

THE

ANATOMY

OF

MELANCHOLY,

WHAT IT IS, WITH ALL THE
KINDS CAUSES, SYMPTOMES, PROGNOSTICS,

AND

SEVERAL CURES OF IT.

IN THREE PARTITIONS.

WITH THEIR SEVERAL

SECTIONS, MEMBERS, & SUBSECTIONS,

PHILOSOPHICALLY, MEDICINALLY, HISTORICALLY OPENED AND CUT UP.

BY

DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR.

WITH

A SATYRICAL PREFACE CONDUCTING TO THE FOLLOWING DISCOURSE.

A NEW EDITION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

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SKETCH

OF THE

LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

ROBERT BURTON was descended from an ancient and respectable family, at Lindley in Leicestershire, and was born in the year 1576. He received the first rudiments of learning at the free school, at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire, and in 1593, at the age of seventeen, was sent to Brazen-Nose College, in the University of Oxford. In 1616 he had the vicarage of St. Thomas in Oxford conferred on him by the Dean and Cannons of Christ Church, and in 1636 Lord Berkeley gave him the rectory of Segrave, in Leicestershire; which two preferments he retained till his death. He was much addicted to astrology, and is said to have predicted the time of his own death. "He was," says Wood, "an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general reader, a thorough-paced philologist; and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humorous person; so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing and charity. I have heard some of the ancients of Christ Church often say, that his company was very merry, faceté, and juvenile; and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dextrous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from the poets, or sentences from classic authors; which being then all the fashion in the University, made his company the more acceptable." In order to relieve his melancholy, it is said, he diverted himself by listening to the ribaldry of the barge-men, which seldom failed to occasion vehement bursts of laughter. This book was written with a view of soothing his peculiar disposition, but it is said to have increased his melancholy turn of mind. His residence was

chiefly at Oxford, where he died in 1639, and was interred in the choir of the cathedral of Christ Church, and the following inscription, written by himself, was put upon his monument :

Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus,
Hic jacet *Democritus* junior,
Cui vitam dedit et mortem
Melancholia.

Ob. 8. Id. Jan. A.C. MDCXXXIX.

The only work our author wrote was the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and which probably formed the employment of a considerable portion of his life. It abounds with extracts from ancient authors, illustrating the causes, effects, and cure of that morbid affection. His own reflections throughout the work are original, ingenious and striking: it has been held in the highest estimation by the first literary men of our country. Dr. Johnson says it was the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise; and Warton remarks, that "the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce and curious books, his pedantry sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and, perhaps above all, the singularities of his feelings, cloathed in an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information."

SECT. III.

MEMB. I. SUBJECT. I.

A Consolatory Digression, containing the Remedies of all manner of Discontents.

BECAUSE, in the precedent section, I have made mention of good counsel, comfortable speeches, persuasion, how necessarily they are required to the care of a discontented or troubled mind, how present a remedy they yield, and many times a sole sufficient cure of themselves; I have thought fit, in this following section, a little to digress, (if at least it be to digress in this subject) to collect and glean a few remedies, and comfortable speeches, out of our best orators, philosophers, divines, and fathers of the church, tending to this purpose. I confess, many have copiously written of this subject, Plato, Seneca, Plutarch, Xenophon, Epictetus, Theophrastus, Xenocrates, Crantor, Lucian, Boëthius—and some of late, Sadoletus, Cardan, Budæus, Stella, Petrarch, Erasmus, besides Austin, Cyprian, Bernard, &c. and they so well, that, as Hierome in like case said, *si nostrum areret ingenium, de illorum posset fontibus irrigari*, if our barren wits were dried up, they might be copiously irrigated from those well-springs; and I shall but *actum agere*. Yet, because these tracts are not so obvious and common, I will epitomize, and briefly insert some of their divine precepts, reducing their voluminous and vast treatises to my small scale; for it were otherwise impossible to bring so great vessels into so little a creek. And, although (as Cardan said of his book *de consol.*) ^a *I know before hand, this tract of mine many will contemn and reject; they that are fortunate, happy, and in flourishing estate, have no need of such consolatory speeches; they that are miserable and*

^a Lib. de lib. propriis. Hos libros scio multos spernere; nam felices his se non indigere putant, infelices ad solationem miseriæ non sufficere. Et tamen felicibus moderationem, dum inconstantiam humanæ felicitatis docent, præstant: infelices, si omnia recte æstimare velint, felices reddere possunt.

unhappy, think them insufficient to ease their grieved minds, and comfort their misery; yet I will go on; for this must needs do some good to such as are happy, to bring them to a moderation, and make them reflect and know themselves, by seeing the unconstancy of humane felicity, others misery: and to such as are distressed, if they will but attend and consider of this, it cannot choose but give some content and comfort. ^a'Tis true, no medicine can cure all diseases: some affections of the mind are altogether incurable: yet these helps of art, physick, and philosophy, must not be contemned. Arrianus and Plotinus are stiffe in the contrary opinion, that such precepts can do little good. Boëthius himself cannot comfort in some cases: they will reject such speeches, like bread of stones:

Insana stultæ mentis hæc solatia.

Words adde no courage (which ^b Catiline once said to his souldiers): a captains oration doth not make a coward a valiant man: and, as Job ^c feelingly said to his friends, you are but miserable comforters all. 'Tis to no purpose, in that vulgar phrase, to use a company of obsolete sentences, and familiar sayings: as ^d Plinius Secundus, being now sorrowful and heavy for the departure of his dear friend Cornelius Rufus, a Roman senator, wrote to his fellow Trio in like case, *adhibe solatia, sed nova aliqua, sed fortia, quæ audierim nunquam, legerim nunquam: nam quæ audivi, quæ legi, omnia tanto dolore superantur*; either say something that I never read nor heard of before, or else hold thy peace. Most men will here except, trivial consolations, ordinary speeches, and known persuasions, in this behalf will be of small force; what can any man say that hath not been said? to what end are such parænetical discourses? you may as soon remove mount Caucasus, as alter some mens affections. Yet sure I think they cannot choose but do some good, comfort and ease a little: though it be the same again, I will say it; and upon that hope, I will adventure. ^e *Non meus hic sermo*, 'tis not my speech this, but of Seneca, Plutarch, Epictetus, Austin, Bernard, Christ, and his apostles. If I make nothing, as ^f Montaigne said in like case, I will mar nothing; 'tis not my doctrine but my study; I hope I shall do no body wrong to speak what I think, and deserve not blame in imparting my mind. If it be not for thy ease, it may be for my own: so Tully, Cardan, and Boëthius wrote *de consol.* as well to help themselves, as others. Be it as it may, I will essay.

^a Nullum medicamentum omnes sanare potest; sunt affectus animi qui prorsus sunt insanabiles; non tamen artis opus sperni debet, aut medicinæ, aut philosophiæ.
^b Sallust. Verba virtutem non addunt, nec imperatoris oratio facit e timido fortem.
^c Job, cap. 16. ^d Epist. 12. lib. 1. ^e Hor. ^f Lib. 2. Essays, cap. 6.

Discontents and grievances are either generall or particular; generall are wars, plagues, dearths, famine, fires, inundations, unseasonable weather, epidemical diseases, which afflict whole kingdoms, territories, cities: or peculiar to private men, ^aas cares, crosses, losses, death of friends, poverty, want, sickness, orbities, injuries, abuses, &c. generally all discontent: ^b*homines quatinus fortunæ salo: no condition free: quisque suos patimur manes.* Even in the midst of our mirth and jollity, there is some grudging, some complaint; as ^che saith, our whole life is a *glucupicron*, a bitter-sweet passion, hony and gall mixt together; we are all miserable and discontent; who can deny it? if all, and that it be a common calamity, an inevitable necessity, all distressed, then, as Cardan infers, ^d*who art thou, that hopest to go free? Why dost thou not grieve, thou art a mortall man, and not governor of the world?*

Ferre, quam sortem patiuntur omnes,
Nemo recuset:

^e*if it be common to all, why should one man be more disquieted then another? If thou alone wert distressed, it were indeed more irksome, and less to be indured: but, when the calamity is common, comfort thyself with this, thou hast more fellows:*

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris:

'tis not thy sole case; and why shouldst thou be so impatient? ^f*I, but alas we are more miserable than others: what shall we do? Besides private miseries, we live in perpetuall fear, and danger of common enemies: we have Bellonas whips and pitifull out-cryes, for epithalamiums; for pleasant musick, that fearfull noise of ordnance, drums, and warlike trumpets, still sounding in our eares; instead of nuptiall torches, we have firing of towns and cities: for triumphs, lamentations; for joy, teares. ^gSo it is, and so it was, and ever will be. He that refuseth to see and hear, to suffer this, is not fit to live in this world, and knows not the common condition of all men, to whom, as long as they live, with a reciprocall course, joyes*

^f ^a Alium paupertas, alium orbitas, hunc morbi, illum timor, alium injuriæ, hunc insidiæ, illum uxor, filii, distrahunt. Cardan. ^b Boëthius, l. 1. met. 5. ^c Apuleius, 4. florid. Nihil homini tam prospere datum divinitus, quin ei admixtum sit aliquid difficultatis; in amplissimâ quâque lætitiâ subest quedam querimonia, conjugatione quâdam mellis et fellis. ^d Si omnes premantur, quis tu es, qui solus evadere cupis ab eâ lege quæ neminem præterit? Cur te non immortalem factum, et universi orbis regem fieri, non doles? ^e Puteanus, ep. 75. Neque cuiquam præcipue dolendum eo quod accidit universis. ^f Lorchan. Gallobelgicus, lib. 3. Anno 1598, de Belgis. Sed eheu! inquis; euge! quid agemus? ubi pro epithalamio Bellonæ flagellum, pro musicâ harmoniâ terribilium litorum et tabarum audias clangorem, pro tædis nuptialibus, villarum, pagorum, urbium videas incendia; ubi pro júbilo lamenta, pro risu fletus, aërem complent. ^g Ita est profecto; et quisquis hæc videre abnuis, huic sæculo parum aptus es; aut potius nostrorum omnium conditionem ignoras, quibus reciproco quodam nexu læta tristibus, tristia lætis, invicem succedunt.

and sorrows are annexed, and succeed one another. It is inevitable; it may not be avoided; and why then shouldst thou be so much troubled?

Grave nihil est homini quod fert necessitas,

as ^aTully deems out of an old poet: that which is necessary, cannot be grievous. If it be so, then comfort thyself in this, ^bthat, whether thou wilt or no, it must be endured: make a vertue of necessity, and conform thyself to undergo it.

^cSi longa est, levis est: si gravis est, brevis est:

if it be long, 'tis light; if grievous, it cannot last; it will away; *dies dolorem minuit*, and, if nought else, yet time will wear it out; custome will ease it: ^doblivion is a common medicine for all losses, injuries, griefes, and detriments whatsoever; ^eand, when they are once past, this commodity comes of infelicity, it makes the rest of our life sweeter unto us; ^fatque hæc olim meminisse juvabit: the privation and want of a thing many times makes it more pleasant and delightsome then before it was. We must not think, the happiest of us all, to escape here without some misfortunes,

^g— Usque adeo nulla est sincera voluptas,
Solicitemque aliquid lætis intervenit.

Heaven and earth are much unlike: ^hthose heavenly bodies indeed are freely carried in their orbes without any impediment or interruption, to continue their course for innumerable ages, and make their conversions: but men are urged with many difficulties, and have divers hindrances, oppositions, still crossing, interrupting their endeavours and desires; and no mortall man is free from this law of nature. We must not therefore hope to have all things answer our own expectation, to have a continuance of good success and fortunes: *Fortuna nunquam perpetuo est bona*. And, as Minutius Felix the Roman consul told that insulting Coriolanus, drunk with his good fortunes, look not for that success thou hast hitherto had: ⁱit never yet happened to any man since the beginning of the world, nor ever will, to have all things according to his desire, or to whom

^a In Tusc. e veteri poetâ

^b Cardan. lib. 1. de consol. Est consolationis genus non leve, quod a necessitate fit, sive feras, sive non feras, ferendum est tamen.

^c Seneca.

^d Omni dolori tempus est medicina; ipsum luctum extinguit; injurias delet; omnis mali oblivionem adfert.

^e Habet hoc quoque commodum omnis infelicitas; suaviorem vitam, cum abierit, relinquit. ^f Virg. ^g Ovid.

^h Lorchan. Sunt namque infera superis, humana terrenis, longe disparia. Etenim beatæ mentes feruntur libere, et sine ullo impedimento: stellæ, æthereique orbes, clursus et conversiones suas jam sæculis innumerabilibus constantissime conficiunt: verum homines magnis angustiis. Neque hac naturæ lege est quisquam mortalium solutus.

ⁱ Diouysius Halicar. lib. 8. Non enim unquam contigit, nec post homines natos invenies quemquam, cui omnia ex animi sententiâ successerint, ita ut nullâ in re fortuna sit ei adversata.

fortune was never opposite and adverse. Even so it fell out to him as he foretold; and so to others, even to that happiness of Augustus: though he were Jupiters almoner, Plutos treasurer, Neptunes admiral, it could not secure him. Such was Alcibiades fortune, Narsetes, that great Gonsalvus, and most famous mens, that, as ^a Jovius concludes, *it is almost fatal to great princes, through their own default or otherwise circumvented with envy and malice, to lose their honours, and die contumeliously.* 'Tis so, still hath been, and ever will be:

————— nihil est ab omni

Parte beatum:

There's no perfection is so absolute,
That some impurity doth not pollute.

Whatsoever is under the moon is subject to corruption, alteration; and so long as thou livest upon earth, look not for other. ^b *Thou shalt not here finde peaceable and cheerfull dayes, quiet times, but rather cloudes, stormes, calumnies: such is our fate.* And, as those errant planets, in their distinct orbes, have their severall motions, sometimes direct, stationary, retrograde, in *apogeo, perigeo*, orientall, occidentall, combust, ferall, free, and, as our astrologers will, have their fortitudes and debilities, by reason of those good and bad irradiations, conferred to each others site in the heavens, in their terms, houses, case, detriments, &c. so we rise and fall in this world, ebbe and flow, in and out, reared and dejected, lead a troublesome life, subject to many accidents and casualties of fortunes, variety of passions, infirmities, as well from our selves as others.

Yea, but thou thinkest thou art more miserable then the rest; other men are happy in respect of thee; their miseries are but flea-bitings to thine; thou alone art unhappy; none so bad as thy self. Yet if, as Socrates said, ^c *all the men in the world should come and bring their grievances together, of body, minde, fortune, sores, ulcers, madness, epilepsies, agues, and all those common calamities of beggery, want, servitude, imprisonment, and lay them on a heap to be equally divided, wouldst thou share alike, and take thy portion, or be as thou art? Without question, thou wouldst be as thou art.* If some Jupiter should say, to give us all content,

^d Jam faciam quod vultis; eris tu, qui modo miles,
Mercator; tu, consultus modo, rusticus: hinc vos,

^a Vit. Gonsalvi, lib. ult. Ut ducibus fatale sit clarissimis, aut culpâ suâ aut secus, circumveniri malitiâ et invidiâ, imminutâque dignitate per contumeliam mori. ^b In terris purum illum ætherem non invenies, et ventos serenos; nimbos potius, procellas, calumpnias. Lips. cent. misc. ep. 8. ^c Si omnes homines sua mala suasque curas in unum cumulum conferrent, æquis divisuri portionibus, &c. ^d Hor. ser. lib. 1.

Vos hinc, mutatis discedite partibus. Eia!
Quid statis? Nolint.

Well, be't so then : you, master souldier,
Shall be a merchant ; you, sir lawyer,
A country gentleman ; go you to this,
That side you ; why stand ye ? It's well as 'tis.

^a Every man knowes his own, but not others defects and miseries ; and 'tis the nature of all men still to reflect upon themselves, their own misfortunes, not to examine or consider other mens, not to confer themselves with others ; to recount their miseries, but not their good gifts, fortunes, benefits, which they have ; to ruminare on their adversity, but not once to think on their prosperity, not what they have, but what they want ; to look still on them that go before, but not on those infinite numbers that come after ; ^b whereas many a man would think himself in heaven, a petty prince, if he had but the least part of that fortune which thou so much repinest at, abhorrest, and accountest a most vile and wretched estate. How many thousands want that which thou hast ! how many myriades of poor slaves, captives, of such as work day and night in cole-pits, tin mines, with sore toil to maintain a poor living, of such as labour in body and minde, live in extreme anguish, and pain, all which thou art free from !

O fortunatos nimium, bona si sua norint !

Thou art most happy if thou couldst be content, and acknowledge thy happiness. *Rem carendo, non fruendo, cognoscimus* : when thou shalt hereafter come to want that which thou now loathest, abhorrest, and art weary of, and tired with, when 'tis past, thou wilt say thou wert most happy ; and, after a little misse, wish with all thine heart, thou hadst the same content again, might'st lead but such a life : a world for such a life ; the remembrance of it is pleasant. Be silent then ; ^c rest satisfied ; *desine, intuensque in aliorum infortunia, solare mentem* ; comfort thy self with other mens misfortunes ; and, as the moldiwarpe in *Æsop* told the fox, complaining for want of a tail, and the rest of his companions, *tacete, quando me oculis captum videtis* ; you complaine of toies ; but I am blinde ; be quiet ; I say to thee, be thou satisfied. It is ^d recorded of the hares, that with a generall consent they went to drown themselves, out of a feeling of their misery : but, when they

^a Quod unusquisque propria mala novit, aliorum nesciat, in causâ est, ut se inter alios miserum putet. Cardan. lib. 3. de consol. Plutarch. de consol. ad Apollonium.

^b Quam multos putas qui se cœlo proximos putarent, totidem regulos, si de fortunæ tuæ reliquis pars iis minima contingat. Boëth. de consol. lib. 2. pros. 4.

^c Hesiod. Esto quod es ; quod sunt alii, sine quemlibet esse. Quod non es, nolis ; quod potes esse, velis.

^d *Æsopi* fab.

saw a company of frogs more fearfull then they were, they began to take courage and comfort again. Confer thine estate with others.

————— similes aliorum respice casus ;
Mitius ista ferēs.

Be content, and rest satisfied ; for thou art well in respect of others ; be thankful for that thou hast, that God hath done for thee ; he hath not made thee a monster, a beast, a base creature as he might, but a man, a Christian, such a man ; consider aright of it, thou art full well as thou art. ^a *Quidquid vult, habere nemo potest* : no man can have what he will : *illud potest nolle, quod non habet* ; he may chuse whether he will desire that which he hath not. Thy lot is false : make the best of it. ^b *If we should all sleep at all times*, (as Eudymion is said to have done) *who then were happier then his fellow?* Our life is but short, a very dream ; and, while we look about, ^c *immortalitas adest*, eternity is at hand. ^d *Our life is a pilgrimage on earth, which wise men passe with great alacrity*. If thou be in woe, sorrow, want, distresse, in pain, or sicknesse, think of that of our apostle ; *God chastiseth them whom he loveth. They that sowe in tears, shall reap in joy*, Psal. 126. 6. *As the fornace proveth the potters vessell, so doth temptation trie mens thoughts*, Eccl. 25. 5. 'Tis for ^e thy good : *perisisses, nisi perisisses* : hadst thou not been so visited, thou hadst been utterly undone. *As gold in the fire*, so men are tried in adversity. *Tribulatio ditat* : and, which Camerarius hath well shadowed in an embleme of a thresher and corn,

Si tritura absit, paleis sunt abdita grana :
Nos crux mundanis separat a paleis.

As threshing separates from straw the corn,
By crosses from the worlds chaffe are we born.

'Tis the very same which ^f Chrysostome comments, *hom. 2. in 3. Mat. Corn is not separated but by threshing, nor men from worldly impediments but by tribulation*. 'Tis that which ^g Cyprian ingeminates, *Ser. 4. de immort.* 'Tis that which ^h Hierom, which all the fathers inculcate ; *so we are catechised for eternity*. 'Tis that which the proverb insinuates, *Documentum documentum* ; 'tis that which all the world rings into our ears. *Deus unicum habet filium sine peccato, nullum sine flagello* : God, saith ⁱ Austin, hath one son with-

^a Seneca.

^b Si dormirent semper omnes, nullus alio felicius esset. Card.

^c Seneca, de ira.

^d Plato, Axiocho. An ignoras vitam hanc peregrinationem,

&c. quam sapientes cum gaudio percurrunt ?

^e dat quod patiens vult, sed quod ipse bonus scit.

^f nisi trituratum, &c.

^g Ad hereditatem æternam sic erudimur.

^h Non est poena damnantis, sed flagellum corrigentis.

ⁱ Confess. 6.

out sin, none without correction. ^a *An expert sea-man is tried in a tempest, a runner in a race, a captain in a battle, a valiant man in adversity, a Christian in tentation and misery.* (Basil. hom. 8.) We are sent as so many souldiers into this world, to strive with it, the flesh, the devil; our life is a warfare; and who knows it not?

^b Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.

^c *and therefore peradventure this world here is made troublesome unto us, that, as Gregory notes, we should not be delighted by the way, and forget whither we are going.*

^d Ite nunc fortes, ubi celsa magni
Ducit exempli via: cur inertes
Terga nudatis? superata tellus
Sidera donat.

Go on then merrily to heaven. If the way be troublesome, and you in misery, in many grievances, on the other side you have many pleasant sports, objects, sweet smels, delightful tastes, musick, meats, herbs, flowers, &c. to recreate your senses. Or put case thou art now forsaken of the world, dejected, contemned; yet comfort thyself, as it was said to Agar in the wilderness, ^e *God sees thee: he takes notice of thee:* there is a God above that can vindicate thy cause, that can relieve thee. And surely, ^f *Seneca thinks, he takes delight in seeing thee. The gods are well pleased when they see great men contending with adversity,* as we are to see men fight, or a man with a beast. But these are toys in respect: ^g *behold, saith he, a spectacle worthy of God; a good man contented with his estate.* A tyrant is the best sacrifice to Jupiter, as the ancients held, and his best object a *contented minde.* For thy part then, rest satisfied; *cast all thy care on him, thy burden on him; rely on him; ^h trust in him; and he shall nourish thee, care for thee, give thee thine hearts desire:* say with David, *God is our hope and strength, in troubles ready to be found* (Psal. 46. 1.): *for they that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Sion, which cannot be removed* (Psal. 124. 1, 2): *as the mountains are about Jerusalem, so is the Lord about his people, from henceforth and for ever.*

^a Naucierum tempestas, athletam stadium, ducem pugna, magnanimum calamitas, Christianum vero tentatio probat et examinat.

^b Sen. Herc. fur.

^c Ideo Dens asperum fecit iter, ne, dum delectantur in viâ, obliviscantur eorum quæ sunt in patriâ.

^d Boëthius, l. 5. met. ult.

^e Boëth. pro. ult. Manet

spectator cunctorum desuper præsciens Deus, bonis præmia, malis supplicia, dispensans. (Lib. de provid. Voluptatem capiunt Dii, siquando magnos viros colluctantes cum calamitate vident.

^f Ecce spectaculum Deo dignum, vir fortis malâ fortunâ compositus.

^g 1 Pet. 5. 7. - Psal. 55. 22.

MEMB. II.

Deformity of body, sicknesse, basenesse of birth, peculiar Discontents.

PARTICULAR discontents and grievances are either of body, minde, or fortune, which, as they wound the soul of man, produce this melancholy, and many great inconveniences; by that antidote of good counsell and perswasion may be eased or expelled. Deformities and imperfections of our bodies, as lameness, crookednesse, deafnesse, blindnesse, be they innate or accidentall, torture many men: yet this may comfort them, that those imperfections of the body do not a whit blemish the soul, or hinder the operations of it, but rather help and much increase it. Thou art lame of body, deformed to the eye; yet this hinders not but that thou maist be a good, a wise, upright, honest man. ^a*Seldome*, saith Plutarch, *honesty and beauty dwell together*; and oftentimes, under a thread-bare coat, lies an excellent understanding:

Sæpe sub attritâ latitat sapientia veste.

^b Cornelius Messus, that famous preacher in Italy, when he came first into the pulpit in Venice, was so much contemned by reason of his outside, a little, lean, poore, dejected person, ^cthey were all ready to leave the church; but, when they heard his voice, they did admire him; and happy was that senator could enjoy his company, or invite him first to his house. A silly fellow to look to, may have more wit, learning, honesty, then he that struts it out, *ampullis jactans, &c. grandia gradiens*, and is admired in the worlds opinion.

Vilis sæpe cadus nobile nectar habet:

the best wine comes out of an old vessell. How many deformed princes, kings, emperours, could I reckon up, philosophers, orators? Hannibal had one eye, Appius Claudus, Timoleon, blinde, Muleasses king of Tunis, John king of Bohemia, and Tiresias the prophet. ^d*The night hath his pleasure*; and, for the losse of that one sense, such men are commonly recompensed in the rest: they have excellent memories, other good parts, musick, and many recreations; much happines, great wisdom, as Tully well discourseth in his ^e*Tusculan Questions*. Homer was blind; yet who (saith he) made more accurate, lively, or better descriptions, with both his eyes? Democritus was blinde; yet, as Laërtius writes of him, he saw

^a *Raro sub eodem lare honestas et forma habitant.*

^b *Homuncio brevis, macilentus, umbra hominis, &c. Ad stuporem ejus eruditionem et eloquentiam admirati sunt.*

^c *Lib. 5. ad finem. Cæcus potest esse sapiens et beatus, &c.*

^d *Josephus Mussus, vitâ*

Nox habet suas voluptates.

more than all Greece besides; as ^aPlato concludes, *tum sane mentis oculus acute incipit cernere, quum primum corporis oculus deflorescit*; when our bodily eyes are at worst, generally the eyes of our soul see best. Some philosophers and divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily, the better to contemplate. Angelus Politianus had a tetter in his nose continually running, fulsome in company; yet no man so eloquent and pleasing in his works. Æsope was crooked, Socrates pur-blinde, long-legged, hairy; Democritus withered, Seneca lean and harsh, ugly to behold; yet shew me so many flourishing wits, such divine spirits: Horace, a little blear-eyed contemptible fellow; yet who so sententious and wise? Marcilius Ficinus, Faber Stapulensis, a couple of dwarfes; ^bMelancthon a short, hard-favoured man: *parvus erat, sed magnus erat, &c.* yet of incomparable parts all three. ^cIgnatius Loiola, the founder of the Jesuits, by reason of an hurt he received in his leg at the siege of Pampelona the chief town of Navarre in Spaine, unfit for wars, and lesse serviceable at court, upon that accident betook himself to his beads, and by those means got more honour than ever he should have done with the use of his limbs, and properness of person. ^d*Vulnus non penetrat animam*; a wound hurts not the soul. Galba the emperour was crook-backed, Epictetus lame; that great Alexander a little man of stature; ^eAugustus Cæsar of the same pitch; Agesilaüs *despicibili formâ*; Boccharis a most deformed prince as ever Egypt had, ^fyet (as Diodorus Siculus records of him) in wisdome and knowledge far beyond his predecessours. *A. Dom.* 1306, ^gUladeslaus Cubitalis, that pigmy king of Poland, reigned and fought more victorious battels, than any of his long-shanked predecessours. *Nullam virtus respuit staturam*: vertue refuseth no stature; and commonly your great vast bodies, and fine features, are sottish, dull, and leaden spirits. What's in them?

^hQuid nisi pondus iners, stolidæque ferocia mentis?

what in Otus and Ephialtes (Neptunes sons in Homer) nine akers long?

—————: Qui, ut magnus Orion,
Cum pedes incedit, medii per maxima Nerei
Stagna viam findens, humero supereminet undas:

what in Maximinus, Ajax, Caligula, and the rest of those

^a In Convivio, lib. 25.
ejus.

^b Joachimus Camerarius, vit ejus.

^c Riber. vit.

^d Macrobius.

^e Sueton. c. 7. 9.

^f Lib. 1. Corpore

exili et despecto, sed ingenio et prudentiâ longe ante se reges cæteros præveniens.

^g Alexander Gaguinus, hist. Polandiæ. Corpore parvus eram, cubito vix altior uno?

Sed tamen in parvo corpore magnus eram.

^h Ovid.

ⁱ Virg.

great Zanzummins, or giganticall Anakims, heavie, vast, barbarous lubbers?

— si membra tibi dant grandia Parcæ,
Mentis eges.

Their body (saith ^aLemnius) *is a burden to them, and their spirits not so lively, nor they so erect and merry:*

Non est in magno corpore mica salis.

A little diamond is more worth than a rocky mountain: which made Alexander Aphrodisiæus positively conclude, *the lesser, the ^bwiser, because the soul was much contracted in such a body.* Let Bodine (in his 5. c. *method. hist.*) plead the rest: the lesser they are, as in Asia, Greece, they have generally the finest wits. And for bodily stature, which some so much admire, and goodly presence, 'tis true, to say the best of them, great men are proper and tall, *I grant—caput inter nubila condunt*; but *belli pusilli*, little men are pretty:

Sed si bellus homo est Cotta, pusillus homo est.

Sickness, diseases, trouble many, but without a cause. *It may be 'tis for the good of their souls: pars fati fuit*: the flesh rebels against the spirit; that which hurts the one, must needs help the other. Sickness is the mother of modesty, putteth us in minde of our mortality; and, when we are in the full career of worldly pomp and jollity, she pulleth us up by the ear, and maketh us know ourselves. ^dPliny calls it the sum of philosophy, *if we could but perform that in our health, which we promise in our sickness.* *Quim infirmi sumus, optimi sumus*; for what sick man (as ^eSecundus expostulates with Rufus) was ever *lascivious, covetous, or ambitious?* he envies no man, admires no man, flatters no man, despiseth no man, listens not after lyes and tales, &c. And, were it not for such gentle remembrances, men would have no moderation of themselves; they would be worse then tigers, wolves, and lions: who should keep them in awe? *Princes, masters, parents, magistrates, judges, friends, enemies, fair or foul meanes cannot contain us; but a little sickness* (as ^fChrysostome observes) *will correct and amend us.* And therefore, with good

^a Lib. 2. cap. 20. Oneri est illis corporis moles, et spiritus minus vividi. ^b Corpore breves prudentiores, quum coarctata sit anima. Ingenio pollet, cui vim natura negavit. ^c Multis ad salutem animæ profuit corporis ægritudo. ^d Lib. 7. Summa est totius philosophiæ, si tales, &c. ^e Plinius epist. 7. lib. Quem infirmum libido sollicitat, aut avaritia, aut honores? nemini invidet, neminem miratur, neminem despicit, sermone maligno non alitur. ^f Non ferret princeps, magister, parens, judex; at ægritudo superveniens omnia correxit.

discretion, ^a Jovianus Pontanus caused this short sentence to be engraven on his tombe in Naples: *Labour, sorrow, grief, sicknesse, want and woe, to serve proud masters, bear that superstitious yoke, and bury your dearest friends, &c. are the sawces of our life.* If thy disease be continuat and painfull to thee; it will not surely last: *and a light affliction, which is but for a moment, causeth unto us a far more excellent and eternall weight of glory* (2 Cor. 4. 17.): bear it with patience: women endure much sorrow in childbed, and yet they will not contain; and those that are barren, wish for this pain: *be courageous*: ^b *there is as much valour to be shewed in thy bed, as in an army or at a sea-fight: aut vincetur, aut vincet*; thou shalt be rid at last. In the mean time; let it take his course; thy minde is not any way disabled. Bilibaldus Pirkermerus senator to Charles the fifth, ruled all Germany, lying most part of his days sick of the gout upon his bed. The more violent thy torture is, the lesse it will continue: and, though it be severe and hideous for the time, comfort thy self, as martyrs do, with honour and immortality. ^c That famous philosopher Epicurus, being in as miserable paine of stone and collick, as a man might endure, solaced himself with a conceit of immortality; *the joy of his soul for his rare inventions repelled the pain of his bodily torments.*

Basenesse of birth is a great disparagement to some men, especially if they be wealthy, bear office, and come to promotion in a common-wealth: then, (as ^d he observes) if their birth be not answerable to their calling, and to their fellowes, they are much abashed and ashamed of themselves. Some scorn their own father and mother, deny brothers and sisters, with the rest of their kindred and friends, and will not suffer them to come near them, when they are in their pomp, accounting it a scandal to their greatness, to have such beggarly beginnings. Simon, in Lucian, having now got a little wealth, changed his name from Simon to Simonides, for that there were so many heggars of his kin, and set the house on fire where he was born, because nobody should point at it. Others buy titles, coats of armes, and by all means screw themselves into ancient families, falsifying pedegrees, usurping scutchions, and all because they would not seem to be base. The reason is, for that this genti-

^a Nat. Chytræns, Europ. deliciis. Labor, dolor, ægritudo, luctus, servire superbis dominis, jugum ferre superstitionis, quos habet caros sepelire, &c. condimenta vitæ sunt.

^b Non tam mari quam prælio virtus, etiam lecto exhibetur: vincetur aut vincet; aut tu febrem relinques, aut ipsa te. Seneca.

^c Tullius, lib. 7. fam. ep. Vesicæ morbo laborans, et urinæ mittendæ difficultate tantâ, ut vix incrementum caperet; repellebat hæc omnia animi gaudium ob memoriam inventorum.

^d Boëth. lib. 2. pr. 4. Huic census exsuperat, sed est pudori degener sanguis.

lity is so much admired by a company of outsides, and such honour attributed unto it, as amongst^a Germans, Frenchmen, and Venetians, the gentry scorn the commonalty, and will not suffer them to match with them; they deprese, and make them as so many asses, to carry burdens. In our ordinary talk and fallings out, the most opprobrious and scurrilè name we can fasten upon a man, or first give, is to call him base rogue, beggarly rascall, and the like: whereas, in my judgement, this ought, of all other grievances, to trouble men least. Of all vanities and fopperies, to brag of gentility is the greatest; for what is it they crack so much of, and challenge such superiority, as if they were demi-gods? Birth?

Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?

It is *non ens*, a meer flash, a ceremony, a toy, a thing of nought. Consider the beginning, present estate, progresse, ending of gentry; and then tell me what it is. ^b *Oppression, fraud, cosening, usury, knavery, baudery, murther and tyranny, are the beginning of many ancient families.* ^c *One hath been a bloud-sucker, a parricide, the death of many a silly soul in some unjust quarrels, seditions, made many an orphan and poor widow; and for that he is made a lord or an earl, and his posterity gentlemen for ever after.* Another hath been a bawd, a pander to some great men, a parasite, a slave, ^d *prostituted himself, his wife, daughter, to some lascivious prince; and for that he is exalted.* Tiberius preferred many to honours in his time, because they were famous whore-masters and sturdy drinkers; many come into this parchment row (so ^e one calls it) by flattery or cosening. Search your old families, and you shall scarce find, of a multitude, (as Æneas Sylvius observes) *qui sceleratum non habent ortum*, that have not a wicked beginning; *aut qui vi et dolo eo fastigii non ascendunt* (as that plebeian in ^f Machiavel, in a set oration, proved to his fellows) that do not rise by knavery, force, foolery, villany, or such indirect means. *They are commonly noble that are wealthy; vertue and riches seldome settle in one man: who then sees not the base beginning of nobility? spoiles enrich one, usury an-*

^a Gasper Ens. polit. thes. ^b Alii pro pecuniâ emunt nobilitatem, alii illam lenocinio, alii veneficiis, alii parricidiis; multis proditio nobilitatem conciliat; plerique adulatione, detractio, calumniis, &c. Agrip. de vanit. scien. ^c Ex homicidio sæpe orta nobilitas, et strenuâ carnificinâ. ^d Plures ob prostitutas filias, uxores, nobiles facti; multos venationes, rapinæ, cædes, præstigia, &c. ^e Sat. Menip. ^f Cum enim hos dici nobiles videmus, qui divitiis abundant; divitiæ vero raro virtutis sunt comites, quis non videt ortum nobilitatis degenerem? hinc usuriæ ditantur, illum spolia, proditiones; hic veneficiis ditatus, ille adulationibus; hinc adulteria lucrum præbent nonnullis mendacia; quidam ex conjugæ quæstum faciunt, plerique ex natis, &c. Florent. hist. lib. 3.

other, treason a third, witchcraft a fourth, flattery a fifth, lying, stealing, bearing false witness a sixth, adultery the seventh, &c. One makes a fool of himself to make his lord merry; another dandles my young master, bestowes a little nag on him; a third marries a crackt piece, &c. Now, may it please your good worship, your lordship, who was the first founder of your family? The poet answers,

^a Aut pastor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo.

Are he or you the better gentleman? If he, then we have traced him to his form. If you, what is it of which thou boastest so much? That thou art his son. It may be, his heir, his reputed son, and yet indeed a priest or a serving man may be the true father of him; but we will not controvert that now; married women are all honest; thou art his sons sons son begotten and born *infra quatuor maria*, &c. Thy great great grandfather was a rich citizen, and then in all likelihood a usurer, a lawyer, and then a....; a courtier, and then a....; a country gentleman, and then he scraped it out of sheep, &c. and you are the heir of all his vertues, fortunes, titles; so then what is your gentry, but, as Hierom saith, *opes antiquæ, inveteratæ divitiæ*, ancient wealth? that is the definition of gentility. The father goes often to the divel, to make his son a gentleman. For the present, what is it? *It began* (saith ^b Agrippa) *with strong impiety, with tyranny, oppression, &c.* and so it is maintained: wealth began it (no matter how got); wealth continueth and increaseth it. Those Roman knights were so called, if they could dispend, *per annum*, so much. ^cIn the kingdome of Naples and France, he that buyes such lands, buyes the honour, title, barony together with it; and they that can dispend so much amongst us, must be called to bear office, to be knights, or fine for it, as one observes, ^d*nobiliorem ex censu judicant*; our nobles are measured by their means. And what now is the object of honor? What maintaines our gentry, but wealth?

^e Nobilitas, sine re, projectâ vilior algâ :

without means, gentry is naught worth; nothing so contemptible and base. ^f*Disputare de nobilitate generis, sine divitiis, est disputare de nobilitate stercoris*, saith Nevisanus the lawyer; to dispute of gentry, without wealth, is (saving your reverence) to discusse the originall of a mard. So that it is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintaines it, gives *esse* to it, for which every man may have it. And what is their ordinary

^a Juven.
Ens. thesauro polit.
lib. 4, num. III.

^b Robusta improbitas a tyrannide incepta, &c.
^d Gresserus, Itinerar. fol. 266.

^c Hor.

^e Gasper
^f Syl. nup.

exercise? ^a sit to eat, drink, lie down to sleep, rise to play: wherein lies their worth and sufficiency? in a few coats of armes, eagles, lions, serpents, bears, tygers, dogs, crosses, bends, fesses, &c. and such like bables, which they commonly set up in their galleries, porches, windowes, on boles, platters, coches, in tombs, churches, mens sleeves, &c. ^b If he can hawk and hunt, ride an horse, play at cards and dice, swagger, drink, swear, take tobacco with a grace, sing, dance, wear his clothes in fashion, court and please his mistress, talk big fustian, ^c insult, scorn, strut, contemn others, and use a little mimical and apish complement above the rest, he is a compleat, (*Egregriam vero laudem*) a well qualified gentleman: these are most of their employments, this their greatest commendation. What is gentry, this parchment nobility then, but (as ^d Agrippa defines it) a sanctuary of knavery and naughtiness, a cloke for wickedness and execrable vices, of pride, fraud, contempt, boasting, oppression, dissimulation, lust, gluttony, malice, fornication, adultery, ignorance, impiety? A nobleman therefore, in some likelihood, (as he concludes) is an atheist, an oppressor, an epicure, a ^e gull, a disard, an illiterate idiot, an outside, a gloworm, a proud fool, an arrant asse, *ventris et inguinis mancipium*, a slave to his lust and belly, *solâque libidine fortis*. And, as Salvianus observed of his countrymen the Aquitanes in France, *sicut titulis primi fuere, sic et vitiis*; and Cabinet du Roy, their own writer distinctly of the rest—the nobles of Berry are most part leachers, they of Tourraine theeves, they of Narbone covetous, they of Guyenne coyners, they of Province atheists, they of Rhemes superstitious, they of Lions treacherous, of Normandy proud, of Picardy insolent, &c. we may generally conclude, the greater men, the more vicious. In fine, as Æneas Sylvius addes, ^f they are most part miserable, sottish, and filthy fellows, like the walls of their houses, fair without, foul within. What dost thou vaunt of now? ^g What dost thou gape and wonder at? admire him for his brave apparell, horses, dogs, fine houses, manors, orchards, gardens, walks? Why, a fool may be possessor of this as well as he; and he that accounts him a better

^a Exod. 32.

^b Omnium nobilium sufficientia in eo probatur, si venatica noverint, si aleam, si corporis vires ingentibus poculis commonstrent, si naturæ robur numerosâ Venere probent, &c.

^c Difficile est, ut non sit superbus dives. Austin, ser. 24.

^d Nobilitas nihil aliud nisi improbitas, furor, rapina, latrocinium, homicidium, luxus, venatio, violentia, &c.

^e The fool took away my lord in the mask: 'twas apposite.

^f De miser. curial. Miseri sunt, inepti sunt, turpes sunt; multi, ut parietes ædium suarum, speciosi.

^g Miraris aureas vestes, equos, canes, ordinem famulorum, lautas mensas, ædes, villas, prædia, piscinas, sylvas, &c. hæc omnia stultus assequi potest. Pandalus noster lenocinio nobilitatis est. Æneas Sylvius.

man, a nobleman for having of it, he is a fool himself. Now go and brag of thy gentility. This is it, belike, which makes the ^aTurkes at this day scorn nobility, and all those huffing bumbast titles, which so much elevate their poles; except it be such as have got it at first, maintain it by some supereminent quality, or excellent worth. And, for this cause, the Ragusian commonwealth, Switzers, and the united Provinces, in all their aristocrasies, or democratical monarchies, (if I may so call them) exclude all these degrees of hereditary honours, and will admit of none to bear office, but such as are learned, like those Athenian Areopagites, wise, discreet, and well brought up. ^bThe Chinenses observe the same customes; no man amongst them noble by birth; out of their philosophers and doctors they choose magistrates; their politick nobles are taken from such as be *moraliter nobiles*, vertuous noble; *nobilitas, ut olim, ab officio, non a naturâ*, as in Israel of old; and their office was to defend and govern their country in war and peace, not to hawk, hunt, eat, drink, game alone, as too many do. Their *Loysii, Manderini, literati, licentiati*, and such as have raised themselves by their worth, are their noblemen only, thought fit to govern a state; and why then should any, that is otherwise of worth, be ashamed of his birth? why should not he be as much respected that leaves a noble posterity, as he that hath had noble ancestors? nay, why not more? for *plures solem orientem*, we adore the sun rising most part; and how much better is it to say, *Ego meis majoribus virtute præluxi*, to boast himself of his vertues, than of his birth? Catesbeius, sultan of Ægypt and Syria, was by his condition a slave, but, for worth, valour, and manhood, second to no king, and for that cause (as ^cJovius writes) elected emperour of the Mameluches: that poor Spanish Pizarro, for his valour, made by Charles the fifth, Marquess of Anatisillo: the Turkie Bassas are all such. Pertinax, Philippus Arabs, Maximinus, Probus, Aurelius, &c. from common souldiers, became emperours; Cato, Cincinnatus, &c. consuls; Pius Secundus, Sixtus quintus, Johan secundus, Nicholas quintus, &c. popes. Socrates, Virgil, Horace, *libertino patre natus*. ^dThe kings of Denmark fetch their pedigree, as some say, from one Ulfo, that was the son of a bear. ^e*E tenui casâ sæpe vir magnus exit*; many a worthy man comes out of a poor cottage. Hercules,

^a Bellonius, observ. lib. 2.

^b Mat. Riccius, lib. 1. cap. 3. Ad regendam

remp soli doctores aut licentiati adsciscuntur, &c. ^c Lib. 1. hist. Conditione

servus, cæterum acer bello, et animi magnitudine maximorum regum nemini secundus: ob hæc a Mameluchis in regem electus.

^d Olaus Magnus, lib. 18. Saxo Grammaticus. A quo rex Sueno et cætera Danorum regum stemmata.

^e Seneca, de Contro. Philos. epist.

Romulus, Alexander (by Olympias confession), Themistocles, Jugurtha, king Arthur, William the Conqueror, Homer, Demosthenes, P. Lombard, P. Comestor, Bartholus, Adrian the fourth pope, &c. bastards; and almost in every kingdom, the most ancient families have bin at first princes bastards; their worthiest captains, best wits, greatest scholars, bravest spirits in all our annals, have been base. ^a Cardan, in his Subtilties, gives a reason why they are most part better able than others in body and mind, and so, *per consequens*, more fortunate. Castrucius Castrucanus, a poor childe, found in the field exposed to misery, became prince of Luke and Senes in Italy, a most compleat souldier and worthy captain; Machiavel compares him to Scipio or Alexander. *And 'tis a wonderfull thing* (saith he) *to him that shall consider of it, that all those, or the greatest part of them, that have done the bravest exploits here upon earth, and excelled the rest of the nobles of their time, have been still born in some abject, obscure place, or of base and obscure abject parents.* A most memorable observation, ^c Scaliger accompts it, *et non prætereundum, maximorum virorum plerosque patres ignoratos, matres impudicas fuisse.* I could recite a great catalogue of them: every kingdome, every province, will yeeld innumerable examples: and why then should baseness of birth be objected to any man? who thinks worse of Tully for being *Arpinas*, an upstart? or Agathocles, that Sicilian king, for being a potters son? Iphicrates and Marius were meanly born. What wise man thinks better of any person for his nobility? as he said in ^d Machiavel, *omnes eodem patre nati*, Adams sons, conceived all and born in sin, &c. *We are by nature all as one, all alike, if you see us naked; let us wear theirs, and they our clothes, and what's the difference?* To speak truth, as ^e Bale did of P. Schalichius, *I more esteem thy worth, learning, honesty, then thy nobility; honour thee more that thou art a writer, a doctor of divinity, then earl of the Hunnes, baron of Skradine, or hast title to such and such provinces, &c. Thou art more fortunate and great* (so ^f Jovius

^a Corpore sunt et animo fortiores spurii, plerumque ob amoris vehementiam, seminis crass. &c.

^b Vita Castrucii. Nec præter rationem mirum videri debet, si quis rem considerare velit, omnes eos, vel saltem maximam partem, qui in hoc terrarum orbe res præstantiores aggressi sunt, atque inter cæteros ævi sui heroes excelluerunt, aut obscuro aut abjecto loco editos, et prognatos fuisse abjectis parentibus. Eorum ego catalogum infinitum recensere possem.

^c Exercit. 265.

^d Flor.

^e Ut merito dicam, quod simpliciter sentiam. Paulum Schalichium, scriptorem et doctorem, pluris facio quam comitem Hunnorum, et baronem Skradinum. Encyclopædiam tuam, et orbem disciplinarem, omnibus provinciis antefero. Balæus, epist. nuncupat ad 5 cent. ultimam script. Brit.

^f Præfat. hist. lib. I. Virtute tuâ major, quam aut Hetrusci imperii fortunâ, aut numerosâ et decorâ prolis felicitate beator evadis.

writes to Cosmus Medices, then duke of Florence) *for thy virtues, then for thy lovely wife, and happy children, friends, fortunes, or great dutchy of Tuscany.* So I accompt thee; and who doth not so indeed? ^aAbdalonymus was a gardner, and yet by Alexander, for his virtues, made king of Syria. How much better is it to be born of mean parentage, and to excell in worth, to be morally noble, which is preferred before that naturall nobility, by divines, philosophers, and ^bpoliticians, to be learned, honest, discreet, well qualified, to be fit for any manner of imploiment, in country and common-wealth, war and peace, than to be *degeneres Neoptolemi*, as many brave nobles are, only wise because rich, otherwise idiots, illiterate, unfit for any manner of service? ^cUdalricus, earl of Cilia, upbraided John Huniandes with the baseness of his birth: but he replied, *in te Ciliensis comitatus turpiter extinguitur; in me gloriose Bistricensis exoritur*: thine earldome is consumed with riot; mine begins with honour and renown. Thou hast had so many noble ancestors; what is that to thee? *Vix ea nostra voco*: ^dwhen thou art a disard thyself, *quid prodest, Pontice, longo stemmate censer?* &c. I conclude, hast thou a sound body, and a good soul, good bringing up? art thou vertuous, honest, learned, well qualified, religious? are thy conditions good? thou art a true nobleman, perfectly noble, although born of Thersites, *dum modo tu sis Æacidæ similis, non natus, sed factus*, noble, *κατ' ἐξοχην*, ^efor neither sword, nor fire, nor water, nor sickness, nor outward violence, nor the diuel himself, can take thy good parts from thee. Be not ashamed of thy birth then; thou art a gentleman all the world over, and shalt be honoured, when as he, strip him of his fine clothes, ^fdispossess him of his wealth, is a funge (which ^gPolynices, in his banishment, found true by experience, gentry was not esteemed) like a piece of coin in another countrey, that no man will take, and shall be contemned. Once more, though thou be a barbarian, born at Tontontec, a villain, a slave, a Saldanian negro, or a rude Virginian in Dasamonquepeuc, he a French monseur, a Spanish don, a senior of Italy, I care not how descended, of what family, of what order, baron, count, prince, if thou be well qualified, and he not, but a degenerate Neoptolemus, I tell thee in a word, thou art a man, and he is a beast.

Let no *terræ filius*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy gentleman take offence. I speak it not to de-

^a Curtius.

^b Bodine, de rep. lib. 3. cap. 8.

^c Æneas Silvius, lib. 2. cap. 29.

^d If children be proud, haughty, foolish, they defile the nobility of their kindred. Eccl. 22. 8.

^e Cujus possessio nec furto eripi, nec incendio absumi, nec aquarum voragine absorberi, vel vi morbi destrui, potest.

^f Send them both to some strange place naked, ad ignotos, as Aristippus said, you shall see the difference. Bacons Essays.

^g Familiz splendor nihil opis autilit, &c.

tract from such as are well deserving, truly vertuous and noble: I do much respect and honour true gentry and nobility; I was born of worshipful parents my self, in an ancient family: but I am a younger brother, it concernes me not: or, had I been some great heir, richly endowed, so minded as I am, I should not have been elevated at all, but so esteemed of it, as of all other humane happiness, honours, &c. they have their period, are brittle and unconstant. As ^a he said of that great river Danubius, it riseth from a small fountain, a little brook at first, sometimes broad, sometimes narrow, now slow, then swift, increased at last to an incredible greatness, by the confluence of 60 navigable rivers, it vanisheth in conclusion, loseth its name, and is suddenly swallowed up of the Euxine sea; I may say of our greatest families, they were mean at first, augmented by rich marriages, purchases, offices; they continue for some ages, with some little alteration of circumstances, fortunes, places, &c. by some prodigal son, for some default, or for want of issue, they are defaced in an instant, and their memory blotted out.

So much in the mean time I do attribute to gentility, that, if he be well descended of worshipful or noble parentage, he will express it in his conditions:

———nec enim feroces,
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

And although the nobility of our times be much like our coins, more in number and value, but less in weight and goodness, with finer stamps, cuts, or outsides, then of old; yet, if he retain those ancient characters of true gentry, he will be more affable, courteous, gently disposed, of fairer carriage, better temper, or a more magnanimous, heroicall and generous spirit, then that *vulgus hominum*, those ordinary boores and pesants, *qui adeo improbi, agrestes, et inculti plerumque sunt, ne dicam malitiosi, ut nemini ullum humanitatis officium præsent, ne ipsi Deo, si advenerit*, as ^b one observes of them, a rude, brutish, uncivil, wilde, a currish generation, cruel and malicious, uncapable of discipline, and such as have scarce common sense. And it may be generally spoken of all, which ^c Lemnius the physician said of his travel into England, the common people were silly, sullen, dogged clowns, *sed mitior nobilitas, ad omne humanitatis officium paratissima*, the gentlemen were courteous and civil. If it so fall out (as often it doth) that such pesants are preferred by reason of their wealth,

^a Fluvius hic illustris, humanarum rerum imago, quæ, parvis ductæ sub initiis, in immensum crescunt, et subito evanescent. Exilis hic primo fluvius in admirandam magnitudinem excrescit, tandemque in mari Euxino evanescit. J. Stuckius, peregr. mar. Euxini.
^b Sabinus, in 6. Ovid. Met. fab. 4.
^c Lib. 1. de 4. Complexionibus.

chance, error, &c. or otherwise; yet, as the cat in the fable, when she was turned to a fair maid, would play with mice, a cur will be a cur, a clown will be a clown; he will likely savour of the stock whence he came; and that innate rusticity can hardly be shaken off.

^a Licet superbus ambulet pecuniâ,
Fortuna non mutat genus.

And though by their education, such men may be better qualified, and more refined, yet there be many symptomes, by which they may likely be descryed, an affected fantastical carriage, a tailor-like spruceness, a peculiar garb in all their proceedings; choicer than ordinary in his diet; and (as ^bHierome well describes such a one to his Nepotian) *an upstart, born in a base cottage, that scarce at first had coarse bread to fill his hungry guts, must now feed on kickshoes and made dishes, will have all variety of flesh and fish, the best oysters, &c.* A beggars brat will be commonly more scornful, imperious, insulting, insolent, than another man of his rank: *nothing so intolerable as a fortunate fool*, as ^cTully found long since out of his experience.

Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum:

set a begger on horseback, and he will ride a gallop, a gallop, &c

—————^ddesævit in omnes,
Dum se posse putat; nec bellua sævior ulla est,
Quam servi rabies in libera colla furentis:

he forgets what he was, domineers, &c. and many such other symptomes he hath, by which you may know him from a true gentleman. Many errors and obliquities are on both sides, noble, ignoble, *factis, natis*; yet still in all callings, as some degenerate, some are well deserving, and most worthy of their honours. And, as Busbequius said of Solyman the magnificent, he was *tanto dignus imperio*, worthy of that great empire; many, meanly descended, are most worthy of their honour, *politice nobiles*, and well deserve it. Many of our nobility so born (which one said of Hephæstion, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Antigonus, &c. and the rest of Alexanders followers, they were all worthy to be monarchs and generals of armies) deserve to be princes. And I am so far forth of ^eSesellius his mind, that they ought to be preferred (if capable) before others, *as being*

^a Hor. ep. Od. 2. ^b Lib. 2. ep. 15. Natus sordido tuguriolo et paupere domo,
qui vix milio rugientem ventrem, &c. ^c Nihil fortunato insipiente intolerabilis.
^d Claud. l. 9. in Eutrop. ^e Lib. 1. de Rep. Gal. Quoniam et comodiore utuntur conditione, et honestiore loco nati, jam inde a parvulis ad morum civilitatem educati sunt, et assuesfacti.

nobly born, ingeniously brought up, and from their infancy trained to all manner of civility. For learning and vertue in a noble-man is more eminent; and, as a jewel set in gold is more precious, and much to be respected, such a man deserves better than others, and is as great an honour to his family as his noble family to him. In a word, many noblemen are an ornament to their order: many poor mens sons are singularly well endowed, most eminent, and well deserving for their worth, wisdom, learning, vertue, valour, integrity; excellent members and pillars of a commonwealth. And therefore, to conclude that which I first intended, to be base by birth, meanly born is no such disparagement. *Et sic demonstratur, quod erat demonstrandum.*

MEMB. III.

Against Poverty and Want, with such other Adversities.

ONE of the greatest miseries that can befall a man, in the worlds esteem, is poverty or want, which makes men steal, bear false witness, swear, forswear, contend, murder and rebel, which breaketh sleep, and causeth death it self.

Ουδεις πεινας βαρυτερον εστι φοβτιον*

no burden (saith ^a Menander) so intolerable as poverty: it makes men desperate, it erects and dejects: *census honores, census amicitias*; money makes, but poverty mars, &c. and all this in the worlds esteem; yet, if considered aright, it is a great blessing in it self, an happy estate, and yields no such cause of discontent, or that men should therefore account themselves vile, hated of God, forsaken, miserable, unfortunate. Christ himself was poor, born in a manger, and had not a house to hide his head in all his life, ^blest any man should make poverty a judgement of God, or an odious estate. And, as he was himself, so he informed his apostles and disciples, they were all poor, prophets poor, apostles poor (Act. 3. *Silver and gold have I none*) as sorrowing, (saith Paul) and yet alway rejoicing; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things, 1 Cor. 6. 10. Your great philosophers have been voluntarily poor, not only Christians, but many others. Crates Thebanus was adored for a god in Athens; ^ca noble man by birth, many servants he had, an honourable attendance, much wealth, many manors, fine apparel; but when he saw this,

^a Nullum paupertate gravius onus.

^b Ne quis iræ divinæ judicium putaret, aut paupertas exosa foret. Gualt. in cap. 2. ver. 18. Lucæ.

^c Inter proceres Thebanos numeratus, lectum habuit genus, frequens famulitium, domus amplas, &c. Apuleius, Florid. l. 4.

that all the wealth of the world was but brittle, uncertain, and no whit availing to live well, he flung his burden into the sea, and renounced his estate. Those Curii and Fabricii will be ever renowned for contempt of those fopperies, wherewith the world is so much affected. Amongst Christians, I could reckon up many kings and queens, that have forsaken their crowns and fortunes, and wilfully abdicated themselves from these so much esteemed toys, ^a many that have refused honours, titles, and all this vain pomp and happiness, which others so ambitiously seek, and carefully study to compass and attain. Riches, I deny not, are Gods good gifts, and blessings; and *honor est honorante*, honours are from God; both rewards of vertue, and fit to be sought after, sued for, and may well be possessed: yet no such great happiness in having, or misery in wanting of them. *Dantur quidem bonis*, saith Austin, *ne quis mala æstimet: malis autem, ne quis nimis bona*: good men have wealth that we should not think it evil; and bad men, that they should not rely on, or hold it so good. As the rain falls on both sorts, so are riches given to good and bad, *sed bonis in bonum*, but they are good only to the godly. But ^b conferre both estates, for natural parts they are not unlike; and a beggars child, as ^c Cardan well observes, *is no whit inferior to a princes, most part better*: and for those accidents of fortune, it will easily appear there is no such odds, no such extraordinary happiness in the one, or misery in the other. He is rich, wealthy, fat; what gets he by it? pride, insolency, lust, ambition, cares, feares, suspicion, trouble, anger, emulation, and many filthy diseases of body and minde. He hath indeed variety of dishes, better fare, sweet wine, pleasant sawce, dainty musick, gay clothes, lords it bravely out, &c. and all that which Micyllus admired in ^d Lucian: but with them he hath the gout, dropsies, apoplexies, palsies, stone, pox, rhumes, catarrhes, crudities, oppillations, ^e melancholy, &c. Lust enters in, anger, ambition. According to ^f Chrysostome, *the sequel of riches is pride, riot, intemperance, arrogancy, fury, and all irrational courses.*

—^g turpi frægerunt sæcula luxu
Divitiæ molles:

^a P. Blesensis, ep. 72. et 232. Oblatos respui honores, ex onere mediens motus ambitiosos: rogatus non ivi, &c.

^b Sædat pauper foras in opere, dives in cogitatione; hic os aperit oscitatione, ille ructatione; gravius ille fastidio, quam hic inedia, cruciatur. Ber. ser.

^c In Hipperchen. Natura æqua est, puerosque videmus mendicorum nullâ ex parte, regum filiis dissimiles, plerumque saniores.

^d Gallo, Tom. 2.

^e Et e contubernio foedi atque olidi ventris mors tandem educit. Seneca, ep. 103.

^f Divitiarum sequela, luxus, intemperies, arrogantiâ, superbia, furor injustus, omnisque irrationabilis motus.

Sat. 6.

^g Joven.

with their variety of dishes, many such maladies of body and mind get in, which the poor man knowes not of. As Saturn, in ^a Lucian, answered the discontented commonalty, (which, because of their neglected Saturnal feasts in Rome, made a grievous complaint and exclamation against rich men) that they were much mistaken in supposing such happiness in riches: ^b you see the best (said he); but you know not their several gripings and discontents: they are like painted walls, fair without, rotten within, diseased, filthy, crasie, full of intemperances effects: ^c and who can reckon half? if you but knew their fears, cares, anguish of mind and vexation, to which they are subject, you would hereafter renounce all riches.

^d O si pateant pectora divitum,
Quantos intus sublimis agit
Fortuna metus! Brütia, Coro
Pulsante fretum, mitior unda est.

O that their breasts were but conspicuous,
How full of fear within, how furious!
The narrow seas are not so boisterous.

Yea, but he hath the world at will that is rich, the good things of the earth; *suave est de magno tollere acervo*; he is a happy man, ^e adored like a God, a prince; every man seeks to him, applauds, honours, admires him. He hath honours indeed, abundance of all things; but (as I said), withal, ^f pride, lust, anger, faction, emulation, fears, cares, suspicion enter with his wealth; for his intemperance he hath aches, crudities, gowts, and, as fruits of his idleness and fulness, lust, surfeiting and drunkenness, all manner of diseases: *pecuniis augetur improbitas*: the wealthier, the more dishonest. ^g He is exposed to hatred, envy, peril and treason, fear of death, of degradation, &c. *'tis lubrica statio et proxima præcipitio*; and the higher he climbs, the greater is his fall.

—^h celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulgura montes,

the lightning commonly sets on fire the highest towers; ⁱ in the more eminent place he is, the more subject to fall.

^a Saturn. Epist. miserias.

^b Vos quidem divites putatis felices; sed nescitis eorum et curas, quibus obnoxii sunt, plane fugiendas vobis divitias existimaretis.

^c Et quota pars hæc eorum quæ istos discruciant? si nõssetis metus, neca, in Herc. Cæteo. ^d Seneca, in Herc. Cæteo. ^e Et Diis similes stulta cogitatio facit. ^f Flamma simul libidinis ingreditur; ira, furor, et superbia, divitiarum sequela. Chrys.

^g Omnium oculis, odio, insidiis expositus, semper sollicitus, fortunæ ludibrium. ^h Hor. 2. l. od. 10. ⁱ Quid me felicem toties jactastis, amici? Qui cecidit, stabili non fuit ille loco. Boeth.

Rumpitur innumeris arbor uberrima pomis ;

Et subito nimiae præcipitantur opes.

As a tree, that is heavy laden with fruit, breaks her own boughs, with their own greatness they ruine themselves : which Joachimus Camerarius hath elegantly expressed in his 13. Embleme, cent. 1. *Inopem se copia facit.* Their means is their misery ; though they do apply themselves to the times, to lye, dissemble, collogue and flatter their leiges, obey, second his will and commands, as much as may be, yet too frequently they miscarry : they fat themselves like so many hogs, as ^aÆneas Sylvius observes, that, when they are full fed, they may be devoured by their princes, as Seneca by Nero was served, Sejanus by Tiberius, and Haman by Ahasuerus. I resolve with Gregory, *potestas culminis est tempestas mentis ; et quo dignitas altior, casus gravior ;* honour is a tempest ; the higher they are elevated, the more grievously depressed. For the rest of his prerogatives which wealth affords, as he hath more, his expences are the greater. *When goods increase, they are increased that eat them ; and what good cometh to the owners, but the beholding thereof with the eyes ?* Eccles. 4. 10.

^b Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
Non tuus hinc capiet venter plus quam meus.

An evil sickness Solomon calls it, and reserved to them for an evil, 12. verse. *They that will be rich fall into many fears and temptations, into many foolish and noisome lusts, which drown men in perdition.* 1 Tim. 6. 9. *gold and silver hath destroyed many,* Eccles. 8. 2. *divitiæ sæculi sunt laquei diaboli :* so writes Bernard ; worldly wealth is the devils bait ; and as the moon, when she is fuller of light is still farther from the sun, the more wealth they have, the farther they are commonly from God. (If I had said this of my self, rich men would have pulled me a pieces ; but hear who saith, and who seconds it, an apostle) therefore St. James bids them *weep and howle for the miseries that shall come upon them ; their gold shall rust and canker, and eat their flesh as fire,* James 5. 1, 2, 3. I may then boldly conclude with ^cTheodoret, *quotiescunque divitiis affluentem, &c. as often as you shall see a man abounding in wealth,*

Qui gemmis bibit, et Sarrano dormit in ostro,
and naught withal, I beseech you call him not happy, but esteem him unfortunate, because he hath many occasions offered

^a Ut, postquam impinguati fuerint, devorentur.

^b Hor.

^c Cap. 6. de

surat. Græc. affect. cap. de providentiâ ; Quotiescunque divitiis affluentem hominem videmus, eumque pessimum, ne, quasso, hunc beatissimum putemus, sed infelicem esseamus, &c.

to live unjustly: on the other side, a poor man is not miserable, if he be good, but therefore happy, that those evil occasions are taken from him.

- Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Recte beatum. Rectius occupat
Nomen beati, qui Deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
Pejusque leto flagitium timet.

He is not happy that is rich,
And hath the world at will,
But he that wisely can Gods gifts
Possess, and use them still;
That suffers, and with patience
Abides hard poverty,
And chuseth rather for to dye,
Then do such villany.

Wherein now consists his happiness? what privileges hath he more then other men? or rather what miseries, what cares and discontents hath he not more then other men?

- ♭ Non enim gazæ, neque consularis
Summovet lictor miseros tumultus
Mentis, et curas laqueata circum
Tecta volantes.

Nor treasures nor maiors officers remove
The miserable tumults of the mind,
Or cares that lie about, or fly above
Their high-roofed houses, with huge beams combind.

'Tis not his wealth can vindicate him; let him have Jobs inventory, *sint Cræsi et Crassi licet, non hos Pactolus, cureas undas agens, eripiet unquam e miseriis*: Cræsus or rich Crassus cannot now command health, or get himself a stomach. ^c*His worship*, as Apuleius describes him, *in all his plenty and great provision, is forbidden to eat, or else hath no appetite*, (sick in bed, can take no rest, sore grieved with some chronick disease contracted with full dyet and ease, or troubled in mind) *when as, in the meantime, all his houshold are merry, and the poorest servant that he keeps, doth continually feast*. 'Tis *bracteata felicitas*; as ^dSeneca terms it, *tin-foyl'd happiness, infelix felicitas*, an unhappy kind of happiness, if it be happiness at all. His gold, guard, clattering of harness, and

^a Hor. l. 2. Od. 9.
citur, et in omni copiâ suâ
sit, atque epuletur.

^b Hor. lib. 2.

^c Florid. lib. 4. Dives ille cibo interdicitur, cum interea totum ejus servitium hilare

^d Epist. 115.

fortifications against outward enemies, cannot free him from inward feares and cares.

Revera que metus hominum, curæque sequaces,
Nec metuunt fremitus armorum, aut ferrea tela;
Audacterque inter reges, regumque potentes,
Versantur, neque fulgorem reverentur ab auro.

Indeed men still attending fears and cares,
Nor armours clashing, nor fierce weapons fears:
With kings converse they boldly, and kings peers,
Pearing no flashings that from gold appeare.

Look how many servants he hath, and so many enemies he suspects; for liberty, he entertains ambition; his pleasures are no pleasures; and, that which is worst, he cannot be private or enjoy himself as other men do; his state is a servitude. *A country man may travel from kingdome to kingdome, province to province, city to city, and glut his eyes with delightful objects, hawk, hunt, and use those ordinary disports, without any notice taken, all which a prince or a great man cannot do. He keeps in for state, *ne majestatis dignitas evalescat*, as our China kings of Bornay, and Tartarian Chams, those *aurea mancipia*, are said to do, seldome or never seen abroad, *ut major sit hominum erga e observantia*; which the ^bPersian kings so precisely observed of old. A poor man takes more delight in ordinary meals meat, which he hath but seldom, then they do with all their exotick dainties and continual viands:

Quippe voluptatem commendat rarior usus:

'tis the rarity and necessity that makes a thing acceptable and pleasant. Darius, put to flight by Alexander, drank puddle water to quench his thirst; and it was pleasanter, he swore, then any wine or mede. All excess, as ^cEpictetus argues, will cause a dislike: sweet will be sour, which made that temperate Epicurus sometimes voluntarily fast. But they being alwayes accustomed to the same ^ddishes, (which are nastily dressed by slovenly cooks, that, after their obscenities, never wash their bawdy hands) be they fish, flesh, compounded, made dishes, or whatsoever else, are therefore cloyed: nectar itself grows loathsome to them; they are weary of all their fine palaces; they are to them but as so many prisoners. A poor man drinks in a wooden dish, and eats his meat in wooden spoons, wooden platters, earthen vessels, and such homely stuffe: the other in gold, silver, and precious stones; but with what suc-

* Hor. Et mihi curto Ire licet mulo, vel, si libet, usque Tarentum.

^c Si modum excesseris, suavissima sunt in olesta.

^d Et in cupidibus gulæ, coquus et pueri illotis manibus ab exoneratione ventris omnia tractant, &c. Cardan. l. 8. cap. 46. de rerum varietate.

^b Brissonius.

cess? *in auro bibitur venenum*; fear of poyson in the one, security in the other. A poor man is able to write, to speak his mind, to do his own business himself; *locuples mittit parasitum*, saith ^a Philostratus; a rich man employes a parasite, and as the maior of a city speaks by the town-clark, or by Mr Recorder, when he cannot express himself. ^b Nonius the senator hath a purple coat as stiffe with jewels, as his mind is full of vices; rings on his fingers worth 20000 sesterces; and, as ^c Perox the Persian king, an union in his care worth 100 weight of gold: ^d Cleopatra hath whole boars and sheep served up to her table at once, drinks jewels dissolved, 40000 sesterces in value; but to what end?

^e Num, tibi cum fauces urit sitis, aurea quæris
Pocula?

Doth a man that is a dry desire to drink in gold? doth not a cloth sute become him as well, and keep him as warm, as all their silks, sattins, damasks, taffaties and tissues? Is not homespun cloth as great a preservative against cold, as a coat of Tartar lambs wooll died in grain, or a gown of giants beards? Nero, saith ^f Sueton, never put on one garment twice; and thou hast scarce one to put on: what's the difference? one's sick, the other sound; such is the whole tenor of their lives; and that which is the consummation and upshot of all, death it self makes the greatest difference. One, like an hen, feeds on the dunghill of his daies, but is served up at last to his lords table; the other, as a falcon, is fed with partridge and pigeons, and carried on his masters fist, but, when he dyes, is flung to the muckhil, and there lies. The rich man lives, like Dives, jovially here on earth, *temulentus divitiis*, make the best of it; and boasts himself in the multitude of his riches (Psal. 49.6. 11): he thinks his house, called after his own name, shall continue for ever; but he perisheth like a beast (ver. 20): his way utters his folly (ver. 13): *male parta male dilabuntur*; like sheep, they lye in the grave (14). *Puncto descendunt ad infernum*: they spend their dayes in wealth, and go suddenly down to hell (Job, 21. 13). For all physicians and medicines inforcing nature, a sowning wife, families complaints, friends tears, dirges, masses, *næmias*, funerals; for all orations, counterfeit hired acclamations, eulogiums, epitaphs, hereses, heralds, black mourners, solemnities, obelisks, and Mausolean tombs, (if he have them at least) ^g he, like a hog, goes to hell, with a guilty conscience

^a Epist.
vit. ejus.

^b Plin. lib. 57. cap. 6.

^c Hor. Ser. lib. 1. Sat. 2.

^d Zonaras, 3. annal.

^e Plutarch.

^f Cap. 30. Nullam vestem bis induit.

^g Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et sanguine pauci Descendunt reges, et sicca morte tyranni.

(*propter hos dilatavit infernus os suum*) and a poor mans curse: his memory stinks like the snuffe of a candle when it is put out; scurril libels and infamous obloquies accompany him: when as poor Lazarus is *Dei sacrarium*, the temple of God, lives and dies in true devotion, hath no more attendants, but his own innocency, the heaven a tomb, desires to be dissolved, buried in his mothers lap, and hath a company of ^aangels ready to convey his soul into Abrahams bosom: he leaves an everlasting and a sweet memory behind him. Crassus and Sylla are indeed still recorded, but not so much for their wealth as for their victories, Cræsus for his end, Solomon for his wisdome. In a word, ^b*to get wealth is a great trouble, anxiety to keep, grief to lose it.*

^cQuid dignum stolidis mentibus imprecer?

Opes, honores ambiant:

Et, cum falsa gravi mole paraverint,

Tum vera cognoscant bona.

But consider all those other unknown, concealed happinesses, which a poor man hath (I call them unknown, because they be not acknowledged in the worlds esteem, or so taken):

O fortunatos nimium, bona si sua norint!

happy they are in the mean time, if they would take notice of it, make use, or applie it to themselves. *A poor man wise is better then a foolish king* (Eccl. 2. 13). ^d*Poverty is the way to heaven,* ^e*the mistress of philosophy,* ^f*the mother of religion, vertue, sobriety, sister of innocency, and an upright mind.* How many such encomiums might I adde out of the fathers, philosophers, orators! It troubles many that they are poor; they accompt of it as a great plague, a curse, a sign of Gods hatred, *ipsum scelus*, damn'd villany it self, a disgrace, shame and reproach; but to whom, or why? ^g*If fortune hath envyed me wealth, thieves have robbed me, my father have not left me such revenues as others have,* that I am a younger brother, basely born,

— cui sine luce genus, surdumque parentum
Nomen,

of mean parentage, a dirt-daubers son, am I therefore to be blamed? *an eagle, a bull, a lion, is not rejected for his po-*

^a God shall deliver his soule from the power of the grave; Psal. 49. 15. ^b Contempl. Idiot. cap. 37. ^c Divitiarum acquisitio magni laboris, possessio magni timoris, amissio magni doloris. ^d Boëthius, de consol. phil. l. 3. ^e Austin, in Ps. 76. ^f Omnis philosophiæ magistra, ad cœlum via. ^g Bonæ mentis soror paupertas. ^h Pædagogia pietatis, sobria, pia mater, cultu simplex, habitu secura, consilio benesuada. Apul. ⁱ Cardan. Opprobium non est paupertas: quod lato eripit, aut pater non reliquit, cur mihi vitio daretur, si fortuna divitias invidit? non aquilæ, non, &c.

erty; and why should a man? 'Tis ^a *fortunæ telum*, non *culpæ*, fortunes fault, not mine. Good Sir, I am a servant, (to use ^b Senecas words) *howsoever your poor friend; a servant, and yet your chamberfellow, and if you consider better of it, your fellow servant.* I am thy drudge in the worlds eye, yet, in Gods sight, peradventure thy better, my soule is more precious, and I dearer unto him. *Etiam servi Diis curæ sunt*, as Evangelus at large proves in Macrobius; the meanest servant is most precious in his sight. Thou art an Epicure, I am a good Christian: thou art many parasanges before me in means, favour, wealth, honour, Claudius his Narcissus, Neros Massa, Domitians Parthenius, a favourite, a golden slave; thou coverest thy floors with marble, thy roofs with gold, thy wals with statues, fine pictures, curious hangings, &c. what of all this? *calcas opes*, &c. what's all this to true happiness? I live and breath under that glorious heaven, that august Capitol of nature, enjoy the brightness of stars, that cleer light of sun and moon, those infinite creatures, plants, birds, beasts, fishes, herbs, all that sea and land affords, far surpassing all that art and *opulentia* can give. I am free, and, which ^c Seneca said of Rome, *culmen liberostexit, sub marmore et auro postea servitus habitavit*; thou hast *Amalthææ cornu*, plenty, pleasure, the world at will; I am despicable and poor; but a word overshot, a blow in choler, a game at tables, a loss at sea, a sudden fire, the princes dislike, a little sickness, &c. may make us equal in an instant: howsoever take thy time, triumph and insult a while; *cinis æquat*, as ^d Alphonsus said; death will equalize us all at last. I livesparingly, in the mean time, am clad homely, fare hardly; is this a reproach? am I the worse for it? am I contemptible for it? am I to be reprehended? A learned man in ^e Nevisanus, was taken down for sitting amongst gentlemen; but he replied, *my nobility is about the head, yours declines to the taile*; and they were silent. Let them mock, scoff, and revile; 'tis not thy scorn, but his that made thee so: *he that mocketh the poor, reproacheth him that made him* (Prov. 11. 5); and he that rejoyceth at affliction, *shall not be unpunished*. For the rest, the poorer thou art, the happier thou art; *ditior est, at non melior*, saith ^f Epictetus; he is richer, not better, then thou art, not so free from lust, envy, hatred, ambition.

^a Tully. ^b Epist. 74. Servus, summe homo; servus sum, immo contubernalis; servus sum, at humilis amicus; immo conservus, si cogitaveris. ^c Epist. 66. et 90. ^d Panormitan. rebus gestis Alph. ^e Lib. 4. num 218. Quidam deprehensus quod sederet loco nobilium, mea nobilitas, ait, est circa caput, vestra declinat ad caudam: ^f Tanto beatior es, quanto collectior.

Beatus ille, qui, procul negotiis,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis.

Happy he, in that he is ^a freed from the tumults of the world, he seeks no honours, gapes after no preferment, flatters not, envies not, temporizeth not, but lives privately, and well contented with his estate ;

Nec spes corde avidas, nec curam pascit inanem,
Securus quo fata cadant.

He is not troubled with state matters, whether kingdomes thrive better by succession or election ; whether monarchies should be mixt, temperate, or absolute ; the house of Ottomons and Austria is all one to him ; he enquires not after colonies or new discoveries ; whether Peter were at Rome, or Constantines donation be of force ; what comets or new stars signifie, whether the earth stand or move, there be a new world in the moon, or infinite worlds, &c. He is not touched with fear of invasions, factions, or emulations ;

^b Felix ille animi, Divisque simillimus ipsis,
Quem non mordaci resplendens Gloria fuco
Solicitat, non fastosi mala gaudia luxûs,
Sed tacitos sinit ire dies, et paupere cultu
Exigit innocuæ tranquilla silentia vitæ.

An happy soule, and like to God himself,
Whom not vain glory macerates or strife,
Or wicked joyes of that proud swelling pelfe,
^c But leads a still, poor and contented life.

^d A secure, quiet, blissful state he hath, if he could acknowledge it. But here is the misery, that he will not take notice of it ; he repines at rich mens wealth, brave hangings, dainty fare : as Simonides objecteth to Hieron, he hath all the pleasures of the world ; ^e *in lectis eburneis dormit, vinum phialis bibit, optimis unguentis delibuitur* ; he knows not the affliction of Joseph, stretching himself on ivory beds, and singing to the sound of the viol ; and it troubles him that he hath not the like ; there is a difference, (he grumbles) between lappolly and phesants, to tumble i'th' straw and lye in a down bed, betwixt wine and water, a cottage and a palace. *He hates*

^a Non amoribus inservit, non appetit honores : et, qualitercumque relictus, satis habet, hominem se esse meminit ; invidet nemini, neminem despicit, neminem miratur, sermonibus malignis non attendit aut alitur. Plinius. ^b Politianus, in Rastico.
^c Gyges, regno Lydiæ inflatus, sciscitatum misit Apollinem, an quis mortalium se felicior esset ? Aglaïam, Arcadum pauperrimum, Apollo prætulit, qui terminos agri sui nunquam excesserat, rure suo contentus. Val. lib. 1. c. 7. ^d Hor. Hæcest Vita solutorum miserâ ambitione, gravique. ^e Amos, 6.

nature (as ^aPliny characterizeth him) that she hath made him lower then a god, and is angry with the gods that any man goes before him: and although he hath received much, yet (as ^bSeneca holds it) he thinks it an injury that he hath no more, and is so far from giving thanks for his tribuneship, that he complains that he is not prætor; neither doth that please him, except he may be consul. Why is he not a prince, why not a monarch, why not an emperor? Why should one man have so much more then his followes, one have all, another nothing? Why should one man be a slave or drudge to another? one surfeit, another starve, one live at ease, another labour, without any hope of better fortune? Thus they grumble, mutter, and repine, not considering that inconstancy of humane affairs, judicially conferring one condition with another, or well weighing their own present estate. What they are now, thou mayst shortly be; and what thou art, they shall likely be. Expect a little; confer future and times past with the present; see the event, and comfort thyself with it. It is as well to be discerned in commonwealths, cities, families, as in private mens estates. Italy was once lord of the world; Rome, the queen of cities, vaunted herself of two ^cmyriades of inhabitants; now that all commanding country is possessed by petty princes; ^dRome a small village in respect. Greece, of old the seat of civility, mother of sciences and humanity, now forlorn, the nurse of barbarism, a den of thieves. Germany then, saith Tacitus, was incult and horrid, now full of magnificent cities: Athens, Corinth, Carthage, (how flourishing cities!) now buried in their own ruines; *corvorum, ferarum, aprorum, et bestiarum lustra*, like so many wildernesses, a receptacle of wild beasts. Venice, a poor fisher-town; Paris, London, small cottages in Cæsars time, now most noble emporiums. Valois, Plantegenet, and Scaliger, how fortunate families! how likely to continue! now quite extinguished and rooted out. He stands aloft to day, full of favour, wealth, honour, and prosperity, in the top of Fortunes wheele; to morrow in prison, worse then nothing; his son's a begger. Thou art a poor servile drudge, *fæx populi*, a very slave; thy son may come to be a prince, with Maximinus, Agathocles, &c. a senator, a generall of an army; thou standest bare to him now, workest for him, drudgest for him and his, takest an almes of him: stay but a little, and his next heire peradventure

^a Præfat. lib. 7. Odit naturam, quod infra Deos sit; irascitur Diis, quod quis illi antecedit.
^b Le ira, cap. 21. lib. 3. Etsi multum acceperit, injuriam putat plura non accepisse; non agit pro tribunatu gratias, sed queritur quod non sit ad præturam perductus: neque hæc grata, si desit consulatus.
^c Lips. admir.
^d Of some 900000 inhabitants now.

shall consume all with riot, be degraded, thou exalted, and he shall beg of thee. Thou shalt be his most honourable patron, he thy devout servant: his posterity shall run, ride, and do as much for thine: as it was with ^a Frisgobald and Cromwel, it may be for thee. Citizens devour countrey gentlemen, and settle in their seats; after two or three descents, they consume all in riot; it returns to the city again.

—————
 Novus incola venit:
 Nam propriæ telluris herum natura neque illum,
 Nec me, nec quemquam, statuit. Nos expulit ille;
 Illum aut nequities, aut vafri inscitia juris.

A lawyer buyes out his poor client; after a while his clients posterity buy out him and his; so things go round, ebbe and flow.

Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli
 Dictus, erat nulli proprius, sed cedit in usum
 Nunc mihi, nunc aliis.

As he said then, *ager cujus, quot habes dominos?* so say I of land, houses, moveables, and mony, mine to day, his anou, whose to morrow? In fine (as ^c Machiavel observes) *vertue and prosperity beget rest; rest, idleness; idleness, riot; riot, destruction: from which we come again to good lawes; good lawes engender vertuous actions; vertue, glorie and prosperity; and 'tis no dishonour then* (as ^d Gucciardine adds) *for a flourishing man, city, or estate, to come to ruine, nor infelicities to be subject to the law of nature. Ergo terrena calcanda, sitienda cœlestia;* therefore. (I say) scorn this transitory state; look up to heaven; think not what others are, but what thou art: ^e *quâ parte locatus es in re;* and what thou shalt be, what thou mayst be. Do (I say) as Christ himself did, when he lived here on earth; imitate him as much as in thee lies. How many great Cæsars, mighty monarches, tetraches, dynastes, princes, lived in his dayes! in what plentie, what delicacie, how bravely attended, what a deal of gold and silver, what treasure, how many sumptuous palaces had they! what provinces and cities, ample territories, fields, rivers, fountains, parkes, forrests, lawnes, woods, celles, &c.! Yet Christ had none of all this; he would have none of this; he voluntarily rejected all this; he could not be ignorant, he could not erre in his choice; he contemued all this; he chose that which was safer, better, and more certaine, and lesse to be repented, a mean

^a Reade the story at large in John Fox his Acts and Monuments. — Hor. Sat. 2. ser. lib. 2. ^c 5 Florent hist. Virtus quietem parit, quies otium, otium porro luxum generat, luxus iteritum, a quo interum ad saluberrimas, &c. ^d Gucciardin. Nulla infelicitas subjectum esse legi naturæ, &c. ^e Persius.

estate, even povertie it self; and why dost thou then doubt to follow him, to imitate him, and his apostles, to imitate all good men? So doe thou tread in his divine steps, and thou shalt not erre eternally, as too many worldlings doe, that runne on in their own dissolute courses, to their confusion and ruine: thou shalt not doe amisse. Whatsoever thy fortune is, be contented with it; trust in him; relie on him; refer thyselfe wholly to him. For know this, in conclusion: *non est volentis nec currentis sed miserentis Dei*; 'tis not as men, but as God will. *The Lord maketh poor and maketh rich, bringeth low, and exalteth* (1 Sam. 2. ver. 7, 8): *he lifteth the poor from the dust, and raiseth the begger from the dunghill, to set them amongst princes, and make them inherit the seat of glory*; 'tis all as he pleaseth, how, and when, and whom; he that appoints the end (though to us unknown), appoints the meanes likewise subordinate to the end.

Yea, but their present estate crucifies and torments most mortall men; they have no such forecast to see what may be, what shall likely be, but what is, though not wherefore, or from whom: *hoc angit*; their present misfortunes grinde their soules, and an envious eye which they cast upon other mens prosperities:

Vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet:

how rich, how fortunate, how happy is he! But in the mean time he doth not consider the others miseries, his infirmities of body and minde, that accompany his estate, but still reflects upon his own false conceived woes and wants; whereas, if the matter were duely examined, ^a he is in no distresse at all, he hath no cause to complain.

—————^b tolle querelas;

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus:

he is not poore; he is not in need. ^c *Nature is content with bread and water; and he that can rest satisfied with that may contend with Jupiter himself for happiness.* In that golden age,

^d Somnos dedit umbra salubres,
Portum quoque lubricus amnis;

the trees gave wholsome shade to sleep under, and the clear rivers drink. The Israelites drank water in the wilderness; Sampson, David, Saul, Abrahams servant when he went for Isaacs wife, the Samaritan women, and how many besides might I reckon up, Ægypt, Palæstina, whole countries in the ^e Indies, that drink pure water all their lives. ^f The Per-

^a Omnes divites, qui coelo et terrâ frui possunt. ^b Hor. lib. I. epist. 12.
^c Seneca, epist. 15. Panem et aquam natara desiderat; et hæc qui habet, ipso cum Jove de felicitate contendat. Cibus simplex famem sedat, vestis tenuis frigus arcet.
Senec. epist. 8. ^f Brissonius.
^d Boëthius. ^e Maffæus et alii.

sian kings themselves drank no other drink then the water of Choaspis, that runs by Susa, which was carried in bottles after them, whithersoever they went. Jacob desired no more of God, but bread to eat, and clothes to put on in his journey (Gen. 28. 20).

———— Bene est, cui Deus obtulit.
Parcâ, quod satis est, manu :

bread is enough ^a to strengthen the heart. And if you study philosophy aright, saith ^b Madaurensis, *whatsoever is beyond this moderation, is not usefull, but troublesome.* ^c Agellius (out of Euripides) accounts bread and water enough to satisfie nature, *of which there is no surfeit: the rest is not a feast, but ryot.* ^d St. Hierome esteems him rich, *that hath bread to eat, and a potent man that is not compelled to be a slave: hunger is not ambitious, so that it have to eat; and thirst doth not prefer a cup of gold.* It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure—He that is not satisfied with a little, will never have enough; and very good counsell of him in the ^e poet, *O my sonne, mediocritie of meanes agrees best with men: too much is pernicious.*

Divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere parce,
Æquo animo :

and if thou canst be content, thou hast abundance; *nihil est, nihil deest*; thou hast little, thou wantest nothing. 'Tis all one to be hanged in a chain of gold, or in a rope; to be filled with dainties or courser meat.

^f Si ventri bene, si lateri, pedibusque tuis, nil
Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.

If belly, sides, and feet, be well at ease,

A princes treasure can thee no more please.

Socrates in a fair, seeing so many things bought and sold, such a multitude of people convented to that purpose, exclaimed forthwith, *O ye gods! what a sight of things doe not I want!* 'Tis thy want alone that keepes thee in health of body and minde; and that which thou persecutest and abhorrest, as a ferall plague, is thy physician ^g and chiefest friend, which makes thee a good man, an healthfull, a sound, a vertuous, an honest, and happy man. For, when Vertue came from heaven (as the poet faines) rich men kicked her up, wicked men abhorrd her,

^a Psal. 84.

^b Si recte philosophemini, quidquid aptam moderationem supergreditur, oneri potius quam usui est.

^c Lib. 7. 16. Cereris munus et aquæ proculum mortales quærent habere, quorum saties nunquam est; luxus autem sunt cætera, non epulæ.

^d Satis est dives, qui pane non indiget; nimium potens, qui servire non cogitur. Ambitiosa non est fames, &c.

^e Euripides, Menalip. O filii, mediocres divitiæ hominibus conveniunt, nimia vero moles perniciosissima.

^f Hor.

^g O noctes cœnæque Deum.

courtiers scoffed at her, citizens hated her, ^a and that she was thrust out of doors in every place, she came at last to her sister Poverty, where she had found good entertainment. Poverty and vertue dwell together.

—————^b O vitæ tuta facultas
Pauperis, angustique lares! o munera nondum
Intellecta Deûm!

How happy art thou if thou couldst be content! *Godliness is great gain, if a man can be content with that which he hath* (1 Tim. 6. 6): and all true happiness is in a mean estate. I have little wealth, as he said, ^c *sed quas animus magnas facit, a kingdom in conceit:*

—————^d nil amplius opto,
Maiâ nate, nisi ut propria hæc mihi munera faxis;

I have enough and desire no more.

^e Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
Fecerunt animi:

'tis very well, and to my content. ^f *Vestem et fortunam concinnam potius quam laxam probô:* let my fortune and my garments be both alike, fit for me. And, which ^g Sebastian Foscarinus, sometime duke of Venice, caused to be engraven on his tomb in S^t Markes church, *Hear, O ye Venetians, and I will tell you which is the best thing in the world: to contemne it*—I will engrave it in my heart; it shall be my whole studie to contemne it. Let them take wealth (*Stercora stercus amet,*) so that I may have security; *bene qui latuit, bene vixit;* though I live obscure, ^h yet I live clean and honest; and when as the lofty oke is blown down, the silly reed may stand. Let them take glory, for that's their misery; let them take honour, so that I may have hearts ease: *Duc me, O Jupiter, et tu fatum,* ⁱ &c. Lead me, O God; whither thou wilt; I am ready to follow; command, I will obey. I do not envie at their wealth, titles, offices;

Stet, quicumque volet potens
Aulæ culmine lubrico:
Me dulcis saturet quies:

let me live quiet and at ease. ^k *Erimus fortasse,* (as he com-

^a Per mille fraudes doctosque dolos ejicitur; apud sociam paupertatem ejusque cultores divertens, in eorum sinu et infelâ deliciatur. ^b Lucan. ^c Lip. miscell. ep. 40. ^d Hor. Sat. 6. lib. 2. ^e Hor. Sat. 4. ^f Apuleius. ^g Chytræus, in Europæ deliciis. Accipite, cives Veneti, quod est optimum in rebus humanis, res humanas contemnerè. ^h Vah! vivere etiam nunc lubet, as Demea said, Adelph. Act. 4.—Quam multis non ego! quam multa non desidero! ut Socrates in pompâ, ille in nudinis. ⁱ Epictetus, 77. cap. Quo sum destinatus, et sequar alacriter. ^k Puteanus, ep. 52.

forted himself) *quando illi non erunt*: when they are dead and gone, and all their pomp vanished, our memory may flourish :

————^a dant perennes
Stemmata non peritura Musæ.

Let him be my lord, patron, baron, earl, and possesse so many goodly castles : 'tis well for me ^b that I have a poor house, and a little wood, and a well by it, &c.

His me consolor, victurum suavius, ac si
Quæstor avus, pater atque meus, patruusque fuissent.

I live (I thank God) as merrily as he, and triumph as much in this my mean estate, as if my father and uncle had been lord treasurer, or my lord maior. He feeds of many dishes, I of one: ^c *qui Christum curat, non multum curat quam de pretiosis cibis stercus conficiat*: what care I of what stufte my excrements be made? ^d *He that lives according to nature, cannot be poor; and he that exceeds, can never have enough: totus non sufficit orbis*; the whole world cannot give him content. *A small thing that the righteous hath, is better than the riches of the ungodly* (Psal. 37. 19); and better is a poor morsell with quietnesse, then abundance with strife (Prov. 17. 7).

Be content then; enjoy thyself, and, as ^e Chrysostome adviseth, *be not angry for what thou hast not, but give God hearty thanks for what thou hast received.*

^f Si dat oluscula
Mensa minuscula
Pace referta,
Ne pete grandia,
Lautaque prandia,
Lite repleta.

But what wantest thou? (to expostulate the matter) or what hast thou not better than a rich man? ^g *Health, competent wealth, children, securitie, sleep, friends, libertie, diet, apparell, and what not?* or at least maist have (the means being so obvious, easie, and well known); for, as he inculcated to himself,

^a Marullus.

^b Hoc erat in votis, modus agri non ita parvus, Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jngis aquæ fons, Et paultum sylvæ, &c. Hor. Sat. 6. lib. 2. Ser.

^c Hieronym. ^d Seneca, consil. ad Albinum, c. 11. Qui continet se intra naturæ limites, paupertatem non sentit; qui excedit, eum in opibus paupertas sequitur.

^e Hcm. 12. Pro his quæ accepisti, gratias age; noli indignari pro his quæ non accepisti.

^f Nat. Chytreus, deliciis Europ. Gostonij in sedibus Hubianis in cœnaculo e regione mensæ. ^g Quid non habet melius pauper quam dives? vitam, valetudinem, cibum, somnum, libertatem, &c. Card.

^a Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem,
Jucundissime Martialis, hæc sunt ;
Res, non parta labore, sed relicta,
Lis nunquam, &c.

I say again, thou hast, or at least maist have it, if thou wilt thy self, and that which I am sure he wants, a merry heart. *Passing by a village in the territorie of Millan,* ^b saith St. Austin, *I saw a poor begger that had got, belike, his belly full of meat, jesting and merry. I sighed, and said to some of my friends that were then with me, what a deal of trouble, madness, pain, and grief, do we sustain and exaggerate unto our selves, to get that secure happiness which this poor begger hath prevented us of, and which we peradventure shall never have ? For that which he hath now attained with the begging of some small piece of silver, a temporall happinesse, and present hearts ease, I cannot compass with all my careful windings, and running in and out. ^c And surely the begger was very merry ; but I was heavy : he was secure, but I was timorous. And if any man should ask me now, whether I had rather be merry, or still so solicitous and sad, I should say, merry. If he should ask me again, whether I had rather be as I am, or as this beggar was, I should surely choose to be as I am, tortured still with cares and fears ; but out of peevishness, and not out of truth. That which St Austin said of himself here in this place, I may say to thee : thou discontented wretch ; thou covetous niggard, thou churl, thou ambitious and swelling toad, 'tis not want, but peevishness, which is the cause of thy woes : settle thine affection : thou hast enough.*

^d Denique sit finis quærendi, quoque habeas plus,
Pauperiem metuas minus, et finire laborem
Incipias ; parto, quod avebas, utere.

Make an end of scraping, purchasing this manor, this field, that house, for this and that child ; thou hast enough for thy self and them ;

—————^e Quod petis, hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus :

'Tis at hand, at home already, which thou so earnestly seekest.
But

^a Martial. l. 10. epig. 47. Read it out thyself in the author. ^b Confess. lib. 6. Transiens per vicum quemdam Mediolanensem, animadverti pauperem quemdam mendicum, jam credo saturum, jocautem atque ridentem, et ingemui, et locutus sum cum amicis qui necum erant, &c. ^c Et certe ille lætabatur, ego anxius ; securus ille, ego trepidus. Et si percontaretur me quispiam, an exultare mallet, an metuere ; responderem, exultare : et si rursus interrogaret, an ego talis essem, an qualis nunc sum, me ipsum curis confectum eligerem ; sed perversitate, non veritate. ^d Hor. ^e Hor. ep. lib. 1.

—————O! si angulus ille
Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum!

O! that I had but that one nook of ground, that field there, that pasture!

O! si venam argenti fors qua mihi monstret——

O! that I could but finde a pot of mony now, to purchase, &c. to builde me a new house, to marry my daughter, place my son, &c. ^aO! if I might but live a while longer, to see all things settled, some two or three year; I would pay my debts, make all my reckonings even; but they are come and past, and thou hast more business than before. O madness! to think to settle that in thine old age, when thou hast more, which in thy youth thou canst not now compose, having but a little. ^bPyrrhus would first conquer Africk, and then Asia, *et tum suaviter agere*, and then live merrily, and take his ease; but, when Cineas the orator told him he might do that already, *id jam posse fieri*, rested satisfied, condemning his own folly. *Si parva licet componere magnis*, thou maist do the like, and therefore be composed in thy fortune. Thou hast enough; he that is wet in a bath, can be no more wet, if he be flung into Tiber, or into the ocean it self; and if thou hadst all the world, or a solid masse of gold as big as the world, thou canst not have more than enough; enjoy thyself at length, and that which thou hast; the minde is all; be content; thou art not poor, but rich, and so much the richer, as ^cCensorinus well writ to Cerellius, *quanto pauciora optas, non quo plura possides*, in wishing less, not having more. I say then, *non adjice opes, sed minue cupiditates* (^d'tis ^eEpicurus advice); adde no more wealth, but diminish thy desires; and, as ^fChrysostome well seconds him, *si vis ditari, contemne divitias*, that's true plenty, not to have, but not to want riches; *non habere, sed non indigere, vera abundantia*; 'tis more glory to contemne, then to possesse; *et nihil egere, est Deorum*. How many deaf, dumb, halt, lame, blinde, miserable persons could I reckon up, that are poor, and withall distressed, in imprisonment, banishment, gally-slaves, condemned to the mines, quarries, to gives, in dungeons, perpetuall thraldome, then all

^aO! si nunc morerer, inquit, quanta et qualia mihi imperfecta manerent; sed si mensibus decem vel octo supervixerem, omnia redigam ad libellam; ab omni debito creditoque me explicabo. Prætereunt interim menses decem et octo, et cum illis anni, et adhuc restant plura quam prius. Quid igitur speras, o insane, finem, quem rebus tuis non inveneras in juventâ, in senectâ impositurum? O dementia! quum ob curas et negotia tuo iudicio sis infelix, quid putas futurum, quum plura supererint? Cardan. lib. 8. cap. 40. de rer. var. ^bPlutarch. ^cLib. de natali. cap. 1. ^dApud Stobæum, ser. 17. ^eHom. 12. in 2 Cor. 6.

which thou art richer, thou art more happy, to whom thou art able to give an almes, a lord, in respect, a petty prince :^a be contented then, I say ; repine and mutter no more ; *for thou art not poor in deed, but in opinion.*

Yea, but this is very good counsell, and rightly applied to such as have it, and will not use it, that have a competency, that are able to work and get their living by the sweat of their browes, by their trade, that have something yet : he that hath birds, may catch birds ; but what shall we do that are slaves by nature, impotent, and unable to help ourselves, meer beggers, that languish and pine away, that have no means at all, no hope of means, no trust of delivery, or of better successe ? as those old Britans complained to their lords and masters the Romans, oppressed by the Picts, *mare ad barbaros, barbari ad mare* ; the barbarians drove them to the sea, the sea drove them back to the barbarians : our present misery compels us to cry out and howl, to make our moan to rich men ; they turn us back with a scornful answer to our misfortune again, and will take no pity of us ; they commonly overlooke their poor friends in adversity ; if they chance to meet them, they voluntarily forget and will take no notice of them ; they will not, they cannot help us. Instead of comfort, they threaten us, miscall, scoffe at us, to aggravate our misery, give us bad language ; or, if they do give good words, what's that to relieve us ? According to that of Thales, *facile est alios monere* ; who cannot give good counsell ? 'tis cheap ; it costs them nothing. It is an easie matter, when ones belly is full, to declame against feasting :

Qui satur est, pleno laudat jejunia ventre.

Doth the wilde asse braye when he hath grasse, or loweth the oxe when he hath fodder ? (Job, 6, 5). ^b *Neque enim populo Romano quidquam potest esse lætius* : no man living so jocond, so merry as the people of Rome when they had plenty ; but when they came to want, to be hunger-starved, *neither shame, nor lawes, nor armes nor magistrates, could keep them in obedience.* ^c Seneca pleadeth hard for poverty ; and so did those lazie philosophers : but in the mean time he was rich ; they had wherewithall to maintain themselves ; but doth any poor man extoll it ? *There are those* (saith ^d Bernard) *that approve of a mean estate, but on condition they never want themselves ; and some again are meek so long as they may say or do what*

^a Non in paupertate, sed in paupere (Seneca) ; non re, sed opinione, laboras.
^b Vopiscus, in Aureliano. Sed si populus famelicus inediã labore, nec arma, leges, pudor, magistratus, coërcere valent.
^c One of the richest men in Rome.
^d Serm. Quidam sunt, qui pauperes esse volunt, ita ut nihil illis desit ; sic commendant, ut nullam patiantur inopiam ; sunt et alii mites, quamdiu dicitur et agitur ad eorum arbitrium, &c.

they list; but, if occasion be offered, how far are they from all patience? I would to God (as he said) *no man should commend povertie, but he that is poor, or he that so much admires it, would relieve, help, or ease others.*

^b Nunc, si nos audis, atque es divinus, Apollo,
Dic mihi, qui nummos non habet, unde petat :

Now if thou hear'st us, and art a good man,
Tell him that wants, to get means, if you can.

But no man hears us: we are most miserably dejected; the skumme of the world.

^c Vix habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum,

We can get no relief, no comfort, no succour;

^d Et nihil inveni quod mihi ferret opem.

We have tried all means, yet finde no remedy: no man living can express the anguish and bitterness of our souls, but we that endure it; we are distressed, forsaken, in torture of body and mind, in another hell: and what shall we do? When ^e Crassus, the Roman consul, warred against the Parthians, after an unlucky battell fought, he fled away in the night, and left four thousand men sore sick and wounded in his tents, to the furie of the enemie; which when the poor men perceived, *clamoribus et ululatibus omnia complerunt*, they made lamentable moan, and roared down right, as lowd as Homers Mars when he was hurt, which the noise of 10000 men could not drown; and all for fear of present death. But our estate is farre more tragicall and miserable, much more to be deplored; and far greater cause have we to lament: the devil and the world persecute us; all good fortune hath forsaken us; we are left to the rage of beggery, cold, hunger, thirst, nastiness, sickness, irksomness, to continuall torment, labour and pain, to derision and contempt, bitter enemies all, and far worse then any death: death alone we desire, death we seek, yet cannot have it; and what shall we do?

Quod male fers, assuesce, feres bene —

accustome thyself to it, and it will be tolerable at last. Yea but I may not, I cannot:

In me consumpsit vires fortuna nocendo;

I am in the extremitie of humane adversitie: and, as a shadow leaves the body when the sun is gone, I am now left and lost, and quite forsaken of the world.

Qui jacet in terrâ, non habet unde cadat:

^a Nemo paupertatem commendaret, nisi pauper. ^b Petronius, Catalec. ^c Ovid.
^d Ovid. ^e Plutarch. vit. Crassi.

comfort thy self with this yet, thou art at the worst: and, before it be long, it will either overcome thee, or thou it. If it be violent, it cannot endure; *aut solvetur, aut solvet*. Let the devil himself, and all the plagues of Egypt, come upon thee at once,

Ne tu cede malis, sed contra audentior ito:

be of good courage; misery is vertues whetstone.

———— a serpens, sitis, ardor, arenæ,
Dulcia virtuti,

as Cato told his souldiers marching in the desarts of Libya; thirst, heat, sands, serpents, were pleasant to a valiant man; honourable enterprises are accompanied with dangers and damages, as experience evinceth: they will make the rest of thy liferellish the better. But put case they continue; thou art not so poor as thou wast born; and, as some hold, much better to be pittied then envied. But be it so thou hast lost all, poor thou art, dejected, in pain of body, grief of mind, thine enemies insult over thee, thou art as bad as Job; yet tell me (saith Chrysostome) *was Job or the devil the greater conquerour? surely Job. The^b devil had his goods: he sate on the muck-hil, and kept his good name; he lost his children, health, friends; but he kept his innocency: he lost his money; but he kept his confidence in God, which was better then any treasure. Do thou then as Job did, triumph as Job did, c and be not molested as every fool is. Sed quâ ratione potero? How shall this be done? Chrysostome answers, facile, si cœlum cogitaveris, with great facility, if thou shalt but meditate on heaven. d Hanna wept sore, and, troubled in mind, could not eat: but, why weepest thou, said Elkanah her husband, and why eatest thou not? why is thine heart troubled? am not I better to thee then ten sons? and she was quiet. Thou art here vexed e in this world; but say to thyself, Why art thou troubled, O my soule? Is not God better to thee then all temporalities, and momentary pleasures of the world? be then pacified. And though thou beest now peradventure in extreme want, f it may be it is for thy further good, to try thy patience, as it did Jobs, and exercise thee in this life: trust in God, and rely upon him, and thou shalt be g crowned in the*

a Lucan. lib. 9. b An quum super fimo sedit Job, an cum omnia abstulit diabolus, &c. pecuniis privatus fiduciam Deo habuit, omni thesaurio pretiosiorum. c Hæc viventes sponte philosophemini, nec insipientum affectibus agitemur. d 1 Sam. 1. 8. e James, 1. 2. My brethren, count it an exceeding joy, when you fall into divers temptations. f Afflicio dat intellectum. Quos Deus diligit, castigat. Deus optimum quemque aut malâ valetudine aut luctu afficit. Seneca. g Quam sordet mihi terra, quum cœlum intueor!

end: What's this life to eternity? The world hath forsaken thee; thy friends and fortunes all are gone: yet know this, that the very hairs of thine head are numbered, that God is a spectator of all thy miseries; he sees thy wrongs, woes, and wants; *'tis his good will and pleasure it should be so; and he knows better what is for thy good than thou thyself.* His providence is over all, at all times; *he hath set a guard of angels over us, and keeps us as the apple of his eye* (Ps. 17. 8). Some doth exalt, prefer, blesse with worldly riches, honours, offices and preferments, as so many glistering stars he makes to shine above the rest: some he doth miraculously protect from theeves, incursions, sword, fire, and all violent mischances: and as the ^bpoet fains of that Lycian Pandarus, Lycaons son, when he shot at Menelaus the Grecian with a strong arm and deadly arrow, Pallas, as a good mother keeps flies from her childs face asleep, turned by the shaft, and made it hit on the buckle of his girdle; so some he solicitously defends, others he exposeth to danger, poverty, sickness, want, misery, he chastiseth and corrects, as to him seems best, in his deep, unsearchable and secret judgement, and all for our good. The tyrant took the city; (saith ^cChrysostome) *God did not hinder it; led them away captives, so God would have it; he bound them; God yielded to it: flung them into the furnace, God permitted it: heat the oven hotter, it was granted: and when the tyrant had done his worst, God shewed his power, and the childrens patience; he freed them: so can he thee, and can help ^din an instant, when it seems to him good. ^eRejoice not against me, O my enemy; for though I fall, I shall rise: when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall lighten me.* Remember all those martyrs, what they have endured, the utmost that humane rage and fury could invent, with what ^fpatience they have born, with what willingness embraced it. *Though he kill me, saith Job, I will trust in him. Justus ^ginexpugnabilis,* as Chrysostome holds, a just man is impregnable, and not to be overcome. The gout may hurt his hands, lameness his feet, convulsions may torture his joynts, but not *rectam mentem*: his soule his free.

^a Senec. de providentiâ, cap. 2. Diis ita visum; Dii melius nôrunt quid sit in commodum meum.

^b Hom. Iliad. 4.

^c Hom. 9. Voltit urbem tyrannus

evertere, &c. Deus non prohibuit; voluit captivos ducere, non impedivit; voluit ligare, concessit, &c.

^d Psal. 113. De terrâ inopem; de stercore erigit pauperem.

^e Micah, 8. 7.

^f Preme, preme; ego, cum Pindaro,

αβαπτιστος ειμι, ως φελλος ὑπερ ἀλμας immersabilis sum, sicut suber super maris septum. Lipsius.

^g Hic ure, hic seca, ut in æternum parcas. Austin. Diis fruitur iratis; superat et crescit malis. Mucium ignis, Fabricium paupertas, Regulam tormenta, Socratem venenum superare non potuit.

^a _____ nempe pecus, rem,
Lectos, argentum tollas licet; in manicis et
Compedibus sævò teneas custode _____

^b Take away his money; his treasure is in heaven: banish him his country; he is an inhabitant of that heavenly Jerusalem: cast him into bands; his conscience is free: kill his body, it shall rise again: he fights with a shadow that contends with an upright man: he will not be moved.

_____ si fractus illabitur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae:

though heaven itself should fall on his head, he will not be offended. He is impenetrable, as an anvil hard, as constant as Job.

^c Ipse Deus, simul atque volet, me solvet, opinor.

Be thou such a one; let thy misery be what it will, what it can, with patience endure it; thou mayst be restored, as he was. *Terris proscriptus, ad cælum propera; ab hominibus desertus, ad Deum fuge.* The poor shall not always be forgotten; the patient abiding of the meek shall not perish for ever (Psal. 10. 18. ver. 9.) The Lord will be a refuge of the oppressed, and a defence in the time of trouble.

Servus Epictetus, mutilati corporis; Irus
Pauper: at hæc inter carus erat Superis.

Lame was Epictetus, and poor Irus;
Yet to them both God was propitious.

Lodovicus Vertomannus, that famous traveller, indured much misery; yet surely, saith Scaliger, he was *vir Deo carus*, in that he did escape so many dangers; God especially protected him, he was dear unto him. *Modò in egestate, tribulatione, convalle deplorationis, &c.* Thou art now in the vale of misery, in poverty, in agony, ^din temptation: rest, eternity, happiness, immortality shall be thy reward, as Chrysostome pleads, if thou trust in God, and keep thine innocency. *Non, si male nunc, et olim, sic erit semper;* a good houre may come upon a sudden; ^e expect a little.

Yea, but this expectation is it which tortures me in the mean

^a Hor. epist. 18. lib. 1.

^b Hom. 5. Anferet pecunias? at habet in coelis: patriâ dejiciet? at in cœlestem civitatem mittet: vincula injiciet? at habet solutam conscientiam: corpus interficiet? at iterum resurget. Cum umbrâ pugnat, qui cum justo pugnat.

^c Leonidas.

^d Modò in pressurâ, in tentationibus; erit

postea bonum tuum requies, æternitas, immortalitas.

^e Dabit Deus his quoque finem.

time; ^a *futura expectans, præsentibus angor*: whilest the grass grows, the horse starves. ^b Despair not, but hope well.

^c *Spera, Batte: tibi melius lux crastina ducet;
Dum spiras, spera—*

Cheer up, I say, be not dismayd. *Spes alit agricolas: he that sows in teares, shall reap in joy* (Psal. 126. 7).

Si fortune me tourmente,
Esperance me contente:

hope refresheth, as much as misery depresseth; hard beginnings have many times prosperous events; and that may happen at last, which never was yet. *A desire accomplished delights the soul*, Prov. 13. 19.

^d *Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.*

Which makes m' enjoye my joys long wish'd at last,
Welcome that houre shall come when hope is past:

a louring morning may turne to a faire afternoone:

^e *Nube solet pulsâ candidus ire dies.*

The hope that is defer'd, is the fainting of the heart; but when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life (Prov. 13. 12): ^f *suavissimum est voti compos fieri.* Many men are both wretched and miserable at first, but afterwards most happy; and oftentimes it so falls out, as ^g Machiavel relates of Cosmus Medices, that fortunate and renowned citizen of Europe, *that all his youth was full of perplexity, danger, and misery, till forty yeares were past; and then upon a sudden the sun of his honour brake out, as through a cloud.* Hunniades was fetched out of prison, and Henry the third of Portugall out of a poor monastery, to be crowned kings.

Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra:

beyond all hope and expectation many things fall out; and who knows what may happen? *Nondum omnium dierum soles occiderunt*, as Philippus said: all the sunnes are not yet set; a day may come to make amends for all. *Though my father and mother forsake me, yet the Lord will gather mee up* (Psal. 27. 10). *Waite patiently on the Lord, and hope in him* (Psal. 37. 7). *Be strong, hope and trust in the Lord; and he will*

^a Seneca.

^b *Nemo desperet meliora lapsus.*

^c Theocritus.

^d Hor.

^e Ovid.

^f Thales.

^g Lib. 7. Flor. hist.

Omnium felicissimus, et locupletissimus, &c. incarceratus sæpe adolescentiam periculo mortis habuit, solitudinis et discriminis plenam, &c.

comfort thee, and give thee thine hearts desire (Psal. 27. vers. 14)

Sperate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.

Fret not thy self because thou art poor, contemned, or not so well for the present as thou wouldest be, not respected as thou oughtest to be, by birth, place, worth; or that which is a double corrosive, thou hast been happy, honourable and rich, art now distressed and poor, a scorn of men, a burden to the world, irksome to thy self and others; thou hast lost all. *Miserum est fuisse felicem*, and, as Boëthius calls it, *infelicissimum genus infortunii*: this made Timon halfe mad with melancholy, to think of his former fortunes and present misfortunes; this alone makes many miserable wretches discontent. I confess it is a great misery to have been happy, the quintessence of infelicity to have been honourable and rich, but yet easily to be endured: ^a security succeeds, and to a judicious man a far better estate. The loss of thy goods and money is no loss; ^b *thou hast lost them; they would otherwise have lost thee.* If thy money be gone, ^c *thou art so much the lighter*; and as Saint Hierome perswades Rusticus the monke, to forsake all and follow Christ, *gold and silver are too heavy metals for him to carry that seeks heaven.*

^d Vel nos in mare proximum
Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,
Summi materiam mali,
Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.

Zeno the philosopher lost all his goods by shipwrack: ^e he made light of it: fortune had done him a good turne: *opes a me, animum auferré non potest*: she can take away my means, but not my miude. He set her at defiance ever after; for she could not rob him that had naught to lose: for he was able to contemn more then they could possess or desire. Alexander sent an hundred talents of gold to Phocion of Athens for a present, because he heard he was a good man: but Phocion returned his talents back again, with a *permitte me in posterum virum bonum esse*, to be a good man still, let me be as I am:

Non mi aurum posco, nec mi pretium—

That Theban Crates flung of his own accord his money into the sea; *abite, nummi: ego vos mergam, ne mergar a vobis*; I had

^a Lætior successit securitas, quæ simul cum divitiis cohabitare nescit. Camden.
^b Pecuniam perdidisti: fortassis illa te perderet manens. Seneca. ^c Expeditior es ob pecuniarum jacturam. Fortuna opes auferre, non animum potest. Seneca.
^d Hor. ^e Jubet me posthac fortuna expeditus philosophari.

rather drown you, then you should drown me. Can Stoicks and Epicures thus contemn wealth, and shall not we that are Christians? It was *mascula vox et præclara*, a generous speech of Cotta in ^a Sallust, *Many miseries have happened unto me at home, and in the wars abroad, of which, by the help of God, some I have endured, some I have repelled, and by mine own valour overcome: courage was never wanting to my designes, nor industry to my intents: prosperity or adversity could never alter my disposition.* A wise man's minde, as Seneca holds, ^b *is like the state of the world above the moon, ever serene.* Come then what can come, befall what may befall, *infractum invictumque* ^c *animum opponas* :

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare. (Hor. Od. 11. lib. 2.)

Hope and patience are two soveraigne remedies for all, the surest reposals, the softest cushions to lean on in adversity;

^d *Durum: sed levius fit patientiâ,*
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

If it cannot be helped, or amended, ^e make the best of it: *ne-cessitati qui se accommodat, sapit*; he is wise that suits himself to the time. As at a game at tables, so do by all such inevitable accidents.

^f *Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tesseris,*
Si illud, quod maxime opus est jactu, non cadit,
Illud quod cecidit forte, id arte ut coorrisas:

if thou canst not fling what thou wouldest, play thy cast as well as thou canst. Every thing, saith ^h Epictetus, hath two handles, the one to be held by, the other not: 'tis in our choice to take and leave whether we will (all which Simplicius, his commentator, hath illustrated by many examples); and 'tis in our own power, as they say, to make or mar ourselves. Conforme thy self then to thy present fortune, and cut thy coat according to thy cloth: ⁱ *ut quimus, (quod aivnt) quando, quod volumus, non licet: be contented with thy lot, state, and calling, whatsoever it is; and rest as well satisfied with thy present condition in this life:*

^a In frag. Quirites, multa mihi pericula domi, militiæ multa adversa fuere, quorum alia toleravi, alia Deorum auxilio repuli et virtute meâ: nunquam animus negotio defuit, nec decretis labor; nullæ res nec prosperæ nec adversæ ingenium mutabant.
^b Qualis mundi status supra lunam, semper serenus. ^c Bona mens nullum tristoris fortunæ recipit incursum. Val. lib. 4. c. 1. Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil.
^d Hor. ^e Equam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. lib. 2. od. 3. ^f Epict. c. 18. ^g Ter. Adel. act. 4. sc. 7. ^h Unaquæque res duas habet ansas, alteram quæ teneri, alteram quæ non potest; in manu nostrâ quam volumus accipere. ⁱ Ter. And. act. 4. sc. 6.

Esto quod es: quod sunt alii, sine quemlibet esse:
Quod non es, nolis; quod potes esse, velis.

Be as thou art; and as they are, so let
Others be still; what is and may be, covet.

And as he that is ^a invited to a feast, eats what is set before him, and looks for no other, enjoy that thou hast, and aske no more of God then what he thinks fit to bestow upon thee. *Non cuius contingit adire Corinthum*; we may not be all gentlemen, all Catos, or Lælii (as Tully telleth us), all honourable, illustrious and serene, all rich: but, because mortall men want many things, ^b therefore (saith Theodoret) hath God diversly distributed his gifts, wealth to one, skill to another, that rich men might encourage and set poor men a work, poor men might learn severall trades to the common good. As a peece of arras is composed of severall parcels, some wrought of silke, some of gold, silver, crewell of divers colours, all to serve for the exoneration of the whole; musick is made of divers discords and keyes, a totall summ of many smal numbers; so is a common-wealth of severall unequal trades and callings. ^c If all should be Cræsi and Darii, all idle, all in fortunes equall, who should till the land? as ^d Menenius Agrippa well satisfied the tumultuous rout of Rome, in his elegant apologue of the belly and the rest of the members. Who should build houses, make our severall stuffs for raiments? We should all be starved for company (as Poverty declared at large in Aristophanes Plutus), and sue at last to be as we were at first. And therefore God hath appointed this inequality of states, orders, and degrees, a subordination, as in all other things. The earth yields nourishment to vegetals, sensible creatures feed on vegetals; both are substitutes to reasonable souls; and men are subject amongst themselves, and all to higher powers: so God would have it. All things then being rightly examined and duely considered as they ought, there is no such cause of so general discontent; tis not in the matter it self, but in our minde, as we moderate our passions and esteem of things. *Nihil aliud necessarium, ut sis miser*, (saith ^e Cardan) *quam ut te miserum credas*: let thy fortune be what it will, 'tis thy minde alone that makes thee poor or rich, miserable or happy. *Vidi*

^a Epictetus. Invitatus ad convivium, quæ apponuntur comedis, non quaeris ultra; in mundo multa rogitas quæ Dii negant.

^b Cap. 6. de providentiâ. Mortales cum sint rerum omnium indigi, ideo Deus aliis divitias, aliis paupertatem distribuit, ut qui opibus pollent, materiam subministrent; qui vero inopes, exercitatus artibus manus admoveant.

^c Si sint omnes æquales, necesse est ut omnes fame pereant; quis aratro terram sulcaret? quis sementem faceret? quis plantas sereret? quis vinum exprimeret?

^d Liv. 1. 1.

^e Lib. 3. de cons.

ego (saith divine Seneca) *in villâ hilari et amœnâ mœstos, et mediâ solitudine occupatos: non locus, sed animus, facit ad tranquillitatem*; I have seen men miserably dejected in a pleasant village, and some again, well occupied and at good ease, in a solitary desert: 'tis the mind, not the place, causeth tranquillity, and that gives true content. I will yet add a word or two for a corollary. Many rich men, I dare boldly say it, that lye on down beds, with delicacies pampered every day, in their well furnished houses, live at less hearts ease, with more anguish, more bodily pain, and through their intemperance more bitter hours, then many a prisoner or gally-slave, ^a (*Mœcenas in plumâ æque vigilat ac Regulus in dolio*) those poor starved Hollanders, whom ^b Bartison their captain left in Nova Zembla, an. 1596, or those ^c eight miserable Englishmen, that were lately left behind, to winter in a stove in Greenland in 77 deg. of lat. 1630, so pitifully forsaken, and forced to shift for themselves in a vast dark and desert place, to strive and struggle with hunger, cold, desperation, and death it self. 'Tis a patient and quiet minde (I say it again and again) gives true peace and content. So, for all other things, they are (as old ^d Chremes told us) as we use them.

Parentes, patriam, amicos, genus, cognatos, divitias —
Hæc perinde sunt, ac illius animus qui ea possidet;
Qui uti scit, ei bona; qui utitur non recte, mala.

Parents, friends, fortunes, country, birth, alliance, &c. ebbe and flow with our conceit, please or displeas, as we accept and construe them, or apply them to our selves. *Faber quisque fortunæ suæ*; and in some sort I may truly say, prosperity and adversity are in our own hands. *Nemo læditur nisi a seipso*; and, which Seneca confirms out of his judgement and experience, ^e *every mans minde is stronger then fortune, and leads him to what side he will; a cause to himself each one is, of his good or bad life.* But will we, or nill we, make the worst of it, and suppose a man in the greatest extremity, 'tis a fortune which some indefinitely prefer before prosperity; of two extremes it is the best.

Luxuriant animi rebus plerumque secundis :

men in ^f prosperity forget God and themselves; they are be-sotted with their wealth, as birds with henbane: ^g miserable, if

^a Seneca. ^b Vide Isaacum Pontanum, descript. Amsterdam. lib. 2. c. 22.
^c Vide Ed. Pelhams book, edit. 1630. ^d Heautontim. act. 1. sc. 2. ^e Epist. 98.
Omni fortunâ valentior, ipse animus in utramque partem res suas ducit, beatæque ac miseræ vitæ sibi causa est. ^f Fortuna, quem nimium fovet, stultum facit. Pub. Mimus.
^g Seneca, de beat. vit. cap. 14. Miseri, si deserantur ab eâ; miseres, si obruantur.

fortune forsake them; but more miserable, if she tarry and overwhelm them: for, when they come to be in a great place, rich, they that were most temperate, sober, and discreet in their private fortunes, as Nero, Otho, Vitellius, Heliogabalus (*optimi imperatores, nisi imperassent*) degenerate on a sudden into brute beasts, so prodigious in lust, such tyrannicall oppressors, &c. they cannot moderate themselves, they become monsters, odious, harpies, what not? *cum triumphos, opes, honores adepti sunt, ad voluptatem et otium deinceps se convertunt*: 'twas ^a Catos note, they cannot contain. For that cause belike,

—^b Eutrapelus, cuicumque nocere volebat,
Vestimenta dabat pretiosa: beatus enim jam,
Cum pulchris tunicis, sumet nova consilia et spes;
Dormiet in lucem; scorto postponet honestum
Officium——

Eutrapelus, when he would hurt a knave,
Gave him gay clothes and wealth, to make him brave:
Because, now rich, he would quite change his minde,
Keep whores, fly out, set honesty behinde.

On the other side, in adversity many mutter and repine, despair, &c. both bad, I confess,

—————^c ut calceus olim,
Si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret:

as a shoo too big or too little, one pincheth, the other sets the foot awry; *sed e malis minimum*. If adversity hath killed his thousand, prosperity hath killed his ten thousand: therefore adversity is to be preferred; ^d *hæc freno indiget, illa solatio; illa fallit, hæc instruit*; the one deceives, the other instructs: the one miserably happy, the other happily miserable: and therefore many philosophers have voluntarily sought adversity, and so much commend it in their precepts. Demetrius, in Seneca, esteemed it a great infelicity, that in his life time he had no misfortune; *miserum, cui nihil unquam accidisset adversi*. Adversity then is not so heavily to be taken; and we ought not, in such cases, so much to macerate ourselves: there is no such odds in poverty and riches. To conclude in ^e Hieroms words, *I will ask our magnificoes, that build with marble, and bestow a whole manor on a thred, what difference betwixt them and Paul the ermite, that bare old man: they drink in jewels, he in his hand; he is poor, and goes to heaven; they are rich and go to hell.*

^a Plutarch. vit. ejus.

^b Hor. epist. l. i. ep. 18.

^c Hor.

^d Boeth. 2.

^e Epist. lib. 3. vit. Paul. Eremit. Libet eos nunc interrogare qui domus marmoribus vestiunt, qui uno filo villarum ponunt pretia, huic seni modo quid unquam defuit? Vos gemmâ bibitis, ille concavis manibus naturæ satisfecit: ille pauper Paradisum capit, vos avaros Gehenna suscipiet.

MEMB. IV.

Against Servitude, Loss of Liberty, Imprisonment, Banishment.

SERVITUDE, loss of liberty, imprisonment, are no such miseries as they are held to be: we are slaves and servants, the best of us all: as we do reverence our masters, so do our masters their superiours: gentlemen serve nobles, and nobles are subordinate to kings:

Omne sub regno graviore regnum:

princes themselves are Gods servants:

Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis:

they are subject to their owne laws, and as the kings of China endure more than slavish imprisonment, to maintain their state and greatness, they never come abroad. Alexander was a slave to fear, Cæsar of pride, Vespasian to his mony, (*nihil enim refert, rerum sis servus an hominum*) Heliogabalus to his gut, and so of the rest. Lovers are slaves to their mistresses, rich men to their gold, courtiers generally to lust and ambition, and all slaves to our affections, as Evangelus well discourseth in ^a Macrobius, and ^b Seneca the philosopher; *assiduam servitutem; extremam et ineluctabilem*, he calls it; a continual slaving, to be so captivated by vices: and who is free? Why then dost thou repine? *Satis est potens*, Hierom saith, *qui servire non cogitur*. Thou carriest no burdens; thou art no prisoner, no drudge; and thousands want that liberty, those pleasures which thou hast. Thou art not sick; and what wouldst thou have? But *nitimur in vetitum*, we must all eat of the forbidden fruit. Were we enjoined to go to such and such places, we would not willingly go: but, being barred of our liberty, this alone torments our wandering soul, that we may not go. A citizen of ours, saith ^c Cardan, was 60 years of age, and had never been forth of the wals of the city Millan: the prince hearing of it, commanded him not to stir out: being now forbidden that which all his life he had neglected, he earnestly desired; and, being denied, *dolore confectus mortem obiit*, he dyed for grief.

What I have said of servitude, I say again of imprisonment, we are all prisoners. ^dWhat is our life but a prison? We are all imprisoned in an iland. The world itself to some men is a prison, our narrow seas as so many ditches; and, when they have compassed the globe of the earth, they would fain go see

^a Satur. l. 11. *Alius libidini servit, alius ambitioni, omnes spei, omnes timori.*
^b Nat. lib. 3. ^c Consol. l. 5. ^d O generose, quid est vita nisi carcer animi?

what is done in the moon. In ^aMuscovy and many other northern parts, all over Scandia, they are imprisoned half the year in stoves; they dare not peep out for cold. At ^bAden in Arabia, they are penned in all day long with that other extreme of heat, and keep their markets in the night. What is a ship but a prison? and so many cities are but as so many hives of bees, ant-hills: but that which thou abhorrest, many seek: women keep in all winter, and most part of summer, to preserve their beauties; some for love of study: Demosthenes shaved his beard, because he would cut off all occasion of going abroad: how many monks and friers, anchorites, abandon the world! *monachus in urbe, piscis in arido*. Art in prison? Make right use of it, and mortifie thyself. ^cWhere may a man contemplate better than in solitariness, or study more than in quietness? Many worthy men have been imprisoned all their lives; and it hath been occasion of great honour and glory to them, much publick good by their excellent meditation. ^dPtolemæus, king of Egypt, *cum, viribus attenuatis, infirmâ valetudine laboraret, miro discendi studio affectus, &c.* now being taken with a grievous infirmity of body that he could not stir abroad, became Stratoscholler, fell hard to his book, and gave himself wholly to contemplation; and upon that occasion (as mine author adds) *pulcherrimum regię opulentię monumentum, &c.* to his great honour built that renowned library at Alexandria, wherein were 40000 volumes. Severinus Boëthius never writ so elegantly as in prison, Paul so devoutly, for most of his epistles were dictated in his bands. Joseph, saith ^eAustin, *got more credit in prison, then when he distributed corn, and was lord of Pharaohs house*. It brings many a lewd riotous fellow home, many wandring rogues it settles, that would otherwise have been little raving tygers, ruined themselves and, others.

Banishment is no grievance at all. *Omne solum forti patria, &c. et patria est, ubicunque bene est*: that's a mans country where he is well at ease. Many travel for pleasure to that city, saith Seneca, to which thou art banished: and what a part of the citizens are strangers born in other places? ^f*Incolentibus patria*; 'tis their country that are born in it; and they would think themselves banished to go to the place which thou leavest, and from which thou art so loth to depart. 'Tis no disparagement to be a stranger, or so irksome to be an exile. ^g*The rain*

^a Herbastein. ^b Vertomannus, navig. l. 2. c. 4. *Commercia in nudinis noctu horâ secundâ, ob nimios qui sæviant interdium aestus, exercent.* ^c Ubi verior contemplatio quam in solitudine? ubi studium solidius quam in quiete? ^d Alex. ab Alex. gen. dier. lib. 1. cap. 2. ^e In Ps. 76. Non ita laudatur Joseph cum frumenta distribuere, ac quam carcerem habitaret. ^f Boëthius. ^g Philostratus, in deliciis. *Peregrini sunt imbres in terrâ, et fluvii in mari; Jupiter apud Ægyptos; sol apud omnes; hospes anima in corpore, luscina in aëre, hirundo in domo, Ganymedes cœlo, &c.*

is a stranger to the earth, rivers to the sea, Jupiter in Egypt, the sun to us all. The soul is an alien to the body, a nightingale to the ayre, a swallow in an house, and Ganymede in heaven, an elephant in Rome, a phœnix in India; and such things commonly please us best, which are most strange, and come farthest off. Those old Hebrews esteemed the whole world Gentiles; the Greeks held all barbarians but themselves; our modern Italians account of us as dull transalpiners by way of reproach; they scorn thee and thy country which thou so much admirest. 'Tis a childish humour to hone after home, to be discontent at that which others seek; to prefer, as base Islanders and Norvegians do, their own ragged island before Italy or Greece, the gardens of the world. There is a base nation in the north, saith ^a Pliny, called Chauci, that live amongst rocks and sands by the seaside, feed on fish, drink water: and yet these base people account themselves slaves in respect, when they come to Rome. *Ita est profecto* (as he concludes); *multis fortuna parcat in pœnam*: so it is, Fortune favours some to live at home, to their further punishment; 'tis want of judgement. All places are distant from heaven alike; the sun shines happily as warm in one city as in another; and to a wise man there is no difference of climes: friends are every where to him that behaves himself well; and a prophet is not esteemed in his own country. Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were so many land-leapers, now in the east; now in the west; little at home; and Polus Venetus, Lod. Vertomannus, Pinzonus, Cadamustus, Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Vascus Gama, Drake, Candish, Oliver Anort, Schouten, got all their honour by voluntary expeditions. But you say, such mens travel is voluntary; we are compelled, and, as malefactors, must depart: yet know this of ^b Plato to be true, *ultori Deo summa cura peregrinus est*: God hath an especial care of strangers; and, when he wants friends and allies, he shall deserve better and find more favour with God and men. Besides the pleasure of peregrination, variety of objects will make amends; and so many nobles, Tully, Aristide, Themistocles, Theseus, Codrus, &c. as have been banished, will give sufficient credit unto it. Read Pet. Alcionius his two books of this subject.

^aLib. 16. cap. 1. Nullam frugem habent; potus ex imbre: et hæ gentes, si vincantur, &c. ^bLib. 5. de legibus. Cumque cognatis careat et amicis, majorem apud Deos et apud homines misericordiam meretur.

MEMB. V.

Against Sorrow for Death of Friends or otherwise, vain Fear, &c.

DEATH and departure of friends are things generally grievous: ^a*omnium quæ in humanâ vitâ contingunt, luctus atque mors sunt acerbissima*; the most austere and bitter accidents that can happen to a man in this life, *in æternum valedicere*, to part for ever, to forsake the world and all our friends; 'tis *ultimum terribilium*, the last and the greatest terrour, most irksome and troublesome unto us. ^b*Homo toties moritur, quoties amittit suos*. And though we hope for a better life, eternall happiness, after these painfull and miserable daies, yet we cannot compose our selves willingly to dye; the remembrance of it is most grievous unto us, especially to such who are fortunate and rich: they start at the name of death, as an horse at a rotten post. Say what you can of that other world, with ^c*Metezuma* that Indian prince, *bonum est esse hîc*, they had rather be here. Nay many generous spirits, and grave staid men otherwise, are so tender in this, that, at the loss of a dear friend, they will cry out, roare, and tear their haire, lamenting some months after, houling, *O hone*, as those Irish women, and ^dGreeks, at their graves, commit many undecent actions, and almost go besides themselves. My dear father, my sweet husband, mine only brothers death! to whom shall I make my moan? *O me miserum!*

Quis dabit in lacrymas fontem? &c.

What shall I do?

^e*Sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi mors
Abstulit; hei! misero frater adempte mihi!*

My brothers death my study hath undone;
Woe's me! alas! my brother he is gone!

Mezentius would not live after his son:

^f*Nunc vivo, nec adhuc homines lucemque relinquo
Sed linquam*

And Pompeys wife cryed out at the news of her husbands death,

^aCardan. de consol. lib. 2.

^bSeneca.

^cBenzo.

^dSummo

mane ululatum oriuntur, pectora percutientes, &c. miserabile spectaculum exhibentes.

Ortelius, in Græciâ.

^eCatullus.

^fVirgil.

^a Turpe mori post te solo non posse dolore,

violenta luctu, et nescia tolerandi, as ^bTacitus of Agrippina, not able to moderate her passions. So, when she heard her son was slain, she abruptly broke off her work, changed countenance and colour, tore her hair, and fell a roaring down right :

— — subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit;
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa:
Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
Scissa comam....

Another would needs run upon the sword's point after Euryalus departure,

^c Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela
Conjicite, o Rutuli! —————

O let me dye! some good man or other make an end of me! How did Achilles take on for Patroclus departure? A black cloud of sorrows overshadowed him, saith Homer. Jacob rent his clothes, put sack-cloth about his loines, sorrowed for his son a long season, and could not be comforted, but would needs go down into the grave unto his son (Gen. 37. 37). Many years after, the remembrance of such friends, of such accidents, is most grievous unto us, to see or hear of it, though it concern not our selves, but others. Scaliger saith of himself, that he never read Socrates death, in Platós Phædon, but he wept: ^d Austin shed tears when he read the destruction of Troy. But, howsoever this passion of sorrow be violent, bitter, and seiseth familiarly on wise, valiant, discreet men, yet it may surely be withstood, it may be diverted. For, what is there in this life, that it should be so dear unto us? or that we should so much deplore the departure of a friend? The greatest pleasures are common society, to enjoy one anothers presence, feasting, hawking, hunting, brooks, woods, hills, musick, dancing, &c. all this is but vanity and losse of time, as I have sufficiently declared.

— ^e dum bibimus, dum sarta, unguenta, puellas,
Poscimus, obrepit non intellecta senectus:

Whilst we drink, prank our selves, with wenches dally,
Old age upon's at unawares doth sally.

As alchymists spend that small modicum they have, to get gold,

^a Lucan.
^e Juvenalis.

^b 3. Annal.

^c Virg. Æn. 9.

^d Confess. l. 1.

and never finde it, we lose and neglect eternity, for a little momentary pleasure, which we cannot enjoy, nor shall ever attain to in this life. We abhor death, pain, and grief, all; and yet we will do nothing of that which should vindicate us from, but rather voluntarily thrust our selves upon it. ^a*The lascivious prefers his whore before his life, or good estate; and angry man, his revenge; a parasite, his gut; ambitious, honours; covetous, wealth; a thief, his booty; a souldier, his spoyle; we abhor diseases, and yet we pull them upon us.* We are never better or freer from cares then when we sleep; and yet, which we so much avoid and lament, death is but a perpetuall sleep; and why should it (as ^bEpicurus argues) so much affright us? *When we are, death is not: but when death is, then we are not:* our life is tedious and troublesome unto him that lives best; ^c*'tis a misery to be born, a pain to live, a trouble to die;* death makes an end of our miseries; and yet we cannot consider of it. A little before ^dSocrates drank his potion of *cicuta*, he bid the citizens of Athens cheerfully farewell, and concluded his speech with this short sentence: *My time is now come to be gone, I to my death, you to live on; but which of these is best, God alone knows.* For there is no pleasure here, but sorrow is annexed to it, repentance follows it. ^e*If I feed liberally, I am likely sick or surfeit; if I live sparingly, my hunger and thirst is not allayed: I am well neither full nor fasting; if I live honest, I burn in lust; if I take my pleasure, I tire and starve my self, and do injury to my body and soul.* ^f*Of so small a quantity of mirth, how much sorrow! after so little pleasure, how great misery!* 'Tis both waies troublesome to me, to rise and go to bed, to eat and provide my meat; cares and contentions attend me all day long, fears and suspicions all my life. I am discontented; and why should I desire so much to live? But an happy death will make an end of all our woes and miseries;

Omnibus una meis certa medela malis.

Why shouldst thou not then say, with old Simeon, since thou art so well affected, *Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace;* or, with Paul, *I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ?* *Beata mors, quæ ad beatam vitam aditum aperit;*

^a Amator scortum vitæ præponit, iracundus vindictam, parasitus gulam, ambitiosus honores, avarus opes, miles rapinam, fur prædam; morbos odimus et accersimus. Card.

^b Seneca. Quum nos sumus, mors non adest; cum vero mors adest, tum nos non sumus.

^c Bernard. c. 3. med. Nasci miserum, vivere pœna, angustia mori.

^d Plato, Apol. Socratis. Sed jam hora est hinc abire, &c.

^e Comedi ad satietatem, gravitas me offendit; parcius edi, non est expletum desiderium; venereas delicias sequor, hinc morbus, lassitudo, &c. ^f Bern. c. 3. med. De tantillâ lætitiâ, quanta tristitiâ; post tantam voluptatem, quam gravia miseria!

'tis a blessed houre that leads us to a ^ablessed life; and blessed are they that dye in the Lord. But life is sweet; and death is not so terrible in it self as the concomitants of it, a loathsome disease, pain, horreur, &c. and many times the manner of it, to be hanged, to be broken on the wheel, to be burned alive. ^bServetus the heretick, that suffered in Geneva, when he was brought to the stake, and saw the executioner come with fire in his hand, *homo, viso igne, tam horrendum exclamavit, ut universum populum perterrefecerit*, roared so loud, that he terrified the people. An old Stoick would have scorned this. It troubles some to be unburied, or so:

—————^cnon te optima mater

Condet humi, patriove onerabit membra sepulcro :

Alitibus linquere feris, et gurgite mersum

Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent :

Thy gentle parents shall not bury thee,

Amongst thine ancestors entomb'd to be;

But feral fowle thy carcass shall devoure,

Or drowned corps-hungry fish maws shall scoure.

As Socrates told Crito, it concerns me not what is done with me when I am dead; *facilis jactura sepulcri*: I care not, so long as I feel it not: let them set mine head on the pike of Tenariffa, and my quarters in the foure parts of the world,

—————pascam licet in cruce corvos;

let wolves or beares devour me :

—————cælo tegitur qui non habet urnam ;

the canopy of heaven covers him that hath no tomb. So likewise for our friends, why should their departure so much trouble us? They are better, as we hope; and for what then dost thou lament, as those do, whom Paul taxed in his time, (1 Thes. 4. 13) *that have no hope?* 'Tis fit there should be some solemnity.

^aSed sepelire decet defunctum, pectore forti,

Constantes, unumque diem fletu indulgentes.

Jobs friends said not a word to him the first seven daies, but let sorrow and discontent take their course, themselves sitting sad and silent by him. When Jupiter himself wept for Sarpedon, what else did the poet insinuate, but that some sorrow is good?

^aEst enim mors piorum felix transitus de labore ad refrigerium, de expectatione ad premium.
^bVaticanus, vitæ ejus.
^cLuc.
^dIl. 9.
 Homer.

^a Quis matrem, nisi mentis inops, in funere nati
Flere vetet?

who can blame a tender mother, if she weep for her children? Beside, as ^b Plutarch holds, 'tis not in our power not to lament: *indolentia non cuivis contingit*: it takes away mercy and pitty, not to be sad; 'tis a natural passion to weep for our friends, an irresistible passion to lament and grieve. *I know not how*, (saith Seneca) *but sometimes 'tis good to be miserable in misery: and for the most part all grief evacuates itself by teares:*

—————^c est quædam flere voluptas:
Expletur lacrymis, egeriturque, dolor:

yet, after a dayes mourning or two, comfort thy self for thy heaviness (Eccles. 38. 17). ^d *Non decet defunctum ignavo questu prosequi*: 'twas Germanicus advice of old, that we should not dwell too long upon our passions, to be desperately sad, immoderate grievers, to let them tyrannize; there's *indolentiæ ars*, a medium to be kept: we do not (saith ^e Austin) forbid men to grieve, but to grieve overmuch. *I forbid not a man to be angry; but I ask for what cause he is so? Not to be sad, but why he is sad? not to fear, but wherefore is he afraid?* I require a moderation as well as a just reason. ^f The Romans, and most civil commonwealths, have set a time to such solemnities: they must not mourn after a certain day; or *if in a family a child be born, a daughter, or a son married, some state or honour be conferred, a brother be redeemed from his bands, a friend from his enemies, or the like, they must lament no more.* And 'tis fit it should be so; to what end is all their funerall pomp, complaints, and tears? When Socrates was dying, his friends Apollodorus and Crato, with some others, were weeping by him; which he perceiving, asked them what they meant: ^g *for that very cause, he put all the women out of the roome; upon which words of his, they were abashed, and ceased from their tears.* Lodovicus Cortesius, a rich lawyer of Padua (as ^h Bernardinus Scardeonius relates) commanded by his last will, and a great mulct if otherwise to his heir, that no funeral should be kept for him, no man should lament; but, as at a wedding, musick and minstrels to be provided; and,

^a Ovid. ^b Consol. ad Apollon. Non est libertate nostrâ positum non dolere; misericordiam abolet, &c. ^c Ovid. 4 Trist. ^d Tacitus, lib. 4. ^e Lib. 9. cap. 9. de civitate Dei. Non quero cum irascatur, sed cur; non utrum sit tristis, sed unde; non utrum timeat, sed quid timeat. ^f Festus, verbo Minuitur. Lactui diés indicebatur, cum liberi nascantur, cum frater abit, amicus ab hospite, captivus domum redeat, puella desponsetur. ^g Ob hanc causam mulieres ablegaram, ne talia facerent. Nos, hæc audientes, erubimus, et destitimus a lacrymis. ^h Lib. 1. class. 8. de claris jurisconsultis Patavinis.

instead of black mourners, he took order ^a *that twelve virgins clad in green should carry him to the church.* His will and testament was accordingly performed, and he buried in S^t Sophies church. ^b Tully was much grieved for his daughter Tulliolas death at first, until such time that he had confirmed his mind with some philosophical precepts: ^c *then he began to triumph over fortune and grief, and, for her reception into heaven, to be much more joyed then before he was troubled for her loss.* If an heathen man could so fortifie himself from philosophy, what shall a Christian from divinity? Why dost thou so macerate thy selfe? 'Tis an inevitable chance, the first statute in *Magna Charta*, an everlasting act of parliament, all must ^d die.

^e Constat æternâ positumque lege est,
Ut constet genitum nihil.

It cannot be revoked: we are all mortal; and these all-commanding gods and princes *die like men*:

^f Involvit humile pariter et celsum caput,
Æquatque summis infima.

O weak condition of humane estate! Sylvius exclaims: ^g *La-dislaus king of Bohemia, 18 yeeres of age, in the flower of his youth, so potent, rich, fortunate, and happy, in the midst of all his friends, amongst so many ^h physicians, now ready to be ⁱ married, in 36 houres sickned and died.* We must so be gone sooner or later all, and, as Calliopius in his comedy took his leave of his spectators and auditors,

Vos valéte et plaudite.—Calliopius recensui,

must we bid the world farewell, (*Exit Calliopius*) and, having now plaid our parts, for ever be gone. Tombs and monuments have the like fate:

Data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris;

kingdomes, provinces, towns, and cities, have their periods, and are consumed. In those flourishing times of Troy, Mycenæ was the fairest city in Greece; *Græciæ cunctæ imperitabat*; but it, alas! and that ^k *Assyrian Nineve, are quite overthrown.* The like fate hath that Egyptian and Bœotian Thebes, Delos, *commune Græciæ conciliabulum*, the common council-house of Greece; and ^l *Babylon, the greatest city that*

^a Innuptæ puellæ amictæ viridibus pannis, &c.

^b Lib. de consol.

^c Præ-

ceptis philosophiæ confirmatus adversus omnem fortunæ vim, et te consecratâ in cœlumque receptâ, tantâ affectus lætitiâ sum ac voluptate, quantam animo capere possum, ac exsultare plane mihi videor, victorque de omni dolore et fortunâ triumphare.

^d Ut lignum uri natum, arista secari, sic homines mori.

^e Boëth. lib. 2, met. 3.

^f Boëth.

^g Nic. Hensel. Breslagn. fol. 47.

^h Twenty then present.

ⁱ To Magdalen, the daughter of Charles the seventh of France. Obennt noctesque diesque, &c.

^k Assyriorum regia funditus deleta.

^l Omnium, quot unquam

sol aspexit, urbium maxima.

ever the sun shone upon, hath now nothing but walls and rubbish left.

^a Quid Pandionis restant, nisi nomen, Athenæ?

Thus ^bPausanias complained in his times. And where is Troy itself now, Persepolis, Carthage, Cyzicum, Sparta, Argos, and all those Grecian cities? Syracuse and Agrigentum, the fairest towns in Sicily, which had sometimes 700000 inhabitants, are now decayed: the names of Hieron, Empedocles, &c. of those mighty numbers of people, only left. One Anacharsis is remembered amongst the Scythians; the world it self must have an end, and every part of it. *Cæteræ igitur urbessunt mortales*, as Peter ^cGillius concludes of Constantinople; *hæc sane, quamdiu erunt homines; futura mihi videtur immortalis*; but 'tis not so: nor site, nor strength, nor sea, nor laud, can vindicate a city; but it and all must vanish at last. And, as to a traveller, great mountains seem plains afar off, at last are not discerned at all; cities, men, monuments decay:

————nec solidis prodest sua machina terris:

the names are only left, those at length forgotten, and are involved in perpetual night.

^d Returning out of Asia, when I sailed from Ægina toward Megara, I began (saith Servius Sulpitius, in a consolatory epistle of his to Tully) to view the country round about. Ægina was behind me, Megara before, Piræus on the right hand, Corinth on the left, what flourishing towns heretofore, now prostrate and overwhelmed before mine eyes! I began to think with myself, Alas! why are we men so much disquieted with the departure of a friend, whose life is much shorter, ^e when so many goodly cities lye buried before us? Remember, O Servius, thou art a man; and with that I was much confirmed, and corrected myself. Correct then likewise, and comfort thy self in this, that we must necessarily dye, and all dye, that we shall rise again, as Tully held, *jucundiorque multo congressus noster futurus, quam insuavis et acerbus digressus*, our second meeting shall be much more pleasant, then our departure was grievous.

I, but he was my most dear and loving friend, my sole friend:

^f Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus

Tam cari capitis?

And who can blame my woe? Thou mayst be ashamed, I say with ^gSeneca, to confess it, in such a ^htempest as this to have

^a Ovid. Tall. lib. 3.

^b Arcad. lib. 8.

^c Præfat. Topogr. Constantinop.

[^d Epist.

^e Hor. lib. 1. Od. 24.

^f Quam tot oppidorum cadavera ante oculos projecta jacent.

^g De remed. fortuit.

^h Erubescere, tantâ tempestate

quod ad unam anchoram stabas.

but one anchor; go seek another: and, for his part, thou dost him great injury to desire his longer life. ^a *Wilt thou have him crazed and sickly still, like a tired traveller that comes weary to his inn, begin his journey afresh, or to be freed from his miseries? Thou hadst more need rejoice that he is gone.* Another complains of a most sweet wife, a young wife,

(Nondum sustulerat flavum Proserpina crinem)

such a wife as no mortal man ever had, so good a wife: but she is now dead and gone,

Lethæoque jacet condita sarcophago.

I reply to him, in Senecas words, if such a woman at least ever was to be had, ^b *he did either so find or make her; if he found her, he may as happily find another; if he made her, as Critobelus in Xenophon did by his, he may as good cheap inform another;*

Et bona tam sequitur, quam bona prima fuit;

he need not despair, so long as the same master is to be had. But was she good? Had she been so tryed peradventure as that Ephesian widow in Petronius, by some swaggering souldier, she might not have held out. Many a man would have been willingly rid of his: before thou wast bound; now thou art free; ^c *and 'tis but a folly to love thy fetters, though they be of gold.* Come into a third place, you shall have an aged father sighing for a sonne, a pretty childe;

^d Impube pectus, quale vel impia

Molliret Thracum pectora—

———He now lyes asleep,

Would make an impious Thracian weep—

or some fine daughter that dyed young,

^e Nondum experta novi gaudia prima tori—

or forlorn son for his deceased father. But why? *Prior exiit, prior intravit;* he came first, and he must go first. *Tu frustra pius, heu, &c.* What? wouldst thou have the laws of nature altered, and him to live alwayes? Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Alcibiades, Galen, Aristotle, lost their fathers young. And why on the other side shouldst thou so heavily take the death of thy little son?

^f Num, quia nec fato, meritâ nec morte, peribat,

Sed miser ante diem—

^a Vis ægrum, et morbidum, sitibundum? gaude potius quod his malis liberatus sit.

^b Uxorem bonam aut invenisti, aut sic fecisti; si inveneris, aliam habere te posse ex hoc intelligamus; si feceris, bene speres; salvus est artifex.

^c Stulti extrorspedes, licet aureas, amare.

^d Virg. 4. Æn.

^e Hor.

^f Hor. lib. 1. Od. 24.

he died before his time perhaps, not yet come to the solstice of his age! yet was he not mortal? Hear that divine ^aEpietetus; *If thou covet thy wife, friends, children, should live always, thou art a fool.* He was a fine child indeed, *dignus Apollineis lacrymis*, a sweet, a loving, a fair, a witty child, of great hope, another Eteoneus, whom Pindarus the poet, and Aristides the rhetorician, so much lament; but who can tell whether he would have been an honest man? He might have proved a thief, a rogue, a spendthrift, a disobedient son, vexed and galled thee more than all the world beside; he might have wrangled with thee and disagreed, or with his brothers, as Eteocles and Polynices, and broke thy heart: he is now gone to eternity, as another Ganymede in the ^bflower of his youth, *as if he had risen*, saith Plutarch, ^c*from the midst of a feast* before he was drunk; *the longer he had lived, the worse he would have been*, and *quo vita longior*, (Ambrose thinks) *culpa numerosior*, more sinful, more to answer he would have had. If he was naught, thou mayst be glad he is gone; if good, be glad thou hadst such a son. Or art thou sure he was good? It may be he was an hypocrite, as many are; and, howsoever he spake thee fair, peradventure he prayed, amongst the rest that Icaro-Menippus heard at Jupiters whispering place in Lucian, for his fathers death, because he now kept him short, he was to inherit much goods, and many fair manors after his decease. Or put case he was very good, suppose the best, may not thy dead son expostulate with thee, as he did in the same ^dLucian, *Why dost thou lament my death, or call me miserable that am much more happy then thy self? what misfortune is befallen me? Is it because I am not bald, crooked, old, rotten, as thou art? What have I lost? some of your good chear, gay cloths, musick, singing, dancing, kissing, merry meetings, thalami lubev'ias, &c. is that it? Is it not much better not to hunger at all then to eat: not to thirst then to drink to satisfie thirst: not to be cold then to put on cloths to drive away cold? You had more need rejoyce that I am freed from diseases, agues, cares, anxieties, livor, love, covetousness, hatred, envy, malice, that I fear no more thieves, tyrants, enemies, as you do.*

^aCap. 19. Si id studes ut uxor, amici, liberi perpetuo vivant, stultus es. ^bDeus quos diligit, juvenes rapit. Menan. ^cConsol. ad Apol. Apollonius filius tuus in flore decessit, ante nos ad æternitatem digressus, tamquam e convivio abiens, priusquam in errore maliquem e temulentia incidere, quales in longa senectâ accidere solent. ^dTom. I. Tract. de luctu: Quid me mortuum miserum vocas, qui te sum multo felicior? aut quid acerbi mihi putas contigisse? an quia non sum calvus, senex, ut tu, facie rugosus, incurvus, &c. O demens! quid tibi videtur in vitâ boni? nimiram amicitias, cœnas, &c. Longe melius non esurire quam edere; non sitire, &c. Gaude potius quod morbos et febres effugerim, angorem animi, &c. Ejulatus quid prodest? quid lacrymæ, &c.

^a Id cinerem et manes credis curare sepultos ?

Do they concern us all, think you, when we are once dead ?
Condole not others then overmuch ; wish not or fear thine
own death.

^b Summum nec metuas diem nec optes ;

'tis to no purpose.

Excessi e vitæ ærumnis facilisque lubensque,
Ne pejora ipsâ morte dehinc videam :

I left this irksome life with all mine heart,
Lest worse than death should happen to my part.

^cCardinall Brundusinus caused this epitaph in Rome to be in-
scribed on his tomb, to shew his willingness to dye, and taxe
those that were so loth to depart. Weep and howl no more
then ; 'tis to small purpose : and, as ^dTully adviseth us in the
like case, *non quos amisimus, sed quantum lugere par sit, co-
gitemus* : think what we do, not whom we have lost. So
David did, 2 Sam. 22. *While the child was yet alive, I fasted
and wept ; but, being now dead, why should I fast ? Can I
bring him again ? I shall go to him ; but he cannot return to
me.* He that doth otherwise is an intemperate, a weak, a silly,
and undiscreet man. Though Aristotle deny any part of in-
temperance to be conversant about sorrow, I am of ^dSenecas
mind—*he that is wise is temperate ; and he that is tempe-
rate is constant, free from passion ; and he that is such a
one, is without sorrow,* as all wise men should be. The
^eThracians wept still when a child was born, feasted and made
mirth when any man was buried : and so should we rather be
glad for such as die well, that they are so happily freed from
the miseries of this life. When Eteoneus, that noble young
Greek, was so generally lamented by his friends, Pindarus the
poet faines some god saying, *Silete, homines ; non enim miser
est, &c.* be quiet, good folks ; this young man is not so miser-
able as you think ; he is neither gone to Styx nor Acheron, *sed
gloriosus et senii expers heros*, he lives for ever in the Ely-
sian fields ; he now enjoys that happinesse which your great
kings so earnestly seek, and wears that garland for which ye
contend. If our present weakness is such, we cannot mode-
rate our passions in this behalf, we must divert them by all
means, by doing something else, thinking of another subject.
The Italians, most part, sleep away care and grief, if it un-
seasonably seise upon them ; Danes, Dutchmen, Polanders,

^a Virgil.

^e Sardus, de mor. gen.

^b Mart.

^c Chytreus, deliciis Europæ.

^d Epist. 85.

and Bohemians drink it down; our countrymen go to playes. Doe something or other; let it not transpose thee; or, by ^a *premeditation, make such accidents familiar*, as Ulysses, that wept for his dog, but not for his wife, *quod paratus esset animo obfirmato* (*Plut. de anim. tranq.*): accustome thy self, and harden before hand, by seeing other mens calamities, and applying them to thy present estate:

Prævisum, est levius, quod fuit ante, malum.

I will conclude with ^b *Epictetus, If thou lovest a pot, remember 'tis but a pot thou lovest; and thou wilt not be troubled when 'tis broken: if thou lovest a son or wife, remember they are mortal; and thou wilt not be so impatient.* And for false fears and all other fortuite inconveniences, mischances, calamities, to resist and prepare our selves not to faint, is best;

^c *Stultum est timere quod vitari non potest;*

'tis a folly to fear that which cannot be avoided, or to be discouraged at all.

^d *Nam quisquis trepidus pavet vel optat,
Abjecit clypeum, locoque motus,
Nectit, quâ valeat trahi, catenam:*

for he that so faints or fears, and yeelds to his passion, flings away his own weapons, makes a cord to bind himself, and puls a beam upon his own head.

MEMB. VI.

Against Envie, Livor, Emulation, Hatred, Ambition, Self-love, and all other Affections.

AGAINST those other ^e passions and affections, there is no better remedy, then (as mariners, when they go to sea, provide all things necessary to resist a tempest) to furnish our selves with philosophical and divine precepts, other mens examples;

^f *Periculum ex aliis facere, sibi quod ex usu siet:*

to balance our hearts with love, charity, meekness, patience, and counterpoise those irregular motions of envie, livor, spleen, hatred, with their opposite vertues, as we bend a crooked

^a *Præmeditatione facilem reddere quemque casum. Plutarchus, consolatione ad Apollonium. Assuefacere nos casibus debemus. Tull. lib. 3. Tusculan. quest.*
^b *Cap. 8. Si ollam diligas, memento te ollam diligere: non perturbaberis eâ contractâ: si filium aut uxorem, memento hominem a te diligere, &c.* ^c *Seneca.* ^d *Boeth*
 lib. 1. pros. 4.
^e *Qui invidiam ferre non potest, ferre contemptum cogitur.*
^f *Ter. Heautont.*

staffe another way; to oppose ^a *sufferance to labour, patience to reproach*, bounty to covetousness, fortitude to pusillanimity, meekness to anger, humility to pride; to examine our selves; for what cause we are so much disquieted, on what ground, what occasion, is it just or fained? and then either to pacifie our selves by reason; to divert by some other object, contrary passion, or premeditation. ^b *Meditari secum oportet quo pacto adversam ærumnam ferat, pericla, damna, exsilia: peregre rediens semper cogitat aut filii peccatum, aut uxoris mortem, aut morbum filia; communia esse hæc; fieri posse; ut ne quid animo sit novum*: to make them familiar, even all kinde of calamities, that, when they happen, they may may be lesse troublesome unto us (*in secundis meditare, quo pacto feras adversa*), or out of mature judgement to avoid the effect, or disannull the cause, as they do that are troubled with tooth-ach, pull them quite out.

^c Ut vivat castor, sibi testes amputat ipse:
Tu quoque, siqua nocent, abjice, tutus eris.

The beaver bites off's stones to save the rest:
Do thou the like with that thou art opprest.

Or as they that play at wasters, exercise themselves by a few cudgels how to avoid an enemies blows, let us arm our selves against all such violent incursions, which may invade our minds. A little experience and practice will inure us to it; *vetula vulpes*, as the proverb saith, *laqueo haud capitur*; an old fox is not so easily taken in a snare; an old souldier in the world, me thinkes, should not be disquieted, but ready to receive all fortunes, encounters; and with that resolute captain, come what may come, to make answer,

—————^d non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies, inopinave, surgit:
Omnia percipi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.

No labour comes at unawares to me;
For I have long before cast what may be.

—————non hoc primum mea pectora vulnus
Senserunt; graviora tuli—————

The commonwealth of ^e Venice, in their armory, have this inscription, *Happy is that citie which in time of peace thinks of war*, a fit motto for every mans private house: happy is the

^a Epictetus, c. 14. Si labor objectus fuerit tolerantia, convicium patientia, &c. si ita consueveris, vitis non obtemperabis. ^b Ter. Phor. ^c Alciat. Embl. ^d Virg. Æn. ^e Nat. Chytreus, deliciis Europæ. Felix civitas, quæ tempore pacis de bello cogitat.

man that provides for a future assault. But many times we complain, repine and mutter without a cause; we give way to passions, we may resist, and will not. Socrates was bad by nature, envious, (as he confessed to Zopyrus the physiognomer, accusing him of it) froward, and lascivious: but, as he was Socrates, he did correct and amend himself. Thou art malicious, envious, covetous, impatient, no doubt, and lascivious; yet, as thou art a Christian, correct and moderate thyself. 'Tis something, I confesse, and able to move any man, to see himself contemned, obscure, neglected, disgraced, undervalued, ^a*left behind*: some cannot endure it, no not constant Lipsius, a man discreet otherwise, yet too weak and passionate in this, as his words expresse—^b*collegas olim, quos ego sine fremitu non in-tueor, nuper terræ filios, nunc Mæcenates et Agrippas habeo, . . summo jam monte potitos.* But he was much to blame for it: to a wise staid man, this is nothing; we cannot all be honoured and rich, all Cæsars; if we will be content, our present state is good, and, in some mens opinion, to be preferred. Let them go on, get wealth, offices, titles, honours, preferments, and what they will themselves, by chance, fraud, imposture, simony, and indirect means, as too many do, by bribery, flattery, and parasiticall insinuation, by impudence, and time-serving: let them climb up to advancement in despite of vertue; let them *go before, crosse me on every side*; ^c*me non offendunt, modo non in oculos incurrant*, (as he said, correcting his former error) they do not offend me, so long as they run not into mine eyes. I am inglorious and poor, *compositâ paupertate*, but I live secure and quiet: they are dignified, have great means, pompe and state; they are glorious; but what have they with it? ^d*envie, trouble, anxiety, as much labour to maintain their place with credit, as to get it at first.* I am contented with my fortunes, *spectator e longinquo*, and love

Neptunum procul e terrâ spectare furemtem :

he is ambitious, and not satisfied with his: *but what ^e gets he by it? to have all his life laid open, his reproaches seen; not one of a thousand, but he hath done more worthy of dispraise and animadversion, then commendation; no better means to help this then to be private.* Let them run, ride, strive as so many fishes for a crum, scrape, climb, catch, snatch, cozen, collogue, tempo-

^a Occupet extremam scabies; mihi turpe relinqui est. Hor. —
quest. lib. 1. ep. 7.

^c Lipsius, epist. lib. 1. epist. 7.

habet invidiam: pari onere premitur retinendo ac acquirendo.

^d Gloria comitem
^e Quod aliud amb-
bitiosus sibi parat, quam ut probra ejus pateant? nemo vivens qui non habet in vitâ
plura vituperatione quam laude digna; his malis non melius occurritur, quam si bene
latueris.

rize, and fleire, take all amongst them, wealth, honour, * and get what they can ; it offends me not :

——^b me mea tellus
Lare secreto tutoque tegat,

I am well pleased with my fortunes :

^c—Vivo et regno simul ista relinquens,

I have learned, *in what state soever I am, therewith to be contented* (Philip. 1. 11) : come what can come, I am prepared :

Nave ferar magnâ an parvâ, ferar unus et idem :

I am the same. I was once so mad to bussell abroad, and seek about for preferment, tyre my self, and trouble all my friends ; *sed nihil labor tantus profecit ; nam dum alios amicorum mors avocat, aliis ignotus sum, his invisus ; alii large promittunt ; intercedunt illi mecum solliciti ; hi vanâ spe lactant ; dum alios ambio, hos capto, illis innotesco, ætas perit, anni defluunt, amici fatigantur, ego deseror, et jam, mundi tæsus, humanæque satur infidelitatis, acquiesco.* And so I say still ; although I may not deny, but that I have had some ^dbountifull patrons, and noble benefactors, *ne sim interim ingratus*, and I do thankfully acknowledge it, I have received some kindness, (*quod Deus illis beneficium rependat*) *si non pro votis, fortasse pro meritis*, more peradventure then I deserve, though not to my desire, more of them then I did expect, yet not of others to my desert ; neither am I ambitious or covetous, all this while, or a Sufferus to myself ; what I have said, without prejudice or alteration shall stand. And now, as a mired horse that struggles at first with all his might and main to get out, but, when he sees no remedy, that his beating will not serve, lies still, I have laboured in vain, rest satisfied, and, if I may usurpe that of ^ePrudentius,

Inveni portum. Spes et Fortuna, valete !

Nil mihi vobiscum : ludite nunc alios.

Mine haven's found : Fortune and Hope, adieu !

Mock others now : for I have done with you.

^a Et omnes Fama per urbes garrula laudet.

^b Sen. Her. Fur.

^c Hor.

^d The right honourable lady Frances Countesse Dowager of Exeter. The Lord Berkley.

^e Distichon ejus in militem Christianum, e Græco. Engraven on the tomb of Fr. Puccius the Florentine, in Rome. Chytreus, in deliciis.

MEMB. VII.

Against Repulse, Abuses, Injuries, Contempts, Disgraces, Contumelies, Slanders, Scoffs, &c.

I MAY not yet conclude, or think to appease passions, or quiet the minde, till such time as I have likewise removed some other of their more eminent and ordinary causes, which produce so grievous tortures and discontents. To divert all I cannot hope: to point alone at some few of the chiefest, is that which I aime at.

Repulse.] Repulse and disgrace are two main causes of discontent, but, to an understanding man, not so hardly to be taken. Cæsar himself hath been denied; ^aand when two stand equall in fortune, birth, and all other qualities alike, one of necessitie must lose. Why shouldst thou take it so grievously? It hath been a familiar thing for thee thy self to deny others. If every man might have what he would, we should all be deified, emperours, kings, princes; if whatsoever vain hope suggests, unsatiable appetite affects, our preposterous judgement thinks fit were granted, we should have another chaos in an instant, a meer confusion. It is some satisfaction to him that is repelled, that dignities, honours, offices, are not alwayes given by desert or worth, but for love, affinitie, friendship, affection, ^bgreat mens letters, or as commonly they are bought and sold. ^c*Honours in court are bestowed, not according to mens vertues and good conditions* (as an old courtier observes); but, as every man hath means, or more potent friends, so he is preferred. With us in France (^dfor so their own countrey man relates) *most part the matter is carried by favour and grace; he that can get a great man to be his mediatur, runnes away with all the preferment. Indignissimus plerumque præfertur, Vatinius Catoni, illaudatus laudatissimo:*

————— servi dominantur: aselli
Ornantur phaleris; dephalerantur equi.

An illiterate fool sits in a mans seat; and the common people

^a Pædaretus, in 300 Lacedæmoniorum numerum non electus, risit, gratulari se dicens civitatem habere 300 cives se meliores. ^b Kissing goes by favour.
^c Eæcus Syl. de miser. curial. Dantur honores in curiis, non secundum honores et virtutes; sed ut quisque ditior est atque potentior, eo magis honoratur. ^d Sellius, lib. 2. de repub. Gallorum. Favore apud nos et gratiâ plerumque res agitur; et qui commodum aliquem nacti sunt intercessorem, aditum fere habent ad omnes præfecturas.

hold him learned, grave, and wise. *One professeth* (^a Cardan well notes) *for a thousand crownes; but he deserves not ten; when as he that deserves a thousand cannot get ten. Salarium non dat multis salem.* As good horses draw in carts, as coaches; and oftentimes, which Machiavel seconds, ^b *principes non sunt, qui ob insignem virtutem principatu digni sunt*; he that is most worthy wants employment; he that hath skill to be a pilot wants a ship; and he that could govern a commonwealth, a world it self, a king in conceit, wants means to exercise his worth, hath not a poor office to manage. And yet all this while he is a better man than is fit to reign, *etsi careat regno*, though he want a kingdome, ^c *then he that hath one, and knows not how to rule it.* A lion serves not alwayes his keeper, but oftentimes the keeper the lion; and, as ^d Polydore Virgil hath it, *multi reges, ut pupilli, ob inscitiam non regunt, sed reguntur.* Hieron of Syracuse was a brave king, but wanted a kingdom; Perseus of Macedon had nothing of a king but the bare name and title; for he could not govern it: so great places are often ill bestowed, worthy persons unrespected. Many times too the servants have more means then the masters whom they serve; which ^e Epictetus counts an eye-sore and inconvenient. But who can help it? It is an ordinary thing in these dayes to see a base impudent asse, illiterate, unworthy, insufficient, to be preferred before his betters, because he can put himself forward, because he looks big, can bustle in the world, hath a fair outside, can temporize, collogue, insinuate, or hath good store of friends and mony; whereas a more discreet, modest, and better deserving man shall lie hid or have a repulse. 'Twas so of old, and ever will be, and which Tiresias advised Ulysses in the ^f poet,

Accipe, quâ ratione queas ditescere, &c.

is still in use; lie, flatter and dissemble: if not, as he concludes,

Ergo pauper eris,

then go like a beggar, as thou art. Erasmus, Melancthon, Lipsius, Budæus, Cardan, liv'd and died poor. Gesner was a silly old man, *baculo innixus*, amongst all those huffing cardinals, swelling bishops, that flourished in his time, and rode on foot-clothes. It is not honesty, learning, worth, wisdom,

^a Imperitus periti munus occupat, et sic apud vulgus habetur. Ille proficitur mille coronatis, cum nec decem mereatur; alius e diverso mille dignus, vix decem consequi potest.

^b Epist. dedic. disput. Zeubbeo Bondemontio, et Cosmo Rucelaio.

^c Quam is qui regnat, et regnandi sit imperitus.

^d Lib. 22. hist.

^e Ministri locupletiores sunt iis quibus ministratur.

^f Hor. lib. 2. Sat. 5.

that prefers men, (*the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong*) but, as the wise man said, *chance*, and sometimes a ridiculous chance: *b casus plerumque ridiculus multos elevavit.* 'Tis fortunes doings, as they say, which made Brutus now dying exclaim, *O misera virtus! ergo nihil quam verba eras! atqui ego te tanquam rem exercebam: sed tu serviebas fortunæ.* Beleeve it hereafter, O my friends! Vertue serves fortune. Yet be not discouraged (O my well deserving spirits) with this which I have said: it may be otherwise; though seldom, I confesse, yet sometimes it is. But, to your farther content, Ile tell you a *c tale*. In Moronia pia, or Moronia felix, I know not whether, nor how long since, nor in what cathedrall church, a fat prebend fell void. The carcasce scarce cold, many sutors were up in an instant. The first had rich friends, a good purse; and he was resolved to out-bid any man before he would lose it; every man supposed he should carry it. The second was my Lord Bishops chaplain (in whose gift it was); and he thought it his due to have it. The third was nobly born; and he meant to get it by his great parents, patrons, and allies. The fourth stood upon his worth; he had newly found out strange mysteries in chymistry, and other rare inventions, which he would detect to the publike good. The fifth was a painfull preacher; and he was commended by the whole parish where he dwelt; he had all their hands to his certificate. The sixth was the prebendaries son lately deceased; his father died in debt (for it, as they say), left a wife and many poor children. The seventh stood upon fair promises, which to him and his noble friends had been formerly made for the next place in his Lordships gift. The eighth pretended great losses, and what he had suffered for the church, what pains he had taken at home and abroad; and besides he brought noble mens letters. The ninth had married a kinswoman, and he sent his wife to sue for him. The tenth was a forrain doctor, a late convert, and wanted means. The eleventh would exchange for another; he did not like the formers site, could not agree with his neighbours and fellows upon any termes; he would be gone. The twelfth and last was (a suitor in conceit) a right honest, civil, sober man, an excellent scholar, and such a one as lived private in the universitie; but he had neither means nor mony to compasse it; besides he hated all such courses; he could not speak for himself, neither had he any friends to sollicite his cause, and therefore made no suit, could not expect, neither did he hope for, or look after it. The good bishop, amongst a jury of compe-

a Solomon, Eccles. 9. 11.
Andream, Apolog. manip. 5. apol. 39.

b Sat. Menip.

c Tale quid est apud Valent.

titors, thus perplexed, and not yet resolved what to do, or on whom to bestow it, at the last, of his own accord, meer motion, and bountiful nature, gave it freely to the university student, altogether unknown to him but by fame; and, to be brief, the academical scholar had the prebend sent him for a present. The newes was no sooner published abroad, but all good students rejoyced, and were much cheered up with it, though some would not beleieve it; others, as men amazed, said it was a miracle; but one amongst the rest thanked God for it, and said, *Nunc juvat tandem studiosum esse, et Deo integro corde servire.* You have heard my tale; but, alas! it is but a tale, a meer fiction; 'twas never so, never like to be; and so let it rest. Well, be it so then, they have wealth and honour, fortune and preferment; every man (there's no remedy) must scramble as he may, and shift as he can; yet Cardan comforted himself with this, *the star Fomahant would make him immortal*, and that ^b after his decease his books should be found in ladies studies.

^c Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.

But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvas, so to heart? It may be thou art not fit; but as a ^d child that puts on his fathers shoes, hat, head piece, brestplate, breeches, or holds his spear, but is neither able to wield the one or wear the other; so wouldst thou doe by such an office, place, or magistracy: thou art unfit; and what is dignity to an unworthy man, but (as ^e Salvianus holds) *a gold ring in a swines snout*? Thou art a brute. Like a bad actor (so ^f Plutarch compares such men) in a tragedy, (*diadema fert, at vox non auditur*) thou wouldst play a kings part, but actest a clowne, speakest like an asse.

^g Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ non viribus istis, &c.

As James and John, the sons of Zebedy, did ask they knew not what; *nescis, temerarie, nescis*; thou dost, as another Sufenus, overween thy self; thou art wise in thine own conceit, but in other more mature judgements altogether unfit to manage such a businesse. Or be it thou art more deserving then any of thy rank, God in his providence hath reserved thee for some other fortunes: *sic Superis visum.* Thou art humble, as thou art: it may be, hadst thou been preferred, thou wouldst have forgotten God and thy self, insulted over others,

^a Stella Fomahant immortalitatem dabit.

^d Qui induit thoracem aut galeam, &c.

dignitas indigno, nisi circulus aureus in naribus suis?

Met.

^b Lib. de lib. propriis.

^c Lib. 4. de guber. Dei.

^f In Lysandro.

^e Hor.

Quid est

^g Ovidi.

contemned thy friends, ^abeen a block, a tyrant, or a demi-god; *sequiturque superbia formam*: ^btherefore, saith Chrysostome, good men do not alwayes finde grace and favour, lest they should be puffed up with turgent titles, grow insolent and proud.

Injuries, abuses, are very offensive, and so much the more in that they think, *veterem ferendo, invitant novam*, by taking one, they provoke another: but it is an erroneous opinion: for, if that were true, there would be no end of abusing each other; *lis litem generat*; 'tis much better with patience to bear, or quietly to put it up. If an asse kick me, saith Socrates, shall I strike him again? and, when ^chis wife Xantippe stroke and misused him, to some friends that would have had him strike her again, he replied that he would not make them sport, or that they should stand by and say *Eia, Socrates! eia, Xantippe!* as we do when dogs fight, animate them the more by clapping of hands. Many men spend themselves, their goods, friends, fortunes, upon small quarrels, and sometimes at other mens procurements, with much vexation of spirit and anguish of minde; all which, with good advice, or meditation of friends, might have been happily composed, or if patience had taken place. Patience, in such cases, is a most sovereign remedy, to put up, conceal, or dissemble it, to ^dforget and forgive, ^enot seven, but seventy times seven; as often as he repents, forgive him; Luk. 17. 3. as our Saviour enjoyns us, stroken, to turn the other side: as our ^fApostle perswades us, to recompence no man evill, for evill but, as much as is possible, to have peace with all men: not to avenge ourselves, and we shall heap burning coales upon our adversaries head. For, if you put up wrong, (as Chrysostome ^gcomments) you get the victorie; he that loseth his mony, loseth not the conquest in this our philosophy. If he contend with thee, submit thy self unto him first; yeeld to him. *Durum et durum non faciunt murum*, as the diverb is; two refractory spirits will never agree; the onely means to overcome, is to relent; *obsequio vinces*. Euclide (in Plutarch), when his brother had angred him, swore he would be revenged; but he gently replied, ^hLet me not live if I do not make thee to love me again; upon which meek answer he was pacified.

ⁱFlectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus:
Frangis, si vires experiare tuas.

^a Magistratus virum indicat. ^b Ideo boni viri aliquando gratiam non accipiunt, ne in superbiam eleventur ventositate jactantia, ne altitudo muneris negligentiores efficiat. ^c Aelian. ^d Injuriarum remedium est oblivio. ^e Mat. 18. 22. Mat. 5. 39. ^f Rom. 12. 17. ^g Si toleras injuriam, victor evadis; qui enim pecuniis privatus est, non est privatus victoria in hac philosophia. ^h Dispeream, nisi te ultus fuero: dispeream, nisi ut me dienceps armes affecero. ⁱ Joach. Camerarius, Embl. 21. cent. 1.

A branch, if easily bended, yeelds to thee:
Pul hard, it breaks: the difference you see.

The noble family of the Columni in Rome, when they were expelled the city by that furious Alexander the sixth, gave the bending branch therefore as an impresse, with this motto, *Flecti potest, frangi non potest*, to signifie that he might break them by force, but so never make them stoop; for they fled, in the midst of their hard usage, to the kingdome of Naples, and were honourably entertained by Frederick the king, according to their calling. Gentleness in this case might have done much more; and, let thine adversary be never so perverse, it may be by that means thou mayst win him; ^a *favore et benevolentia etiam immanis animus mansuescit*; soft words pacifie wrath, and the fiercest spirits are so soonest overcome: ^b a generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an innocuous creature, but is *infestus infestis*, a terrour and scourge alone to such as are stubborn, and make resistance. It was the symbole of Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy; and he was not mistaken in it; for

^c Quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis iræ;
Et faciles motus mens generosa capit.

A greater man is soonest pacified,
A noble spirit quickly satisfied.

It is reported by ^d Gualter Mapes an old historiographer of ours, (who lived 400 yeers since) that king Edward senior, and Leolin prince of Wales, being at an interview neer Aust upon Severn in Gloucestershire, and the prince sent for, refused to come to the king, he would needs goe over to him: which Leolin perceiving, ^e *went up to the armes in water, and embracing his boat, would have carried him out upon his shoulders, adding that his humility and wisdom had triumphed over his pride and folly*; and thereupon was reconciled unto him, and did his homage. If thou canst not so win him, put it up; if thou beest a true Christian, a good divine, an imitator of Christ, (^f *for he was reviled and put it up, whipped and sought no revenge*) thou wilt pray for thine enemies, ^g *and blesse them that persecute thee*; be patient, meek, humble, &c. An honest man will not offer thee injury; *probus non vult*; if he

^a Heliodorus.
Ter. Adolph.

^b Reipsa reperi nihil esse homini melius facilitate et clementia.
^c Ovid. ^d Camden, in Glouc. ^e Usque ad pectus ingressus
est aquam, et cymbam amplectens, sapientissime rex, ait, tua humilitas meam vicit
superbiam, et sapientia triumphavit ineptiam; collum ascende quod contra te fatuus
erexi, intrabis terram, quam hodie fecit tuam benignitas, &c. ^f Chrysostome. Con-
tumeliis affectus est, eas pertulit; opprobriis, nec ultus est; verberibus cæsus, nec
vicem reddidit. ^g Rom. 12. 14.

were a brangling knave, 'tis his fashion so to do; where is least heart, is most tongue; *quo quisque stultior, eo magis insolescit*, the more sottish he is, still the more insolent. ^a *Do not answer a fool according to his folly*. If he be thy superior, ^b bear it by all means; grieve not at it; let him take his course. *Anytus and Melitus* ^c *may kill me, they cannot hurt me*—as that generous Socrates made answer in like case. *Mens immota manet*: though the body be torn in pieces by wild horses, broken on the wheel, pinched with fiery tongs, the soul cannot be distracted. 'Tis an ordinary thing for great men to vilifie and insult, oppress, injure, tyrannise, to take what liberty they list; and who dare speak against? *Miserum est ab eo lædi, a quo non possis queri*, a miserable thing 'tis to be injured of him, from whom is no appeal: ^d and not safe to write against him that can prescribe and punish a man at his pleasure, which Asinius Pollio was ware of, when Octavianus provoked him. 'Tis hard, I confesse, to be so injured; one of Chilos three difficult things—^e *to keep counsell, spend his time well, put up injuries*: but be thou patient, and leave revenge unto the Lord. ^f *Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord*. *I know, the Lord* (saith ^g David) *will avenge the afflicted, and judge the poor*. *No man* (as ^h Plato farther addes) *can so severely punish his adversary, as God will such as oppresse miserable men*.

ⁱ Iterum ille rem judicatam judicat,
Majoreque mulctâ mulctat.

If there be any religion, any God, and that God be just, it shall be so; if thou beleevest the one, beleve the other: *erit, erit*, it shall be so. Nemesis comes after, *sero sed serio*; stay but a little; and thou shalt see Gods just judgement overtake him.

^k Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede pœna claudo.

Thou shalt perceive that verified of Samuel to Agag, 1 Sam. 15. 33: *thy sword hath made many women childlesse; so shall thy mother be childlesse amongst other women*. It shall be done to them as they have done to others. Conradinus, that brave Suevian prince, came with a well prepared army into

^a Pro. ^b Contend not with a greater man. Pro. ^c Occidere possunt.
^d Non facile aut tutum in eum scribere, qui potest proscribere. ^e Arcana tacere, ^f Rom. 12.
^g Psa. 140. 12. ^h Nullus tam severe inimicum suum ulcisci potest, quam Deus solet miserorum oppressores. ⁱ Arcturus, in Plaut. ^k Hor. 3. od. 2.

the kingdom of Naples, was taken prisoner by king Charles, and put to death in the flower of his youth: a little after (*ultionem Conradini mortis*, Pandulphus Collinutius, *Hist. Neap.* lib. 5. calls it,) king Charles his own sonne, with 200 nobles, was so taken prisoner, and beheaded in like sort. Not in this only, but in all other offences, *quo quisque peccat, in eo punietur*,^a they shall be punished in the same kinde, in the same part, like nature; eye, with or in the eye, head, with or in the head, persecution with persecution, lust with effects of lust: let them march on with ensignes displayed, let drums beat on, trumpets sound *tarantara*, let them sack cities, take the spoil of countries, murder infants, deflower virgins, destroy, burn, persecute, and tyrannize; they shall be fully rewarded at last in the same measure, they and theirs, and that to their desert.

^b Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et sanguine pauci
Descendunt reges et siccâ morte tyranni.

Few tyrants in their beds do die,
But stab'd or maim'd to hell they hie.

Oftentimes too a base contemptible fellow is the instrument of Gods justice to punish, to torture, and vex them, as an ichneumon doth a crocodile. They shall be recompenced according to the works of their hands, as Haman was hanged on the gallows he provided for Mordochy; *they shall have sorrow of heart, and be destroyed from under the heaven*, *Thre.* 3. 64, 65, 66. Only be thou patient: *vincit, qui patitur*: and in the end thou shalt be crowned. Yea but 'tis a hard matter to do this; flesh and blood may not abide it; 'tis *grave! grave!* No (Chrysostome replies) *non est grave, o homo*; 'tis not so grievous; *neither had God commanded it, if it had been so difficult*. But how shall it be done? *Easily*, as he followes it, *if thou shalt look to heaven, behold the beauty of it, and what God hath promised to them that put up injuries*. But, if thou resist and go about *vim vi repellere*, as the custome of the world is, to right thy self, or hast given just cause of offence, 'tis no injury then, but a condign punishment; thou hast deserved as much; *a te principium; in te recidit crimen, quod a te fuit; peccasti; quiesce*, as Ambrose expostulates with Cain, *lib. 3. de Abel et Cain*. ^c Dionysius of Syracuse, in his exile, was made stand without dore; *patienter ferendum; fortasse nos tale quid fecimus, quum in honore essemus*;

^a Wisd. 11. 6.

^b Juvenal.

^c Apud Christianos, non qui patitur, sed qui facit injuriam, miser est. Leo, ser.

^d Neque præcepisset Deus, si grave fuisset; sed quâ ratione potero? facile, si cœlum suspexeris, et ejus pulchritudinem, et quod pollicetur Deus, &c.

^e Valer. lib. 4. cap. 5.

he wisely put it up, and laid the fault where it was, on his own pride and scorn, which in his prosperity he had formerly shewed others. 'Tis ^aTullies axiome—*ferre ea molestissime homines non debent, quæ ipsorum culpâ contracta sunt*; self do, self have, as the saying is; they may thank themselves: for he that doth wrong must look to be wronged again; *habet et musca splenem, et formicæ sua bilis inest*; the least fly hath a spleen, and a little bee a sting. ^bAn asse overwhelmed a thisselwarps nest; the little bird pecked his gaul'd back in revenge; and the humble bee in the fable flung down the eagles eggs out of Jupiters lap. Brasidas (in Plutarch) put his hand into a mouse nest, and hurt her young ones; she bit him by the finger: ^c*I see now (saith he) there is no creature so contemptible, that will not be revenged.* 'Tis *lex talionis*, and the nature of all things so to do. If thou wilt live quietly thyself, ^ddo no wrong to others; if any be done thee, put it up, with patience endure it. For ^e*this is thank-worthy, saith our Apostle, if a man, for conscience towards God, endure grief, and suffer wrong undeserved; for what praise is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye take it patiently? but if, when you do well, ye suffer wrong, and take it patiently, there is thanks with God: for hereunto verily we are called.* *Qui mala non fert, ipse sibi testis est per impatientiam quod bonus non est*: he that cannot bear injuries witnesseth against himself that he is no good man, as ^fGregory holds. 'Tis the nature of wicked men to do injuries, as it is the property of honest men patiently to bear them.

Improbilas nullo flectitur obsequio.

The wolf in the ^gemblem sucked the goat (so the shepheard would have it): ^hbut he kept nevertheless a wolfs nature: a knave will be a knave. Injury is, on the other side, a good mans foot-boy, his *fidus Achates*, and, as a lackey, follows him wheresoever he goes. Besides, *misera est fortuna, quæ caret inimico*, he is in a miserable estate, that wants enemies: ⁱit is a thing not to be avoided, and therefore with more patience to be endured. Cato Censorius, that upright Cato, of whom Paterculus gives that honourable elogium, *bene fecit, quod aliter facere non potuit*, was ^k50 times endited and accused by his fellow citizens; and, as ^lAmmianus well hath it,

^a Ep. ad Q. frat. ^b Camerarius, emb. 75. cen. 2. ^c Papæ! inquit; nullum animal tam pusillum quod non cupiat ulcisci. ^d Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris. ^e I Pet. 2. ^f Siquidem malorum proprium est inferre damna, et honorum pedissequa est injuria. ^g Alciat. emb. ^h Naturam expellas furcâ licet, usque recurret. ⁱ By many indignities, we come to dignities. Tibi subijcto quæ sunt alijs, furtum, convicia, &c. et in iis in te admissis non excandesces. Epictetus. ^k Plutarch. Quinquages Catoni dies dicta ab inimicis. ^l Lib. 18.

quis erit innocens, si clam vel palam accusasse sufficiat? if it be sufficient to accuse a man openly or in privat, who shall be free? If there were no other respect then that of Christianity, religion, and the like, to induce men to be long suffering and patient, yet me thinks the nature of injury it self is sufficient to keep them quiet: the tumults, uproars, miseries, discontents, anguish, losse, dangers, that attend upon it, might restrain the calamities of contention: for, as it is with ordinary gamesters, the gains go to the box, so falls it out to such as contend; the lawyers get all; and therefore, if they would consider of it, *aliena pericula cautos*, other mens misfortunes in this kind, and common experience, might detain them. ^aThe more they contend, the more they are involved in a labyrinth of woes; and the catastrophe is to consume one another, like the elephant and dragons conflict in Pliny ^b; the dragon got under the elephants belly, and sucked his blood so long, till he fell down dead upon the dragon, and killed him with the fall; so both were ruin'd. 'Tis an hydras head, contention; the more they strive, the more they may; and—as Praxiteles did by his glass, when he saw a scurvy face in it, brake it in pieces; but, for that one, he saw many more as bad in a moment—for one injury done they provoke another *cum fœnore*, and twenty enemies for one. *Noli irritare crabrones*; oppose not thyself to a multitude; but, if thou hast received a wrong, wisely consider of it; and, if thou canst possibly, compose thy self with patience to bear it. This is the safest course; and thou shalt find greater ease to be quiet.

^cI say the same of scoffs, slanders, contumelies, obloquies, defamations, detractions, pasquilling libels, and the like, which may tend any way to our disgrace: 'tis but opinion: if we could neglect, contemn, or with patience digest them, they would reflect disgrace on them that offered them at first. ^dA wise citizen, I know not whence, had a scold to his wife: when she brawled, he plaid on his drum, and by that means madded her more, because shesaw that he would not be moved. Diogenes in a crowd, when one called him back, and told him how the boys laugh'd him to scorn, *Ego, inquit, non rideor*, took no notice of it. Socrates was brought upon the stage by Aristophanes, and misused to his face; but he laugh'd, as if it concern'd him not; and, as Ælian relates of him, whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same countenance: Even so should a

^aHoc scio pro certo, quod, si cum stercore certo, Vinco seu vincor, semper ego maculor.

^bLib. 8. cap. 2.

^cObloquutus est, probrumque tibi intulit quispiam? sive vera is dixerit, sive falsa, maximam tibi coronam texueris, si mansuete convicium tuleris.

^dChrys. in. 6. cap. ad Rom. ser. 10.

Christian souldier do, as Hierom describes him, *per infamiam et bonam famam grassari ad immortalitatem*; march on through good and bad reports to immortality, ^a not be moved: for honesty is a sufficient reward; *probitas sibi præmium*; and in our times the sole recompence to do well, is, to do well: but naughtiness will punish itself at last: ^b *Improbis ipsa nequitia supplicium*, as the diverb is,

Qui bene fecerunt, illi sua facta sequentur:

Qui male fecerunt, facta sequentur eos.

They that do well, shall have reward at last;

But they that ill, shall suffer for that's past.

Yea, but I am ashamed, disgraced, dishonoured, degraded, exploded: my notorious crimes and villanies are come to light, (*deprendi miserum est*) my filthy lust, abominable oppression and avarice lies open; my good name's lost; my fortune's gone; I have been stigmatized, whipt at post, arraigned and condemned; I am a common obloquy; I have lost my ears; odious, execrable, abhorred of God and men. Be content; 'tis but a nine dayes wonder; and as one sorrow drives out another, one passion another, one cloud another, one rumour is expelled by another; every day almost, come new news unto our ears, as how the sun was eclipsed, meteors seen i'th' aire, monsters born, prodigies, how the Turks were overthrown in Persia, an earth-quake in Helvetia, Calabria, Japan, or China, an inundation in Holland, a great plague in Constantinople, a fire at Prage, a dearth in Germany, such a man is made a lord, a bishop, another hanged, deposed, prest to death, for some murder, treason, rape, theft, oppression; all which we do hear at first with a kind of admiration, detestation, consternation; but by and by they are buried in silence: thy father's dead, thy brother rob'd, wife runs mad, neighbour hath kild himselfe; 'tis heavy, gastly, fearful newes at first, in every mans mouth, table talk; but, after a while, who speaks or thinks of it? It will be so with thee and thine offence: it will be forgotten in an instant, be it theft, rape, sodomy, murder, incest, treason; &c. thou art not the first offender, nor shalt thou be the last; 'tis no wonder; every houre such malefactors are called in question; nothing so common,

Quocunque in populo, quocunque sub axe.

Comfort thy self; thou art not the sole man. If he that were guiltless himself should fling the first stone at thee, and he alone should accuse thee that were faultless, how many exe-

^aTullius, epist. Dolabellæ. Tu forti sis animo; et tua moderatio, constantia, eorum infamet injuriam. ^bBoëthius, consol. lib. 4. pros. 3.

cutioners, how many accusers, wouldst thou have? If every mans sinnes were written in his fore-head, and secret faults known, how many thousands would parallel, if not exceed, thine offence? It may be, the judge that gave sentence, the jury that condemned thee, the spectators that gazed on thee, deserved much more, and were farre more guilty than thou thy self. But it is thine infelicity to be taken, to be made a public example of justice, to be a terror to the rest: yet, should every man have his desert, thou wouldest peradventure be a saint in comparison; *vexat censura columbas*: poor souls are punished; the great ones do twenty thousand times worse, and are not so much as spoken of.

Non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvio,
 Qui male faciunt nobis: illis, qui nil faciunt, tenditur,
 The net's not laid for kites or birds of prey;
 But for the harmless still our gins we lay.

Be not dismaid then; *humanum est errare*; we are all sinners, daily and hourelly subject to temptations; the best of us is an hypocrite, a grievous offender in Gods sight, Noah, Lot, David, Peter, &c. how many mortal sins do we commit! Shall I say, be penitent, ask forgiveness, and make amends by the sequel of thy life, for that foul offence thou hast committed? recover thy credit by some noble exploit, as Themistocles did; for he was a most deboshed and vicious youth; *sed juvenæ maculas præclaris factis delevit*, but made the world amends by brave exploits: at last become a new man, and seek to be reformed. He that runs away in a battle, as Demosthenes said, may fight again; and he that hath a fall may stand as upright as ever he did before:

^a Nemo desperet meliora lapsus:

a wicked liver may be reclaimed, and prove an honest man; he that is odious in present, bished out, an exile, may be received again with all mens favours, and singular applause; so Tully was in Rome, Alcibiades in Athens. Let thy disgrace then be what it will, *quod fit, infectum non potest esse*, that which is passed cannot be recalled; trouble not thy selfe, vexe and grieve thy self no more, be it obloquay, disgrace, &c. No better way, then to neglect, contemn, or seem not to regard it, to make no reckoning of it;

Deesse robur arguit dicacitas:

if thou be guiltless, it concerns thee not:

^b Irrita vaniloquæ quid curas spicula linguæ?

Latrantem curatne alta Diana canem?

^a Ter. Phor.

^b Camerar. emb. 61. cent. 3.

Doth the moon care for the barking of a dog? They detract, scoffe, and raile (saith one), ^a and bark at me on every side; but I, like that Albanian dog sometimes given to Alexander for a present, *vindico me ab illis solo contemptu*; I lie still, and sleep, vindicate myself by contempt alone.

^b *Expers terroris Achilles,*

armatus—as a tortoise in his shell, *virtute meâ me involvo*, ^c or an urchin round, *nil moror ictus*: ^d a lizard in camomile, I decline their fury and am safe.

Integritas virtusque, suo munimine tuta,
Non patet adversæ morsibus invidiæ.

Vertue and integrity are their own fence,
Care not for envy or what comes from thence.

Let them rail then, scoffe, and slander; *sapiens contumeliâ non afficitur*, a wise man, Seneca thinks, is not moved, because he knows, *contra sycophantæ morsum non est remedium*, there is no remedy for it: kings and princes, wise, grave, prudent, holy, good men, divine, all are so served alike. ^e *O Jane! a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit?* Antevorta and Postvorta, Jupiters gardians, may not help in this case; they cannot protect. Moses had a Dathan, a Corath, David a Shimei; God himself is blasphemed: *nondum felix es, si te nondum turba deridet*. It is an ordinary thing so to be misused. ^f *Regium est, cum bene feceris, male audire*; the chiefest men and most understanding are so vilified; let him take his ^g course. And—as that lusty courser in Æsop, that contemned the poor asse, came by and by after with his bowels burst, a pack on his back, and was derided of the same asse—*contemnentur ab iis quos ipsi prius contempsere, et irridebuntur ab iis quos ipsi prius irrisere*; they shall be contemned and laughed to scorn of those whom they have formerly derided. Let them contemn, defame, or undervalue, insult, oppress, scoffe, slander, abuse, wrong, curse and swear, fain and lye: do thou comfort ^h thy self with a good conscience; *in sinu gaudeas*; when they have all done, *a good conscience is a continual feast*, innocency will vindicate itself. And, which the poet gave out of Hercules, *Diis*

^a Lipsius, elect. lib. 3. ult. Latrant me; jaceo ac taceo, &c.

^c The symbole of J. Kevenheder a Carinthian baron, saith Sambucus.

^b Catullus.

^d The symbole of Gonzaga, duke of Mantua.

^e Pers. sat. 1.

^f Magni animi est injurias

despicere. Seneca de irâ, cap. 31.

^g Quid turpius quam sapientis vitam ex in-

ipientis sermone pendere? Tullius, 2 de. finibus.

^h Tuâ te conscientia solare; in

cubiculum ingredi, ubi secure requiescas. Minuit se quodammodo probantis conscientia secretum. Boëthius, l. 1. pros. 4.

fruitur iratis, enjoy thy self, though all the world be set against thee; contemn, and say with him, *Elogium mihi præ foribus*, my posie is, *not to be moved, that^a my Palladium, my brest-plate, my buckler, with which I ward all injuries, offences, lies, slanders; I lean upon that stake of modesty, and so receive and break asunder all that foolish force of livor and spleen.* And whosoever he is that shall observe these short instructions, without all question he shall much ease and benefit himself.

In fine, if princes would do justice, judges be upright, clergie-men truly devout, and so live as they teach, if great men would not be so insolent, if souldiers would quietly defend us, the poor would be patient, rich men would be liberal and humble, citizens honest, magistrates meek, superiours would give good example, subjects peaceable, young men would stand in awe; if parents would be kind to their children, and they again obedient to their parents, brethren agree amongst themselves, enemies be reconciled, servants trusty to their masters, virgins chaste, wives modest, husbands would be loving, and less jealous; if we could imitate Christ and his apostles, live after Gods laws, these mischiefs would not so frequently happen amongst us. But being most part so irreconcilable as we are, perverse, proud, insolent, factious and malicious, prone to contention, anger and revenge, of such fiery spirits, so captious, impious, irreligious, so opposite to vertue, void of grace, how should it otherwise be? Many men are very teasty by nature, apt to mistake, apt to quarrel, apt to provoke and misinterpret to the worst, every thing that is said or done, and thereupon heap unto their selves a great deal of trouble, and disquietness to others: smatterers in other mens matters, tale bearers, whisperers, lyers, they cannot speak in season, or hold their tongues when they should, *bet suam partem itidem tacere, cum aliena est oratio*; they will speak more then comes to their share, in all companies, and by those bad courses accumulate much evil to their own souls, (*qui contendit, sibi convicium facit*) their life is a perpetual braul, they snarl like so many dogs, with their wives, children, servants, neighbours, and all the rest of their friends; they can agree with no body. But to such as are judicious, meek, submissive, and quiet, these matters are easily remedied: they will forbear upon all such occasions, neglect, contemn, or take no notice of them, dissemble, or wisely turn it off. If it be a na-

^a Ringantur licet, et maledicant; Palladium illud pectori soppo. Non moveri: consisto; modestiæ veluti sudi innitens, excipio et frango stultissimum impetum livoris. Putean. lib. 2. epist. 58. ^b Mil. glor. Act. 3. Plautus.]

tural impediment, as a red nose, squint eyes, crooked legs, or any such imperfection, infirmity, disgrace, reproach, the best way is to speak of it first thy ^aself, and so thou shalt surely take away all occasions from others to jest at, or contemn, that they may perceive thee to be careless of it. Vatinius was wont to scoffe at his own deformed feet, to prevent his enemies obloquies and sarcasms in that kind; or else by prevention, as Cotys, king of Thrace, that brake a company of fine glasses presented to him, by his own hands, lest he should be overmuch moved when they were broken by chance. And sometimes again, so that it be discreetly and moderately done, it shall not be amiss to make resistance, to take down such a saucy companion; no better means to vindicate himself, to purchase final peace: for he that suffers himself to be ridden, or through pusillanimity or sottishness, will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock for all to flout at. As a cur that goes through a village, if he clap his taile between his legs, and run away, every cur will insult over him: but if he bristle up himself, and stand to it, give but a counter snarle, there's not a dog dares meddle with him; much is in a mans courage and discreet carriage of himself.

Many other grievances there are, which happen to mortals in this life, from friends, wives, children, servants, masters, companions, neightours, our own defaults, ignorance, errours, intemperance, indiscretion, infirmities, &c. and many good remedies to mitigate and oppose them, many divine precepts to counterpoise our hearts, special antidotes both in scriptures and humane authors, which who so will observe, shall purchase much ease and quietness unto himself. I will point at a few. Those prophetical, apostolical admonitions are well known to all; what Solomon, Siracides, our Saviour Christ himself hath said tending to this purpose, as *Fear God: obey the prince: be sober and watch: pray continually: be angry, but sin not: remember thy last: fashion not your selves to this world, &c. apply your selves to the times: strive not with a mighty man: recompence good for evil: let nothing be done through contention or vain-glory, but with meekness of mind, every man esteeming of others better then himself: love one another*; or that epitome of the law and the prophets, which our Saviour inculcates, *love God above all, thy neighbour as thyself*; and, *whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, so do unto them*, which Alexander Severus writ in letters of gold, and used as a motto, and ^bHierom commends to Ce-

^a Bion said his father was a rogue, his mother a whore, to prevent obloquy, and to shew that nought belonged to him but goods of the mind.

^b Lib. 2. ep. 25.

lantia as an excellent way, amongst so many inticements and worldly provocations, to rectify her life. Out of humane authors take these few cautions—^a *Know thy self.* ^b *Be contented with thy lot.* ^c *Trust not wealth, beauty, nor parasites: they will bring thee to destruction.* ^d *Have peace with all men, war with vice.* ^e *Be not idle.* ^f *Look before you leap.* ^g *Beware of “Had I wist.”* ^h *Honour thy parents: speak well of friends. Be temperate in foure things, linguâ, loculis, oculis, et poculis. Watch thine eye.* ⁱ *Moderate thine expences. Hear much: speak little.* ^k *Sustine et abstinence. If thou seest ought amiss in another, mend it in thyself. Keep thine own counsel; reveal not thy secrets; be silent in thine intentions.* ^l *Give not ear to tale-tellers, babblers: be not scurrilous in conversation: ^m jest without bitterness: give no man cause of offence. Set thine house in order.* ⁿ *Take heed of suretship.* ^o *Fide et diffide: as a fox on the ice, take heed whom you trust.* ^p *Live not beyond thy means.* ^q *Give cheerfully. Pay thy dues willingly. Be not a slave to thy mony.* ^r *Omit not occasion; embrace opportunity; loose no time. Be humble to thy superiors, respective to thine equals, affable to all, ^s but not familiar. Flatter no man.* ^t *Lie not: dissemble not. Keep thy word and promise, be constant in a good resolution. Speak truth. Be not opinative: maintain no factions. Lay no wagers: make no comparisons.* ^v *Find no faults, meddle not with other mens matters. Admire not thyself.* ^w *Be not proud or popular. Insult not. Fortunam reverenter habe.* ^x *Fear not that which cannot be avoided.* ^y *Grieve not for that which cannot be recalled.* ^z *Undervalue not thy self. Accuse no man, commend no man, rashly. Go not to law without great cause. Strive not with a greater man. Cast not off an old friend. Take heed of a reconciled enemy.* ^a *If thou come as a*

^a Nosce teipsum. ^b Contentus abi. ^c Ne fidas opibus, neque parasitis; thahunt in præcipitium. ^d Pacem cum hominibus habe, bellum cum vitiis. Otho. 2. imperat. symb. ^e Dæmon te nunquam otiosum inveniat. Hieron. ^f Diu deliberandum, quod statuendum est semel. ^g Insipientis est dicere, non putâram. ^h Ames parentem, si æquum; aliter feras; præstes parentibus pietatem, amicis dilectionem. ⁱ Comprime linguam. Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas sæpe caveto. Libentius audias quam loquaris. Vive ut vivas. ^k Epicetetus. Optime feceris, si ea fugeris quæ in alio reprehendis. Nemini dixeris quæ nolis efferri. ^l Fuge susarrones. Percontatorem fugito, &c. ^m Sint sales sine vilitate. Sen. ⁿ Sponde, præsto noxa. ^o Camerar, emb. 55. cent. 2. Cave cui credas, vel nemini fidas. Epicharmus. ^p Tecum habita. ^q Bis dat, qui cito dat. ^r Post est occasio calva. ^s Nimia familiaritas parit contemptum. ^t Mendacium servile vitium. ^v Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis nullius unquam; Commissumque tegeas. Hor. lib. 1. ep. 19. Nec tua landabis studia, aut aliena reprehendes. Hor. ep. lib. 18. ^w Ne te quæsiveris extra. ^x Stultum est timere, quod vitari non potest. ^y De re amissâ irreparabili ne doleas. ^z Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris. ^a Nullius hospitis grata est mora longa.

quest, stay not too long. Be not unthankful. Be meek, merciful, and patient. Do good to all. Be not fond of fair words. ^a Be not a newter in a faction. Moderate thy passions. ^b Think no place without a witness. ^c Admonish thy friend in secret; commend him in publike. Keep good company. ^d Love others, to be beloved thy self. Ama, tanquam osurus. Amicustardofias. Provide for a tempest. Noli irritare crabrones. Do not prostitute thy soul for gain. Make not a fool of thy self, to make others merry. Marry not an old cmony, or a fool, for mony. Be not over solicitous or curious. Seek that which may be found. Seem not greater then thou art. Take thy pleasure soberly. Ocymum ne terito. ^e Live as merrily as thou canst. ^f Take heed by other mens examples. Go as thou wouldst be met: sit as thou wouldst be found. ^g Yield to the time; follow the stream. Wilt thou live free from fears and cares? ^h Live innocently, keep thy self upright; thou needest no other keeper, &c. Look for more in Isocrates, Seneca, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c. and, for defect, consult with cheese-trenchers and painted cloths.

MEMB. VIII.

Against Melancholy it self.

EVERY man, saith ⁱ Seneca, thinks his own burthen the heaviest; and a melancholy man, above all others, complains most; weariness of life, abhorring all company and light, fear, sorrow, suspicion, anguish of mind, bashfulness, and those other dread symptomes of body and mind, must needs aggravate this misery; yet, conferred to other maladies, they are not so hainous as they be taken. For, first, this disease is either in habit or disposition, curable or incurable. If new and in disposition, 'tis commonly pleasant, and it may be helped. If inveterate, or an habit, yet they have *lucida intervalla*, sometimes well, and sometimes ill; or if more continue, as the ^k Vejentes were to the Romans, 'tis *hostis magis assiduus quam gravis*, a more durable enemy then dangerous; and, amongst many inconveniences, some comforts

^a Solonis lex, apud Aristotelem. Gellius, lib. 2. cap. 12. ^b Nullum locum putes sine teste: semper adesse Deum cogita. ^c Secrete amicos admone, lauda palam. ^d Ut ameris, amabilis esto. Eros et Anteros gemelli Veneris, amatio et redamatio. Plat. ^e Dum fata sinunt, vivite læti. Seneca. ^f Id appime in vitâ utile, ex aliis observare sibi quod ex usu siet. Ter. ^g Dum furor in cursu, currenti cede furori. Cretizandum cum Crete. Temporibus servi, nec contra flamina fiato. ^h Nulla certior custodia innocentia: inexpugnabile munimentum munimento non egere. ⁱ Unicuique suum onus intolerabile videtur. ^k Livius.

are annexed to it. First, it is not catching; and, as Erasmus comforted himself, when he was grievously sick of the stone, though it was most troublesome, and an intolerable pain to him, yet it was no whit offensive to others, not loathsome to the spectators, gastly, fulsom, terrible, as plagues, apoplexies, leprosy, wounds, sores, tetters, pox, pestilent agues are, which either admit of no company, terrify or offend those that are present. In this malady, that which is, is wholly to themselves; and those symptoms not so dreadful, if they be compared to the opposite extreams. They are most part bashful, suspicious, solitary, &c. therefore no such ambitious, impudent intruders, as some are, no sharkers, no cunnycatchers, no profligates, no smel-feasts, praters, panders, parasites, bawds, drunkards, whoremasters: necessity and defect compels them to be honest; as Micio told Demea in the comedy,

^a Hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus,
Non sinit egestas facere nos:

if we be honest, 'twas poverty made us so: if we melancholy men be not as bad as he that is worst, 'tis our dame Melancholy kept us so:

Non deerat voluntas sed facultas.

Besides they are freed in this from many other infirmities; solitariness makes them more apt to contemplate, suspicion wary, which is a necessary humour in these times; ^b *nam, pol, qui maxime cavet, sæpe is cautor captus est*: he that takes most heed, is often circumvented and overtaken. Fear and sorrow keep them temperate and sober, and free them from many dissolute acts, which jollity and boldness thrust men upon; they are therefore no *sicarii*, roaring boyes, theeves, or assassins. As they are soon dejected, so they are as soon, by soft words and good perswasions, reared. Wearisomness of life makes them they are not so besotted on the transitory vain pleasures of the world. If they dote in one thing, they are wise and well understanding in most other. If it be inveterate, they are *insensati*, most part doting, or quite mad, insensible of any wrongs, ridiculous to others, but most happy and secure to themselves. Dotage is a state which many much magnifie and commend: so is simplicity, and folly, as he said,

^c Hic furor, O Superi, sit mihi perpetuus.

Some think fools and disards live the merriest lives, as Ajax in Sophocles; *nihil scire vita jucundissima*; 'tis the pleasantest life to know nothing; *iners malorum remedium ignorantia*; ignorance is a down-right remedy of evils. These curious arts

^a Ter. Scen. 2. Adolph.

^b Plantus.

^c Petronius, Catal.

and laborious sciences, Galens, Tullies, Aristotles, Justinians, do but trouble the world, some think; we might live better with that illiterate Virginian simplicity, and gross ignorance; entire ideots do best; they are not macerated with cares, tormented with fears and anxiety, as other wise men are: for, as ^ahe said, if folly were a pain, you should hear them houl, roar, and cry out in every house, as you go by in the street; but they are most free, jocund, and merry, and, in some ^bcountries, as amongst the Turks, honoured for saints, and abundantly maintained out of the common stock. They are no dissemblers, lyers, hypocrities; for fools and mad men tell commonly truth. In a word, as they are distressed; so are they pitied; which some hold better then to be envied, better to be sad then merry, ^cbetter to be foolish and quiet, *quam sapere et ringi*, to be wise and still vexed; better to be miserable then happy: of two extremes it is the best.

SECT. IV.

MEMB. I. SUBSECT. I.

Of Physick, which cureth with Medicines.

AFTER along and tedious discourse of these six non-naturall things, and their severall rectifications, all which are comprehended in diet, I am come now at last to *Pharmaceutice*, or that kind of physick which cureth by medicines, which apothecaries most part make, mingle, or sell in their shops. Many cavill at this kinde of physick, and hold it unnecessary, unprofitable to this or any other disease, because those countries which use it least, live longest, and are best in health, as ^dHector Boëthius relates of the isles of Orcades, the people are still sound of body and minde, without any use of physick; they live commonly 120 yeers; and Ortelius, in his Itinerary, of the inhabitants of the Forrest of Arden, ^e*they are very painful, long-lived, sound, &c.* ^fMartianus Capella, speaking of the Indians of his time, saith, they were (much like our western Indians now) *bigger then ordinary men, bred courslly, very long-*

^a Parmeno Cælestinae, Act. 8. Si stultitia dolor esset, in nullâ non domo ejulatus audires.

^b Busbequius. Sands, lib. 1. fol. 89.

^c Quis hodie beator, quam cui licet stultum esse, et eorundam immunitatibus frui? Sat. Menip.

^d Lib. Hist.

^e Parvo viventes, laboriosi, longævi, suo contenti, ad centum annos vivunt. ^f Lib. 6. de Nup. Philol. Ultra humanam fragilitatem prolixi, ut immature pereat qui centenarius moriatur, &c.

lived, in so much, that he that died at an hundred years of age, went before his time, &c. Damianus A-Goes, Saxo Grammaticus, Aubanus Bohemus, say the like of them that live in Norway, Lapland, Finmark, Biarmia, Corelia, all over Scandia, and those northern countries, they are most healthfull, and very long-lived; in which places there is no use at all of physick, the name of it is not once heard. Dithmarus Bleskenius, in his accurate description of Island, 1607, makes mention, amongst other matters, of the inhabitants, and their manner of living, ^a which is dried fish in stead of bread, butter, cheese, and salt meats; most part they drink water and whey; and yet, without physick or physician, they live many of them 250 years. I finde the same relation by Lerijs, and some other writers, of Indians in America. ^b Paulus Jovius, in his description of Brittain, and Levinus Lemnius, observe as much of this our island, that there was of old no use of physick amongst us, and but little at this day, except it be for a few nice idle citizens, surfeiting courtiers, and stall-fed gentlemen lubbers. The country people use kitchen physick; and common experience tells us, that they live freest from all manner of infirmities, that make least use of apothecaries physick. Many are overthrown by preposterous use of it, and thereby get their bane, that might otherwise have escaped: ^c some think physicians kill as many as they save: and who can tell,

^d Quot Themison ægros autumnò occiderit uno?

how many murders they make in a yeer, *quibus impune, licet hominem occidere*, that may freely kill folks, and have a reward for it? and, according to the Dutch proverb, a new physician must have a new church-yard; and who daily observes it not? Many, that did ill under physicians hands, have happily escaped, when they have been given over by them, left to God and Nature, and themselves. 'Twas Plinies dilemma of old—^e Every disease is either curable or incurable, a man recovers of it, or is killed by it: both wayes physick is to be rejected: if it be deadly, it cannot be cured; if it may be helped, it requires no physician: nature will expell it of it selfe. Plato made it a great sign of an intemperate and corrupt commonwealth, where lawyers and physicians did abound; and the Romans distasted them so much, that they were often banished out of their city,

^a Victus eorum caseo et lacte consistit; potus aqua et serum; pisces loco panis habent; ita multos annos, sæpe 250, absque medico et medicinâ vivunt. ^b Lib. de 4. complex. ^c Per mortes agunt experimenta, et animas nostras negotiantur; et quod alijs exitiale hominum occidere, iis impunita summa. Plinius ^d Juven. ^e Omnis morbus lethalis aut curabilis; in vitam desinit aut in mortem. Utroque igitur modo medicina inutilis; si lethalis, curari non potest; si curabilis, non requirit medicum; natura expellet.

as Pliny and Celsus relate, for 600 yeers not admitted. It is not art at all, as some hold, no not worthy the name of a liberrall science (nor law neither), as ^a Pet. And. Canonherius, a patritian of Rome and a great doctor himself, *one of their own tribe*, proves by 16 arguments, because it is mercenary, as now used, base, and as fidlers play for a reward—

Juridicis, medicis, fisco fas vivere rupto:—

'tis a corrupt trade, no science, art, no profession; the beginning, practice, and progress of it, all is naught, full of imposture, incertainty, and doth generally more harm then good, The devil himself was the first inventor of it: *Inventum est medicina meum*, said Apollo: and what was Apollo, but the divell? the Greeks first made an art of it; and they were all deluded by Apollos sons, priests, oracles. If we may beleeve Varro, Pliny, Columella, most of their best medicines were derived from his oracles. *Æsculapius*, his son, had his temples erected to his deity, and did many famous cures; but, as Lactantius holds, he was a magician, a meer impostor; and as his successors, Phaon, Podalirius, Melampius, Menecrates (another god), by charmes, spells, and ministry of bad spirits, performed most of their cures. The first that ever wrote in physick to any purpose, was Hippocrates, and his disciple and commentator Galen, whom Scaliger calls *fimbriam Hippocratis*, but, as ^b Cardan censures them, both immethodicall and obscure, as all those old ones are; their precepts confused, their medicines obsolete, and now most part rejected. Those cures which they did, Paracelsus holds, were rather done out of their patients confidence, ^c and good opinion they had of them, then out of any skill of their's, which was very small, he saith, they themselves idiots and infants, as are all their academical followers. The Arabians received it from the Greeks, and so the Latines, adding new precepts and medicines of their own, but so imperfect still, that, through ignorance of professors, impostors, mountebanks, empericks, disagreeing of sectaries, (which are as many almost as there be diseases) envy, covetousnesse, and the like, they do much harme amongst us. They are so different in their consultations, prescriptions, mistaking many times the parties constitution, ^d a disease, and causes of it, they give quite contrary physick. ^e *One saith this, another that*, out of singularity or opposition—as he said of Adrian, *multitudo medicorum principem interfecit*, a multitude of physicians hath killed the emperour; *Plus a medico*

^a In interpretationes politico-morales in 7. Aphorism. Hippoc. libros. ^b Præfat. de contrad. med. ^c Opinio facit medicos: a fair gowne, a velvet cap, the name of a doctor, is all in all. ^d Morbus alius pro alio curatur; aliud remedium pro alio. ^e Contrarias proferunt sententias. Card.

quam a morbo periculi; more danger there is from the physician, then from the disease. Besides, there is much imposture and malice amongst them. *All arts* (saith ^a Cardan) *admit of couzening; physick amongst the rest, doth appropriate it to herself*; and tells a story of one Curtius, a physician in Venice, because he was a stranger, and practised among them, the rest of the physicians did still crosse him in all his precepts. If he prescribed hot medicines, they would prescribe cold; *miscentes pro calidis frigida, pro frigidis humida, pro purgantibus astringentia*, binders for purgatives, *omnia perturbabant*. If the parties miscarried, *Cartium damnabant*; Curtius killed him, that disagreed from them: if he recovered, then ^bthey cured him themselves. Much emulation, imposture, malice, there is amongst them: if they be honest, and mean well, yet a knave apothecary, that administers the physick, and makes the medicine, may do infinite harm, by his old obsolete doses, adulterine druggs, bad mixtures, *quid pro quo, &c.* See Fuchsius, *lib. 1. sect. 1. cap. 8.* Cordus Dispensatory, and Brassivolas *Examen simpl. &c.* But it is their ignorance that doth more harm then rashness; their art is wholly conjecturall (if it be an art), uncertain, imperfect, and got by killing of men: they are a kind of butchers, leeches, men slayers; chirurgeons and apothecaries especially, that are indeed the physicians hang-men, *carnifices*, and common executioners; though, to say truth, physicians themselves come not far behinde; for, according to that facete epigram of Maximilianus Urentius, what's the difference?

Chirurgus medico quo differt? scilicet isto,

Enecat hic succis; enecat ille manu.

Carnifice hoc ambo tantum differe videntur:

Tardius hi faciunt, quod facit ille cito.

But I return to their skill. Many diseases they cannot cure at all, as apoplexie, epilepsie, stone, strangury, gout,

(Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram)

quartan agues; a common ague sometimes stumbles them all; they cannot so much as ease, they know not how to judge of it. If by pulses, that doctrine some hold, is wholly superstitious; and I dare boldly say with ^c Andrew Dudeth, *that variety of pulses, described by Galen, is neither observed nor understood of any*. And for urine, that is *meretrix medicorum*,

^a Lib. 3. de sap. Omnes artes fraudem admittunt; sola medicina sponte eam accersit.
^b Omnis ægrotus propriâ culpâ perit; sed nemo nisi medici beneficio restituitur. Agrippa.
^c Lib. 3. Crat. ep. Wincelao Raphæno. Ausim dicere, tot-pulsuum differentias, quæ describuntur a Galeno, nec a quoquam intelligi, nec observari posse.

the most deceitful thing of all, as Forestus and some other physicians have proved at large: I say nothing of eritick dayes, errors and indications, &c. The most rationall of them, and skilfull, are so often deceived, that as ^aTholosanus infers, *I had rather beleieve and commit my selfe to a meer emperick, then to a meer doctor; and I cannot sufficiently commend that custome of the Babylonians; that have no professed physicians, but bring all their patients to the market to be cured;* which Herodotus relates of the Ægyptians; Strabo, Sardus, and Aubanus Bohemus, of many other nations. And those that prescribed physick amongst them, did not so arrogantly take upon them to cure all diseases, as our professors do, but some one, some another, as their skill and experience did serve: ^b*one cured the eyes; a second the teeth, a third the head, another the lower parts, &c.* not for gain, but in charity, to do good; they made neither art, profession, nor trade of it, which in other places was accustomed: and therefore Camby-ses (in ^cXenophon) told Cyrus, that, to his thinking, physicians were like taylers and coblers; *the one mended our sick bodies, as the other did our cloaths.* But I will urge these cavelling and contumelious arguments no farther, lest some physician should mistake me, and deny me physick when I am sick: for my part, I am well perswaded of physick: I can distinguish the abuse from the use, in this and many other arts and sciences: ^d*Aliud vinum, aliud ebrietas;* wine and drunkennesse are two distinct things. I acknowledge it a most noble and divine science, in so much that Apollo, Æsculapius, and the first founders of it, *merito pro Diis habiti,* were worthily counted gods by succeeding ages, for the excellency of their invention. And whereas Apollo at Delos, Venus at Cyprus, Diana at Ephesus, and those other gods, were confined and adored alone in some peculiar places, Æsculapius had his temple and altars everywhere, in Corinth, Lacedæmon, Athens, Thebes, Epidaure, &c. (Pausanias records) for the latitude of his art, deity, worth, and necessity. With all vertuous and wise men, therefore, I honour the name and calling, as I am enjoyned *to honour the physician for necessities sake.* *The knowledge of the physician lifteth up his head; and in the sight of great men he shall be admired. The Lord hath created medicines of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhorre them,* Eccles. 58. 1. But of this noble subject how

^a Lib. 28. cap. 7. syntax. art. mirab. Malleim ego expertis credere solum, quam mere ratiocinantibus: neque satis laudare possum institutum Babylonicum, &c.
^b Herod. Euterpe, de Ægyptiis. Apud eos singulorum morborum sunt singuli medici, alius curat oculos, alius dentes, alius caput, partes occultas alius.
^c Cyrop. lib. 1. Velut vestium fractarum resarcinatores, &c.
^d Chrys. hom.

many panegyricks are worthily written? For my part, as Sal-
 lust said of Carthage, *præstat silere, quam pauca dicere*; I
 have said: yet one thing I will adde, that this kind of phy-
 sick is very moderately and advisedly to be used, upon good
 occasion, when the former of diet will not take place. And
 'tis no other which I say, then that which Arnoldus prescribes
 in his 8. Aphoris. ^a *A discreet and goodly physician doth first
 endeavour to expell a disease by medicinall dyet, then by pure
 medicine: and in his ninth, ^b he that may be cured by diet,
 must not meddle with physick.* So in 11. Aphoris. ^c *A mo-
 dest and wise physician will never hasten to use medicines,
 but upon urgent necessity, and that sparingly too: because
 (as he addes in his 13. Aphoris.) ^d Whoso ever takes much
 physick in his youth, shall soon bewail it in his old age;*
 purgative physick especially, which doth much debilitate na-
 ture. For which causes, some physicians refrain from the
 use of purgatives, or else sparingly use them. ^e Henricus Ay-
 rerus, in a consultation of a melancholy person, would have
 him take as few purges as he could, *because there be no such
 medicines, which do not steal away some of our strength, and
 rob the parts of our body, weaken nature and cause that
 cacochymia, which ^f Celsus and others observe, or ill de-
 ggestion, and bad juyce through all the parts of it.* Galen
 himself confesseth, ^g *that purgative physick is contrary to
 nature, takes away some of our best spirits, and consumes the
 very substance of our bodies: but this without question, is
 to be understood of such purges as are unseasonably or im-
 moderately taken; they have their excellent use in this as
 well as most other infirmities. Of alteratives and cordials
 no man doubts, be they simples or compounds. I will,
 amongst that infinite variety of medicines, which I finde in
 every Pharmacopœia, every physician, herbalist, &c. single
 out some of the chiefest.*

^a Prudens et pius medicus morbum ante expellere satagit cibus medicinalibus, quam
 puris medicinis.

^b Cuicumque potest per alimenta restitui sanitas, fugiendus
 est penitus usus medicamentorum.

^c Modestus et sapiens medicus nunquam
 properabit ad pharmaciam, nisi cõgente necessitate.

^d Quicumque pharmacatur
 in juventute, deslebit in senectute.

^e Hildesh. spic. 2. de mel. fol. 276.

Nulla est ferme medicina purgans, quæ non aliquam de viribus et partibus corporis
 deprædat.

^f Lib. 1. et Bart. lib. 1. cap. 12.

^g 2 de vict. acut.
 Omne purgans medicamentum, corpori purgato contrarium, &c. succos et spiritus
 abducit, substantiam corporis aufert.

SUBSECT. II.

Simples proper to Melancholy, against Exotick Simples.

MEDICINES properly applied to melancholy, are either simple or compound. Simples are alterative purgative. Alteratives are such as correct, strengthen nature, alter, any way hinder or resist the disease: and they be herbs, stones, minerals, &c. all proper for this humour. For as there be diverse distinct infirmities continually vexing us,

** Νουσοι δ' ανθρωποισιν ημερη, ηδ' επι νυκτι
Αυτοματοι φοιτωσι, κακα θυητοισι φερουσαι
Σιγη, επει φωνη εξειλετο μητιτα Ζευς.*

Diseases steal both day and night on men,
For Jupiter hath taken voice from them:

so there be severall remedies, as ^b he saith, *for each disease a medicine; for every humour; and, as some hold, every clime, every country, and more then that, every private place, hath his proper remedies growing in it, peculiar almost to the domineering and most frequent maladies of it. As ^c one discourseth, Wormwood growes sparingly in Italy, because most part there they be misaffected with hot diseases; but henbane, poppy, and such cold herbs: with us in Germany and Poland, great store of it in every wast.* Baracellus (*Horto geniali*) and Baptista Porta (*Physiognomicæ, lib. 6. cap. 23*) gave many instances and examples of it, and bring many other proofes. For that cause, belike, that learned Fuchsius of Noremburge, ^d *when he came into a village, considered alwayes what herbs did grow most frequently about it; and those he distilled in a silver limbeck, making use of others amongst them, as occasion served.* I know that many are of opinion, our northern simples are weak, unperfect, not so well concocted, of such force, as those in the southerne parts, not so fit to be used in physick, and will therefore fetch their drugs a far off—sena, cassia out of Ægypt, rubarbe from Barbary, aloes

^a Hesiod. op. ^b Heurnius, praef. pra. med. Quot morborum sunt idæ, tot remedium genera variis potentiis decorata. ^c Penottus, denar. med. Quæcunque regio producit simplicia, pro morbis regionis. Crescit raro absynthium in Italiâ, quod ibi plerumque morbi calidi, sed cicuta, papaver, et herba frigida; apud nos Germanos et Polonos ubique provenit absynthium. ^d Quum in villam venit, consideravit quæ ibi crescebant medicamenta simplicia frequentiora, et iis plerumque usus distillatis, et aliter, alimbæcum ideo argenteum circumferens.

from Zocotora; turbith, agarick, mirabolanes, hermodactils from the East Indies, tabacco from the West, and some as far as China, hellebor from the Anticyræ, or that of Austria which bears the purple flower, which Mathiolus so much approves, and so of the rest. In the kingdome of Valence in Spain, ^a Māginus commends two mountains, Mariola and Renagolosa, famous for simples; ^b Leander Albertus, ^c Baldus, a mountain near the lake of Benacus in the territory of Verona, to which all the herbalists in the country continually flock; Ortelius one in Apulia, Munster Mons Major in Histria; others Montpelier in France. Prosper Alpinus preferres Egyptian simples, Garcias ab Horto Indian before the rest, another those of Italy, Crete, &c. Many times they are overcurious in this kind, whom Fuchsius taxeth (*Instit. l. 1. sec. 1. cap. 1*), ^d that think they doe nothing, except they rake all over India, Arabia, Æthiopia, for remedies, and fetch their physick from the three quarters of the world, and from beyond the Garamantes. Many an old wife or country woman doth often more good with a few known and common garden herbs, then our bombast physicians, with all their prodigious, sumptuous, far-fetched, rare, conjecturall medicines. Without all question if we have not these rare exotick simples, we hold that at home which is in vertue equivalent unto them: ours will serve as well as theirs, if they be taken in proportionable quantity, fitted and qualified aright, if not much better, and more proper to our constitutions. But so 'tis for the most part, as Pliny writes to Gallus, ^e we are careless of that which is neer us, and follow that which is afarre off, to know which we will travell and sail beyond the seas, wholly neglecting that which is under our eyes. Opium, in Turkey, doth scarce offend; with us in a small quantity it stupifies: cicuta, or hemlock is a strong poyson in Greece; but with us it hath no such violent effects. I conclude with J. Voschius, who, as he much inveighs against those exotick medicines, so he promiseth, by our European, a full cure, and absolute, of all diseases; *a capite ad calcem, nostræ regionis herbæ nostris corporibus magis conducunt*; our own simples agree best with us. It was a thing which Fernelius much laboured in his French practice, to reduce all his cure to our proper and domestick

^a Herbæ medicis utiles omnium in Apuliâ feracissimæ: magnus herbariorum numerus undique confluit. Sincerus, Itiner.

^b Geog. ad quos

^c Baldus

^d Qui se nihil effecisse arbitrantur, nisi Indian, Æthiopiam; Arabiam, et ultra Garamantas, a tribus mundi partibus exquisita remedia corradunt. Tutius sæpe medetur rustica anns una, &c.

^e Ep. lib. 8. Proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur, et ad ea cognoscenda iter ingredi et mare transmittersolemus; at quæ sub oculis posita negligimus;

physick: So did ^aJanus Cornarius, and Martin Rulandus, in Germany. T. B. with us, as appeareth by a treatise of his divulged in our tongue, 1615, to prove the sufficiency of English medicines to the cure of all manner of diseases. If our simples be not altogether of such force, or so apposite, it may be, if like industry were used, those far fetched druggs would prosper as well with us, as in those countries, whence now we have them, as well as cherries, artichokes; tobacco, and many such. There have been divers worthy physicians, which have tryed excellent conclusions in this kinde, and many diligent, painfull apothecaries, as Gesner, Besler, Gerard, &c. but amongst the rest, those famous publike gardens of Padua in Italy, Noremberge in Germany, Leiden in Holland, Montpelier in France, (and ours in Oxford now in *fieri*, at the cost and charges of the right honourable the Lord Danvers Earl of Danby) are much to be commended, wherein all exotick plants almost are to be seen, and liberall allowance yearly made for their better maintenance, that young students may be the sooner informed in the knowledge of them; which, as ^bFuchsius holds, *is most necessary for that exquisite manner of curing*, and as a great shame for a physician not to observe them, as for a workman not to know his axe, saw, square, or any other tool which he must of necessity use.

SUBSECT. III.

Alteratives, Herbes, other Vegetals, &c.

AMONGST those 800 simples, which Galeottus reckons up (*lib. 3. de promisc. doctor. cap. 3*), and many exquisite herbalists have written of, these few following alone I finde appropriated to this humour; of which some be alteratives: ^c*which, by a secret force, saith Renodeus, and speciall quality, expell future diseases, perfectly cure those which are, and many such incurable effects.* This is as well observed in other plants, stones, minerals, and creatures, as in herbs, in other maladies as in this. How many things are related of a mans skull! what severall vertue of corns in a horse legge, ^dof a wolves liver, &c. of diverse ^eexcrements of beasts, all good against severall diseases! What extraordinary vertues are

^a Exotica rejecit, domesticis solum nos contentos esse voluit. Melch. Adamus, vit. ejus.

^b Instit. l. 1. cap. 8. sec. 1. ad exquisitam curandi rationem, quorum cognitio imprimis necessaria est.

^c Quæ cæcâ vi ac specificâ qualitate morbos futuros arcent. lib. 1. cap. 10. Instit. Phar.

^d Galen. lib. Hepar lupi hepaticos curat.

^e Stercus pecoris ad epilepsiam, &c.

ascribed unto plants! ^a *Satyrium et eruca penem erigunt; vitex et nymphaea semen extinguunt*: ^b some herbs provoke lust; some again, as agnus castus, waterlilly, quite extinguish seed: poppy causeth sleep: cabbige resisteth drunkenness, &c. and that which is more to be admired, that such and such plants should have a particular vertue to such particular parts, ^c as to the head anniseeds, foalfoot, betony, calamint, eye-bright, lavender, bayes, roses, rue, sage, marjoram, piony, &c.—for the lungs calamint, liquorice, enula campana, hyssop, horehound, water germander, &c.—for the heart, borage, buglosse, saffron, bawm, basil, rosemary, violet, roses, &c.—for the stomach, wormwood, mints, betony, bawm, centaury, sorel, parslan;—for the liver, dardhspine or chanæpitys, germander, agrimony, fennell, endive, succory, liverwort, barbaryes;—for the spleen, maiden-hair, finger-ferne, dodder of thyme, hoppe, the rinde of ash, betony;—for the kidnies, grumell, parsly, saxifrage, plantane, mallowe;—for the womb, mugwort, pennyroyall, fetherfew, savine, &c.;—for the joints, camomile, S. Johnswort, organ, rue, cowslips, centaury the lesse, &c.;—and so to peculiar diseases. To this of melancholy you shall find a catalogue of herbs proper, and that in every part. See more in Wecker, Renodeus, Heurnius, *lib. 2. cap. 19. &c.* I will briefly speak of them, as first of alteratives, which Galen in his third book of diseased parts, prefers before diminutives, and Trallianus brags that he hath done more cures on melancholy men ^d by moistning, then by purging of them.

Borage.] In this catalogue, borage and buglosse may challenge the chiefest place, whether in substance, juice, roots, seeds, flowers, leaves, decoctions, distilled waters, extracts, oils, &c. for such kind of herbs be diversly varied. Buglosse is hot and moist, and therefore worthily reckoned up amongst those herbs which expell melancholy, and ^e exbilarate the heart, (*Galen. lib. 6. cap. 80. de simpl. med. Dioscorides, lib. 4. cap. 123.*) Pliny much magnifies this plant. It may be diversly used; as in broth, in ^f wine, in conserves, syrops, &c. It is an excellent cordiall, and against this malady most frequently prescribed; an herb indeed of such sovereignty, that, as Diodorus (*lib. 7. bibl.*) Plinius (*lib. 25. cap. 2. et lib. 21. cap. 22.*) Plutarch (*sympos. lib. 1. cap. 1*) Dioscorides (*lib. 5. cap. 40.*) Cælius (*lib. 19. c. 3*) suppose, it was that famous nepenthes of ^g Homer, which Polydamna, Thonis wife, (then king

^a Priestpintle, rocket. ^b Sabina fetum educit. ^c Wecker. Vide Oswaldum Crollium, lib. de internis rerum signaturis, de herbis particularibus parte cuique convenientibus. ^d Idem Laurentius, c. 9. ^e Dicor Barago: gaudia semper ago. ^f Vino infusum hilaritatem facit. ^g Odyss. A.

of Thebes in Egypt) sent Helena for a token, of such rare vertue, that, if taken steeped in wine, if wife and children, father and mother, brother and sister, and all thy dearest friends, should die before thy face, thou couldst not grieve or shed a tear for them.

Qui semel id paterâ mixtum nepenthes Iaccho
 Hauserit, hic lacrymam, non si suavissima proles,
 Si germanus ei charus, materque paterque
 Oppetat, ante oculos ferro confossus atroci....

Helenas commended borage, to exhilarate the heart, had no other ingredient, as most of our critics conjecture, then this of borage.

Bawme.] Melissa, Bawm, hath an admirable vertue to alter melancholy, be it steeped in our ordinary drink, extracted, or otherwise taken. Cardan (*lib. 8*) much admires this herb. It heats and dries, saith ^a Heurnius, in the second degree, with a wonderfull vertue comforts the heart, and purgeth all melancholy vapors from the spirits; Matthiol. *in lib. 3. c. 10. in Dioscoridem.* Besides they ascribe other vertues to it, ^b *as to help concoction, to cleanse the braine, expell all carefull thoughts, and anxious imaginations.* The same words in effect are in Avicenna, Pliny, Simon Sethi, Fuchsius, Leobel, Delacampius, and every herbalist. Nothing better for him that is melancholy then to steep this and borage in his ordinary drink.

Scorzonera.] Matthiolus, in his fift book of medicinall Epistles, reckons up scorzonera ^c *not against poison only, falling sickness, and such as are vertiginous, but to this malady; the root of it, taken by it self, expells sorrow, causeth mirth and lightness of heart.*

Antonius Musa, that renowned physician to Cæsar Augustus, in his book which he writ of the vertues of botany, *cap. 6.* wonderfully commends that herb: *animas hominum et corpora custodit, securas de metu reddit;* it preserves both body and minde from fears, cares, griefs; cures falling sickness, this and many other diseases; to which Galen subscribes, *lib. 7. simpl. med. Dioscorides, lib. 4. cap. 1. &c.*

Marigold is much approved against melancholy, and often used therefore in our ordinary broth, as good against this and many other diseases.

^a Lib. 2. cap. 2. prax. med. Mirâ vi lætitiâ præbet, et cor confirmat; vapores melancholicos purgat a spiritibus. ^b Proprium est ejus animum hilarem reddere; concoctionem juvare, cerebri obstructions rescare, sollicitudines fugare; sollicitas imaginations tollere. ^c Non solum ad viperarum morsus, comitiales, vertiginosos; sed per se accommodata radix tristitiâ discutit, hilaritatemque conciliat.

Hop.] Lupulus, hop, is a sovereign remedy; Fuchsius (*cap. 58. Plant. hist.*) much extols it; ^a it purgeth all choler, and purifies the blood. Matthiol. (*cap. 140. in 4. Dioscor.*) wonders the physicians of his time made no more use of it, because it rarifies and cleanseth: we use it to this purpose in our ordinary beer, which before was thick and fulsome.

Wormwood, centaury, pennyroyall, are likewise magnified, and much prescribed (as I shall after shew) especially in hypochondriake melancholy, daily to be used, sod in whey: as Ruffus Ephesius, ^b Aretæus, relate, by breaking winde, helping concoction, many melancholy men have been cured with the frequent use of them alone.

And, because the spleen and blood are often misaffected in melancholy, I may not omit endive, succory, dandelyon, fumetory, &c. which cleanse the blood; scolopendria, cuscuta, ceterache, mugwort, liverwort, ashe, tamerisk, genist, maidenhair, &c. which much help and ease the spleen.

To these I may adde roses, violets, capers, fetherfew, scordium, stæchas, rosemary, ros solis, saffron, ocyme, sweet apples, wine, tobacco, sanders, &c. that Peruvian chamico, *monstrosâ facultate, &c. Linshcosteus Datura*; and to such as are cold, the ^c decoction of guiacum, china, salsaperilla, sassafras, the flowers of carduus benedictus, which I find much used by Montanus in his consultations, Julius Alexandrinus, Lælius, Egubinus, and others. ^d Bernardus Penottus prefers his *herba solis*, or Dutch-sindaw, before all the rest in this disease, and will admit of no herb upon the earth to be comparable to it. It excells Homers moly, cures this, falling sickness, and almost all other infirmities. The same Penottus speaks of an excellent balm out of Aponensis, which, taken to the quantity of three drops in a cup of wine, ^e will cause a sudden alteration, drive away dumps, and chear up the heart. Ant. Guianerius, in his Antidotary, hath many such. ^f Jacobus de Dondis, the *Aggregator*, repeats ambergreese, nutmegs, and allspice amongst the rest. But that cannot be general; amber and spice will make a hot brain mad, good for cold and moist. Garcias ab Horto hath many Indian plants, whose vertues he much magnifies in this disease. Lemnius (*in stit. cap. 58*) admires rue, and commends it to have excellent vertue, to ^g expell vain imaginations, divels, and to ease af-

^a Bilem atramque detrahit, sanguinem purgat.

^b Lib. 7. cap. 5. Laët. occid.

Indiæ descrip. lib. 10. cap. 2.

^c Heurnius, l. 2. consil. 185. Scoltzii consil. 77.

^d Præf. denar. med. Omnes capitis dolores et phantasmata tollit; scias nullam herbam in terris huic comparandam viribus et bonitate nasci.

^e Optimum medicamentum

in celeri cordis confortatione, et ad omnes qui tristantur, &c. ^f Rondoletius. Elenum quod vim habet miram ad hilaritatem, et multi pro secreto habent. Skenkins, observ. med. cen. 5. observ. 86.

^g Afflictas mentes relevat, animi imaginationes et dæmones expellit.

sticted souls. Other things are much magnified by ^awriters, as an old cock, a rams head, a wolfes heart born or eaten, which Mercurialis approves; Prosper Alpinus, the water of Nilus; Comesius all sea water, and at seasonable times to be sea sick; goats milk, whey, &c.

SUBSECT. IV.

Pretious Stones, Metals, Minerals, Alteratives.

PRETIOUS stones sre diversely censured: many explode the use of them or any minerals in-physick, of whom Thomas Erastus is the chief, in his Tract against Paracelsus, and in an Epistle of his to Peter Monavius: ^b*that stones can work any wonders, let them beleeve that list: no man shall perswade me: for my part, I have found by experience, there is no vertue in them.* But Matthiolus, in his comment upon ^cDioscorides, is as profuse on the other side in their commendation; so is Cardan, Renodeus, Alardus, Rueus, Encelius, Marbodeus, &c. ^dMatthiolus specifies in corall: and Oswaldus Crolius (*Basil. chym.*) prefers the salt of corall. ^eChristoph. Encelius (*lib. 3. cap. 131*) will have them to be as so many severall medicines against melancholy, sorrow, fear, dulnesse, and the like. ^fRenodeus admires them, *besides they adorn kings crowns, grace the fingers, enrich our houshold stufte, defend us from enchantments, preserve health, cure diseases, they drive away grief, cares, and exhilarate the minde.* The particulars be these.

Granatus, a pretious stone so called, because it is like the kernels of a pomegranate, an unperfect kinde of ruby: it comes from Calecut: ^g*if hung about the neck, or taken in drink, it much resisteth sorrow, and recreates the heart.* The same properties I find ascribed to the iacinth and topaze: ^h*they allay anger, grief, diminish madness, much delight and exhilarate the minde.* ⁱ*If it be either carried about, or taken in a potion,*

^a Skenkius, Mezalzus, Rhasis.^b Cratonis ep. vol. 1. Credat qui vult gemmas mirabilia efficere; mihi, qui et ratione et experientia didici aliter rem habere, nullus facile persuadebit, falsum esse verum.^c L. de gemmis.^d Margaritæ et corallum ad melancholiam præcipue valent.^e Margaritæ et gemmæ spiritus confortant et cor, melancholiam fugant.^f Præfat. ad lap. prec. lib. 2. sec. 2. de mat. med. Regum coronas ornant, digitos illustrant, supellectilem ditant, a fascino timentur, morbis medentur, sanitatem conservant, mentem exhilarant, tristitiam pellunt.^g Encelius, l. 3. c. 4. Suspensus vel ebibitus tristitiæ multum resistit, et cor recreat.^h Idem cap. 5. et cap. 6. de Hyacintho et Topazio. Iram sedat, et animi tristitiam pellit.ⁱ Lapis hic gestatus aut ebibitus prudentiam auget, nocturnos timores pellit; insanos hoc sanavi; et quum lapidem abjecerint, erupit iterum stultitia.

it will increase wisdom, saith Cardan, *expell fear*. He brags that he hath cured many mad men with it, which, when they laid by the stone, were as mad again as ever they were at first. Petrus Bayerus, (*lib. 2. cap. 13. veni mecum*) Fran. Rueus, (*cap. 19. de gemmis*), say as much of the chrysolite, ^aa friend of wisdom, an enemy to folly. Pliny (*lib. 37*), Solinus (*cap. 52*), Albertus (*de lapid.*) Cardan, Encelius (*lib. 3. cap. 66*), highly magnifies the vertue of the beryll: ^bit much availes a good understanding, represseth vain conceits, evil thoughts, causeth mirth, &c. In the belly of a swallow, there is a stone found, called chelidonium, ^cwhich, if it be lapped in a fair cloth, and tyed to the right arm, will cure lunaticks, mad men, make them amiable and merry.

There is a kinde of onyx, called a chalcidonye, which hath the same qualities, ^davailes much against phantastick illusions which proceed from melancholy, preserves the vigour and good estate of the whole body.

The eban stone which goldsmiths use to sleecken their gold with, born about or given to drink, ^ehath the same properties, or not much unlike.

Lævinus Lemnius (*Institut. ad vit. cap. 58*), amongst other jewels, makes mention of two more notable, carbuncle and corall, ^fwhich drive away childish fears, divels, overcome sorrow, and, hung about the neck, repress troublesom dreams; which properties almost Cardan gives to that green coloured ^gemmetris, if it be carried about, or worn in a ring; Rueus to the diamond.

Nicholas Cabeus, a Jesuit of Ferrara, in the first book of his magnetical Philosophy, cap. 3, speaking of the vertues of a loadstone, recites many several opinions; some say, that, if it be taken in parcels inward, *si quis per frustra voret, juventutem restituet*, it will, like vipers wine, restore one to his youth; and yet, if carried about them, others will have it to cause melancholy: let experience determine.

Mercurialis admires the emerald for his vertues in pacifying all affections of the mind; others the saphyre, which is the ^hfairest of all precious stones, of skye colour, and a great enemy

^a Inducit sapientiam, fugat stultitiam. Idem Cardanus, lunaticos juvat. ^b Conferat ad bonum intellectum, comprimit malas cogitationes, &c. Alacres reddit. ^c Albertus, Encelius, cap. 44. lib. 3. Plin. lib. 37. cap. 10. Jacobus de Dondis: dextro brachio alligatus sanat lunaticos, insanos, facit amabiles, jucundos. ^d Valet contra phantasticas illusiones ex melancholiâ. ^e Amentes sanat, tristitiam pellit, iram, &c. Valet ad fugandos timores et dæmones, turbulenta somnia abigit, et nocturnos puerorum timores compescit. ^f Somnia læta facit, argenteo annulo gestatus. ^g Atræbili adversatur, omnium gemmarum pulcherrima, cœli colorem refert, animum ab errore liberat, mores in melius mutat.

to black choler, frees the mind, mends manners, &c. Jacobus de Dondis, in his Catalogue of Simples, hath amber greece, *os in corde cervi*, ^athe bonè in a stags heart, a monócerots horn, Bezoars stone ^b(of which elsewhere): it is found in the belly of a little beast in the East Indies, brought into Europe by Hollanders and our country-men merchants. Renodeus (*cap. 22. lib. 3. de ment. med.*) saith he saw two of these beasts alive in the castle of the lord of Vitry at Coubert.

Lapis lazuli and armenus, because they purge, shall be mentioned in their place.

Of the rest in brief thus much I will add out of Cardan, Renodeus, *cap. 23. lib. 3.* Rondoletius, *lib. 1. de Testat. c. 15. &c.* ^cthat almost all jewels and precious stones have excellent vertues to pacifie the affections of the mind; for which cause rich men so much covet to have them: ^dand those smaller unions which are found in shells amongst the Persians and Indians, by the consent of all writers, are very cordial, and most part avail to the exhilaration of the heart.

Minerals.] Most men say as much of gold, and some other minerals, as these have done of pretious stones. Erastus still maintains the opposite part. *Disput. in Paracelsum, cap. 4. fol. 196.* he confesseth of gold, ^ethat it makes the heart merry, but in no other sense but as it is in a misers chest:

—————at mihi plaudo,

—————simulac nummos contemplor in arcâ,

as he said in the poet; it só revives the spirits, and is an excellent receipt against melancholy,

^fFor gold in physick is a cordial,
Therefore he loved gold in special,

Aurum potabile ^ghe discommends, and inveighs against it, by reason of the corrosive waters which are used in it: which argument our Dr. Guin urgeth against D. Antonius. ^hErastus concludes their philosophical stones, and potable gold, &c. to be no better than poyson, a meer imposture, a non ens; dig'd out of that broody hill, belike, this goodly golden stone is, *ubi nascetur ridiculus mus*. Paracelsus and his chymistical followers, as so many *Promethei*, will fetch fire from heaven, will cure all manner of diseases with minerals, accounting them

^a Longis mœroribus feliciter medetur deliquis, &c.

^b Sec. 5. Mem. 1. Subs. 5.

^c Gestamen lapidum et gemmarum maximum fert auxilium et juvamen; unde, qui dices sunt, gemmas secum ferre student.

^d Margaritas et uniones, quæ a conchis et

^e piscibus apud Persas et Indos, valde cordiales sunt, &c.

^f Chaucer.

^g Aurum lætitiã generat, non in cordè, sed in arcâ virorum.

^h Ep. ad Monavium.

ⁱ Noxium ob aquas rudentes.

^j Metallica omnia

in universum, quovis modo parata, nec tuto nec commode intra corpus sumi.

the only physick on the other side, ^aParacelsus calls Galen, Hippocrates, and all their adherents, infants, idiots, sophisters, &c. *Apagesis istos qui Vulcanias istas metamorphoses sugillant, inscitiae soboles, supinae pertinaciae alumnos, &c.* not worthy the name of physicians, for want of these remedies; and brags that by them he can make a man live 160 yeers, or to the worlds end. With their ^b*alexipharmacums, panaceas, mummijs, unguentum armarium*, and such magnetical cures, *lampas vitæ et mortis, balneum Dianæ, balsamum, electrum, magico-physicum, amuleta Martialia, &c.* what will not he and his followers effect? He brags moreover that he was *primus medicorum*, and did more famous cures then all the physicians in Europe besides: ^c*a drop of his preparations should go farther than a dram, or ounce of theirs*, those loathsome and fulsome filthy potions, heteroclitical pills (so he calls them), horse medicines, *ad quorum aspectum Cyclops Polyphemus exhorresceret*. And, though some condemn their skill and magnetical cures as tending to magical superstition, witchery, charms, &c. yet they admire, stiffly vindicate nevertheless, and infinitely prefer them. But these are both in extreame: the middle sort approve of minerals, though not in so high a degree. Lemnius (*lib. 3. cap. 6. de occult. nat. mir.*) commends gold inwardly and outwardly used, as in rings, excellent good in medicines; and such mixtures as are made for melancholy men, saith Wecker (*antid. spec. lib. 1*), to whom Renodeus subscribes, (*lib. 2. cap. 2*), Ficinus (*lib. 2. cap. 19*), Fernel. (*meth. med. lib. 5. cap. 21. de Cardiacis*), Daniel Sennertus (*lib. 1. part. 2. cap. 9*), Audernacus, Libavius, Quercetanus, Oswaldus Crolius, Euvonymus, Rubeus, and Matthiolus, in the fourth book of his Epistles, Andreas a Blawen (*epist. ad Matthiolum*), as commended and formerly used by Avicenna, Arnoldus, and many others. ^dMatthiolus in the same place approves of potable gold, mercury, with many such chymical confections, and goes so far in approbation of them, that he holds, ^e*no man can be an excellent physician that hath not some skill in chymistical distillations, and that chronick diseases can hardly be cured without mineral medicines*. Look for antimony among purgers.

^a In parag. Stultissimus pilus occipitis mei plus scit quam omnes vestri doctores; et calceorum meorum annuli doctiores sunt quam vester Galenus et Avicenna; barba mea plus experta est quam vestre omnes academiæ.

^b Vide Ernestum Burgratium,

edit. Franaker 8^o 1611. Crolius and others.

^c Plus proficiet gutta mea quam

tot eorum drachmæ et uncie.

^d Nonnulli huic supra modum indulgent: usum,

etsi non adeo magnum, non tamen abjiciendum censeo.

^e Ausim dicere neminem

medicum excellentem qui non in hac distillatione chymicâ sit versatus. Morbi chronici devinci citra metallicâ vix possint, aut ubi sanguis corrumpitur.

SUBSECT. V.

Compound Alteratives; censure of Compounds, and mixt Physick.

PLINY (*lib. 24. c. 1*) bitterly taxeth all compound medicines. ^a *Mens knavery, imposture, and captious wits, have invented those shops, in which every mans life is set to sale: and by and by came in those compositions and inexplicable mixtures, far fetcht out of India and Arabia; a medicine for a botch must be had as farre as the Red Sea, &c.* And 'tis not without cause which he saith; for out of question they are much to ^b blame in their compositions, whilst they make infinite variety of mixtures, as ^c *Fuchsius* notes. *They think they get themselves great credit, excel others, and be more learned then the rest, because they make many variations: but he accounts them fools; and, whilst they brag of their skill, and think to get themselves a name, they become ridiculous, bewray their ignorance and error.* A few simples, well prepared and understood, are better then such an heap of nonsense confused compounds, which are in apothecaries shops ordinarily sold; in which many vain superfluous, corrupt, exoete things out of date are to be had (saith *Cornarius*), a company of barbarous names given to syrrops, julips, an unnecessary company of mixt medicines; rudis indigestaque moles. Many times (as *Agrippa* taxeth) there is by this means ^d *more danger from the medicine then from the disease*; when they put together they know not what, or leave it to an illiterate apothecary to be made, they cause death and horror for health. Those old physicians had no such mixtures; a simple potion of hellebor in Hippocrates time was the ordinary purge; and at this day, saith *Mat. Riccius*, in that flourishing common-wealth of China, ^e *Their physicians give precepts quite opposite to ours, not unhappy in their physick; they use altogether roots, hearbs, and simples in their medicines;*

^a *Fraudes hominum, et ingeniorum capturae, officinas iuvenere istas, in quibus sua cuique venalis promittitur vita; statim compositiones et mixturae inexplicabiles, ex Arabia et India, ulceri parvo medicina a Rubro Mari importatur.* ^b *Arnoldus,*

Aphor. 15. Fallax medicus, qui, potens mereri simplicibus, composita dolose aut frustra quaerit.

^c *Lib. 1. sec. 1. cap. 8. Dum infinita medicamenta miscent, laudem sibi comparare student; et in hoc studio alter alterum superare conatur, dum quisque quo plura miscuerit, eo se doctiorem putat; inde fit, ut suam prodant inscitiam, dum ostentant peritiam, et se ridiculos exhibeant, &c.*

^d *Multo plus periculi a medicamento quam a morbo, &c.* ^e *Expedit. in Sinas, lib. 1. c. 5. Praecepta medici dant nostris diversa, in medendo non infelices; pharmacia utuntur simplicibus, herbis, radicibus, &c. tota eorum medicina nostrae herbariae praecipis continetur; nullus ludus hujus artis; quisque privatus a quolibet magistro eruditur.*

and all their physick in a manner is comprehended in an herbal: no science, no schoole, no art, no degrees; but, like a trade, every man in private is instructed of his master. ^a Cardan cracks that he can cure all diseases with water alone, as Hippocrates of old did most infirmities with one medicine. Let the best of our rational physicians demonstrate and give a sufficient reason for those intricate mixtures, why just so many simples in mithridate or treacle, why such and such quantity; may they not be reduced to half or quarter? *Frustra fit per plura*, (as the saying is) *quod fieri potest per pauciora*; 300 simples in a julip, potion, or a little pill, to what end or purpose? I know not what ^b Alkindus Capivaccius, Montagna, and Simon Eitover, the best of them all, and most rational, have said in this kind; but neither he, they, nor any of them, gives his reader, to my judgement, that satisfaction which he ought; why such, so many simples? Rog. Bacon hath taxed many errors in his tract *de graduationibus*, explained some things, but not cleared. Mercurialis (in his book *de composit. medicin.*) gives instance in Hamech, and Philonium Romanum, which Hamech an Arabian, and Philonius a Roman, long since composed, but *crasse* as the rest. If they be so exact, as by him it seems they were, and those mixtures so perfect, why doth Fernelius alter the one, and why is the other obsolete? ^c Cardan taxeth Galen for presuming out of his ambition to correct *theriacum Andromachi*; and we as justly may carp at all the rest. Galens medicines are now exploded and rejected: what Nicholas Meripsa, Mesue, Celsus, Scribanius, Actuarius, &c. writ of old, are most part contemned. Mellichius, Cordus, Wecker, Quercetan, Renodeus, the Venetian, Florentine states, have their several receipts, and magistrals: they of Noremberge have theirs, and *Augustana Pharmacopœia* peculiar medicines to the meridian of their city; London hers; every city, town, almost every private man hath his own mixtures, compositions, receipts, magistrals, precepts, as if he scorned antiquity, and all others in respect of himself. But each man must correct and alter, to shew his skill: every opinionative fellow must maintain his own paradox, be it what it will; *Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*: they dote; and in the mean time the poor patients pay for their new experiments; the commonalty rue it.

Thus others object; thus I may conceive out of the weakness of my apprehension; but, to say truth, there is no such fault, no such ambition, no novelty, or ostentation, as some sup-

^a Lib. de Aquâ.

^b Opusc. de Dos.

^c Subtil. cap. de scientiis.

pose : but (as ^a one answers) this of compound medicines is a most noble and profitable invention, found out, and brought into physick, with great judgement, wisdom, counsel, and discretion. Mixt diseases must have mixt remedies; and such simples are commonly mixt, as have reference to the part affected, some to qualify, the rest to comfort, some one part, some another. Cardan and Brassavola both hold that *nullum simplex medicamentum sine noxâ*, no simple medicine is without hurt or offence; and, although Hippocrates, Erasistratus, Diocles of old, in the infancy of this art, were content with ordinary simples; yet now, saith ^b Aëtius, *necessity compelleth to seek for new remedies, and to make compounds of simples, as well to correct their harms, if cold, dry, hot, thick, thin, insipid, noysome to smell, to make them savory to the palat, pleasant to taste and take, and to preserve them for continuance, by admixtion of sugar, hony, to make them last monthes and years for several uses.* In such cases compound medicines may be approved; and Arnoldus, in his 18 Aphorisme, doth allow of it. ^c *If simples cannot, necessity compels us to use compounds;* so for receipts and magistrals, *dies diem docet*, one day teacheth another, and they are as so many words or phrases,

Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus

ebbe and flow with the season; and, as wits vary, so they may be infinitely varied.

Quisque suum placitum, quo capiatur, habet :

every man as he likes; so many men so many minds, and yet all tending to good purpose, though not the same way. As arts and sciences, so physick is still perfected amongst the rest. *Horæ Musarum nutrices*; and experience teacheth us every day ^d many things which our predecessors knew not of. Nature is not effœte, as he saith, or so lavish, to bestow all her gifts upon an age, but hath reserved some for posterity, to shew her power, that she is still the same, and not old or consumed. Birds and beasts can cure themselves by nature; ^e *naturæ usu ea plerumque cognoscunt, quæ homines vix longo labore et doctrinâ assequuntur*; but men must use much labour and industry to find it out: but I digresse.

Compound medicines are inwardly taken, or outwardly ap-

^a Quercetan. pharmacop. restitut. cap. 2. Nobilissimum et utilissimum inventum summâ cum necessitate adinventum et introductum.

^b Cap. 25. Tetrabib. 4. ser. 2. Necessitas nunc cogit aliquando noxia quærere remedia, et ex simplicibus composita facere, tum ad saporem, odorem, palati gratiam, ad correctionem simplicium, tum ad futuros usus, conservationem, &c.

^c Cum simplicia non possunt, necessitas cogit ad composita.

^d Lips. Epist.

^e Theod. Prodromus Amor.

plyed. Inwardly taken, be either liquid or solid; liquid, are fluid or consisting. Fluid, as wines and syrups. The wines ordinarily used to this disease, are wormewood-wine, tamarisk, and buglossatum, wine made of borage and bugloss; the composition of which is specified in Arnoldus Villanovanus, *lib. de vinis*, of borage, bawme, bugloss, cinnamon, &c. and highly commended for its vertues; *it drives away leprosy, scabs, cleers the blood, recreates the spirits, exhilarates the mind, purgeth the brain of those anxious black melancholy fumes, and cleanseth the whole body of that black humour by urine.* To which I adde, saith Villanovanus, *that it will bring mad men, and such raging bedlams as are tied in chains, to the use of their reason again.* My conscience bears me witness, that I do not lye: I saw a graved matron helped by this means; she was so cholerick, and so furious sometimes, that she was almost mad, and beside herself: she said and did she knew not what, scolded, beat her maids, and was now ready to be bound, till she drank of this borage wine, and, by this excellent remedy, was cured, which a poor forrainer, a silly beggar, taught her by chance, that came to crate an alms from door to door. The juyce of borage, if it be clarified, and drunk in wine, will do as much, the roots sliced and steeped, &c. saith Ant. Mizaldus, *art. med.* who cites this story *verbatim* out of Villanovanus; and so doth Magninus a physician of Millan, in his regimen of health. Such another excellent compound-water I find in Rubeus, *de distill. sect. 3.* which he highly magnifies, out of Savanarola, *for such as are solitary, dull, heavy or sad without a cause, or be troubled with trembling of heart.* Other excellent compound waters for melancholy, he cites in the same place, *if their melancholy be not inflamed, or their temperature over hot.* Euonymus hath a pretious *aquavitæ* to this purpose, for such as are cold. But he and most commend *aurum potable*; and every writer prescribes clarified whey, with borage, bugloss, endive, succory, &c. of goats milk especially, some indefinitely at all times, some thirty dayes together in the spring, every morning fasting, a good draught. Syrups are very good, and

* Sanguinem corruptum emaculat, scabiem abolet, lepram curat, spiritus recreat, et animum exhilarat. Melancholicos humores per urinam educit, et cerebrum a crassis, ærumosis melancholiæ fumis purgat; quibus addo, dementes et furiosos vinculis retinendos plurimum juvat, et ad rationis usum ducit. Testis est mihi conscientia, quod viderim matronam quamdam hinc liberatam, quæ frequentius exiracundiâ demens, et impos animi, dicenda tacenda loquebatur, adeo furens ut ligari cogeretur. Fuit ei præstantissimo remedio vini istius usus, indicatus a peregrino homine mendico, eleemosynam præ foribus dictæ matronæ implorante. ^b Lis qui tristantur sine causâ, et vitant amicorum societatem, et tremunt corde. ^c Modo non inflam-

æter melancholiâ, aut calore temperamento sint.

often used to digest this humour in the heart, spleen, liver, &c. syrrop of borage, (there is a famous syrrop of borage highly commended by Laurentius to this purpose in his tract of melancholy) *de pomis* of king Sabor now obsolete, of thyme and epithyme, hops, scolopendria, fumitory, maidenhair, bizantine, &c. These are most used for preparatives to other physick, mixt with distilled waters of like nature, or in julips otherwise.

Consisting are conserves or confections; conserves of borage, bugloss, bawme, fumitory, succory, maidenhair, violets, roses, wormwood, &c. confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegms, or linctures, &c.—solid, as aromatical confections; hot, *diambra*, *diamargaritum calidum*, *dianthus*, *diamoschum dulce*, *electuarium de gemmis*, *lætificans Galeni et Rhasis*, *diagalinga*, *diaminimum*, *dianisum*, *diatrion piperion*, *diazinziber*, *diacapers*, *diacinnamomum* : cold, as *diamargaritum frigidum*, *diacorolli*, *diarrhodon abbatis*, *diacodion*, &c. as every Pharmacopœia will shew you, with their tables or losinges that are made out of them; with condites, and the like.

Outwardly used as occasion serves, as amulets, oyls hot and cold, as of camomile, stæchados, violets, roses, almonds, poppy, nymphæa, mandrake, &c. to be used after bathing, or to procure sleep.

Oyntments composed of the said species, oyls and wax, &c. as *alabastritum*, *populeum*, some hot, some cold, to moysten, procure sleep, and correct other accidents.

Liniments are made of the same matter to the like purpose: emplasters of herbs, flowers, roots, &c. with oyls, and other liquors, mixt and boiled together.

Cataplasms, salves, or pultises, made of green herbs, pounded, or sod in water till they be soft, which are applied to the hypocondries, and other parts, when the body is empty.

Cerotes are applied to several parts, and frontals, to take away pain, grief, heat, procure sleep: fomentations or sponges, wet in some decoctions, &c. epithemata, or those moist medicines, laid on linnen, to bath and cool several parts misaffected.

Sacculi, or little bags of herbs, flowers, seeds, roots, and the like, applied to the head, heart, stomach, &c. odoraments, balls, perfumes, posies to smell to; all which have their several uses in melancholy, as shall be shewed, when I treat of the cure of the distinct species by themselves.

MEMB. II. SUBSECT. I.

Purging Simples upwards.

MELANAGOGA, or melancholy purging medicines, are either simple or compound, and that gently or violently, purging upwards or downward. These following purge upward. ^a Asarum, or asrabecca, which, as Mesue saith, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third: *it is commonly taken in wine whey*, or, as with us, the juyce of two or three leaves or more sometimes, pounded in posset drink qualified with a little liquorice, or anniseeds, to avoid the fulsomeness of the taste, or as *diaserum Fernelii*. Brassivola (*in Cathart.*) reckons it up amongst those simples that only purge melancholy, and Ruellius confirms as much out of his experience, that it purgeth ^b black choler, like hellebore it self. Galen, (*lib. 6. simplic.*) and ^c Matthiolus ascribe other vertues to it, and will have it purge other humours as well as this.

Laurel, by Heurnius, (*method. ad prax. lib. 2. cap. 24*) is put amongst the strong purgers of melancholy; it is hot and dry in the fourth degree. Dioscorides (*lib. 11. cap. 114*) adds ^d other effects to it. Pliny sets down 15 berries in drink for a sufficient potion: it is commonly corrected with his opposites, cold and moist, as juyce of endive, purslane, and is taken in a potion to seaven grains and a half. But this, and asrabecca, every gentlewoman in the country knows how to give: they are two common vomits.

Scilla, or sea onyon, is hot and dry in the third degree. Brassivola, (*in Cathart.*) out of Mesue, others, and his own experience, will have this simple to purge ^e melancholy alone. It is an ordinary vomit, *vinum scilliticum*, mixt with rubel in a little white wine.

White hellebor, which some call sneezing powder, a strong purger upward, which many reject, as being too violent: Mesue and Averroës will not admit of it, ^f *by reason of danger of suffocation*, ^g *great pain and trouble it puts the poor patient to*, saith Dodonæus. Yet Galen (*lib. 6. simpl. med.*) and Dioscorides (*cap. 145*) allow of it. It was indeed ^h *terrible in former times*, as Pliny notes, but now familiar, insomuch that

^a Heurnius: Datur in sero lactis, aut vino.

roborat memoriam. Fuchsius.

^d Vomitum et menses ciet: valet ad hydrop. &c.

arte ideo rejiciendum, ob periculum suffocationis.

molestiâ cum summâ.

^h Quondam terribile.

^b Veratri modo expurgat cerebrum,

roboret memoriam. Fuchsius. ^c Crassos et biliosos humores per vomitum educit.

^e Materias atras educit. ^f Ab

^g Cap. 16. Magnâ vi educit, et

many took it in those dayes, ^athat were students, to quicken their wits; which Persius (Sat. 1.) objects to Accius the poet — *Ilias Acci ebria veratro.* ^bIt helps melancholy, the falling sickness, madness, gout, &c. but not to be taken of old men, youths, such as are weaklings, nice or effeminate, troubled with headach, high coloured, or fear strangling, saith Dioscorides. ^cOribasius, an old physician, hath written very copiously, and approves of it, in such affections, which can otherwise hardly be cured. Heurnius (*lib. 2. prax. med. de vomitoriis*) will not have it used ^dbut with great caution, by reason of its strength, and then when antimony will do no good, which caused Hermophilus to compare it to a stout captain (as Codronchus observes, *cap. 7. comment. de Helleb.*) that will see all his souldiers go before him, and come *post principia*, like the bragging souldier, last himself. ^eWhen other helps fail in inveterate melancholy, in a desperate case, this vomit is to be taken. And yet for all this, if it be well prepared, it may be ^fsecurely taken at first. ^gMatthiolas brags, that he hath often, to the good of many, made use of it; and Heurnius, ^hthat he hath happily used it, prepared after his own pre-script, and with good success. Christophorus a Vega (*lib. 3. cap. 41*) is of the same opinion, that it may be lawfully given; and our country gentlewomen finde it by their common practice, that there is no such great danger in it. Dr. Turner, speaking of this plant, in his herball, telleth us, that in his time it was an ordinary receipt among good wives, to give hellebor in powder to ii^d weight; and he is not much against it. But they do commonly exceed, (for who so bold as blinde Bayard?) and prescribe it by pennyworths, and such irrationall wayes, as I have heard my self market folks ask for it in an apothecaries shop: but, with what success, God knows: they smart often for their rash boldness and folly, break a vein, make their eyes ready to start out of their heads, or kill themselves. So that the fault is not in the physick, but in the rude and indiscreet handling of it. He that will know therefore, when to use, how to prepare it aright, and in what dose, let him read Heurnius, *lib. 2. prax. med.* Brassivola, *de Cathart.* Code-

^a Multi studiorum gratiâ, ad providenda acrius quæ commentabantur.

^b Medetur copitalibus, melancholicis, podagricis; vetatur senibus, pueris, mollibus, et effeminatis.

^c Collect. lib. 8. cap. 3. In affectionibus iis quæ difficulter curantur, helleborum damus.

^d Non sine summâ cautione hoc remedio utemur; est enim validissimum; et, quum vires antimonii contemnit morbus, in auxilium evocatur, modo valide vires efflorescant.

^e Aëtius, tetrab. cap. 1. ser. 2. Iis solum dari vult helleborum album, qui secus spem non habent, non iis qui syncopen timent, &c.

^f Cum salute malthorum. ^g Cap. 12. de morbis cap. ^h Nos facillime utimur nostro præparato helleboro albo.

fridus Stegius the emperor Rodolphus physician, *cap. 16.* Matthiolus in Dioscor. and that excellent commentary of Baptista Codronchus (which is *instar omnium*) *de Helleb. alb.* where he shall finde great diversity of examples and receipts.

Antimony or stibium, which our chymists so much magnifie, is either taken in substance or infusion, &c. and frequently prescribed in this disease. *It helps all infirmities, saith^a Matthiolus, which proceed from black choler, falling sickness, and hypochondriacall passions;* and, for farther proof of his assertion, he gives severall instances of such as have been freed with it: ^bone of Andrew Gallus, a physician of Trent, that, after many other essayes, *imputes the recovery of his health, next to God, to this remedy alone;* another of George Handsbius, that, in like sort, when other medicines failed, ^c*was by this restored to his former health, and which, of his knowledge, others have likewise tried, and, by the help of this admirable medicine, been recovered;* a third of a parish priest at Prague in Bohemia, ^d*that was so far gone with melancholy, that he doted, and spake he knew not what; but, after he had taken 12 grains of stibium, (as I myself saw, and can witness, for I was called to see this miraculous accident) he was purged of a deal of black choler, like little gobbets of flesh, and all his excrements were as black blood (a medicine fitter for a horse then a man): yet it did him so much good, that the next day he was perfectly cured.* This very story of the Bohemian priest, Sckenkius relates *verbatim, (Exoter. experiment. ad var. morb. cent. 6. observ. 6.)* with great approbation of it. Hercules de Saxonîâ calls it a profitable medicine, if it be taken after meat to 6 or 8 grains, of such as are apt to vomit. Rodericus a Fonseca the Spaniard, and late professor of Padua in Italy, extols it to this disease (*Tom. 2. consul. 85*); so doth Lod. Mercatus (*de inter. morb. cur. lib. 1. cap. 17*), with many others. Jacobus Gervinus, a French physician, on the other side, (*lib. 2. de venenis confut.*) explodes all this, and saith he took three grains only upon Matthiolus and some other commendation; but it almost killed him; whereupon he concludes, ^e*antimony is rather a poison then a medicine.* Th. Erastus concures with him in his

^a In lib. 5. Dioscor. cap. 3. Omnibus opitulatur morbis, quos atra bilis excitavit, comitialibus, iisque præsertim qui hypochondriacas obtinet passiones.

^b Andreas Gallus, Tridentinus medicus, salutem huic medicamento post Deum debet. ^c Integre sanitati brevi restitutus; id quod aliis accidisse scio, qui hoc mirabili medicamento usi sunt.

^d Qui melancholicus factus plane desipiebat, multaque stulte loquebatur, huic exhibitum 12 gr. stibium, quod paullo post atram bilem ex alvo eduxit (ut ego vidi, qui vocatus tanquam ad miraculum adfui, testari possum,) et ramenta tanquam carnis dissectæ in partes: totum excrementum tanquam sanguinem nigerrimum representabat.

^e Antimonium venenum, non medicamentum.

opinion, and so doth Ælian Montaltus, *cap. 30. de melan.* But what do I talk? 'tis the subject of whole books: I might cite a centuary of authors *pro* and *con.* I will conclude with ^a Zuinger, antimony is like Scanderbegs sword, which is either good or bad, strong or weak, as the party is that prescribes or useth it; *a worthy medicine, if it be rightly applied to a strong man, otherwise poyson.* For the preparing of it, look in Eonymi *thesaurus*, Quercetan, Oswaldus Crollius, Basil. Chim. Basil. Valentius, &c.

Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent tobacco, which goes far beyond all their panaceas, potable gold, and philosophers stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases. A good vomit, I confesse, a vertuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but, as it is commonly abused by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health, hellish, divelish and damned tobacco, the ruine and overthrow of body and soul.

SUBSECT. II.

Simples purging Melancholy downward.

POLYPODIE and epithyme are, without all exceptions, gentle purgers of melancholy, Dioscorides will have them void flegm; but Brassivola, out of his experience, averreth that they purge this humour; they are used in decoction, infusion, &c. simple, mixt, &c.

Mirabolanes, all five kinds, are happily ^b prescribed against melancholy and quartan agues, Brassivola speaks out ^c *of a thousand* experiences; he gave them in pills, decoction, &c. look for peculiar receipts in him.

Stæchas, fumitory, dodder, herb Mercury, roots of capers, genista or broom, pennyroyall, and half boiled cabbage, I finde in this catalogue of purgers of black choler, origan, fetherfew, ammoniack ^d salt, salt-peter. But these are very gentle, alypus, dragon root, centaury, ditany, colutea, which Fuchsius (*cap. 168*) and others take for sene, but most distinguish. Sene is in the middle of violent and gentle purgers downward, hot in the second degree, dry in the first. Brassivola

^a Cratonis ep. sect. vel ad Monavium ep. In utramque partem dignissimum medicamentum, si recte utentur, secus venenum. ^b Mœrores fugant; ^c Millies horum vires expertus sum. ^d Sal nitrum, sal ammoniacum, draconii radix; dictamnium.

calls it ^a *a wonderfull herb against melancholy; it scowres the blood, illightens the spirits, shakes off sorrow; a most profitable medicine*, as ^b Dodonæus terms it, invented by the Arabians, and not heard of before. It is taken diverse wayes, in powder, infusion, but most commonly in the infusion, with ginger or some cordiall flowres added to correct it. Actuarius commends it sod in broth, with an old cock, or in whey, which is the common conveyer of all such things as purge black choler; or steeped in wine, which Heurnius accounts sufficient, without any farther correction.

Aloës by most is said to purge choler; but Aurelianus (*lib. 2. c. 6. de morb. chron.*) Arculanus (*cap. 6. in 9 Rhasis*), Julius Alexandrinus (*consil. 185*), Scoltz. Crato (*consil. 189*), prescribe it to this disease, as good for the stomach and to open the hæmrods, out of Mesuë, Rhasis, Serapio, Avicenna. Menardus (*ep. lib. 1. epist. 1*) opposeth it: aloes ^c *doth not open the veins, or move the hæmrods; which Leonartus Fuchsius (paradox. lib. 1. likewise affirms; but Brassivola and Dodonæus defend Mesue out of their experience; let* ^d *Valesius end the controversie.*

Lapis Armenus and lazuli are much magnified by ^e Alexander (*lib. 1. cap. 16*), Avicenna, Aëtius, and Actuarius, if they be well washed, that the water be no more coloured, fiftie times some say. ^f *That good Alexander (saith Guianerius) put such confidence in this one medicine, that he thought all melancholy passions might be cured by it; and I, for my part, have oftentimes happily used it, and was never deceived in the operation of it.* The like may be said of lapis lazuli, though it be somewhat weaker than the other. Garcias ab Horto (*hist. lib. 1. cap. 65*) relates, that the ^g physicians of the Moores familiarly prescribe it to all melancholy passions; and Matthiolus (*ep. lib. 3*) ^h brags of that happy successé which he still had in the administration of it. Nicholas Meripsa puts it amongst the best remedies (*sect. 1. cap. 12. in Antidotis*); ⁱ *and if this will not serve, (saith Rhasis) then there remaines nothing but Lapis Armenus, and hellebor it self.* Valescus and Jason Pratensis much commend pulvis hali, which is

^a Calet ordine secundo, siccatur primo; adversus omnia vitia atræ bilis valet; sanguinem mundat, spiritus illustrat, mororem discutit herba mirifica.

^c Recentiores negant ora venarum resecare. ^d An aloë aperiat ora venarum. lib. 2. cont. 3.

^e Vapores abstergit a vitalibus partibus. ^f Tract. 15. c. 6. Bonus Alexander tantam lapide Armeno confidentiam habuit, ut omnes melancholicas passiones ab eo curari posse crederet; et ego inde sapissime usus sum, et in ejus exhibitione nunquam fraudatus fui.

^g Maurorum medici hoc lapide plerumque purgant melancholiam, &c.

^h Quo ego sæpe feliciter usus sum, et magno cum auxilio.

ⁱ Si non hoc, nihil restat nisi helleborus, et lapis Armenus. Consil. 184. Scoltzii.

made of it. James Damascen. (2. cap. 12) Hercules de Saxoniâ, &c. speake well of it. Crato will not approve this; it, and both hellebors, he saith, are no better then poyson. Victor Trincavelius (*lib. 2. cap. 14*) found it, in his experience, *to be very noysome, to trouble the stomack, and hurt their bodies that take it overmuch.*

Black hellebor, that most renowned plant, and famous purger of melancholy, which all antiquity so much used and admired, was first found out by Melanpodius a shepherd, (as Pliny records, *lib. 25. cap. 5*)^b who, seeing it to purge his goats when they raved, practised it upon Elige and Calene, king Prætus daughters, that ruled in Arcadia, neer the fountain Clitorius, and restored them to their former health. In Hippocrates time, it was in only request, insomuch that he writ a book of it, a fragment of which remains yet. Theophrastus,^c Galen, Pliny, Cœlius Aurelianus, as ancient as Galen, (*lib. 1. cap. 6*) Aretæus (*lib. 1. cap. 5*) Oribasius (*lib. 7. collect.*) a famous Greek, Aëtius (*ser. 3. cap. 112. et 113*) P. Ægineta, Galens ape, (*lib. 7. cap. 4*) Actuarius, Trallianus (*lib. 5. cap. 15*), Cornelius Celsus only remaining of the old Latines (*lib. 3. cap. 23*) extoll and admire this excellent plant; and it was generally so much esteemed of the ancients for this disease amongst the rest, that they sent all such as were crazed, or that doted, to the Anticyræ, or to Phocis in Achaia, to be purged, where this plant was in abundance to be had. In Straboes time it was an ordinary voyage: *Naviget Anticyras*; a common proverb among the Greeks and Latines, to bid a disard or a mad man go take hellebor; as, in Lucian, Menippus to Tantalus, *Tantale, desipis; helleboro epoto tibi opus est, eoque sane meraco*: thou art out of thy little wit, O Tantalus, and must needs drink hellebor, and that without mixture. Aristophanes (*in vespis*), drink hellebor, &c. and Harpax, in the^d Comcedian, told Simo and Ballio, two doting fellows, that they had need to be purged with this plant. When that proud Menecrates^e Ζεὺς had writ an arrogant letter to Phi. of Macedon, he sent back no other answer but this, *Consulo tibi ut ad Anticyram te conferas*, noting thereby that he was crazed, *atque helleboro indigere*, had much need of a good purge. Lilius Giraldus saith, that Hercules, after all his mad pranks upon his wife and children, was perfectly cured by a purge of hellebor, which an Anticyrian administered unto him. They that were sound commonly took it to quicken their wits, (as Ennius of old, *Qui non nisi potus ad arma—prosiluit dicenda*, and as our poets drink

^a Multa corpora vidi gravissime hinc agitati, et stomacho multam obfuisse.

^b Cum vidisset ab eo curari capras furentes, &c.

^c Lib. 6. simpl. med.

^d Pseudolo,

act. 4. scen. ult. Helleboro hisce hominibus opus est.

^e Flor.

sack to improve their inventions): I find it so registered by Agellius, *lib. 17. cap. 15.* Carneades the academick, when he was to write against Zeno the stoick, purged himselfe with hellebor first; which ^a Petronius puts upon Chrysippus. In such esteem it continued for many ages, till at length Mesue and some other Arabians began to reject and reprehend it; upon whose authority, for many following lusters, it was much debased and quite out of request, held to be poyson, and no medicine; and is still oppugned to this day by ^b Crato and some junior physicians. Their reasons are, because Aristotle (*l. 1. de plant. c. 3*) said, henbane and hellebor were poyson; and Alexander Aphrodisiæus, in the preface of his Problems, gave out, that (speaking of hellebor) ^c *Quailes fed on that which was poyson to men.* Galen (*l. 6. Epid. com. 5. Text. 35*) confirms as much: ^d Constantine the emperour, in his *Geoponicks*, attributes no other vertue to it, then to kill mice and rats, flies and mouldwarps; and so Mizaldus. Nicander of old, Gervinus, Sckenkius, and some other neotericks that have written of poysons, speak of hellebor in a chief place. ^e Nicholas Leonicus hath a story of Solón, that, besieging I know not what city, steeped hellebor in a spring of water, which by pipes was conveyed into the middle of the town, and so either poysoned, or else made them so feeble and weak by purging, that they were not able to bear arms. Notwithstanding all these cavils and objections, most of our late writers do much approve of it—^f Gariopontus, (*lib. 1. cap. 13*), Codronchus (*com. de helleb.*) Falopius, *lib. de med. purg. simpl. cap. 69. et consil. 15.* Trincavelii, Montanus, 239. Frisemelica, *consil. 14.* Hercules de Saxoniâ, so that it be opportunely given. Jacobus de Dondis, *Agg. Amatus, Lusit. cent. 66.* Godef. Stegius, *cap. 13.* Hollerius, and all our herbalists subscribe. Fernelius (*meth. med. lib. 5. cap. 16*) confesseth it to be a ^g *terrible purge, and hard to take, yet well given to strong men, and such as have able bodies.* P. Forestus and Capivaccius forbid it to be taken in substance, but allow it in decoction or infusion, both which wayes P. Monavius approves above all other, *Epist. 231.* Scoltzii. Jacchinus (in 9 Rhasis) commends a receipt of his own preparing; Penottus another of his chymically prepared, Euonymus another. Hildesheim (*spicil. 2. de mel.*) hath many examples how it should be used, with diversity of receipts. Heurnius (*lib. 7. prax. med. cap. 14.*) calls it an ^h *innocent*

^a In Satyr.^b Crato, consil. 16. l. 2. Etsi multi magni viri probent, in bonam partem accipient medicum, non probem.^c Vescuntur veratro coturnices, quod hominibus toxicum est.^d Lib. 23. c. 7. 12. 14.^e De varo. hist.^f Corpus incoluere reddit, et juvenile efficit.^g Veteres non sine causâ usi sunt. Difficilis ex helleboro purgatio, et terroris plena, sed robustis datur tamen, &c.^h Innocens medicamentum, modo rite paratur.

medicine, howsoever if it be well prepared. The root of it is onely in use, which may be kept many yeers, and by some given in substance, as by Falopius and Brassivola amongst the rest, who ^abrags that he was the first that restored it again to his use, and he tels a story how he cured one Melatasta a mad man, that was thought to be possessed, in the duke of Ferraras court, with one purge of black hellebor in substance: the receipt is there to be seen; his excrements were like inke, ^bhe perfectly healed at once: Vidus Vidius, a Dutch physician, will not admit of it in substance (to whom most subscribe,) but, as before in the decoction, infusion, or, which is all in all, in the extract, which he prefers before the rest, and calls *suave medicamentum*, a sweet medicine, an easie, that may be securely given to women, children, and weaklings. Baracellus (*horto geneali*) terms it *maximæ præstantiæ medicamentum*, a medicine of great worth and note. Quercetan (in his *Spagir. Phar.*) and many others, tell wonders of the extract. Paracelsus, above all therest, is the greatest admirer of this plant; and especially the extract: he calls it *theriacum, terrestre balsamum*, another treacle, a terrestriall bawm, *instar omnium, all in all, the sole and last refuge to cure this malady, the gout, epilepsie, leprosiè, &c.* If this will not help, no physick in the world can, but minerall: it is the upshot of all. Matthiolus laughs at those that except against it; and, though some abhor it out of the authority of Mesue, and dare not adventure to prescribe it, ^d*yet I (saith he) have happily used it six hundred times without offence, and communicated it to divers worthy physicians who have given me great thanks for it.* Look for receipts, dose, preparation, and other cautions concerning this simple, in him, Brassivola, Baracellus, Codronchus, and the rest.

^a Absit jactantia, ego primus præbere ceppi, &c.

^b In Cathart. Ex unâ solâ evacuatione furor cessavit, et quietus inde vixit. Tale exemplum apud Sckenkium et apud Scoltzium, ep. 231. P. Mouavius se stolidum curâsse jactat hoc epoto tribus aut quatuor vicibus.

^c Ultimum refugium, extremum medicamentum, quod cætera omnia claudit: quæcumquæ cæteris laxativis pelli non possunt ad hunc pertinent; si non huic, nulli cedunt.

^d Testari possum me sexcentis hominibus helleborum nigrum exhibuisse, incommodo, &c.

SUBSECT. III.

Compound Purgers.

COMPOUND medicines, which purge melancholy, are either taken in the superior or inferior parts: superior at mouth or nostrils. At the mouth, swallowed, or not swallowed: if swallowed, liquid, or solid: liquid, as compound wine of hellebor, scilla or sea onyon, sena, *vinum scilliticum*, *helleboratum*, which ^aQuercetan so much applaunds for melancholy and madness, either inwardly taken, or outwardly applied to the head, with little pieces of linen dipped warm in it. *Oxymel scilliticum*, *syrupus helleboratus major* and *minor* in Quercetan, and *syrupus genistæ* for hypochondriacall melancholy in the same author, compound syrrop of succory, of fumitory, polypodie, &c. Heurnius his purging cockbroth. Some except against these syrrops, as appears by ^bUdalrinus Leonorus his epistle to Matthiolus, as most pernicious, and that out of Hippocrates, *cocta movere, et medicari, non cruda*, no raw things to be used in physick; but this in the following epistle is exploded and soundly confuted by Matthiolus; many julips, potions, receipts, are composed of these, as you shall finde in Hildesheim, *spicil. 2*, Heurnius, *lib. 2. cap. 14*, George Sckenkius, *Ital. med. prax. &c.*

Solid purgers are confections, electuaries, pills by themselves, or compound with others, as *de lapide lazulo*, *Armeno*, *pil. Indæ*, of *fumitory*, &c. *confection of Hamech*, which though most approve; Solenander (*sec. 5. consil. 22*) bitterly inveighs against; so doth Randoletius (*Pharmacop. officina*), Fernelius and others; *diasena*, *diapolypodium*, *diacassia*, *diacatholicon*, *Weckers electuarie. de epithymo*, *Ptolomyes hierogadum*, of which diverse receipts are daily made.

Aëtius (22, 23) commends *hieram ruffi*. Trincavellius (*consil. 12. lib. 1*) approves of *hiera*; *non, inquit, invenio melius medicamentum*; I finde no better medicine, he saith. Heurnius adds *pil. aggregat. pills de epithymo. pil. Ind.* Mesue describes in the Florentine Antidotary, *pillulæ sine quibus esse nolo*, *pillulæ cochicæ cum helleboro*, *pil. Arabicæ, fætida*, *de quinque generibus mirabolanorum*, &c. More proper to melancholy, not excluding, in the mean time, turbith, manna,

^aPharmacop. Optimum est ad maniam et omnes melancholicos affectus, tum intra assumtum, tum extra, secus capiti cum linteolis in eo madefactis tepide admotum.

^bEpist. Math. lib. 3. Tales syrups nocentissimi, et omnibus modis extripandi.

rubarb, agarick, elescophe, &c. which are not so proper to this humour. For, as Montaltus holds (*cap.* 30), and Montanus, *cholera etiam purganda, quod atræ sit pabulum*, cholera is to be purged because it feeds the other: and some are of an opinion, as Erasistratus and Asclepiades maintained of old, against whom Galen disputes, *that no physick doth purge one humour alone, but all alike or what is next.* Most therefore, in their receipts and magistrals which are coined here, make a mixture of severall simples and compounds, to purge all humors in generall as well as this. Some rather use potions then pills to purge this humour, because that, as Heurnius and Crato observe, *hic succus a sicco remedio ægre trahitur*, this juyce is not so easily drawn by dry remedies; and (as Montanus adviseth, 25. *cons.*) *all^b drying medicines are to be repelled, as aloë, hiera,* and all pills whatsoever, because the disease is dry of it self.

I might here insert many receipts of prescribed potions, boles, &c. the doses of these; but that they are common in every good physician, and that I am loth to incur the censure of Forestus (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. *de urinis*) *against those that divulge and publish medicines in their mother tongue,* and lest I should give occasion thereby to some ignorant reader to practise on himself, without the consent of a good physician.

Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are gargarisms used commonly after a purge, when the body is soluble and loose. Or apophlegmatisms, masticatories, to be held and chewed in the mouth, which are gentle, as hysope, origan, pennyroyall, thyme, mustard; strong, as pellitory, pepper, ginger, &c.

Such as are taken into the nostrils, *errhina*, are liquid or drie, juyce, of pimpermell, onyons, &c. castor, pepper, white hellebor, &c. To these you may add odoraments, perfumes, and suffumigations, &c.

Taken into the inferior parts are clysters strong or weak, suppositories of Castilian soap, hony boiled to a consistence; or stronger of scamony, hellebor, &c.

These are all used, and prescribed to this malady upon severall occasions, as shall be shewed in his place.

^a Purgantia censebant medicamenta non unum humorem attrahere, sed quemcumque attigerint, in suam naturam convertere.

^b Relegantur omnes exsiccantes medicinae, ut aloë, hiera, pilulæ quæcumque.

^c Contra eos qui lingua vulgari et vernaculâ remedia et medicamenta præscribunt, et quibusvis communia faciunt.

MEMB. III.

Chirurgicall Remedies.

IN letting of blood three main circumstances are to be considered, *who, how much, when*: that is, that it be done to such a one as may endure it, or to whom it may belong, that he be of a competent age, not too young, nor too old, over-weak, fat, or lean, sore laboured, but to such as have need, are full of bad blood, noxious humors, and may be eased by it.

The quantity depends upon the parties habit of body, as he is strong or weak, full or empty, may spare more or less.

In the morning is the fittest time: some doubt whether it be best fasting, or full, whether the moons motion or aspect of planets be to be observed, some affirm, some deny, some grant in acute, but not in chronick diseases, whether before or after physick. 'Tis Heurnius aphorism, *a phlebotomiâ auspicandam esse curationem, non a pharmaciâ*; you must begin with blood-letting, and not physick; some except this peculiar malady. But what do I? Horatius Augenius, a physician of Padua, hath lately writ 17 books of this subject, Jobertus, &c.

Particular kindes of blood-letting in use ^bare three: first is that opening a vein in the arm with a sharp knife, or in the head, knees, or any other parts, as shall be thought fit.

Cupping-glasses with or without scarification; *ocysime compescunt*, saith Fernelius, they work presently, and are applied to severall parts, to divert humours, aches, wind, &c.

Horse-leeches are much used in melancholy, applied especially to the hæmroids. Horatius Augenius (*lib. 10. cap. 10*), Platerus (*de mentis alienat. cap. 3*), Altomarus, Piso, and many others, prefer them before any evacuations in this kinde.

^cCauteries or searing with hot irons, combustions, borings, launcings; which because they are terrible, *dropax* and *sina-pismus* are invented, by plaisters to raise blisters, and eating medicines of pitch, mustard-seed, and the like.

Issues still to be kept open, made as the former, and applied in and to severall parts, have their use here on diverse occasions, as shall be shewed.

^aQuis, quantum, quando.
lib. 5. cap. 21. de his Mercurialis, lib. 3. de composit. med. cap. 24. Wecker, &c.

^bFernelius, *lib. 2. cap. 19.*

^cRenodeus,
Heurnius, lib. 1.

SECT. V.

MEMB. I. SUBSECT. I.

*Particular cure of the three severall kindes ; of head
Melancholy.*

THE generall cures thus briefly examined and discussed, it remains now to apply these medicines to the three particular species or kindes, that, according to the severall parts affected, each man may tell in some sort how to help or ease himself. I will treat of head melancholy first, in which as in all other good cures, we must begin with diet, as a matter of most moment, able oftentimes of itself to work this effect. I have read, saith Laurentius, *cap. 8. de Melanch.* that, in old diseases which have gotten the upper hand of an habit, the manner of living is to more purpose, then whatsoever can be drawn out of the most pretious boxes of the apothecaries. This diet, as I have said, is not only in choise of meat and drink, but of all those other non-naturall things. Let air be clear and moist most part: diet moistning, of good juyce, easie of digestion, and not windie: drink clear, and well brewed, not too strong nor too small. *Make a melancholy man fat,* as ^aRhasis saith; *and thou hast finished the cure.* Exercise not too remisse, nor too violent. Sleep a little more then ordinary. ^bExcrements daily to be avoided by art or nature; and (which Fernelius enjoins his patient, *consil. 44*), above the rest, to avoid all passions and perturbations of the mind. Let him not be alone or idle (in any kind of melancholy), but still accompanied with such friends and familiars he most affects, neatly dressed, washed and combed, according to his ability at least, in clean sweet linen, spruce, handsome, decent, and good apparell; for nothing sooner dejects a man than want, squalor, and nastiness, foul, or old cloaths out of fashion. Concerning the medicinal part, he that will satisfie himself at large (in this precedent of diet), and see all at once the whole cure and manner of it in every distinct species, let him consult with Gordonius, Valescus, with Prosper Calenus, *lib. de atrá bile ad Card. Cesium*, Laurentius, *cap. 8. et 9. de mela.* Ælian Montalius, *de mel. cap. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.* Donat. ab Altomari, *cap. 7. artis med.* Hercules de Saxoniâ, *in Panth. cap. 7.*

^aCont. lib. 1. c. 9. Festines ad impinguationem; et cum impinguantur, removetur malum.

^bBeneficium ventris.

et Tract. ejus peculiar. de melan. per Bolzetam edit. Venetiis 1620. cap. 17. 18. 19. Savanarola, Rub. 82. Tract. 8. cap. 1. Skenkius, in prax. curat. Ital med. Heurnius, cap. 12. de morb. Victorius Faventinus, pract. Magn. et Empir. Hildesheim, Spicil. 2. de man. et mel. Fel. Plater, Stokerus, Bruel. P. Bayerus, Forestus, Fuchsius, Capivaccius, Rondoletius, Jason Pratensis, Sallust Salvian. de re med. lib. 2. cap. 1. Jacchinus, in 9. Rhasis, Lod. Mercatus, de inter. morb. cur. lib. 1. cap. 17. Alexan. Messaria, pract. med. lib. 1. cap. 21. de mel. Piso. Hollerius, &c. that have culled out of those old Greeks, Arabians, Latines, whatsoever is observable or fit to be used. Or let him read those counsels and consultations of Hugo Senensis, consil. 13. et 14. Renerus Solinander, cons. 6. sec. 1. et consil. 3. sec. 3. Crato, consil. 16. lib. 1. Montanus, 20. 22. 229. and his following counsels, Lælius a Fonte Eugubinus, consult. 44. 69. 77. 125. 129. 142. Fernelius, consil. 44. 45. 46. Jul. Cæsar Claudinus, Mercurialis, Frambesarius, Sennertus, &c. wherein he shall finde particular receipts, the whole method, preparatives, purgers, correcters, averters, cordials, in great variety and abundance: out of which, because every man cannot attent to read or peruse them, I will collect, for the benefit of the reader, some few more notable medicines.

SUBSECT. II.

Blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMY is promiscuously used before and after physick, commonly before, and upon occasion is often reiterated, if there be any need at least of it. For Galen and many others make a doubt at bleeding at all in this kind of head melancholy. If the malady (saith Piso, *cap. 23. et Altomarus, cap. 7. Fuchsius, cap. 53*) *shall proceed primarily from the mis-affected brain, the patient in such case shall not need at all to bleed, except the blood otherwise abound, the veins be full, inflamed blood, and the party ready to run mad.* In immateriall melancholy, which especially comes from a cold distemperature of spirits, Hercules de Saxoniâ (*cap. 17.*) will not admit of phlebotomy; Laurentius (*cap. 9*) approves it out of the authority of the Arabians; but, as Mesue, Rhasis, Alexander appoint, *especially in the head,* to open the veins of

^a Si ex primario cerebri affectu melancholici evaserint, sanguinis detractio non indigent, nisi ob alias causas sanguis mittatur, si multus in vasis, &c. frustra enim fatigatur corpus, &c.

^b Competit iis phlebotomia frontis.

the fore-head, nose, and ears, is good. They commonly set cupping-glasses on the parties shoulders, having first scarified the place; they apply horse-leeches on the head; and in all melancholy diseases, whether essential or accidental, they cause the hæmrods to be opened, having the eleventh aphorism of the 6 book of Hippocrates for their ground and warrant, which saith, *that, in melancholy and mad men, the varicous tumour or hæmorrhoides appearing doth heal the same.* Valescus prescribes blood-letting in all three kindes, whom Sallust Salvian follows, *if the blood abound, which is discerned by the fulness of the veins, his precedent diet, the parties laughter, age, &c. begin with the medium or middle vein of the arm: if the blood be ruddy and clear, stop it; but if black in the spring time, or a good season, or thick, let it run, according to the parties strength: and some eight or twelve dayes after, open the head vein, and the veins in the forehead, or provoke it out of the nostrils, or with cupping-glasses, &c.* Trallianus allows of this, *if there have been any suppression or stopping of blood at nose, or hemrods, or womens moneths, then to open a vein in the head or about the ankles.* Yet he doth hardly approve of this course, if melancholy be sited in the head alone, or in any other dotage, *except it primarily proceed from blood, or that the malady be increased by it; for blood-letting refrigerates and dries up, except the body be very full of blood, and a kind of ruddiness in the face.* Therefore I conclude with Aretæus, *before you let blood, deliberate of it, and well consider all circumstances belonging to it.*

SUBSECT. III.

Preparatives and Purgers.

AFTER blood-letting, we must proceed to other medicines; first prepare, and then purge, *Augeæ stabulum purgare*, make the body clean, before we hope to do any good. Gualter Bruel would have a practitioner begin first with a clyster of

^a Si sanguis abundet, quod scitur ex venarum repletionem, victus ratione præcedente, risu ægri, ætate, et aliis, tundatur mediana; et si sanguis apparet clarus et ruber, sup-primatur; aut si vere, si niger aut crassus, permittatur fluere pro viribus ægri; dein post 8 vel 12 diem aperiat cephalica partis magis affectæ, et vena frontis, aut sanguis provocetur setis per nares, &c.

^b Si quibus consuetæ suæ suppressæ sunt menses, &c. talo secare oportet, aut venâ frontis, si sanguis peccet cerebro.

^c Nisi ortum ducat a sanguine, ne morbus inde augeatur: phlebotomia refrigerat et exsiccet, nisi corpus sit valde sanguineum, rubicundum.

^d Cum sanguinem detrahere oportet, deliberatione indiget. Aretæus, lib. 7. c. 5.

his, which he prescribes before blood-letting: the common sort, as Mercurialis, Montaltus, *cap. 30. &c.* proceed from lenitives to preparatives, and so to purgers. Lenitives are well known, *electuarium lenitivum, diaphænicum, diacatholicon, &c.* Preparatives are usually syrups of borage, buglosse, apples, fumitory, thyme and epithyme, with double as much of the same decoction or distilled water, or of the waters of buglosse, bawm, hops, endive, scolopendry, fumitory, &c. or these sod in whey, which must be reiterated and used for many dayes together. Purges come last, *which must not be used at all, if the malady may be otherwise helped*, because they weaken nature, and dry so much; and in giving of them, *we must begin with the gentlest first.* Some forbid all hot medicines, as Alexander, and Salvianus, &c. *ne insaniore inde fiant*, hot medicines increase the disease *by drying too much.* Purge downward rather then upward; use potions rather then pills; and when you begin physick, persevere and continue in a course; for, as *one observes, movere et non educere in omnibus malum est*; to stir up the humour (as one purge commonly doth) and not to prosecute, doth more harm then good. They must continue in a course of physick, yet not so that they tire and oppress nature, *danda quies naturæ*; they must now and then remit, and let nature have some rest. The most gentle purges to begin with, are *senæ, cassiæ, epithymæ, myrabolanæ, catholicon*: if these prevail not, we may proceed to stronger, as the confection of Hamech, *pil. Indæ, fumitoria, de Assaieret, of lapis Armenus and lazuli, diasena.* Or, if pills be too dry; *some prescribe both heliebors in the last place, amongst the rest Aretæus, because this disease will resist a gentle medicine.* Laurentius and Hercules de Saxoniâ would have antimony tried last, *if the party be strong, and it warily given* ^bTincavellius prefers *hierologodium*, to whom Francis Alexander (in his *Apol. rad. 5*) subscribes: a very good medicine they account it: but Crato, in a counsell of his for the Duke of Bavarias chancelour, wholly rejects it.

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and magistrals, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease: some of the chiefest I will rehearse. ¹To be sea-sick, first, is very

^a A lenioribus auspicandum. (Valescus, Piso, Bruel) rariusque medicamentis purgantibus utendum, ni sit opus.
^b Quia corpus exsiccant, morbum augent.
^c Guianerius, Tract. 15. c. 6. ^d Piso. ^e Rhasis, sæpe valent ex helleboro.
^f Lib. 7. Exiguus medicamentis morbus non obsequitur. ^g Modo caute detur, et robustis. ^h Consil. 10 l. 1. ⁱ Plin. l. 31. c. 6. Navigations ob vomitionem prosunt plurimis morbis capitis, et omnibus ob quæ helleborum bibitur. Idem Dioscorides, lib. 5. cap. 13. Avicenna, tertia imprimis.

good at seasonall times. *Helleborismus Matthioli*, with which he vaunts and boasts he did so many severall cures: ^a *I never gave it, (saith he) but, after oncè or twice, by the help of God they were happily-cured.* The manner of making it he sets down at large in his third book of Epist. to George Hankshius a physician. Gualter Bruel and Heurnius make mention of it with great approbation; so doth Skenkius, in his memorable cures, and experimentall medicines, *cen. 6. obser. 37.* That famous helleborisme of Montanus, which he so often repeats in his consultations and counsels (as 28, *pro melan. sacerdote, et consil. 148. pro hypocondriaco*), and cracks ^b to be a most sovereign remedy for all melancholy persons, which he hath often given without offence, and found by long experience and observation to be such.

Quercetan prefers a syrrop of hellebor in his *Spagirica Pharmac.* and hellebors extract (*cap. 5*); of his invention likewise, (*a most safe medicine, c and not unfit to be given children*) before all remedies whatsoever.

Paracelsus, in his book of black hellebor, admits this medicine, but as it is prepared by him. ^d *It is most certain (saith he) that the vertue of this herb is great and admirable in effect, and little differing from balm it self; and he that knows well how to make use of it, hath more art then all their books contain, or all the doctors in Germany can shew.*

Ælianus Montaltus, in his exquisite work *de morb. capitis, cap. 31. de mel.* sets a speciall receipt of hellebor of his own, which, in his practice, ^e *he fortunately used: because it is but short I will set it down.*

R Syrupi de pomis ꝑ ij, aquæ borag. ꝑ iiij,
 Ellebori nigri per noctem infusi in ligaturâ 6 vel 8 gr.
 Mane factâ colaturâ exhibe.

Other receipts of the same to this purpose you shall finde in him. Valescus admires *pulvis Hali*, and Jason Prateus after him: the confection of which our new London Pharmacopœia hath lately revived. ^f *Put case (saith he) all other medicines fail,*

^a Nunquam dedimus, quin ex unâ aut alterâ assumptione. Deo juvante, fuerint ad salutem restituti. ^b Lib. 2. Inter composita purgantia melancholiam. ^c Longo experimento a se observatum esse, melancholicos sine offensâ egregie curandos valere. Idem, responsione ad Aubertum, veratrum nigrum, alias timidum et periculosum, vini spiritû etiam et oleo commodum sic usui redditur, ut etiam pueris tuto administrari possit. ^d Certum est, hujus herbæ virtutem maximam et mirabilem esse, parumque distare a balsamo. Et qui nôrit eo recte uti, plus habet artis quam toto scribentium cohors aut omnes doctores in Germaniâ. ^e Quo feliciter usus sum. ^f Hoc posito quod aliæ medicinæ non valeant, ista tunc, Dei misericordiâ, valebit; et est medicina coronatâ, quæ secretissimè teneatur.

by the help of God this alone shall do it; and 'tis a crowned medicine, which must be kept in secret.

R Epithymi semunc. lapidis lazuli, agarici, ana ʒ ij,

Scammonii, ʒ j, caryophyllorum numero 20.

Pulverizentur omnia: et ipsius pulveris scrup. 4. singulis septimanis assumat.

To these I may adde *Arnoldi vinum buglossatum*, or borage wine, before mentioned, which ^aMizaldus calls *vinum mirabile*, a wonderful wine, and Stockerus vouchsafes to repeat *verbatim* amongst other receipts; Rubeus his ^bcompound water, out of Savanarola; Pinetus his balm; Cardans *pulvis hyacinthi*, with which, in his book *de curis admirandis*, he boasts that he had cured many melancholy persons in eight dayes, which ^cSckenkius puts amongst his observable medicines; Altomarus his syrrop, with which ^dhe calls God so solemnly to witness, he hath in his kinde done many excellent cures, and which Sckenkius (*cent. 7. observ. 80*) mentioneth, Daniel Sennertus (*lib. 1. part. 2. cap. 12*) so much commends; Rulandus admirable water for melancholy, which (*cent. 2. cap. 96*) he names *spiritum vitæ aureum panaceam*, what not? and his absolute medicine of fifty egges, (*curat. empir. cent. 1. cur. 5.*) to be taken three in the morning, with a powder of his. ^eFaventinus (*prac. Emper.*) doubles this number of egges, and will have 101 to be taken by three and three in like sort, (which Sallust Salvian approves, *de re med. lib. 2. c. 1*) with some of the same powder, till all be spent, a most excellent remedy for all melancholy and mad-men.

R Epithymi, thymi, ana, drachmas duas; sacchari albi unciam unam; croci grana tria; cinnamomi drachmam unam. Misce: fiat pulvis.

All these yet are nothing to those ^fchymical preparatives of *aqua Chelidonia*, quintessence of hellebor, salts, extracts, distillations, oyles, *aureum potabile*, &c. Dr. Anthony, in his book *de auro potab. edit. 1600*, is all in all for it. ^gAnd though all the school of Galenists, with a wicked and unthankful pride and

^a Lib. de artif. med.

^b Sect. 3. Optimum remedium aqua composita Savanarolæ.

^c Sckenkius, observ. 31.

^d Donatus ab Altomari, cap. 7. Testor Deum, me multos melancholicos hujus solius syrapi usu curasse, factâ prius purgatione.

^e Centum ova et unum: quolibet mane sumant tria ova sorbilia, cum sequenti pulvere supra ovum aspersâ, et contineant quousque assumserint centum et unum; maniacis et melancholicis utilissimum remedium.

^f Quercetan, cap. 4. Phar. Oswaldus Crollius.

^g Cap. 1. Licet tota Galenistarum schola mineralia non sine impio et ingrato fastu a suâ practicâ detestentur; tamen in gravioribus morbis, omni vegetabilium derelicto subsidio, ad mineralia confugiunt, licet ea temere, ignaviter, et inutiliter usurpent. Ad finem libri.

scorn, detest it in their practice, yet, in more grievous diseases, when their vegetals will do no good, they are compelled to seek the help of minerals, though they use them rashly, unprofitably, slackly, and to no purpose. Rhenanus, a Dutch chymist, in his book *de Sole e puteo emergente* takes upon him to apologize for Anthony; and sets light by all that speak against him. But what do I meddle with this great controversie, which is the subject of many volumes? let Paracelsus, Quercetan, Crollius, and the brethren of the *rosy crosse* defend themselves as they may. Crato, Erastus, and the Galenists, oppugn Paracelsus: he brags on the other side, he did more famous cures by this means, then all the Galenists in Europe, and calls himself a monarch; Galen, Hippocrates, infants, illiterate, &c. As Thesalus of old railed against those ancient Asclepiadean writers, ^a *he condemns others, insults, triumphs, overcomes all antiquity* (saith Galen, *as if he spake to him*) *declares himself a conquerour, and crowns his own doings.* ^b *One drop of their chymical preparatives shall do more good then all their fulsome potions.* Erastus, and the rest of the Galenists, vilifie them on the other side, as hereticks in physick: ^c *Paracelsus did that in physick, which Luther in divinity. A drunken rogue he was, a base fellow, a magician; he had the divel for his master, divels his familiar companions; and what he did, was done by the help of the divel.* Thus they contend and raile, and, every mart, write book *pro* and *con*; *et adhuc sub iudice lis est.* Let them agree as they will:—I proceed.

SUBSECT. IV.

Averters.

AVERTERS and purgers must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divertt this rebellous humour, and turn it another way. In this range, clysters and suppositories challenge a chief place, to draw this humour from the brain and heart, to the more ignoble parts. Some would have them still used a few dayes between, and those to be made with the boyled seeds of anise, feunnel, and bastard saffron, hops, thyme, epithyme, mallows, fumitory, bugloss, polypody, sene, diasene, hamech, cassia, diacatholicon, hierologodium, oyl of violets, sweet almonds, &c. For, without question, a clyster, oppor-

^a *Veteres maledictis incessit, vincit, et contra omnem antiquitatem coronatur, ipseque a se victor declaratur.* Gal. lib. 1. meth. c. 2. ^b Codronchus, de sale absynthii. ^c *Idem Paracelsus in medicinâ, quod Lutherus in theologiâ. Disput. in eundem, parte 1. Magus ebrius, illiteratus, dæmonem præceptorem habuit, dæmones familiares, &c.*

tunely used, cannot choose, in this as most other maladies, but to do very much good: *clysteres nutriunt*; sometimes clysters nourish, as they may be prepared, as I was informed not long since by a learned lecture of our naturall philosophy reader, which he handled by way of discourse, out of some other noted physicians. Such things as provoke urine most commend, but not sweat. Trincavelius (*consil. 16. cap. 1*) in head melancholy, forbids it. P. Byarus and others approve frictions of the outward parts, and to bath them with warm water. Instead of ordinary frictions, Cardan prescribes rubbing with nettles till they blister the skin, which likewise ^b Bassardus Visontinus so much magnifies.

Sneezing, masticatories, and nasals, are generally received. Montaltus, *c. 34*. Hildesheim, *spicil. 2. fol. 136* and *138*, give severall receipts of all three. Hercules de Saxonîa relates of an emperick in Venice ^c that had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils, which he still used in head melancholy, and would sell for no gold.

To open mouths and hemroids is very good physick, ^d if they have been formerly stopped. Faventinus would have them opened with horse leeches: so would Hercul. de Sax. Julius Alexandrinus (*consil. 185. Scoltziî*) thinks aloes fitter: ^e most approve horse-leeches in this case, to be applied to the forehead, ^f nostrils and other places.

Montaltus (*cap. 29*, out of Alexander and others) prescribes ^g *cupping-glasses, and issues in the left thigh*. Aretæus, (*lib. 7. cap. 5*), ^h Paulus Regolinus, Sylvius, will have them without scarification, *applied to the shoulders and back, thighs and feet*. ⁱ Montaltus (*cap. 34*) bids open an issue in the arm, or hinder part of the head. ^k Piso injoyns ligatures, frictions, suppositories, and cupping-glasses, still without scarification, and the rest.

Cauteries and hot irons are to be used ^l *in the suture of the crown, and the seared or ulcerated place suffered to run a good while*: 'Tis not amiss to bore the skull with an instrument, to let out the fuliginous vapours. Sallust Salvianus, *de re medic. lib. 2. cap. 1*) ^m *because this humour hardly yeelds to other*

^a Master D. Lapworth.

^b Ant. Philos. cap. de melan. Frictio vertice, &c.

^c Aqua fortissima purgans os, nares, quam non vult auro vendere. ^d Mercurialis,

consil. 6. et 30. Hemorrhoidum et mensium provocatio juvat, modo ex eorum suppressione ortum habuerit. ^e Laurentius, Bruel, &c. ^f P. Bayerus, l. 2. cap. 13. naribus, &c. ^g Cucurbitulæ siccæ, et fontanellæ crure sinistro. ^h Hildesheim,

spicil. 2. Vapores a cerebro trahendi sunt frictionibus universi, cucurbitulis siccis humeris ac dorso affixis, circa pedes et crura. ⁱ Fontanellam aperi juxta occipitum, ant brachium. ^k Balani, ligaturæ, frictiones, &c. ^l Cauterium fiat suturâ

coronali; diu fluere permittantur loca ulcerosa. Trepano etiam cranii densitas imminui poterit, ut vaporibus fuliginosis exitus pateat. ^m Quoniam difficulter cedit aliis

medicamentis, ideo fiat in vertice cauterium, aut crure sinistro infra genu.

physick, would have the head cauterized, or the left leg below the knee, ^aand the head bored in two or three places, for that it much avails to the exhalation of the vapours. ^bI saw (saith he) a melancholy man at Rome, that by no remedies could be healed: but when by chance he was wounded in the head, and the skul broken, he was excellently cured. Another, to the admiration of the beholders, ^cbreaking his head with a fall from on high, was instantly recovered of his dotage. Gordonius (cap. 13. part. 2) would have these cauteries tryed last, when no other physick will serve; ^dthe head to be shaved and bored to let out fumes, which without doubt will do much good. I saw a melancholy man wounded in the head with a sword, his brain pan broken: so long as the wound was open he was well; but, when his wound was healed, his dotage returned again. But Alexander Messari, a professor in Padua, (lib. 1. pract. med. cap. 21. de melanchol.) will allow no cauteries at all: 'tis too stiffe an humor, and too thick, as he holds, to be so evaporated.

Guianerius (c. 8. Tract. 15) cured a noble man in Savoy, by boring alone, ^eleaving the hole open a month together; by means of which, after a two yeers melancholy and madness, he was delivered. All approve of this remedy in the suture of the crown; but Arculanus would have the cautery to be made with gold. In many other parts, these cauteries are prescribed for melancholy men, as in the thighs, (Mercurialis, consil. 86.) arms, legs (Idem, consil. 6. et 19. et 25; Montanus, 86; Rodericus a Fonseca, Tom. 2. consult. 84. pro hypochond. coxâ dextrâ, &c.) but most in the head, if other physick will do no good.

^a Fiant duo aut tria cauteria, cum ossis perforatione.

licum, qui, adhibitis multis remediis, sanari non poterat; sed, cum cranium gladio fractum esset, optime sanatus est.

cadens, non sine astantium admiratione, liberatus est.

cauterium in capite; proculdubio ista faciunt ad fumorum exhalationem; vidi melancholicum fortunâ gladio vulneratum, et cranium fractum: quamdiu vulnus apertum, curatus optime; at, cum vulnus sanatum, reversa est mania.

matrem trepanari feci, et per mensem aperta stetit.

^b Vidi Romæ melancholicum, qui, adhibitis multis remediis, sanari non poterat; sed, cum cranium gladio fractum esset, optime sanatus est.

^c Et alterum vidi melancholicum, qui, ex alto

^d Radatur caput, et fiat

^e Usque ad duram

SUBSECT. V.

Alteratives and Cordials, corroborating, resolving the reliques, and mending the Temperament.

BECAUSE this humor is so maligne of itself, and so hard to be removed, the reliques are to be cleansed, by alteratives, cordials, and such means. The temper is to be altered and amended, with such things as fortifie and strengthen the heart and brain, ^awhich are commonly both affected in this malady; and do mutually misaffect one another; which are still to be given every other day, or some few dayes inserted after a purge, or like physick, as occasion serves, and are of such force, that many times they help alone, and, as ^bArnoldus holds in his Aphorismes, are to be preferred before all other medicines, in what kind soever.

Amongst this number of cordials and alteratives I do not find a more present remedy, then a cup of wine or strong drink, if it be soberly and opportunely used. It makes a man bold, hardy, couragious, ^cwhetteth the wit, if moderately taken, and, as ^dPlutarch saith, (*Symp. 7. quæst. 12*) it makes those which are otherwise dull, to exhale and evaporate like frankincense, or quickens (*Xenophon adds*) ^eas oyl doth fire. ^fA famous cordial *Matthiolus in Dioscoridem* calls it, an excellent nutriment, to refresh the body: it makes a good colour, a flourishing age, helps concoction, fortifies the stomach, takes away obstructions, provokes urine, drives out excrements, procures sleep, clears the blood, expels wind and cold poysons, attenuates, concocts, dissipates all thick vapours, and fuliginous humours: and, that which is all in all to my purpose, it takes away feare and sorrow.

‡ Curas edaces dissipat Evius.

It glads the heart of man, Psal. 104. 15; hilaritatis dulce seminarium. Helenas boule, the sole nectar of the Gods, or that true nepenthes in ^bHomer, which puts away care and grief (as *Oribasius, 5. Collect. cap. 7.* and some others will)

^a Cordis ratio semper habenda, quod cerebro compatitur, et sese invicem officiant.
^b Aphor. 38. Medicina theriacalis præ cæteris eligenda. ^c Galen. de temp. lib. 3. c. 3. Moderate vinum sumptum, acuit ingenium. ^d Tardos aliter et tristes thuris in modum exhalare facit. ^e Hilaritatem, ut oleum flammam, excitat. ^f Viribus retinendis cardiacum eximium, nutriendo corpori alimentum optimum, ætatem floridam facit, calorem innatum fovet, concoctionem juvat, stomachum roborat, excrementis viam parat, urinam movet, somnum conciliat; venena, frigidus flatus dissipat, crassos humores attenuat, coquit, discutit, &c. ^g Hor. lib. 2. Od. 11. ^h Odys. A.

was naught else but a cup of good wine. *It makes the mind of the king and of the fatherless both one, of the bond and freeman, poor and rich; it turneth all his thoughts to joy and mirth, makes him remember no sorrow or debt, but enricheth his heart, and makes him speak by talents, Esdras 3. 19, 20, 21. It gives life it self, spirits, wit, &c. For which cause the ancients called Bacchus, Liber pater, a liberando, and ^asacrificed to Bacchus and Pallas still upon an altar. ^bWine, measurably drunk, and in time, brings gladness and chearfulness of mind; it cheareth God and men, Judges, 9. 12: lætitiæ Bacchus dator: it makes an old wife dance, and such as are in misery, to forget evil, and be ^cmerry.*

Bacchus et afflictis requiem mortalibus affert,
Crura licet duro compede vincta forent.

Wine makes a troubled soul to rest,
Though feet with fetters be opprest.

Demetrius (in Plutarch), when he fell into Seleucus hands, and was prisoner in Syra, ^dspent his time with dice and drink, that he might so ease his discontented mind, and avoid those continual cogitations of his present condition wherewith he was tormented. Therefore Solomon (Prov. 31. 6) bids wine be given to him that is ready to ^eperish, and to him that hath grief of heart: let him drink, that he forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more. *Sollicitis animis onus eximit: it easeth a burdened soule; nothing speedier, nothing better; which the prophet Zachary perceived, when he said, that in the time of Messias, they of Ephraim should be glad, and their heart should rejoyce, as through wine: all which makes me very well approve of that pretty description of a feast in ^fBartholomæus Anglicus, when grace was said, their hands washed, and the guests sufficiently exhilarated, with good discourse, sweet musick, dainty fare, exhilarationis gratiâ, pocula iterum atque iterum offeruntur; as a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a grace cup came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again: which (as J. Fredericus Matenesius, Crit. Christ. lib. 2. cap. 5, 6, et. 7) was an old custome in all ages in every commonwealth, so as they be*

^a Pausanias.

^b Syracides, 31. 28.

^c Legitur et prisci Catonis Sæpe mero

caluisse virtus.

^d In pocula et aleam se præcipitavit, et iis fere tempus traduxit,

ut ægram crapulâ mentem levaret, et conditionis præsentis cogitationes, quibus agitabatur sobrius, vitaret.

^e So did the Athenians of old, as Suidas relates;

and so do the Germans at this day.

^f Lib. 6. cap. 23. et 24. de rerum pro-

pretat.

not enforced *bibere per violentiam*, but, as in that royal feast of ^a Assuerus which lasted 180 dayes, *without compulsion they drank by order in golden vessels*, when and what they would themselves. This of drink is a most easie and parable remedy, a common, a cheap, still ready against fear, sorrow, and such troublesome thoughts; that molest the mind; as brimstone with fire, the spirits on a sudden are enlightened by it. *No better physick*, (saith ^b Rhasis) *for a melancholy man: and he that can keep company, and carouse, needs no other medicines; 'tis enough.* His country man Avicenna (*31. doct. 2. cap. 8*) proceeds farther yet; and will have him that is troubled in minde, or melancholy, not to drink only, but now and then to be drunk: excellent good physick it is for this and many other diseases. Magninus (*Reg. san. part. 3. c. 31*) will have them to be so once a month at least, and gives his reasons for it, *because it scoures the body by vomit, urine, sweat, of all manner of superfluities, and keeps it clean.* Of the same mind is Seneca the philosopher, in his book *de tranquil. lib. 1. c. 15: nonnunquam, ut in aliis morbis, ad ebrietatem usque veniendum: curas deprimit; tristitiæ medetur*; it is good sometimes to be drunk: it helps sorrow, depresseth cares; and so concludes his tract with a cup of wine: *habes, serene charissime, quæ ad tranquillitatem animæ pertinet.* But these are epicureal tenents, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism, maintained alone by some heathens, dissolute Arabians, prophane Christians, and are exploded by Rabbi Moses (*Tract. 4*), Guliel. Placentius (*lib. 1. cap. 8*), Valescus de Taranta, and most accurately ventilated by Jo. Sylvaticus, a late writer and physician of Millan, *med. cont. cap. 14*, where you shall finde this tenent copiously confuted.

Howsoever you say, if this be true, that wine and strong drink have such vertue to expell fear and sorrow, and to exhilarate the minde, ever hereafter lets drink and be merry.

— ^d Prome reconditum,
Lyde strenua, Cæcubum....
Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
Et Chia vina aut Lesbia.

Come, lusty Lyda, fill's a cup of sack;
And, sirrah drawer, bigger pots we lack,
And Scio wines that have so good a smack.

^a Hester. 18.

^b Tract. 1. cont. l. 1. Non est res laudabilior eo, vel cura melior; qui melancholicus, natus societate hominum et biberia; et qui potest sustinere usum vini, non indiget alia medicina, quod eo sunt omnia ad usum necessaria hujus passionis.

^c Tum quod sequatur inde sudor, vomitio, urina, a quibus superfluitates a corpore remouentur, et remanet corpus mundum.

^d Hor.

I say with him in ^aA. Gellius, *let us maintain the vigor of our souls with a moderate cup of wine,* ^bNatis in usum lætitiæ scyphis, and drink to refresh our minde: if there be any cold sorrow in it, or torpid bashfulness; lets wash it all away—*Nunc vino pellite curas*: so saith ^cHorace; so saith Anacreon,

Μεθυσοντα γαρ με κρισθαι
Πολυ κρεισσον, η θανοντα.

Let's drive down care with a cup of wine: and so say I too (though I drink none myself); for all this may be done, so that it be modestly, soberly, opportunely used; so that *they be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess*; which our ^dApostle forewarns; for, as Chrysostome well comments on that place, *ad lætium datum est vinum, non ad ebrietatem*; 'tis for mirth wine, but not for madness: and will you know where, when, and how that is to be understood? *Vis discere ubi bonum sit vinum? Audi quid dicat Scriptura*; hear the Scriptures; *give wine to them that are in sorrow*, or, as Paul bid Timothy drink wine for his stomach sake, for concoction, health, or some such honest occasion. Otherwise, as ^ePliny telleth us, if singular moderation be not had, *nothing so pernicious*; 'tis meer vinegar, *blandus dæmon, poyson it self*. But hear a more fearfull doom, Habac. 2. 15. and 16. *Wo be to him that makes his neighbour drunk! shamefull spewing shall be upon his glory*. Let not good fellows triumph therefore, (saith Matthiolus) that I have so much commended wine; if it be immoderately taken, *in stead of making glad, it confounds both body and soul; it makes a giddy head, a sorrowful heart*. And 'twas well said of the poet of old, *Wine causeth mirth and grief*; ^fnothing so good for some, so bad for others, especially, as ^gone observes, *qui a causâ calidâ male habent*, that are hot or inflamèd. And so of spices, they alone, as I have shewed, cause head-melancholy themselves; they must not use wine as an ⁱordinary drink, or in their diet. But to determine with Laurentius (c. 8. *de melan.*), wine is bad for mad men, and such as are troubled with heat in their inner parts or brains; but to melancholy, which is cold (as most is), wine soberly used, may be very good.

^a Lib. 15. 2. noct. Att. Vigorem animi moderato vini usu tueamur: et calefacto simul, refototeque animo, si quid in eo vel frigidæ tristitiæ, vel torpentis verecundiæ fuerit, diluamus. ^b Hor. l. 1. Od. 27.

^c Od. 7. lib. 1. 31. Nam præstat ebrinnæ me, quam mortuum, jacere.

^e Lib. 14. 5. Nihil periculosius viribus, si modus absit; venenum.

^d Ephes. 5. 18. ser. 19. in cap. 5.

Idyl. 13. Vino dari lætitiâ et dolorem. ^g Renodeus.

^f Theocritus,

consil. 35. Vinum frigidis optimum, et pessimum ferinâ melancholiâ.

^h Mercurialis, consil. 44. et 45) vinum prohibet assiduum, et aromata.

ⁱ Fernelius

I may say the same of the decoction of china roots, sassafrass, sarsaparilla, guaiacum. China, saith Manardus, makes a good colour in the face, takes away melancholy, and all infirmities proceeding from cold; even so sarsaparilla provokes sweat mightily; guaiacum dries. Claudinus (*consult. 89. et 46*) Montanus, Capivaccius (*consult. 188. Scoltzii*), make frequent and good use of guaiacum and china, *so that the liver be not incensed*, good for such as are cold, as most melancholy men are, but by no means to be mentioned in hot.

The Turks have a drink called *coffa* (for they use no wine) so named of a berry as black as soot, and as bitter, (like that black drink which was in use amongst the Lacedæmonians, and perhaps the same) which they sip still of, and sup as warm as they can suffer; they spend much time in those coffa-houses, which are some what like our ale-houses or taverns; and there they sit chatting and drinking to drive away the time, and to be merry together, because they finde by experience that kinde of drink so used helpeth digestion, and procureth alacrity. Some of them take opium to this purpose.

Borage, bawme, saffron, gold, I have spoken of; Montaltus (c. 23) commends scorzonera roots condite. Garcias ab Horto (*plant. hist. lib. 2. cap. 25*) makes mention of an hearb called *datura*, *which, if it be eaten, for 24 hours following, takes away all sense of grief, makes them incline to laughter and mirth*: and another called *bauge*, like in effect to opium, *which puts them for a time into a kinde of extasis*, and makes them gently to laugh. One of the Roman emperours had a seed, which he did ordinarily eat to exhilarate himself. *Christophorus Ayrenus* prefers bezoars stone, and the confection of alkermes, before other cordials, and amber in some cases. *Alkermes comforts the inner parts*; and bezoar stone hath an especiall vertue against all melancholy affections; *it refresheth the heart, and corroborates the whole body*. *Amber* provokes urine, helps the body, breaks winde, &c. After a purge, 3 or 4 gr. of bezoar stone, and 3 gr. of amber greece, drunk, or taken in borage or bugloss water, in which gold hot hath been quenched, will do much good; and the purge shall diminish less (the heart so refreshed) of the strength and substance of the body.

R. confect. Alkermes ʒ; ss lap. Bezoar, ʒ j.
Succini albi subtiliss. pulverisat. ʒ jj. cum
Syrup. de cort. citri. Fiat electuarium.

^a Modo jecur non incendatur.
ridere facit.

^c Hildesheim, spicil. 2.

^b Per 24 horas sensum doloris omnem tollit, et

^d Alkermes omnia vitalia viscere mire confortat.

^e Contra omnes melancholicos affectus confert; ac certum est ipsius usu omnes cordis et corporis vires mirum in modum refici.

^f Succinum vero albisimum confortat ventriculum, flatum discutit, urinam movet, &c.

To bezoars stone most subscribe, Manardus, and ^a many others; *it takes away sadness, and makes him merry that useth it: I have seen some, that have been much diseased with faintness, swooning, and melancholy, that, taking the weight of three grains of this stone in the water of oxtongue, have been cured.* Garcias ab Horto brags how many desperate cures he hath done upon melancholy men by this alone, when all physicians had forsaken them. But alkermes many except against; in some cases it may help if it be good, and of the best, such as that of Montpellier in France, which ^b Jodocus Sincerus (*Itinerario Galliae*) so much magnifies, and would have no traveller omit to see it made. But it is not so generall a medicine as the other. Fernelius (*consil.* 49) suspects alkermes, by reason of its heat; ^c *nothing* (saith he) *sooner exasperates this disease, then the use of hot working meats and medicines, and would have them for that cause warily taken.* I conclude therefore of this and all other medicines, as Thucydides of the plague at Athens: no remedy could be prescribed for it; *nam quod uni profuit, hoc aliis erat exitio*: there is no catholike medicine to be had: that which helps one is pernicious to another.

Diamargaritum frigidum, diambra, diaboraginatam, electuarium lætificans Galeni et Rhasis, de gemmis, dianthos, diamoschum dulce et amarum, electuarium conciliatoris, syrup. cidoniorum de pomis, conserves of roses, violets, fumitory, enula campana, satyrion, limmons, orange-pills condite, &c. have their good use.

^d R. Diamoschi dulcis et amari, ana, ʒ ij.
Diabuglossati, diaboraginati, sacchari violacei,
ana, ʒj. Misce cum syrupo de pomis.

Every physician is full of such receipts: one only I will add for the rareness of it, which I finde recorded by many learned authors, as an approved medicine against dotage, head-melancholy, and such diseases of the brain. Take a ^erams head,

^a Garcias ab Horto, *aromatum*, lib. 1. cap. 15. *Adversus omnes morbos melancholicos conducit, et venenum. Ego (inquit) utor in morbis melancholicis, &c. et deploratos hujus usu ad pristinam sanitatem restitui.* See more in Bauhinus book de lap. bezoar. c. 45.

^b Edit. 1617. *Monspeli electuarium fit pretiosissimum alkerme, &c.* ^c *Nihil morbum hunc æque exasperat, ac alimentorum vel medicamentorum calidiorum usus.* Alkermes ideo suspectus; et quod semel moneam, caute adhibenda calida medicamenta.

^d Skenkius, l. 1. *Observat. de Maniâ; ad mentis alienationem, et desipientiam vitio cerebri obortam, in manuscripto codice Germanico, tale medicamentum reperi.* ^e *Caput arietis nondum experti venerem, uno ictu amputatum, cornibus tantum demotis, integrum cum lanâ et pelle bene elixabis; tum aperto cerebrum eximes, et addens aromata, &c.*

that never meddled with an ewe, cut off at a blow, and the horns only taken away; boyl it well, skin and wooll together: after it is well sod, take out the brains, and put these spices to it, cinnamone, ginger, nutmeg, mace, cloves, *ana* ʒ ss; mingle the powder of these spices with it, and heat them in a platter upon a chafing-dish of coals together, stirring them well, that they do not burn; take heed it be not overmuch dried, or dryer then a calves brains ready to be eaten. Keep it so prepared; and for three daies give it the patient fasting, so that he fast two hours after it. It may be eaten with bread, in an egg or broth, or any way, so it be taken. For 14 daies let him use this diet. drink no wine, &c. Gesner (*hist. animal. lib. 1. pag. 917*), Caricterius (*pract. cap. 13. in Nich. de metri pap. 129. Iatro: Witenberg. edit. Tubing. pag. 62*) mention this medicine, though with some variation: he that list may try it, ^a and many such.

Odoraments to smell to, of rose water, violet flowers, bawme, rosecakes, vineger, &c. do much recreate the brains and spirits: according to Solomon, (*Prov. 27. 9*), *they rejoyce the heart*, and, as some say, nourish: 'tis a question commonly controverted in our schools, *an odores nutriant*: let Ficinus (*lib. 2. cap. 18*) decide it: ^bmany arguments he brings to prove it; as of Democritus, that lived by the smel of bread alone, applyed to his nostrils, for some few daies, when for old age he could eat no meat. Ferrerius (*lib. 2. meth.*) speaks of an excellent confection of his making, of wine, saffron, &c. which he prescribed to dull, weak, feeble, and dying men to smell to, and by it to have done very much good; *æque fere profuisse olfactu et potu*, as if he had given them drink. Our noble and learned lord ^cVerulam, in his book *de vitâ et morte*, commends therefore all such cold smells as any way serve to refrigerate the spirits. Montanus (*consil. 31*) prescribes a form, which he would have his melancholy patient never to have out of his hands. If you will have them spagirically prepared, look in Oswaldus Crollius, *basil. Chymica*.

Irrigations of the head shaven, ^dof the flowers of water lilies, lettuce, violets, camomile, wild mallows, wethers head, &c. must be used many mornings together. Montan. (*consil. 31*) would have the head so washed once a week. Lælius a fonte Eugubinus, *consult. 44*, for an Italian Count troubled with head melancholy, repeats many medicines which he tried,

^a Cini testudinis astus, et vino potus, melancholiam curat; et rasura cornu rhinocerotis, &c. Skenkius. ^b Instat in matrice, quod sursum et deorsum ad odoris sensum præcipitatur. ^c Viscount S. Albans. ^d Ex decocto florum nymphææ, lactucæ, violarum, chamomilæ, alt hææ, capitis avervecum, &c.

a but two alone which did the cure; use of whey made of goats milk, with the extract of hellebor, and irrigations of the head with water-lillies, lettuce, violets, camomile, &c. upon the suture of the crown. *b* Piso commends a rams lungs applied hot to the fore part of the head, or a young lamb divided in the back, exenterated, &c. All acknowledge the chief cure to consist in moistening throughout. Some, saith Laurentius, use powders and caps to the brain: but, forasmuch as such aromatical things are hot and dry, they must be sparingly administered.

Unto the heart we may do well to apply bags, epithemes, oyntments, of which Laurentius (*c. 9. de melan.*) gives examples. Bruel prescribes an epitheme for the heart, of bugloss, borage, water-lilly, violet waters, sweet wine, bawme leaves, nutmegs, cloves, &c.

For the belly, make a fomentation of oyle, *c* in which the seeds of cimmin, rue, carrets, dill, have been boyled.

Baths are of wonderfull great force in this malady, much admired by *d* Galen, *e* Aëtius, Rhasis, &c. of sweet water, in which is boyled the leaves of mallows, roses, violets, water-lillies, wethers head, flowers of bugloss, camomile, melilot, &c. Guianer. (*cap. 8. tract. 15*) would have them used twice a day, and when they came forth of the baths, their back bones to be anointed with oyle of almonds, violets, nymphæa, fresh capon grease, &c.

Amulets and things to be born about, I finde prescribed, taxed by some, approved by Renodeus, Platerus, (*amuleta, inquit, non negligenda*) and others; look for them in Mizaldus, Porta, Albertus, &c. Bassardus Visontinus (*ant. philos.*) commends hypericon, or St. Johns wort gathered on a *f* Friday, in the hour of Jupiter, when it comes to his effectual operation (*that is about the full moon in July*): so gathered and born, or hung about the neck, it mightily helps this affection, and drives away all phantasticall spirits. *g* Philes, a Greek author that flourished in the time of Michael Palæologus, writes that a sheep or kids skin, whom a wolf worried,

b Hædus inhumani raptus ab ore lupi,

a Inter auxilia multa adhibita, duo visa sunt remedium adferre, usus seri caprini cum extracto hellebori, et irrigatio ex lacte nymphææ, violarum, &c. suturæ coronali adhibita; his remediis sanitatem pristinam adeptus est.

b Confert et pulmo arietis, calidus agnus per dorsum divisus, exenteratus, admotus sinicipiti.

c Semina

cumini, rutæ, dauci, anethi cocta.

d Lib. 3. de locis affect.

e Tetrab. 2.

ser. 1. cap. 10.

f Cap. de mel. collecto die Vener. horâ Jovis, cum ad energiam venit, c. 1. ad plenilunium Julii; inde gesta et collo appensa hunc affectum apprime

juvat, et fanaticos spiritus expellit.

g L. de proprietat. animal. Ovis a lupo correptæ pellem non esse pro indumento corporis usurpandam; cordis enim palpitationem

excitat, &c.

b Mart.

ought not at all to be worn about man, *because it causeth palpitation of the heart*, not for any fear, but a secret vertue which amulets have. A ring, made of the hoofe of an asses right fore-foot, carried about, &c. I say with ^aRenodeus, they are not altogether to be rejected. Piony doth cure epilepsie; pretious stones most diseases; ^ba wolfs dung, born with one, helps the colick; ^ca spider an ague, &c. Being in the country in the vacation time not many years since, at Lindly in Lecestershire, my fathers house, I first observed this amulet of a spider in a nut-shell lapped in silke, &c. so applied for an ague by ^dmy mother: whom although I knew to have excellent skill in chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, &c. and such experimentall medicines, as all the country where she dwelt can witness, to have done many famous and good cures upon divers poor folks, that were otherwise destitute of help—yet, among all other experiments, this, methought, was most absurd and ridiculous: I could see no warrant for it. *Quid araneæ cum febre?* For what antipathy? till at length, rambling amongst authors (as often I do), I found this very medicine in Dioscorides, approved by Matthiolus, repeated by Aldrovandus, *cap. de Araneâ, lib. de insectis*. I begin to have a better opinion of it, and to give more credit to amulets, when I saw it in some parties answer to experience. Such medicines are to be exploded, that consist of words, characters, spells, and charms, which can do no good at all, but out of a strong conceipt, as Pomponatus proves: or the divels policy, who is the first founder and teacher of them.

SUBSECT. VI.

Correctors of Accidents to procure Sleep. Against fearfull Dreams, Redness, &c.

WHEN you have used all good means and helps of alteratives, averters, diminutives, yet there will be still certain accidents to be corrected and amended, as waking, fearfull dreams, flushing in the face to some, to some ruddiness, &c.

Waking by reason of their continuall cares, fears, sorrows, dry brains, is a symptome that much crucifies melancholy men, and must therefore be speedily helped, and sleep by all means procured; which sometimes is a sufficient ^eremedy of it

^aPhar. lib. 1. cap. 12.

^bAëtius, cap. 31. Tet. 3. ser. 4.

^cDioscorides.

Ulysses Aldrovandus de araneâ.

^dMistress Dorothy Burton: she died, 1629.

^eSole somno curata est citra medici auxilium, fol. 154.

self without any other physick. Skenkius, in his observations, hath an example of a woman that was so cured. The means to procure it are inward and outward. Inwardly taken, are simples, or compounds; simples, as poppy, nymphæa, violets, roses, lettuce, mandrake, henbane, nightshade or solanum, saffron, hempseed, nutmegs, willows, with their seeds, juyce, decoctions, distilled waters, &c. Compounds are syrups, or opiats, syrrop of poppy, violets, verbasco, which are commonly taken with distilled waters.

R. diacodii ζ j; diascordii ζ ss; aquæ lactucæ ζ iij ss.
Mixta fiat potio, ad horam somni sumenda.

Requies Nicholai, Philonium Romanum, triphera magna, pilulæ de cynoglossa, dioscordium, laudanum Paracelsi, opium, are in use, &c. Country folks commonly make a posset of hempseed, which Fuchsius in his herball so much discommends: yet I have seen the good effect; and it may be used where better medicines are not to be had.

Laudanum Paracelsi is prescribed in two or three grains, with a dram of *dioscordium*, which Oswald. Crollius commends. Opium it self is most part used outwardly, to smell to in a ball, though commonly so taken by the Turks to the same quantity^a for a cordiall, and at Goa in the Indies; the dose 40 or 50 grains.

Rulandus calls *requiem Nicholai, ultimatam refugium*, the last refuge; but of this and the rest, look for peculiar receipts in Victorius Faventinus, *cap. de phrenesi*; Heurnius, *cap. de Maniâ*; Hildesheim, *spicil. 4. de somno et vigil. &c.* Outwardly used, as oyl of nutmegs by extraction or expression, with rose-water to anoint the temples, oyls of poppy, nenuphar, mandrake, purslan, violets, all to the same purpose.

Montan. (*consil. 24 & 25*) much commends odoraments of opium, vinegar, and rosewater. Laurentius (*cap. 9*) prescribes pomanders and nodules; see the receipts in him; Codronchus,^b wormwood to smell to.

Unguentum Alabastritum, populeum, are used to anoint the temples, nostrils; or, if they be too weak, they mix saffron and opium. Take a grain or two of opium, and dissolve it with three or four drops of rosewater in a spoon, and after mingle with it as much *unguentum populeum* as a nut: use it as before: or else take half a dram of opium *unguentum populeum*, oyl of nenuphar, rose-water, rose-vinegar, of each half an ounce, with

^a Bellonius, observat. 1. 3. c. 15. Lassitudinem et labores animi tollunt; inde Garcias ab Horto, lib. 1. cap. 4. simp. med.

^b Absynthium somnos allicit olfactu.

as much virgin wax as a nut; annoint your temples with some of it, *ad horam somni*.

Sacks of wormwood, ^a mandrake, ^b henbane, roses, made like pillows and laid under the patients head, are mentioned by ^c Cardan and Mizaldus: *to annoint the soles of the feet with the fat of a dormouse, the teeth with care-wax of a dog, swines gall, hare ears: charms, &c.*

Frontlets are well known to every good wife, rose-water and vineger, with a little womans milk, and nutmegs grated upon a rose-cake, applied to both temples.

For an emplaster, take of castorium a dram and a half, of opium half a scruple, mixt both together with a little water of life: make two small plasters thereof, and apply them to the temples.

Rulandus (*cent. 1. cur. 17. cent. 3. cur. 94*) prescribes epithemes and lotions of the head, with the decoction of flowers of nymphæa, violet leaves, mandrake roots, henbane, white poppy. Herc. de Saxonîâ, *stillicidia*, or droppings, &c. Lotions of the feet do much avail of the said herbs: by these means, saith Laurentius, I think you may procure sleep to the most melancholy man in the world. Some use horse-leeches behinde the ears, and apply opium to the place.

^d Bayerus (*lib. 2. c. 13*) sets down some remedies against fearfull dreams, and such as walk and talk in their sleep. Baptista Porta, (*Mag. nat. l. 2. c. 6*) to procure pleasant dreams and quiet rest, would have you take hippoglossa, or the hearb horsetongue, bawme, to use them or their distilled waters after supper, &c. Such men must not eat beans, pease, garlick, onions, cabbidge, venison, hare, use black wines; or any meat hard of digestion at supper, or lye on their backs, &c.

Rusticus pudor, bashfulness, flushing in the face, high colour, ruddiness, are common grievances, which much torture many melancholy men: when they meet a man, or come in ^e company of their betters, strangers, after a meal, or if they drink a cup of wine or strong drink, they are as red and flect, and sweat, as if they had been at a maiors feast, *præsertim si metus accesserit*, it exceeds; ^f they think every man observes, takes notice of it: and fear alone will effect it, suspicion without any other cause. Sckenkius (*observ. med. lib. 1*) speaks of a waiting gentlewoman in the duke of Savoyes court, that was

^a Read Lemnius, lib. her. bib. cap. 2. of mandrake.

^b Hyoscyamus sub cervicali viridis.

^c Plantam pedis inungere pinguedine gliris dicunt efficacissimum,

et quod vix credi potest, dentes inunctos ex sorditie aurium canis somnum profundum

conciliare, &c. Cardan. de rerum varietat.

^d Veni mecum lib. ^e Ant si quid incautus exciderit, aut, &c.

^f Nam, quâ parte pavor, simul est pudor additus illi. Statius.

so much offended with it, that she kneeled down to him, and offered Biarus, a physician, all that she had, to be cured of it. And 'tis most true that ^aAntony Lodovicus saith in his book *de Pudore, Bashfulness either hurts or helps*; such men I am sure it hurts. If it proceed from suspicion or fear, ^bFelix Plater prescribes no other remedy but to reject and contemn it: *id populus curat scilicet!* as a ^cworthy physician in our town said to a friend of mine in like case, complaining without a cause, suppose one look red, what matter is it? make light of it; who observes it?

If it trouble at or after meals, (as ^dJobertus observes, *med. pract. l. 1. c. 7*) after a little exercise or stirring, (for many are then hot and red in the face, or if they do nothing at all, especially women) he would have them let blood in both arms, first one, then another, two or three daies between, if blood abound, to use frictions of the other parts, feet especially, and washing of them, because of that consent which is betwixt the head and the feet; ^eand withall to refrigerate the face, by washing it often with rose, violet, nenuphar, lettuce, lovage waters, and the like: but the best of all is that *lac virginalis*, or strained liquor of litargy. It is diversely prepared; by Jobertus thus; *R lithar. argent. unc: j. cerussæ candidissimæ ʒ. iij. caphuræ ʒ. ij. Dissolvantur aquarum solani, lactucæ, et nenupharis, ana, unc. iij. aceti vini albi. unc. ij. Aliquot horas resideat; deinde transmittatur per philt. Aqua servetur in vase vitreo, ac eâ bis terve facies quotidie irroretur.*

^fQuercetan (*spagir. phar. cap. 6*) commends the water of frogs spawn for ruddiness in the face. ^gCrato (*consil. 283 Scoltzii*) would fain have them use, all summer, the condite flowers of succory, strawberry water, roses (cupping-glasses are good for the time, *consil. 285. et 286*) and to defecate impure blood with the infusion of sene, savory, bawme water. ^hHollerius knew one cured alone with the use of succory boyled, and drunk for five months, every morning in the summer.

ⁱIt is good overnight to annoint the face with hares blood, and in the morning to wash it with strawberry and cowslip water, the juyce of distil'd lemons, juyce of cowcubbers,

^a Olyssipponensis medicus; pudor aut juvat aut lædit.

^b De mentis alienat.

^c M. Doctor Ashworth.

^d Facies nonnullis maxime calet rubetque si se paululum exercuerint; nonnullis quiescentibus idem accidit, feminis præsertim; causa quidquid fervidum aut halitosum sanguinem facit.

^e Interim faciei

spiciendum, ut ipsa refrigeretur; ntrumque præstabit frequens potio ex aquâ rosarum, violarum, nenupharis, &c.

^f Ad faciei ruborem aqua spermatis ranarum.

^g Recte utatur in æstate floribus cichorii saccharo conditis, vel saccharo rosaceo, &c.

^h Solo usu decocti cichorii.

ⁱ Utile imprimis noctu faciem illinire sanguine leporino, et mane aquâ fragorum, vel aquâ floribus verbasci cum succo limonum distillato abluere.

or to use the seeds of melons, or kernels of peaches beaten small, or the roots of aron, and mixt with wheat bran to bake it in an oven, and to crumble it in strawbury water, ^a or to put fresh cheese curds to a red face.

If it trouble them at meal times that flushing, as oft it doth, with sweating or the like, they must avoid all violent passions and actions, as laughing, &c. strong drink, and drink very little, — ^b one draught, saith Crato, and that about the midst of their meal; avoid at all times indurate salt, and especially spice and windy meat.

^c Crato prescribes the condite fruit of wild rose, to a nobleman his patient, to be taken before dinner or supper, to the quantity of a chesnut. It is made of sugar, as that of quinces. The decoction of the roots of sowthistle before meat, by the same author, is much approved. To eat of a baked apple some advise, or of a preserved quince, comminseed prepared with meat instead of salt, to keep down fumes: not to study or to be intentive after meals.

R. Nuclerum persic. seminis melonum, ana, unc. ʒ ss
aquæ fragorum l. jj. Misce: utatur mane.

^d To apply cupping glasses to the shoulders is very good. For the other kinde of ruddiness which is settled in the face with pimples, &c. because it pertains not to my subject, I will not meddle with it. I refer you to Cratos Counsels, Arnoldus (*lib. 1. breviar. cap. 39. 1*), Rulande, Peter Forestus (*de Fuco, lib. 31. observ. 2*) to Ploterus, Mercurialis, Ulmus, Randoletius, Heurnius, Menadous, and others, that have written largely of it.

Those other grievances and symptomes of headach, palpitation of the heart, *vertigo, deliquium*, &c. which trouble many melancholy men, because they are copiously handled apart in every physician, I do voluntarily omit.

^a Utile rubenti faciei caseum recentem imponere. vini haustu sit contentus.

^c Idem, consil. 283. Scoltzil. Laudatur conditus rosæ caninæ fructus ante prandium et cœnam ad magnitudinem castaneæ. Decoctum radicis sonchi, si ante cibum sumatur, valet plurimum.

^b Consil. 21. lib. Unico

Laudatur conditus rosæ

Decoctum radicis

^d Cucurbit. ad scapulas

appositæ.

MEMB. II.

Cure of Melancholy over all the Body.

WHERE the melancholy blood possesseth the whole body with the brain, ^ait is best to begin with blood-letting. The Greeks prescribe the ^bmedian or middle vein to be opened, and so much blood to be taken away, as the patient may well spare; and the cut that is made must be wide enough. The Arabians hold it fittest to be taken from that arm, on which side there is more pain and heaviness in the head; if black blood issue forth, bleed on; if it be clear and good, let it be instantly suppressed, ^cbecause the malice of melancholy is much corrected by the goodness of the blood. If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it must be assayed again and again: if it may not be conveniently taken from the arm, it must be taken from the knees and ancles, especially to such men or women whose hæmrods or months have been stopped. ^dIf the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head, and to virgins in the ancles, which are melancholy for love-matters; so to widows that are much grieved and troubled with sorrow and cares: for bad blood flows in the heart, and so crucifies the minde. The hæmrods are to be opened with an instrument or horse-leeches, &c. See more in Montaltus, *cap. 29.* ^eSckenkius hath an example of one that was cured by an accidentall wound in his thigh: much bleeding freed him from melancholy. Diet, diminutives, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before, intermixt as occasion serves; ^fall their study must be to make a melancholy man fat; and then the cure is ended. *Diuretica*, or medicines to procure urine, are prescribed by some in this kinde, hot and cold: hot, where the heat of the liver doth not forbid; cold, where the heat of the liver is very great. ^gAmongst hot are parsely roots, lovage, fennel, &c. cold, melonseeds, &c. with whey of goats milk, which is the common conveyer.

To purge and purify the blood, use sowthistle, succory, sena, endive, carduus benedictus, dandelion, hop maiden-

^a Piso.^b Mediana præ cæteris.^c Succi melancholici malitia a sanguinis

bonitate corrigitur.

^d Perseverante malo, ex quacunque parte sanguis detrahi debet.^e Observat. fol. 154. Curatus ex vulnere in crure ob cruorem omissum.^f Studium

sit omne ut melancholicus impinguetur: ex quo enim pingues et carnosi, illico sani

sunt.

^g Hildesheim, spicil. 2. Inter calida radix petroselini, apii, sceniculi;

inter frigida emulsio seminis melonum cum sero caprino, quod est commune vehicu-

lum.

hair, fumatory, bugloss, horage, &c. with their juyce, decoctions distilled waters, syrrops, &c.

Oswaldus Crollius (*basil. Chym.*) much admires salt of corals in this case; and Aëtius (*tetrabib. ser. 2. cap. 114*) hieram Archigenis, which is an excellent medicine to purify the blood: *for all melancholy affections, falling sickness, none to be compared to it.*

MEMB. III. SUBSECT. I.

Cure of Hypochondriacall Melancholy.

IN this cure, as in the rest, is especially required the rectification of those six non-naturall things above all, as good diet, which Montanus (*consil. 27*) enjoyns a French nobleman, *to have an especiall care of it, without which all other remedies are in vain.* Blood-letting is not to be used, except the patients body be very full of blood, and that it be derived from the liver and spleen to the stomach and his vessels, then, ^b to draw it back, to cut the inner vein of either arm, some say the *salvatella*; and if the malady be continuat, ^c to open a vein in the forehead.

Preparatives and alteratives may be used as before, saving that there must be respect had as well to the liver, spleen, stomach, hypochondries, as to the heart and brain. To comfort the ^astomack, and inner parts against winde and obstructions, by Aretæus, Galen, Aëtius, Aurelianus, &c. and many later writers, are still prescribed the decoctions of wormwood, centaury, pennyroyall, betony sod in whey, and daily drunk: many have been cured by this medicine alone.

Prosper Alpinus, and some others, as much magnifie the water of Nilus against this malady, an especiall good remedy for windie melancholy. For which reason, belike, Ptolomæus Philadelphus, when he married his daughter Berenice to the King of Assyria, (as *Celsus, lib. 2.* records) *magnis impensis Nili aquam afferri jussit*, to his great charge caused the water of Nilus to be carried with her, and gave command, that, during her life, she should use no other drink. I finde those that commend use of apples, in splenetick and this kinde of melancholy, (lambswool some call it) which, howsoever approved, must certainly be corrected of cold rawness and winde.

Codronchus (in hisbook *de sale absin.*) magnifies the oyl and

^a Hoc unum præmoneo, domine, ut sis diligens circa victum; sine quo cætera remedia frustra adhibentur. ^b Laurentius, cap. 15. Evulsionis gratiâ, venam internam, alterius brachii secamus. ^c Si pertinax morbus, venam fronte secabis. Brnell.
^d Ego maximam curam stomacho delegabo. Octa. Horatianus, lib. 2. c. 5.

salt of wormwood above all other remedies, ^a which works better and speedier than any simple whatsoever, and much to be preferred before all those fulsome decoctions and infusions, which must offend by reason of their quantity. This alone, in a small measure taken, expels winde, and that most forcibly, moves urine, cleanseth the stomach of all gross humours, crudities, helps, appetite, &c. Arnoldus hath a wormwood wine which he would have used, which every pharmacopœia speaks of.

Diminutives and purgers may ^b be taken as before, of hiera, manna, cassia, which Montanus (*consil.* 230. for an Italian abbot) in this kind prefers before all other simples: ^c and these must be often used, still abstaining from those which are more violent, lest they do exasperate the stomach, &c. and the mischief by that means be increased; though in some physicians, I finde very strong purgers, hellebor it self, prescribed in this affection. If it long continue, vomits may be taken after meat, or otherwise gently procured with warm water, oxymel, &c. now and then. Fuchsius (*cap.* 33) prescribes hellebor; but still take heed in this malady, which I have often warned, of hot medicines, ^d because (as Salvianus adds) drought follows heat, which increaseth the disease: and yet Baptista Sylvaticus (*controv.* 32) forbids cold medicines, ^e because they increase obstructions, and other bad symptoms. But this varies as the parties do; and 'tis not easie to determine which to use. ^f The stomach most part in this infirmity is cold, the liver hot; scarce therefore (which Montanus insinuates, *consil.* 229, for the earl of Monfort) can you help the one, and not hurt the other: much discretion must be used; take no physick at all, he concludes, without great need. Lælius Eugubinus, *consil.* 77 for an hypochondriacall German prince, used many medicines: but it was after signified to him in ^g letters, that the decoction of china and sassafras, and salt of sassafras, wrought him an incredible good. In his 108. *consul.* he used as happily the same remedies. This, to a third, might have been poison, by overheating his liver and blood.

For the other parts, look for remedies in Savanarola, Gor-

^a Citius et efficacius suas vires exercet, quam solent decocta ac diluta in quantitate multâ, et magnâ cum assummentium molestiâ, desumpta. Flatus hic sal efficaciter dissipat, urinam movet, humores crassos abstergit, stomachum egregie confortat, cruditatem, nauseam, appetentiam mirum in modum renovat, &c.

^b Piso Altomarus, Laurentius, c. 15.

^c His utendum sæpius interatis; a vehementioribus semper abstinendum, ne ventrem exasperent.

^d Lib. 2. cap. 1. Quoniam caliditate conjuncta est siccitas, quæ malum auget.

^e Quisquis frigidis auxiliis hoc morbo usus fuerit, is obstructionem aliaque symptomata auget.

^f Ventriculus plerumque frigidus, hepar, calidum; quomodo ergo ventriculum calefaciet, vel refrigerabit hepar, sine alterius maximo detrimento?

^g Significatum per literas, incredibilem utilitatem ex decocto chinæ, et sassafras percepisse.

donius, Massaria, Mercatus, Johnson, &c. One for the spleen, amongst many others, I will not omit, cited by Hildesheim, *spicil.* 2. prescribed by Mat. Flaccus, and out of the authority of Benevenius. Antony Benevenius, in an hypochondriacall passion, *cured an exceeding great swelling of the spleen, with capers alone, a meat befitting that infirmity, and frequent use of the water of a smiths forge; by this physick he helped a sick man, whom all other physicians had forsaken, that for seven yeers had been splenetick.* And of such force is this water, *that such creatures as drink of it, have commonly little or no spleen.* See more excellent medicines for the spleen in him, and *Lod. Mercatus*, who is a great magnifier of this medicine. This *chalybs præparatus* or steel-drink, is much likewise commended to this disease by Daniel Sennertus (*l. 1. part. 2. cap. 12*), and admired by J. Cæsar Claudinus (*Respons. 29*); he calls steel the proper *alexipharmacum* of this malady, and much magnifies it: look for receipts in them. Averters must be used to the liver and spleen, and to scoure the mesaraick veins; and they are either to open or provoke urine. You can open no place better then the hæmrods, *which if by horse-leeches they may be made to flow, there may be again such an excellent remedy*, as Plater holds. Salust. Salvian will admit no other phlebotomy but this: and, by his experience in an hospitall which he kept, he found all mad and melancholy men worse for other blood-letting. Laurentius (*cap. 15*) calls this of horse-leeches a sure remedy to empty the spleen and mesaraick membrane. Only Montanus (*consil. 241*) is against it; *to other men (saith he) this opening of the hæmrods seems to be a profitable remedy; for my part, I do not approve of it, because it draws away the thinnest blood, and leaves the thickest behind.*

Aëtius, Vidus Vidius, Mercurialis, Fuchsius, recommend diureticks, or such things as provoke urine, as anniseeds, dil, fennel, germander, ground pine, sod in water, or drunk in powder; and yet *P. Bayerus* is against them; and so is Holle-rius: *all melancholy men (saith he) must avoid such things as provoke urine, because by them the subtil or thinnest is evacuated, the thicker matter remains.*

^a Tumorem splenis incurabilem solâ capparî curavit, cibo tali ægritudini aptissimo, soloque usu aquæ, in quâ faber ferrarius sæpe candens ferrum exstinxerat, &c.
^b Animalia quæ apud hos fabros educantur, exiguis habent lienes. c Lib. 1. cap. 17.

^d Continuus ejus usus semper felicem in ægris finem est assequutus.
^e Si hæmorrhoides fluxerint, nullum præstantius esset remedium, quæ sanguinis admotis provocari poterunt. *Observat. lib. 1. pro hypoc. leguleio.*
^f Alii apertio hæc in hoc morbo videtur nihilissima; mihi non admodum probatur, quia sanguinem tenuem attrahit, et crassum relinquit. g Lib. 2. cap. 13. Omnes melancholici debent omittere urinam provocantia, quoniam per ea educitur subtile, et remanet crassum.

Clysters are in good request. Trincavelius (*lib. 3. consil. 33*, for a young nobleman) esteems of them in the first place; and Hercules de Saxoniâ (*Panth. lib. 1. cap. 16*) is a great approver of them. ^a*I have found (saith he) by experience, that many hypochondriacall melancholymen have been cured by the sole use of clysters*; receipts are to be had in him.

Besides those fomentations, irrigations, inunctions, odora-ments, prescribed for the head, there must be the like used for the liver, spleen, stomach, hypochondries, &c. ^b*In crudity (saith Piso) 'tis good to bind the stomach hard, to hinder wind and to help concoction.*

Of inward medicines I need not speak: use the same cordials as before. In this kind of melancholy, some prescribe treacle in winter, especially before or after purges, ^c or in the spring, as Avicenna; ^dTrincavelius, mithridate; ^eMontaltus, piony seeds, unicorns horn; *os de corde cervi, &c.*

Amongst topicks or outward medicines, none are more pre-tious then baths: but of them I have spoken. Fomentations to the hypochondries are very good, of wine and water, in which are sod southernwood, melilot, epithyme, mugwort, sena, polypody, as also ^fcerots, ^gplaisters, liniments, oyntments for the spleen, liver and hypochondries, of which look for examples in Laurentius, Jobertus, (*lib. 3. cap. 1. pra. med.*) Montanus (*consil. 231*), Montaltus (*cap. 33*), Hercules de Saxoniâ, Faventinus. And so of epithemes, digestive powders, bags, oils, Octavius Horatianus (*lib. 2. c. 5*) pre-scribes caustick cataplasms, or dry purging medicines; Piso, ^hdropaces of pitch, and oil of rue, applied at certain times to the stomach, to the metaphrene, and part of the back which is over against the heart; Aëtius sinapisms. Montaltus (*cap. 55*) would have the thighs to be ⁱcauterised; Mercurialis prescribes beneath the knees; Lælius Eugubinus (*cons. 77*. for an hypochondriacall Dutchman) will have the cautery made in the right thigh; and so Montanus, *consil. 55*. The same Montanus (*consil. 34*) approves of issues in the arms or hinder parts of the head. Bernardus Paternus (in Hildesheim, *spicil. 2*) would have ^kissues made in both the thighs: ^lLod. Mercatus prescribes them near the spleen, *aut prope ventriculi*

^a Ego experiëntiâ probavi, multos hypochondriachos solo usu clysterum fuisse sanatos.

^b In cruditate optimum, ventriculum arctius alligari.

presertim et æstate.

^d Cons. 12. l. 1.

^e Cap. 33.

^g 3 j. theriacæ, vere

^f Trincavelius, consil. 15. Cerotum pro sene melancholico ad jecur optimum.

^h Emplastra pro

splene. Fernel. consil. 45.

ⁱ Dropax e pice navali et oleo rutaceo affigatur ven-

triculo, et toti metaphreni.

^j Cauteria cruribus inusta.

^k Fontanellæ sint

utroque crure.

^l Lib. 1. c. 17.

regimen, or in either of the thighs. Ligatures, frictions, and cupping-glasses above or about the belly, without scarification, (which ^aFelix Platerus so much approves) may be used as before.

SUBSECT. II.

Correctors to expell winde, against costiveness, &c.

IN this kind of melancholy, one of the most offensive symptoms is winde, which, as in the other species, so in this, hath great need to be corrected and expelled.

The medicines to expell it are either inwardly taken, or outwardly. Inwardly to expell winde are simples or compounds; simples are herbs, roots, &c. as galanga, gentian, angelica, enula, calamus aromaticus, valerean, zeodoti, iris, condit-ginger, aristolochy, cicliminus, china, dittander, pennyroyall, rue, calamint, bay-berries, and bay-leaves, betany, rosemary, hysope, sabbine, centaury, mint, camomile, stæchas, agnus castus, broom-flowres, organ, orang pills, &c. Spices, as saffron, cinnamone, bezoar-stone, myrrhe, mace, nutmegs, pepper, cloves, ginger, seeds of annis, feunel, ammi, cary, nettle, rue, &c. Juniper berries, grana paradisi:—compounds, *dianisum, diagalanga, diaciminum, diacalaminth, electuarium de baccis lauri, benedicta laxativa, pulvis ad flatus. antid. Florent. pulvis carminativus, aromaticum rosatum, treacle, mithridate, &c.* This one caution of ^bGaulter Bruell is to be observed in the administring of these hot medicines and dry, *that, whilst they covet to expell winde, they do not inflame the blood, and increase the disease. Sometimes (as he saith) medicines must more decline to heat, sometimes more to cold, as the circumstances may require, and as the parties are inclined to heat or cold.*

Outwardly taken, to expell winde, are oils, as of camomile, rue, baies, &c. fomentations of the hypochondries with the decoctions of dill, pennyroyall, rue, bay-leaves, cummin, &c. bags of camomile flowres, anniseed, cummin,

^aDe mentis alienat. c. 3. Flatus egregie discutiant, materiamque evocant. ^bCa-
vendum hęc diligenter a multum calefacientibus atque exsiccantibus, sive alimenta fue-
rint hæc, sive medicamenta: nonnulli enim, ut ventositates et rugitus comescant, hu-
jusmodi utentes medicamentis, plurimum peccant, morbum sic augentes: debent enim
medicamenta declinare ad calidum vel frigidum, secundum exigentiam circumstantia-
rum, vel ut patiens inclinatur ad cal. et frigid.

bayes, rue, wormwood, ointments of the oil of spikenard; wormwood, rue, &c. ^a Aretæus prescribes cataplasms of camomile flowres, fennell, aniseeds, cummin, rosemary, wormwood-leaves, &c.

^b Cupping-glasses applied to the hypochondries, without scarification, do wonderfully resolve winde. Fernelius (*consil.* 43) much approves of them at the lower end of the belly: ^c Lod. Mercatus calls them a powerfull remedy, and testifies moreover out of his own knowledge, how many he hath seen suddenly eased by them. Julius Cæsar Claudinus (*respons. med. resp.* 33) admires these cupping-glasses, which he calls (out of Galen) ^d a kinde of enchantment, they cause such present help.

Empiricks have a myriade of medicienes, (as to swallow a bullet of lead, &c.) which I voluntarily omit. Amatus Lusitanus (*cent.* 4. *curat.* 54), for an hypochondriacall person that was extreemly tormented with winde, prescribes a strange remedy. Put a pair of bellows end into a clyster pipe; and, applying in into the fundament, open the bowels, so draw forth the winde: *natura non admittit vacuum*. He vants that he was the first invented this remedy, and, by means of it, speedily eased a melancholy man. Of the cure of this flatuous melancholy, read more in *Fienus de flatibus, cap.* 26, *et passim alias*.

Against head ach, vertigo, vapours, which ascend forth of the stomach to molest the head, read Hercules de Saxonîâ, and others.

If costiveness offend in this, or any other of the three species, it is to be corrected with suppositories, clysters, or lenitives, powder of sene, condite prunes, &c.

R. Elect. lenit. e succo rosar. ana ʒj. misce.

Take as much as a nutmeg at a time, half an hour before dinner or supper, or *pil. mastichin.* ʒj. in six pills, a pill or two at a time. See more in Montan. *consil.* 229; Hildesheim, *spicil.* 2. P. Cnemand and Montanus commend ^e *Cyprian turpentine, which they would have familiarly taken, to the quantity of a small nut, two or three hours before dinner and supper, twice or thrice a week, if need be;*

^a Cap. 5. lib. 7.

^b Piso. Bruel. Mire flatu resolvit.

^c Lib. 1. c. 17.

Nonnullos præensione ventris deploratos illico restitutos his videmus.

^d Velut

incantamentum quoddam ex flatuoso spiritu dolorem ortum levant.

^e Tere-

binthum Cyprian habeat familiarem; ad quantitatem deglutiant nucis parvæ, tribus horis ante prandium vel coenam, ter singulis septimanis, prout expedire videbitur; nam, præterquam quod alvum mollem efficit, obstructions aperit, ventriculum purgat, urinam provocat, hepar mundificat.

for, besides that it keeps the belly soluble, it clears the stomach, opens obstructions, cleanseth the liver, provokes urine.

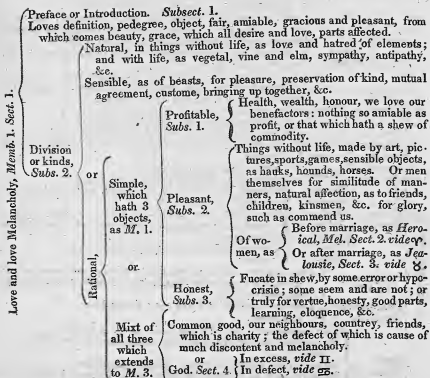
These, in brief, are the ordinary medicines which belong to the cure of melancholy, which, if they be used aright, no doubt may do much good. *Si non levando, saltem leniendo valent peculiaris bene selecta*, saith Bessardius; a good choice of particular receipts must needs ease, if not quite cure, not one, but all or most, as occasion serves.

Et, quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant.

ANALYSIS

OF THE

THIRD PARTITION.



		<i>Memb. 1.</i>	
		His pedigree, power, extent to vegetals and sensible creatures as well as men, to spirits, devils, &c.	
		His name, definition, object, part affected, tyranny.	
	Causes, <i>Memb. 2.</i>	Stars, temperature, full dyet, place, country, clime, condition, idleness, <i>S. 1.</i>	
		Natural allurements, and causes of love, as beauty, its praise, how it allureth.	
	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	Comeliness, grace, resulting from the whole or some parts, as face, eyes, hair, bands, &c. <i>Subs. 2.</i>	
		Artificial allurements, and provocations of lust and love, gestures, apparel, dowry, money, &c.	
8 Heroical, or Love-Melancholy, in which consider,	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	<i>Quest.</i> Whether beauty owe more to Art or Nature? <i>Subs. 3.</i>	
		Opportunity of time and place, conference, discourse, music, singing, dancing, amorous tales, lascivious objects, familiarity, gifts, promises, &c. <i>Subs. 4.</i>	
	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	Bawds and Philters, <i>Subs. 5.</i>	
		Of Body { Dryness, paleness, leanness, waking, sighing, &c.	
	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	Bad, as { <i>Quest.</i> An detur pulsus amatorius?	
		or { Fear, sorrow, suspicion, anxiety, &c.	
	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	or { An hell torment, fire, blindness, &c.	
		or { Dotage, slavery, neglect of business.	
	Symptoms or signs, <i>Memb. 3.</i>	Of mind. { Spruceness, neatness, courage, aptness to learn musick, singing, dancing, poetry, &c.	
		Good, as {	
	Cures, <i>Mem. 5.</i>	Prognosticks; Despair, madness, phrensie, death, <i>Memb. 4.</i>	
		By labour, diet, physick, abstinence, <i>Subs. 1.</i>	
	Cures, <i>Mem. 5.</i>	To withstand the beginnings, avoid occasions, fair and foul means, change of place, contrary passion, witty inventions, discommend the former, bring in another, <i>Subs. 2.</i>	
		By good counsel, perswasion, from future miseries, inconveniences, &c. <i>S. 3.</i>	
	Cures, <i>Mem. 5.</i>	By philters, magical, and poetical cures, <i>S. 4.</i>	
		To let them have their desire disputed <i>pro</i> and <i>con.</i> Impediments removed, reasons for it. <i>Subs. 5.</i>	
	Division, Æquivocations, kinds, <i>Subs. 1.</i>	His name, definition, extent, power, tyranny, <i>Memb. 1.</i>	
		Improper { To many beasts; as swans, cocks, bulls.	
	Division, Æquivocations, kinds, <i>Subs. 1.</i>	or { To kings and princes, of their subjects, successors.	
		To friends, parents, tutors over their children, or otherwise.	
	Causas, <i>Subs. 2.</i>	Proper { Before marriage, corrivals, &c.	
		After, as in this place our present subject.	
	Causas, <i>Subs. 2.</i>	In the parties themselves, { Idleness, impotency in one party, melancholy, long absence.	
		or { They have been naight themselves. Hard usage, unkindness, wantonness, inequality of years, persons, fortunes, &c.	
	Symptoms, <i>Memb. 2.</i>	From others. { Outward inticements and provocations of others.	
		From others. {	
8 Jealousie, Sect. 3.	Symptoms, <i>Memb. 2.</i>	Fear, sorrow, suspicion, anguish of mind, strange actions, gestures, looks, speeches, locking up, outrages, severe laws, prodigious tryals, &c.	
		Prognosticks, { Despair, madness, to make away themselves, and others.	
	Cures, <i>Memb. 4.</i>	By avoiding occasions, always busie, never to be idle.	
		By good counsel, advice of friends, to contemn or dissemble it. <i>Subs. 1.</i>	
	Cures, <i>Memb. 4.</i>	By prevention before marriage. Platos commnion.	
		To marry such as are equal in years, birth, fortunes, beauty, of like conditions, &c.	
	Cures, <i>Memb. 4.</i>	Of a good family, good education. To use them well. <i>Subs. 2.</i>	

In excess, of such as do that which is not required, *Memb. 1.*

In defect, as *Memb. 2.*

A proof that there is such a species of melancholy, name, object God what his beauty is, how it allureth, part and parties affected, superstitious, idolaters, prophets, hereticks, &c. *Subs. 1.*

Causes, *Subs. 2.* { From others { The devils allurements, false miracles, priests for their gain. Politicians to keep men in obedience, bad instructors, blind guides.
Or { Simplicity, fear, ignorance, solitariness, melancholy, curiosity, pride, vain-glory, decayed image of God.
From themselves.

Symptomes, *Subs. 3.* { General { Zeal without knowledge, obstinacy, superstition, strange devotion, stupidity, confidence, stiff defence of their tenents, mutual love and hate of other sects, belief of incredibilities, impossibilities.
Or { Of hereticks, pride, contumacy, contempt of others, wilfulness, vain-glory, singularity, prodigious paradoxes.

Particular. { In superstitious blind zeal, obedience, strange works, fasting, sacrifices, oblations, prayers, vows, pseudo-martyrdom, mad and ridiculous customs, ceremonies, observations.
In pseudo-prophets, visions, revelations, dreams, prophecies, new doctrines, &c. of Jews, Gentiles, Mahometans, &c.

Prognosticks, *Subs. 4.* { New doctrines, paradoxes, blasphemies, madness, stupidity, despair, damnation.

Cures, *Subs. 5.* { By physick if need be, conference, good counsel, perswasion, compulsion, correction, punishment. *Quæritur an cogi debent? Affir.*

Secure, void of grace and fears, { Epicures, atheists, magicians, hypocrites, such as have cauterised consciences, or else are in a reprobate sense, worldly-secure, some philosophers, impenitent sinners, *Subs. 1.*
Or { His definition, *Aequivocations, parties, and parts affected, Subs. 2.*

Distrustful, or too timorous, as desperate. In despair consider, { Causes, *Subs. 3.* { The devil & his allurements, rigid preachers, that wound their consciences, melancholy, contemplation, solitariness. How melancholy and despair differ. Distrust, weakness of faith. Guilty conscience for offence committed, misunderstanding Scripture.

Symptomes, *Subs. 4.* { Fear, sorrow, anguish of mind, extream tortures & horror of conscience, fearful dreams, conceits, visions, &c.

Prognosticks; { Blasphemy, violent death, *Subs. 5.*

Cures, *S. 6.* { Physick as occasion serves, conference, not to be idle or alone. Good counsel, good company, all comforts and contents, &c.

THE
THIRD PARTITION.

LOVE-MELANCHOLY.

THE FIRST { SECTION.
MEMBER.
SUBSECTION. }

The Preface.

THERE will not be wanting, I presume, one or other that will much discommend some part of this Treatise of Love-Melancholy, and object, (which ^aErasmus, in his peface to St. Thomas Moore, suspects of his) *that it is too light for a divine, too comical a subject* to speak of love-symptomes, too phantastical, and fit alone for a wanton poet, a feeling young love-sick gallant, an effeminate courtier, or some such idle person. And 'tis true they say: for, by the naughtiness of men, it is so come to pass, as ^bCaussinus observes, *ut castis auribus vox amoris suspecta sit, et invisâ*, the very name of love is odious to chaster ears: and therefore some again out of an affected gravity, will dislike all for the names sake, before they read a word; dissembling with him in ^cPetronius, and seem to be angry that their ears are violated with such obscene speeches, that so they may be admired for grave philosophers, and staid carriage. They cannot abide to hear talk of love toys, or amorous discourses,—*vultu, gestu, oculis*, in their outward actions averse; and yet in their cogitations, they are all out as bad, if not worse then others.

^d Erubuit, posuitque meum Lucretia librum,
Sed coram Bruto; Brute, recede, leget.

^a Encom. Moriaë. Leviores esse nugas quam ut theologum deceant.

^b Lib. 8.

Eloquent. cap. 14. de affectibus. Mortalium vitio fit, qui præclara quæque in pravos usus vertunt.

^c Quoties de amatoris mentio facta est, tam vehementer excandui; tam severâ tristitiâ violari aures meas obsceno sermone nolui, ut me tanquam unum ex philosophis intuerentur.

^d Martial.

But let these cavillers and counterfeit Catos know, that, as the lord John answered the queen (in that Italian ^a Guazzo), an old, a grave, discreet man is fittest to discourse of love matters, because he hath likely more experience, observed more, hath a more staid judgement, can better discern, resolve, discusse, advise, give better cautions, and more solid precepts, better inform his auditors in such a subject, and by reason of his riper years, sooner divert. Besides, *nihil in hac amoris voce subtimendum*, there is nothing here to be excepted at: love is a species of melancholy, and a necessary part of this my treatise, which I may not omit; *operi suscepto inserviendum fuit*; so Jacobus Micyllus pleadeth for himself in his translation of Lucians dialogues; and so do I; I must and will perform my task. And that short excuse of Mercerus, for his edition of Aristænetus, shall be mine; ^b *If I have spent my time ill to write, let not them be so idle as to read.* But I am perswaded it is not so ill spent; I ought not to excuse or repent my self of this subject, on which many grave and worthy men have written whole volumes, Plato, Plutarch, Plotinus, Maximus Tyrius, Alcinoüs, Avicenna, Leon, Hebreus in three large dialogues, Xenophon, *sympos.* Theophrastus, if we may believe Athenæus, *lib. 13. cap. 9.* Picus Mirandula, Marius Æquicola, both in Italian, Kornmannus, *de lined Amoris, lib. 3.* Petrus Godefridus hath handled in three books, P. Hædus, and which almost every physician, as Arnoldus, Villanovanus, Valleriola (*observat. med. lib. 2. observ. 7.*) Ælian Montaltus, and Laurentius in their Treatises of Melancholy, Jason Pratensis, *de morb. cap.* Valescus de Taranta, Gordonius, Hercules de Saxoniâ, Savanarola, Langius, &c. have treated of apart, and in their works. I excuse my self therefore with Peter Godefridus, Valleriola, Ficinus, and in ^c Langius words—Cadmus Milesius writ fourteen books of love; *and why should I be ashamed to write an epistle in favour of young men of this subject?* a company of stern readers dislike the second of the Æneads, and Virgils gravity, for inserting such amorous passions in an heroical subject: but ^d Servius, his commentator, justly vindicates the poets worth, wisdom, and discretion in doing as he did. Castalio would not have young men read the ^e Canticles, because, to his thinking, it was too light and amorous a tract, a ballade of ballades, as our old English translation hath it. He might as well forbid the reading of Genesis,

^a Lib. 4. of civil conversation.

locent in legendo.

^b Si male locata est opera scribendo, ne ipsi

^c Med. epist. l. 1. ep. 14. Cadmus Milesius, teste Suidâ,

de hoc erotico amore 14 libros scripsit; nec me pigebit, in gratiam adolescentum, hanc scribere epistolam.

^d Comment. in 2. Æneid.

^e Meros amores, meram impudicitiam sonare videtur, nisi, &c.

because of the loves of Jacob and Rachel, the stories of Sichern and Dinah, Judah and Tamar; reject the book of Numbers, for the fornications of the people of Israel with the Moabites; that of Judges, for Sampson and Dalilahs embracings; that of the Kings, for David and Bathshebas adulteries, the incest of Amnon and Tamar, Solomons concubines, &c. the stories of Esther, Judith, Susanna, and many such. Dicæarchus, and some other, carp at Platos majesty, that he would vouchsafe to indite such love toys; amongst the rest, for that dalliance with Agatho,

Suavia dans Agathon, animam ipse in labra tenebam;
Ægra etenim properans tanquam abitura fuit.

For my part, saith ^a Maximus Tyrius, a great Platonist himself, *me non tantum admiratio habet, sed etiam stupor*, I do not only admire, but stand amazed to read that Plato and Socrates both should expel Homer from their city, because he writ of such light and wanton subjects, *Quod Junonem cum Jove in Idâ concumbentes inducit, ab immortalî nube contactos*, Vulcans net, Mars and Venus fopperies before all the gods, because Apollo fled, when he was persecuted by Achilles, the ^b gods were wounded and ran whining away, as Mars that roared lowder then Stentor, and covered nine akers of ground with his fall; Vulcan was a summers day falling down from heaven, and in Lemnos ile brake his leg, &c. with such ridiculous passages; when as both Socrates and Plato, by his testimony, writ lighter themselves: *quid enim tam distat (as he follows it) quam amans a temperante, formarum admirator a demente?* what can be more absurd then for grave philosophers to treat of such fooleries, to admire Antilochus, Alcibiade, for their beauties as they did, to run after, to gaze, to dote on fair Phædrus, delicate Agatho, young Lysis, fine Charmides? *hæccine philosophum decent?* Doth this become grave philosophers? Thus peradventure Callias, Thrasymachus, Polus, Aristophanes, or some of his adversaries and æmulators might object; but neither they nor ^c Anytus and Melitus his bitter enemies, that condemned him for teaching Critias to tyrannize, his impiety for swearing by dogs and plane trees, for his juggling sophistry, &c. never so much as upbraided him with impure love, writing or speaking of that subject; and therefore without question, as he concludes, both Socrates and Plato in this are justly to be excused. But suppose they

^a Ser. 8.

^b Quod risum et eorum amores commemoret.

^c Quam multa ei objecissent, quod Critiam tyrannidem docuisset, quod Platonem juraret loquacem sophistam, &c. accusationem amoris nullam fecerunt. Ideoque honestus amor, &c.

had been a little overseen, should divine Plato be defamed? no, rather as he said of Catos drunkenness, if Cato were drunk, it should be no vice at all to be drunk. They reprove Plato then, but without cause (as ^aFicinus pleads); *for all love is honest and good; and they are worthy to be loved that speak well of love.* Being to speak of this admirable affection of love, (saith ^bValleriola) *there lyes open a vast and philosophical field to my discourse, by which many lovers become mad: let me leave my more serious meditations, wander in these philosophical fields, and look into those pleasant groves of the Muses, where, with unspeakable variety of flowers, we may make garlands to our selves, not to adorn us only, but with their pleasant smell and juyce to nourish our souls, and fill our minds desirous of knowledge, &c.* After an harsh and displeasing discourse of melancholy, which hath hitherto molested your patience, and tired the author, give him leave, with ^cGodefridus the lawyer, and Laurentius (*cap. 5*), to recreate himself in this kind after his laborious studies; *since so many grave divines and worthy men have, without offence to manners, to help themselves and others, voluntarily written of it.* Heliodorus, a bishop, penned a love story of Theagenes and Chariclea; and, when some Catos of his time reprehended him for it, chose rather, saith ^dNicephorus, to leave his bishoprick then his book. Æneas Sylvius, an ancient divine, and past 40 years of age, (as ^ehe confesseth himself, after Pope Pius Secundus) endited that wanton history of Euryalus and Lucretia. And how many superintendents of learning could I reckon up, that have written of light phantastical subjects? Beroaldus, Erasmus, Alpheratius, twenty foure times printed in Spanish, &c. Give me leave then (to refresh my Muse a little, and my weary readers), to expatiate in this delightful field, *hoc deliciarum campo*, as Fonseca terms it, to ^fseason a surly discourse, with a more pleasing aspersion of love matters. *Edulcare vitam convenit*, as the poet invites us, *curas nugis, &c.* 'tis good to sweeten our life with some pleasing toys to relish it, and as Pliny tells us, *magna pars stu-*

^a Carpunt alii Platoniam majestatem, quod amori nimium indulserit; Dicæarcus et alii; sed male. Omnis amor honestus et bonus; et amore digni, qui bene dicunt de amore.

^b Med. obser. lib. 2. cap. 7. De admirando amoris affectu dicturus; ingens patet campus et philosophicus, quo sæpe homines ducuntur ad insaniam; libeat modo vagari, &c. Quæ non ornent modo, sed fragrantia et succulentia jucundâ plenius alant, &c.

^c Lib. 1. præfat. de amoribus agens; relaxandi animi causâ laboriosissimis studiis fatigati; quando et theologi se his juvari et juvare illæsis moribus volunt.

^d Hist. lib. 12. cap. 34. ^e Præfat. Quid quadragenario convenit cum amore? Ego vero agnosco amatorium scriptum mihi non convenire; qui jam meridiem prætergressus in vesperem feror. Æneas Sylvius.

^f Ut severiora studia iis amœnitatibus lector condire possit. Accius.

diosorum amœnitates quærimus, most of our students love such pleasant ^a subjects; though Macrobius teach us otherwise, ^b *that those old sages banished all such light tracts from their studies, to nurses cradles, to please only the ear*; yet, out of Apuleius, I will oppose as honourable patrons, Solon, Plato, ^c Xenophon, Adrian, &c. that as highly approve of these treatises. On the other side me thinks they are not to be disliked, they are not so unfit. I will not peremptorily say, as one did, ^d *tam suavia dicam facinora, ut male sit ei qui talibus non delectetur*. I will tell you such pretty stories, that foul befall him that is not pleased with them; *neque dicam ea quæ vobis usui sit audivisse, et voluptati meminisse*, with that confidence, as Beroaldus doth his enarrations on Propertius. I will not expect or hope for that approbation, which Lipsius gives to his Epictetus; *pluris facio quum relego, semper ut novum, et, quum repetivi, repetendum*, the more I read, the more shall I covet to read. I will not presse you with my pamphlets, or beg attention; but if you like them, you may. Pliny holds it expedient, and most fit, *severitatem jucunditate etiam in scriptis condire*, to season our works with some pleasant discourse; Synesius approves it; *licet in ludicris ludere*; the ^e poet admires it:

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci:

And there be those, without question, that are more willing to read such toys, then ^f I am to write. Let me not live, saith Aretines Antonia, *if I had not rather hear thy discourse, ^g then see a play!* no doubt but there be more of her minde, ever have been, ever will be, as ^h Hierome bears me witness. *A far greater part had rather read Apuleius then Plato*: Tully himself confesseth he could not understand Platos Timæus, and therefore cared lesse for it, but every school boy hath that famous testament of Grunnius Corocotta Porcellus at his fingers ends. The comicall poet,

—Id sibi negoti credidit solum dari,

Populo ut plâcerent, quas fecisset fabulas—

made this his onely care and sole study to please the people, tickle the ear, and to delight; but mine earnest intent is as much to profit as to please; *non tam ut populo placere,*

^a Discum quam philosophum audire malunt. ^b In Som. Scip. E sacratio suo tum ad cunas nutricum sapientes eliminârunt, solas aurium delicias profitentes. ^c Babylonius et Ephesius, qui de amore scripserunt, uterque amores Myrrhæ, Cyrenes, et Adonidis. Suidas. ^d Pet. Aretine, dial. Ital. ^e Hor. ^f Legendi cupidiores, quam ego scribendi, saith Lucian. ^g Plus capio voluptatis inde, quam spectandis in teatro ludis. ^h Procmio in Isaiam. Multo major pars Milesias fabulas revoltentium quam Platonis libros.

quam ut populum juvarem; and these my writings, I hope, shall take like gilded pills, which are so composed as well to tempt the appetite, and deceive the palat, as to help and medicinally work upon the whole body; my lines shall not only recreate, but rectifie the minde. I think I have said enough; if not, let him that is otherwise minded, remember that of ^a Madaurensis, *he was in his life a philosopher* (as Ausonius apologiseth for him;) *in his epigrams a lover, in his precepts most severe, in his epistle to Cærellia a wanton.* Annianus, Sulpitius, Euenus, Menander, and many old poets besides, *did in scriptis prurire*, write Fescennies, Attellanes, and lascivious songs; *latam materiam*; yet they had *in moribus censuram et severitatem*, they were chaste, severe, and upright livers.

—Castum esse decet pium poetam
Ipsum, versiculos nihil necesse est,
Qui tum denique habent salem et leporem.

I am of Catullus opinion, and make the same apologie in mine own behalf: *hoc etiam, quod scribo, pendet plerumque ex aliorum sententia et auctoritate; nec ipse forsitan insanio, sed insanientes sequor. Atqui detur hoc insanire me; semel insanivimus omnes, et tute ipse opinor insanis aliquando, et is, et ille, et ego scilicet.*

Homo sum; humani a me nihil alienum puto:

and, which he urgeth for himself, accused of the like fault, I as justly plead,

^b Lasciva est nobis pagina; vita proba est;

howsoever my lines erre, my life is honest,

^c Vita verecunda est, Musa jocosa, mihi.

But I presume I need no such apologies; I need not, as Socrates in Plato, cover his face when he spake of love, or blush and hide mine eyes, as Pallas did in her hood, when she was consulted by Jupiter about Mercuries marriage, *quod super nuptiis virgo consulitur*: it is no such lascivious, obscene or wanton discourse: I have not offended your chaster ears with any thing that is here written, as many French and Italian authors in their modern language of late have done, nay some of our Latine pontificiall writers, Zanches, Asorius, Abulensis, Burchardus, &c. whom ^d Rivet accuseth to be more lascivious

^a In vita philosophus, in epigram. amator, in epistolis petulans, in præceptis severus.
^b Mart. ^c Ovid. ^d Isago. ad. sac. scrip. cap. 13.

then Virgil in Priapeis, Petronius in Catalectis, Aristophanes in Lysistrata, Martialis, or any other pagan prophane writer, *qui tam atrociter* (^a one notes) *hoc genere peccarunt, ut multa ingeniosissime scripta obscenitatum gratiâ castæ mentes abhorreant.* 'Tis not scurrile this, but chaste, honest, most part serious, and even of religion it self. ^b *Incensed* (as he said) *with the love of finding love, we have sought it, and found it.* More yet, I have augmented and added something to this light treatise (if light), which was not in the former editions: I am not ashamed to confess it, with a good ^c author, *quod extendi et locupletari hoc subjectum plerique postulabant, et eorum importunitate victus, animum, utcumque renitentem, eo adesti, ut jam sexta vice calamum in manum sumerem, scripturionique longe et a studiis et professione meâ a hinc me accingerem, horas aliquas a seriis meis occupationibus interim suffuratus, easque veluti ludo cuidam ac recreationi destinans;*

a Cogor———retrosum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus
Olim relictos:———

etsi non ignorarem novos fortasse detractores novis hisce interpolationibus meis minime defuturos.

And thus much I have thought good to say by way of preface, lest any man (which ^e Godefridus feared in his book) should blame in me lightness, wantonness, rashness, in speaking of love causes, entisements, symptomes, remedies, lawfull and unlawfull loves, and lust it self. ^f *I speak it, only to tax and deter others from it: not to teach, but to shew the* ^g *vanities and fopperies of this heroicall or Herculean love, and to apply remedies unto it.* I will treat of this with like liberty as of the rest.

^b Sed dicam vobis: vos porro dicite multis
Millibus; et facite hæc charta loquatur anus.

Condemn me not, good reader, then, or censure me hardly, if some part of this Treatise, to thy thinking, as yet be too light;

^a Barthius, notis in Coelestinam, ludum Hisp. Amore incensi inveniendi amoris, amorem quæsimus et invenimus. ^c Auctor Coelestinæ, Barth. interprete. ^d Hor. lib. 1. Ode 34. ^e Hæc prædixi, ne quis temere nos putaret scripsisse de amorum lenociniis, de praxi, fornicationibus, adulteriis, &c. ^f Taxando et ab his deterrendo humanam lasciviam et insaniam, sed et remedia docendo: non igitur candidus lector nobis succenseat, &c. ^g Commonitio erit juvenibus hæc, hinc ut abstineant magis, et omissâ lasciviâ quæ homines reddit insanos, virtutis incumbant studiis (Æneas Silv.): et curam amoris si quis nescit, hinc poterit scire. ^h Martianus Capella, lib. 1. de nupt. philol. Virginali suffusa rubore, oculos peplo obnubens, &c. ⁱ Catullus.

but consider better of it. *Omnia munda mundis*: a naked man, to a modest woman, is no otherwise then a picture, as Augusta Livia truly said; and *mala mens, malus animus*; 'tis as 'tis taken. If in thy censure it be too light, I advise thee, as Lipsius did his reader for some places of Plautus, *istos quasi Sirenum scopulos prætervehere*: if they-like thee not, let them pass; or oppose that which is good to that which is bad, and reject not therefore all. For, to invert that verse of Martial, and, with Hierom Wolfius, to apply it to my present purpose,

Sunt mala, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt bona plura;

some is good, some bad, some is indifferent. I say farther with him yet, I have inserted (*levicula quædam et ridicula ascribere non sum gravatus, circumforanea quædam e theatris, e plateis, etiam e popinis*) some things more homely, light, or comicall, *litans Gratiis*, &c. which I would request every man to interpret to the best; and, as Julius Cæsar Scaliger besought Cardan, (*si quid urbaniuscule lusum a nobis, per Deos immortales te oro, Hieronyme Cardane, ne me male capias*) I beseech thee, good reader, not to mistake me, or misconstrue what is here written; *Per Musas et Charites, et omnia poëtarum numina, benigne lector, oro te, ne me male capias*. 'Tis a comicall subject; in sober sadness I crave pardon of what is amiss, and desire thee to suspend thy judgement, wink at small faults, or to be silent at least: but, if thou likest, speak well of it, and wish me good success.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem.

I am resolved, howsoever, *velis, nolis, audacter stadium intrare*, in the Olympicks, with those Æliensian wrestlers in Philostratus, boldly to shew my self in this common stage, and in this trage-comedy of love, to act severall parts, some satyrically, some comically, some in a mixt tone, as the subject I have in hand gives occasion, and present scene shall require, or offer it self.

^a Viros nudos castæ femine nihil a statutis distare.
pense.

^c Præf. Suid.

^b Hony soyt qui mal y

SUBJECT. II.

Loves Beginning, Object, Definition, Division.

LOVES limits are ample and great; and a spacious walk it hath, beset with thorns, and for that cause, (which ^a Scaliger reprehends in Cardan), not lightly to be passed over. Least I incur the same censure, I will examine all the kinds of love, his nature, beginning, difference, objects, how it is honest or dishonest, a vertue or vice, a naturall passion or a disease, his power and effects, how far it extends: of which although something hath been said in the first partition, in those sections of perturbations (^b for love and hatred are the first and most common passions, from which all the rest arise, and are attendant, as Picolomineus holds, or as Nich. Caussin, the *primum mobile* of all other affections, which carry them all about them) I will now more copiously dilate, through all his parts and severall branches, that so it may better appear what love is, and how it varies with the objects, how in defect, or (which is most ordinary and common) immoderate, and in excess, causeth melancholy.

Love, universally taken, is defined to be *desire*, as a word of more ample signification: and though Leon. Hebreus, the most copious writer of this subject, in his third dialogue make no difference, yet in his first he distinguisheth them again, and defines love by desire. ^c *Love is a voluntary affection, and desire to enjoy that which is good.* ^d *Desire wisheth; love enjoys; the end of the one is the beginning of the other: that which we love is present; that which we desire is absent.* ^e *It is worth the labour*, saith Plotinus, to consider well of love, whether it be a god or a divell, or passion of the minde, or partly god, partly divell, partly passion. He concludes love to participate of all three, to arise from a desire of that which is beautiful and fair, and defines it to be *an action of the minde, desiring that which is good.* ^f Plato calls it the great divell, for its vehemency, and soveraignty over

^a Exerc. 301. Campus amoris maximus et spinis obsitus, nec levissimo pede transvolandus.

^b Grad. l. cap. 29. ex Platone. Primæ et communissimæ perturbations, ex quibus cætera orinuntur, et earum sunt pedisequæ.

^c Amor est voluntarius affectus et desiderium re bonâ fruendi.

^d Desiderium optantis; amor eorum quibus fruimur; amoris principium, desiderii finis; amatum adest.

^e Principio l. de amore. Operæ pretium est de amore considerare, utrum Deus, an dæmon, an passio quædam animæ, an partim Deus, partim dæmon, passio partim, &c.

^f Magnus Dæmon, Convivio. Amor est actus animi bonum desiderans.

all other passions, and defines it an appetite, ^a *by which we desire some good to be present.* Ficinus, in his comment, adds the word *fair* to this definition—love is a desire of enjoying that which is good and fair. Austin dilates this common definition, and will have love to be a delectation of the heart, ^b *for something which we seek to win, or joy to have, coveting by desire, resting in joy.* ^c Scaliger (*Exerc.* 301) taxeth these former definitions, and will not have love to be defined by desire or appetite; *for, when we enjoy the things we desire, there remains no more appetite:* as he defines it, *love is an affection by which we are united to the thing we love, or perpetuate our union;* which agrees in part with Leon. Hebreus.

Now this love varies as its object varies, which is always good, amiable, fair, gracious and pleasant. ^d *All things desire that which is good,* as we are taught in the ethicks, or at least that which seems to them to be good; *quid enim vis mali,* (as Austin well inferres) *dic mihi? puto nihil in omnibus actionibus;* thou wilt wish no harm I suppose, no ill in all thine actions, thoughts or desires; *nihil mali vis;* ^e thou wilt not have bad corn, bad soil, a naughty tree, but all good; a good servant, a good horse, a good son, a good friend, a good neighbour, a good wife. From this goodness comes beauty; from beauty, grace, and comeliness, which result as so many rayes from their good parts, make us to love, and so to covet it: for, were it not pleasing and gracious in our eyes, we should not seek. ^f *No man loves* (saith Aristotle, 9 *mor. cap.* 5) *but he that was first delighted with comeliness and beauty.* As this fair object varies, so doth our love; for, as Proclus holds, *omne pulchrum amabile,* every fair thing is amiable; and what we love is fair and gracious in our eyes; or at least we do so apprehend and still esteem of it. ^g *Amiability is the object of love; the scope and end is to obtain it, for whose sake we love, and which our mind covets to enjoy.* And it seems to us especially fair and good: for good, fair, and unity, cannot be separated. Beauty shines, Plato saith, and

^a Boni pulchrique fruenti desiderium.

^b Godefridus, l. 1. cap. 2. Amor est delectatio cordis alicujus ad aliquid, propter aliquod desiderium in appetendo, et gaudium perfruendo, per desiderium currens, requiescens per gaudium.

^c Non est amor desiderium aut appetitus, ut ab omnibus hactenus traditum; nam, cum potimur amatâ re, non manet appetitus; est igitur affectus, quo cum re amatâ aut unimur, aut unionem perpetuamus.

^d Omnia appetunt bonum.

^e Terram non vis malam, malam segetem, sed bonam arborem, equum bonum, &c.

^f Nemo amore capitur, nisi qui fuerit ante formâ speciei delectatus.

^g Amabile objectum amoris et scopus, cujus adeptio est finis, cujus gratiâ amamus. Animus enim aspirat ut eo fruatur; et formam boni habet, et præcipue videtur et placet.

Picolomineus, grad. 7. cap. 2. et grad. 8. cap. 35.

by reason of its splendor and shining, causeth admiration; and the fairer the object is, the more eagerly it is sought. For, as the same Plato defines it, ^a *beauty is a lively shining or glittering brightness, resulting from effused good, by ideas, seeds, reasons, shadowes, stirring up our minds, that by this good they may be united and made one.* Others will have beauty to be the perfection of the whole composition, ^b *caused out of the congruous symmetry, measure, order and manner of parts: and that comeliness which proceeds from this beauty is called grace; and from thence all fair things are gracious: for grace and beauty are so wonderfully annexed, ^c so sweetly and gently win our souls, and strongly allure, that they confound our judgement, and cannot be distinguished. Beauty and grace are like those beams and shinings that come from the glorious and divine sun, which are diverse, as they proceed from the diverse objects, to please and affect our several senses; ^d as the species of beauty are taken at our eyes, ears, or conceived in our inner soul, as Plato disputes at large in his Dialogue de Pulchro, Phædro, Hippias, and, after many sophisticall errors confuted, concludes that beauty is a grace in all things, delighting the eyes, ears, and soul it self; so that, as Valesius infers hence, whatsoever pleaseth our ears, eyes, and soul, must needs be beautifull, fair, and delightsome to us. ^e And nothing can more please our ears then musick, or pacifie our minds. Fair houses, pictures, orchards, gardens, fields, a fair hawk, a fair horse, is most acceptable unto us; whatsoever pleaseth our eyes and ears, we call beautifull and fair: ^f Pleasure belongeth to the rest of the senses, but grace and beauty to these two alone. As the objects vary and are diverse, so they diversely affect our eyes, ears, and soul it self: which gives occasion to some, to make so many severall kindes of love as there be objects: one beauty ariseth from God, of which and divine love, ^g St. Dionysius, with many fathers and Neotericks, have written just volumes, *De amore Dei*, as they term it, many parænetical discourses; another from his creatures; there is a beauty of the body, a beauty of the soul, a beauty from vertue, *formam martyrum* Austin calls it,*

^a Forma est vitalis fulgor ex ipso bono manans, per ideas, semina, rationes, umbras effusus, animos excitans, ut per bonum in unum redigantur.

^b Pulchritudo est

perfectio compositi, ex congruente ordine, mensurâ, et ratione partium consurgens; et venustas inde prodians gratia dicitur, et res omnes pulchræ gratiosæ.

^c Gratia et

pulchritudo ita suaviter animos demulcent, ita vehementer alliciant, et admirabiliter connectantur, ut in unum confundantur, et distingui non possunt; et sunt tanquam radii et splendores divini solis in rebus variis vario modo fulgentes.

^d Species

pulchritudinis hauriuntur oculis, auribus, aut concipiuntur internâ mente.

^e Nihil

hinc magis animos conciliat quam musica, pulchræ picturæ, ædes, &c.

^f In re-

liquis sensibus voluptas, in his pulchritudo et gratia.

^g Lib. 4, de divinis, Con-

vivio Platonis.

quam videmus oculis animi, which we see with the eyes of our minde, which beauty (as Tully saith) if we could discern with these corporeall eyes, *admirabiles sui amores excitaret*, would cause admirable affections, and ravish our souls. This other beauty which ariseth from those extreme parts, and graces which proceed from gestures, speeches, severall motions, and proportions of creatures, men and women, (especially from women, which made those old poets put the three Graces still in Venus company, as attending on her, and holding up her train) are infinite almost, and vary their names with their objects, as love of mony, covetousness, love of beauty, lust, immoderate desire of any pleasure, concupiscence, friendship, love, good will, &c. and is either vertue or vice, honest, dishonest, in excesse, defect, as shall be shewed in his place;—heroicall love, religious love, &c. which may be reduced to a twofold division, according to the principall parts which are affected, the braine and liver; *amor et amicitia*, which Scaliger (*exercitat.* 301), Valesius, and Melancthon, warrant out of Plato, *φιλειν & ερχειν* from that speech of Pausanias, belike, that makes two Veneres and two Loves. ^a *One Venus is ancient, without a mother, and descended from heaven, whom we call cælestiall; the younger, begotten of Jupiter and Dione, whom commonly we call Venus.* Ficinus, in his comment upon this place, *cap.* 8. following Plato, calls these two Loves, two divels, ^b or good and bad angels according to us, which are still hovering about our souls. ^c *The one rears to heaven; the other depresseth us to hell; the one good, which stirs us up to the contemplation of that divine beauty, for whose sake we perform justice, and all godly offices, study philosophy, &c. the other base, and, though bad, yet to be respected; for indeed both are good in their own natures: procreation of children is as necessary as that finding out of truth, but therefore called bad, because it is abused, and withdrawes our soul from the speculation of that other, to viler objects: so far Ficinus.* St. Austin (*lib.* 15. *de civ. Dei et sup. Psal.* 64) hath delivered as much in effect. ^d *Every creature is good, and may be loved well or ill: and two cities make two loves, Jerusalem and Babylon, the love of God the one, the love of the world the other; of these two cities we all are citizens, as by examination of ourselves we may soon finde, and of which: the one love is the root of all mischief, the other of all good.*

^a *Dux Veneres, duo Amores; quarum una antiquior et sine matre, cælo nata, quam cælestem Venerem nuncupamus; altera vero junior, a Jove et Dione prognata, quam vulgarem Venerem vocamus.* ^b *Alter ad superna erigit, alter deprimit ad inferna.* ^c *Alter excitat hominem ad divinam pulchritudinem lustrandam, cujus causâ philosophiæ studia et justitiæ, &c.* ^d *Omnis creatura cum bona sit, et bene amari potest et male.* ^e *Dnas civitates duo faciunt amores; Jerusalem facit amor Dei, Babylonem amor sæculi; unusquisque se, quid amet, interroget; et inveniet unde sit civis.*

So, in his 15 *cap. lib. de amor. Ecclesiæ*, he will have those four cardinall vertues to be naught else but love rightly composed; in his 15 book *de civ. Dei, cap. 22*, he calls vertue the order of Love; whom Thomas following (1 *part. 2. quæst. 55. art. 1. and quæst. 56. 3. quæst. 62. art. 2*), confirms as much, and amplifies in many words. ^a Lucian to the same purpose hath a division of his own; *one love was born in the sea, which is as various and raging in young mens breasts as the sea it self, and causeth burning lust: the other is that golden chain which was let down from heaven, and with a divine fury ravisheth our souls, made to the image of God, and stirs us up to comprehend the innate and incorruptible beauty to which we were once created.* Beroaldus hath expressed all this in an epigram of his:

Dogmata divini memorant si vera Platonis,
Sunt geminæ Veneres, et geminatus Amor.
Cœlestis Venus est nullo generata parente,
Quæ casto sanctos nequit amore viros.
Altera sed Venus est totum vulgata per orbem,
Quæ divum mentes alligat, atque hominum;
Improba, seductrix, petulans, &c.

If divine Platos tenents they be true,
Two Veneres, two Loves there be;
The one from heaven unbegotten still,
Which knits our souls in unitie;
The other famous over all the world,
Binding the hearts of God and men;
Dishonest, wanton, and seducing, she
Rules whom she will, both where and when.

This twofold division of love, Origen likewise followes in his Comment on the *Canticles*, one from God, the other from the divell, as he holds (understanding it in the worsen sense); which many other repeat and imitate. Both which (to omit all subdivisions) in excesse or defect, as they are abused, or degenerate, cause melancholy in a particular kind, as shall be shewed in his place. Austin, in another tract, makes a threefold division of this love, which we may use well or ill: ^b *God, our neighbour, and the world; God above us, our neighbour next us, the world beneath us. In the course of our desires, God hath three things, the world one, our neighbour two. Our desire to God, is either from God, with God, or to God, and ordinarily so runs. From God, when it receives*

^a Alter mari ortus, ferox, varius, fluctuans, inanis, juvenum, mare referens, &c. alter aurea catena cœlo demissa, bonum furorem mentibus immittens, &c. ^b Tria sunt, quæ avari a nobis bene vel male possunt; Deus, proximus, mundus: Deus supra nos; juxta nos proximus; infra nos mundus. Tria Deus, duo proximus, unum mundus habet, &c.

from him, whence, and for which it should love him: with God, when it contradicts his will in nothing: to God, when it seeks to repose and rest it self in him. Our love to our neighbour may proceed from him, and run with him, not to him: from him, as when we rejoyce of his good safety, and well doing: with him, when we desire to have him a fellow and companion of our journey in the way of the Lord; not in him, because there is no aid, hope, or confidence in man. From the world our love comes, when we begin to admire the Creator in his works, and glorify God in his creatures. With the world it should run, if, according to the mutability of all temporalities, it should be dejected in adversity, or over elevated in prosperity; to the world, if it would settle it self in its vain delights and studies. Many such partitions of love I could repeat, and subdivisions; but least (which Scaliger objects to Cardan, *Exercitat.* 501) ^a I confound filthy burning lust, with pure and divine love, I will follow that accurate division of Leon. Hebreus, *dial.* 2. betwixt Sophia and Philo, where he speaks of naturall, sensible and ratioll love, and handleth each apart. Naturall love or hatred is that sympathy or antipathy, which is to be seen in animate and inanimate creatures, in the four elements, mettals; stones: *gravia tendunt deorsum*, as a stone to his centre, fire upward, and rivers to the sea. The sun, moon, and stars go still round, ^b *amantes naturæ debita exercere*, for love of perfection. This love is manifest, I say, in inanimate creatures. How comes a load-stone to draw iron to it, jet chaff, the ground to covet showers, but for love? No creature, St. Hierom concludes, is to be found, *quod non aliquid amat*, no stock, no stone, that hath not some feeling of love. 'Tis more eminent in plants, hearbs, and is especially observed in vegetals; as betwixt the vine and elm a great sympathy; betwixt the vine and the cabbage, betwixt the vine and olive (^c *Virgo fugit Bromium*), betwixt the vine and baies, a great antipathy; the vine loves not the bay, ^d *nor his smell, and will kill him, if he grow near him*; the bur and the lintle cannot endure one another; the olive ^e and the mirtle embrace each other, in roots and branches, if they grow neer. Read more of this in Picolomineus (*grad.* 7. *cap.* 1), Créscentius (*lib.* 5. *de agric.*) Baptista Porta (*de mag.* *lib.* 1. *cap.* *de plant. odio et Element. sym.*) Fracastorius (*desym. et antip.*) Of the love and hatred of planets, consult with every astrologer: Leon. Hebreus gives many fabulous reasons, and moralizeth them withall.

^a Ne confundam vesanas et fœdos amores beatis, sceleratum cum puro, divino, et vero, &c. ^b Fonseca, cap. 1. Amor ex Augustini forsan lib. 11. de Civit. Dei. Amore inconcussus stat mundus, &c. ^c Alciat. ^d Porta. Vitis laurum non amat, nec ejus odorem; si prope crescat, evocat. Lappa lenti adversatur. ^e Sympathia olei et myrti ramorum et radicum se complectentium. Mizaidus, secret. cent. 1. 47.

Sensible love is that of brute beasts, of which the same Leon. Hebreus. (*dial. 2*) assigns these causes; first, for the pleasure they take in the act of generation, male and female love one another:—secondly, for the preservation of the species, and desire of young brood: thirdly, for the mutuall agreement, as being of the same kinde; *Sus sui, canis cani, bos bovi, et asinus asino pulcherrimus videtur*, as Epicharmus held: and, according to that adagy of Diogenianus,

Adsidet usque graculus apud graculum,

they much delight in one anothers company:

^a Formicæ grata est formica, cicada cicadæ.

and birds of a feather will gather together:—fourthly, for custome, use, and familiarity; as, if a dog be trained up with a lion and a bear, contrary to their natures, they will love each other. Hawks, dogs, horses, love their masters and keepers. Many stories I could relate in this kinde: but see Gillius, *de hist. anim. lib. 3. cap. 14*, those two epistles of Lipsius, of dogs and horses, Agellius, &c.—fifthly, for bringing up, as if a bitch bring up a kid, a hen duckling, an hedge sparrow a cuckow, &c.

The third kinde is *amor cognitionis*, as Leon calls it, rationally love, *intellectivus amor*, and is proper to men, on which I must insist. This appears in God, angels, men. God is love it self, the fountain of love, the disciple of love, as Plato stiles him; the servant of peace, the God of love and peace; have peace with all men, and God is with you.

—^b Quisquis veneratur Olympum,
Ipse sibi mundum subjicit, atque Deum.

^c By this love (saith Gerson) we purchase heaven, and buy the kingdom of God. This ^d love is either in the Trinity it self, for the Holy Ghost is the love of the Father and the Son, &c. *Joh. 3. 15. and 5. 20. and 14. 31.* or towards us his creatures, as in making the world. *Amor mundum fecit*; love built cities; *mundi anima*; invented arts, sciences, and all ^e good things, incites us to vertue and humanity, combines and quickens; keeps peace on earth, quietness by sea, mirth in the windes and elements, expells all fear, anger, and rusticity; *circulus a bono in bonum*, a round circle still from good to good; for love is the beginner and end of all our actions, the efficient and instru-

^a Theocritus, Idyll. 9.
de Deo regnum Dei.
de hoc amore Dei agit.

^b Mantuan.

^d Polanus, partit. Zanchius, de naturâ Dei, c. 3. copiose

^e Nich. Bellus discours. 28. de amatoribus. Virtutem provocat, conservat pacem in terrâ, tranquillitatem in sere, ventis lætitiâ, &c.

mental cause, as our poets in their symbols, impresses, ^a emblems of rings, squares, &c. shadow unto us,

Si rerum quæris fuerit quis finis et ortus,
Desine; nam caussa est unica solus amor.

If first and last of any thing you wit,
Cease; love's the sole and only cause of it.

Love, saith ^bLeo, made the world; and afterwards in redeeming of it, *God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son for it.* *John, 3. 16.* Behold what love the Father hath shewed on us, that we should be called the sons of God. *1 John, 3. 1.* Or by his sweet providence, in protecting of it; either all in generall, or his saints elect and church in particular, whom he keeps as the apple of his eye, whom he loves freely (as Hosea, 14. 5. speaks), and dearly respects. ^c*Carior est ipsis homo, quam sibi:* not that we are fair, nor for any merit or grace of ours; for we are most vile and base; but out of his incomparable love and goodness, out of his divine nature. And this is that Homers golden chain, which reacheth down from heaven to earth, by which every creature is annexed, and depends on his Creator. He made all, saith ^dMoses; *and it was good;* and he loves it, as good.

The love of angels and living souls is mutuall amongst themselves, towards us militant in the church, and all such as love God; as the sun beams irradiate the earth from those celestiall thrones, they by their well wishes reflect on us, ^e*in salute hominum promovendâ alacres, et constantes administri;* there is joy in heaven for every sinner that repenteth; they pray for us, are solicitous for our good, ^f*casti genii.*

Ubi regnat caritas, suave desiderium,
Lætitiæque et amor Deo conjunctus.

Love proper to mortall men is the third member of this subdivision, and the subject of my following discourse.

^a Camerarius, Emb. 100. cen. 2.

^{*} Caussinus.

^c Theodoret. ^e Plotino.

^b Dial. 3.

^c Juven.

^d Gen. 1.

MEMB. II. SUBSECT. I.

Love of men, which varies as his objects, profitable, pleasant, honest.

VALESIIUS (*lib. 3. contr. 13*) defines this love, which is in men, to be ^a *an affection of both powers, appetite and reason.* The rational resides in the brain, the other in the liver (as before hath been said out of Plato and others). The heart is diversly affected of both, and carried a thousand waies by consent. The sensitive faculty most part over-rules reason; the soul is carried hood-winkt, and the understanding captive like a beast. ^b *The heart is variously inclined; sometimes they are merry, sometimes sad; and from love arise hope and fear, jealousy, fury, desperation.* Now this love of men is diverse, and varies, as the object varies, by which they are entised, as vertue, wisdom, eloquence, profit, wealth, money, fame, honour, or comeliness of person, &c. Leon. Hebreus, in his first dialogue, reduceth them all to these three, *utile, jucundum, honestum*, profitable, pleasant, honest (out of Aristotle, belike, *8. moral.*) of which he discourseth at large; and whatsoever is beautifull and fair, is referred to them, or any way to be desired. ^c *To profitable, is ascribed health, wealth, honour, &c. which is rather ambition, desire, covetousness, then love.* Friends, children, love of women, ^d *all delightfull and pleasant objects, are referred to the second.* The love of honest things consists in vertue and wisdom, and is preferred before that which is profitable and pleasant; intellectuall, about that which is honest. ^e *St. Austin calls profitable, worldly; pleasant, carnal; honest, spirituall.* ^f *Of and from all three, result charity, friendship, and true love, which respects God and our neighbour.* Of each of these I will briefly dilate, and shew in what sort they cause melancholy.

Amongst all these fair enticing objects, which procure love, and bewitch the soul of man, there is none so moving, so forcible as profit; and that which carrieth with it a shew of commodity. Health indeed is a pretious thing, to recover and preserve which, we will undergo any misery, drink bitter potions, freely give our goods; restore a man to his health, his purse lies

^a Affectus nunc appetitivæ potentiae, nunc rationalis; alter cerebro residet, alter hepate, corde, &c.

^b Cor varie inclinatur, nunc gaudens, nunc moerens; statim ex timore nascitur zelotypia, furor, spes, desperatio.

^c Ad utile sanitas refertur; utilium est ambitio, cupido, desiderium, potius quam amor, excessus, avaritia.

^d Pi-colum. grad. 7. cap. 1.

^e Lib. de amicis. Utile mundanum, carnale jucundum, spirituale honestum.

^f Ex singulis tribus fit caritas et amicitia, quæ respicit Deum et proximum.

open to thee; bountifull he is, thankfull and behalving to thee; but give him wealth and honour, give him gold, or what shall be for his advantage and preferment, and thou shalt command his affections, oblige him eternally to thee, heart, hand, life, and all, is at thy service; thou art his dear and loving friend, good and gracious lord and master, his Mæcenas; he is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty. Tell him good tydings in this kinde, there spoke an angel, a blessed hour that brings in gain; he is thy creature, and thou his creator; he hugges and admires thee; he is thine for ever. No loadstone so attractive as that of profit; none so fair an object as this of gold: ^anothing wins a man sooner then a good turn; bounty and liberality command body and soul.

Munera (crede mihi) placant hominesque Deosque :
Placatur donis Jupiter ipse datis.

Good turns do pacifie both God and men,
And Jupiter himself is won by them.

Gold, of all other, is a most delicious object; a sweet light, a goodly lustre it hath; *gratius aurum quam solem intuemur*, saith Austin, and we had rather see it then the sun. Sweet and pleasant in getting, in keeping, it seasons all our labours: intolerable pains we take for it, base imployment, endure bitter flouts and taunts, long journeys, heavy burdens; all are made light and easie by this hope of gain.

——at mihi plaudo

Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcâ.

The sight of gold refresheth our spirits, and ravisheth our hearts, as that Babylonian garment and ^bgolden wedge did Achan in the camp; the very sight and hearing sets on fire his soul with desire of it. It will make a man run to the Antipodes, or tarry at home and turn parasite, lye, flatter, prostitute himself, swear and bear false witness; he will venture his body, kill a king, murther his father, and damn his soul to come at it. *Formosior auri massa*, as ^che well observed, the mass of gold is fairer then all your Græcian pictures, that Apelles, Phidias, or any doting painter, could ever make: we are enamoured with it,

^dPrima fere vota, et cunctis notissima templis,
Divitiæ ut crescant.——

All our labours, studies, endeavours, vows, prayers and wishes,
are to get it, how to compass it.

^a Benefactores præcipue amamus. Vives, 3. de animâ.
Arbiter. ^d Juvinalis.

^b Jos. 7. ^c Petronius

^a Hæc est illa cui famulatur maximus orbis,
 Diva potens rerum, domitrixque Pecunia fati.

This is the great goddess we adore and worship: this is the sole object of our desire. If we have it, as we think, we are made for ever thrice happy, princes, lords, &c. If we lose it, we are dull, heavy, dejected, discontent, miserable, desperate, and mad. Our estate and *bene esse* ebbs and flows with our commodity; and as we are endowed or enriched, so are we beloved and esteemed: it lasts no longer than our wealth; when that is gone, and the object removed, farewell friendship: as long as bounty, good cheer, and rewards, were to be hoped, friends enough; they were tied to thee by the teeth, and would follow thee as crows do a carcass: but, when thy goods are gone and spent, the lamp of their love is out; and thou shalt be contemned, scorned, hated, injured. ^b Lucians Timon, when he lived in prosperity, was the sole spectacle of Greece, onely admired; who but Timon? Every body loved, honoured, applauded him; each man offered him his service, and sought to be kin to him: but when his gold was spent, his fair possessions gone, farewell Timon; none so ugly, none so deformed, so odious an object as Timon; no man so ridiculous on a sudden: they gave him a penny to buy a rope; no man would know him.

'Tis the generall humour of the world; commodity steers our affections throughout; we love those that are fortunate and rich, that thrive, or by whom we may receive mutuall kindness, hope for like curtesies, get any good, gain or profit; hate those, and abhor, on the other side, which are poor and miserable, or by whom we may sustain loss or inconvenience. And even those that were now familiar and dear unto us, our loving and long friends, neighbours, kinsmen, allies, with whom we have conversed and lived as so many Geryons for some years past, striving still to give one another all good content and entertainment, with mutual invitations, feastings, disports, offices, for whom we would ride, run, spend our selves, and of whom we have so freely and honourably spoken, to whom we have given all those turgent titles, and magnificent elogiums, most excellent and most noble, worthy, wise, grave, learned, valiant, &c. and magnified beyond measure— if any controversie arise betwixt us, some trespass, injury, abuse, some part of our goods be detained, a piece of land come to be litigious, if they cross us in our suit, or touch the string of our commodity, we detest and depress them upon a

^a Joh. Secund. lib. sylvarum.

^b Lucianus, Timon.

sudden: neither affinity, consanguinity, or old acquaintance can contain us, but ^a *rupto jecore exierit caprificus*. A golden apple sets altogether by the ears, as if a marrow bone or hony comb were flung amongst bears: father and son, brother and sister, kinsmen are at odds: and look, what malice, deadly hatred, can invent, that shall be done,

Terribile, dirum, pestilens, atrox, ferum :

mutuall injuries, desire of revenge, and how to hurt them, him and his, are all our studies. If our pleasures be interrupt, we can tolerate it; our bodies hurt, we can put it up and be reconciled; but touch our commodities, we are most impatient: fair becomes foul, the Graces are turned to Harpyes, friendly salutations to bitter imprecations, mutuall feastings to plotting villanies, minings and counterminings; good words to satyres and invectives; we revile *e contra*; nought but his imperfections are in our eyes; he is a base knave, a divel, a monster, a caterpillar, a viper, an hog-rubber, &c.

Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne :

This scene is altered on a sudden; love is turned to hate, mirth to melancholy: so furiously are we most part bent, our affections fixed upon this object of commodity, and upon money, the desire of which in excess is covetousness. Ambition tyrannizeth over our souls, as ^b I have shewed, and in defect crucifies as much; as, if a man by negligence, ill husbandry, improvidence, prodigality, waste and consume his goods and fortunes, beggery follows, and melancholy; he becomes an abject, ^c odious, and *worse then an infidel, in not providing for his family*.

SUBSECT. II.

Pleasant Objects of Love.

PLEASANT objects are infinite, whether they be such as have life, or be without life. Inanimate are countries, provinces, towers, towns, cities, as he said, ^d *Pulcherrimam insulam videmus, etiam cum non videmus*; we see a fair island by description, when we see it not. The ^e sun never saw a fairer city, *Thessala Tempe*; orchards, gardens, pleasant walks, groves, fountains, &c. The heaven it self is

^a Pers. epist. Camdeno.

^b Part. 1. sect. 2. memb. 3. sub. 12.

^c Leland of St. Edmondsbury.

^e 1 Tim. 5. 8.

^d Lips.

said to be ^afair or foul; fair buildings, ^bfair pictures, all artificial, elaborate, and curious works, clothes, give an admirable lustre: we admire, and gaze upon them, *ut pueri Junonis avem*; as children do on a peacock, a fair dog, a fair horse and hawk, &c. (^c*Thessalus amat equum pullinum, buculum Ægyptius, Lacedæmonius catulum, &c.*) such things we love, are most gracious in our sight, acceptable unto us, and whatsoever else may cause this passion, if it be superfluous or immoderately loved, as Guianerius observes. These things in themselves are pleasing and good, singular ornaments, necessary, comely, and fit to be had; but when we fix an immoderate eye, and dote on them over much, this pleasure may turn to pain, bring much sorrow and discontent unto us, work our final overthrow, and cause melancholy in the end. Many are carried away with those bewitching sports of gaming, hawking, hunting, and such vain pleasures, ^das I have said; some with immoderate desire of fame, to be crowned in the Olympicks, knighted in the field, &c. and by these means ruate themselves. The lascivious dotes on his fair mistress, the glutton on his dishes, which are infinitely varied to please the palate, the epicure on his severall pleasures, the superstitious on his idol, and fates himself with future joys, as Turks feed themselves with an imaginary perswasion of a sensuall paradise: so severall pleasant objects diversely affect divers men. But the fairest objects and entisings proceed from men themselves, which most frequently captivate, allure, and make them dote beyond all measure upon one another, and that for many respects: first, as some suppose, by that secret force of stars, (*quod me tibi temperat astrum?*) they do singularly dote on such a man, hate such again, and can give no reason for it. ^e*Non amo te, Sabidi, &c.* Alexander admired Hephæstion, Adrian Antinoüs, Nero Sporus, &c. The physicians refer this to their temperament; astrologers to trine and sextile aspects, or opposite to their severall ascendants, lords of their genitures, love and hatred of planets; ^f*Cicogna*, to concord and discord of spirits; but most to outward graces. A merry companion is welcome and acceptable to all men; and therefore, saith ^gGomesius, princes and great men entertain jesters and players commonly in their courts. But ^h*pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*; 'tis that ⁱsimilitude of manners which ties most men in an inseparable link, as, if they be addicted to the

^a *Coelum serenum, coelum visu foedum.* Polyd. lib. 1. de Angliâ.

^b *vivos ducent e marmore vultus.*

sec. 2. memb. 3.

^c Mart.

^d *Omnif. mag. lib. 12. cap. 3.*

geniali, l. 3. c. 15.

^e Theod. Prodrômus amor. lib. 3.

morum parit amicitiam.

^b *Credo equi-*

^d Part. I.

^e De sale

ⁱ Similitudo

same studies or disports, they delight in one anothers companies; *birds of a feather will gather together*; if they be of divers inclinations, or opposite in manners, they can seldome agree. Secondly, ^aaffability, custome, and familiarity, may convert nature many times, though they be different in manners, as, if they be country-men, fellow-students, colleagues, or have been fellow-souldiers, ^bbrethren in affliction, (*acerba calamitatum societas diversi etiam ingenii homines conjungit*) affinity, or some such accidentall occasion: though they cannot agree amongst themselves, they will stick together like burrs, and hold against a third: so after some discontinuance, or death, enmity ceaseth; or in a forrain place.

Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit:
Et cecidère odia, et tristes mors obruit iras.

A third cause of love and hate may be mutuall offices, *acceptum beneficium*; ^dcommend him, use him kindly, take his part in a quarrell, relieve him in his misery; thou winnest him for ever; do the opposite, and be sure of a perpetuall enemy. Praise and dispraise of each other do as much, though unknown, as ^eSchoppius by Scaliger and Casaubonus: *mulus mulum scabit*; who but Scaliger with him? what encomions, epithetes, elogiums! *Antistes sapientiæ, perpetuus dictator, literarum ornamentum, Europæ miraculum, noble Scaliger, incredibilis ingenii præstantia, &c. Diis potius quam hominibus per omnia comparandus: scripta ejus aurea, ancilia de cælo delapsa, poplitibus veneramur flexis, &c.* But when they began to vary, none so absurd as Scaliger, so vile and base, as his books *de Burdonum familiâ* and other satyricall invectives may witness. Ovid, in *Ibin*, Archilochus himself, was not so bitter. Another great tye or cause of love, is consanguinity; parents are dear to their children, children to their parents, brothers and sisters, cosens of all sorts, as an hen and chickens, all of a knot: every crow thinks her own bird fairest. Many memorable examples are in this kinde; and 'tis *portenti simile*, if they do not: ^f*a mother cannot forget her child*; Salomon so found out the true owner: love of parents may not be concealed: 'tis naturall, descends; and they that are inhumane

^a Vives. 3. de Animâ.

^b Qui simul fecère naufragium, aut unâ pertulère vincula, vel consilii conjurationisve societate junguntur, invicem amant: Brutum et Cassium invicem infensus Cæsarianns dominatus conciliavit. Æmilium Lepidum et Julius Flaccus, quum essent inimicissimi, censores renunciati, simultates illico deposuère. Scultet. cap. 4. de causâ amor.

^c Papinius.

^d Isocrates

Demonico præcipit, ut, quum alicujus amicitiam vellet, illum laudet, quod laus initium amoris sit, vituperatio simultatum.

^e Suspect. lect. lib. 1. cap. 2.

^f Isay, 49.

in this kinde, are unworthy of that air they breath, and of the four elements: yet many unnaturall examples we have in this rank, of hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, of disagreeing brothers; nothing so common. The love of kinsmen is grown cold: *many kinsmen* (as the saying is) *few friends*. If thine estate be good, and thou be able *par pari referre*, to requite their kindness, there will be mutuall correspondence; otherwise thou art a burden, most odious to them above all others. The last object that tyes man and man, is comeliness of person, and beauty alone, as men love women with a wanton eye; which *κατ' ἐξοχην* is termed *heroicall*, or Love-Melancholy. Other Loves (saith ^b Picolomineus) are so called with some contraction, as the love of wine, gold, &c. but this of women is predominant in an higher strain, whose part affected is the liver; and this love deserves a longer explication, and shall be dilated apart in the next section.

SUBSECT. III.

Honest Objects of Love.

BEAUTY is the common object of all love; ^c *as jet draws a straw, so doth beauty love*: vertue and honesty are great motives, and give as fair a lustre as the rest, especially if they be sincere and right, not fucate, but proceeding from true form, and an incorrupt judgement. Those two Venus twins, Eros and Anteros, are then most firm and fast. For many times other wise men are deceived by their flattering Gnathoes, dissembling camelions, outsides, hypocrites, that make a shew of great love, learning, pretend honesty, vertue, zeal, modesty, with affected looks and counterfeit gestures: fained protestations often steal away the hearts and favours of men, and deceive them, *specie virtutis et umbrá*, when as, *reverd* and indeed, there is no worth or honesty at all in them, no truth, but meer hypocrisie, subtilty, knavery, and the like. As true friends they are, as he that Cœlius Secundus met by the high way side; and hard it is, in this temporising age, to distinguish such companions or to finde them out. Such Gnathoes as these for the most part belong to great men, and by this glozing flattery, affability, and such like philters, to dive and insinuate into their favours, that they are taken for men of excellent worth, wisdom, learning; demi-gods, and to screw

^a Rara est concordia fratrum.^b Grad. 1. cap. 22.^c Vives, 3. de Animá.

Ut paleam succinum, sic formam-amor trahit.

themselves into dignities, honours, offices: but these men cause harsh confusion often, and as many stirs as Rehoboams counsellors in a common-wealth, overthrow themselves and others. Tandlerus and some authors make a doubt, whether love and hatred may be compelled by philters or characters; Cardan, and Marbodius, by pretious stones and amulets; astrologers, by election of times, &c. as ^aI shall elsewhere discuss. The true object of this honest love is vertue, wisdom, honesty, ^breall worth, *interna forma*; and this love cannot deceive or be compelled: *ut ameris, amabilis esto*; love it self is the most potent philtrum, vertue and wisdom, *gratia gratum faciens*, the sole and only grace, not counterfeit, but open, honest, simple, naked, ^c*descending from heaven*, as our apostle hath it, an infused habit from God, which hath given severall gifts, as wit, learning, tongues, for which they shall be amiable and gracious (*Eph. 4. 11*), as to Saul stature and a goodly presence (*1 Sam. 9. 2*): Joseph found favour in Pharaohs court (*Gen. 39*) for ^dhis person; and Daniel with the princes of the eunuchs (*Dan. 1. 9.*) Christ was gracious with God and men (*Luk. 2. 52*). There is still some peculiar grace, as of good discourse, eloquence, wit, honesty, which is the *primum mobile*, first mover, and a most forcible loadstone to draw the favours and good wills of mens eyes, ears, and affections unto them. When *Jesus spake, they were all astonished at his answers*, (*Luk. 2. 47*) and wondred at his gracious words which proceeded from his mouth. An orator steals away the hearts of men, and, as another Orpheus, *quo vult, unde vult*, he puls them to him by speech alone: a sweet voice causeth admiration; and he that can utter himself in good words, in our ordinary phrase, is called a proper man, a divine spirit. For which cause, belike, our old poets, *senatus populusque poetarum*, made Mercury the gentleman-usher to the Graces, captain of eloquence, and those Charities to be Jupiters and Eurynomes daughters, descended from above. Though they be otherwise deformed, crooked, ugly to behold, those good parts of the minde denominate them fair. Plato commends the beauty of Socrates; yet who was more grim of countenance, stern and ghastly to look upon? So are and have been many great philosophers, as ^eGregory Nazianzen observes, *deformed, most part, in that which is to be seen with the eyes, but most elegant in that which is not to be seen.*

Sæpe sub attritâ latitat sapientia veste.

Æsop, Democritus, Aristotle, Politianus, Melancthon, Gesner,

^a Sect. seq. ^b Nihil divinius homine probo. ^c James, 3. 17. ^d Gravior est pulchro veniens e corpore virtus. ^e Orat. 18. Deformes plerumque philosophi ad id quod in aspectum cadit, eâ parte elegantes quæ oculos fugit.

&c. withered old men, *Sileni Alcibiadis*, very harsh and impolite to the eye; but who were so terse, polite, eloquent, generally learned, temperate, and modest? No man then living was so fair as Alcibiades, so lovely, *quoad superficiem*, to the eye, as ^a Boëthius observes: but he had *corpus turpissimum interne*, a most deformed soul. Honesty, vertue, fair conditions, are great entisers to such as are well given, and much avail to get the favour and good will of men. Abdolonymus, in Curtius, a poor man (but, which mine author notes, ^b *the cause of this poverty was his honesty*), for his modesty and continency, from a private person, (for they found him digging in his garden) was saluted king, and preferred before all the magnificoes of his time: *injecta ei vestis purpurâ auroque distincta; a purple embroidered garment was put upon him, c and they bade him wash himself, and, as he was worthy, take upon him the stile and spirit of a king*, continue his continency, and the rest of his good parts. Titus Pomponius Atticus, that noble citizen of Rome, was so fair conditioned, of so sweet a carriage, that he was generally beloved of all good men, of Cæsar, Pompey, Anthony, Tully, of divers sects, &c. *multas hæreditates* (^d Cornelius Nepos writes) *solâ bonitate consequutus. Operæ pretium audire, &c.* it is worthy of your attention, Livy cries, ^e *you that scorn all but riches, and give no esteem to vertue, except they be wealthy withall, Q. Cincinnatus had but four acres, and, by the consent of the senate, was chosen dictator of Rome.* Of such account were Cato, Fabritius, Aristides, Antoninus, Probus, for their eminent worth: so Cæsar, Trajan, Alexander, admired for valour: ^f Hephæstion loved Alexander, but Parmenio the king: *Titus delicæ humani generis*, and, which Aurelius Victor hath of Vespasian, the dilling of his time, as ^g Edgar Etheling was in England, for his ^h excellent vertues: their memory is yet fresh, sweet; and we love them many ages after, though they be dead. *Suavem memoriam sui reliquit*, saith Lipsius of his friend; living and dead they are all one. ⁱ *I have ever loved, as thou knowest,* (so Tully wrote to Dolabella) *Marcus Brutus, for his great wit, singular honesty, constancy, sweet conditions; and believe*

^a 43 de consol.^b Causa ei paupertatis philosophia, sicut plerisque probitas fuit.^c Ablue corpus, et cape regis animum, et in eam fortunam, quâ dignus es, continentiam istam profer.^d Vitâ ejus.^e Qui præ divitiis humana spernant, nec virtuti locum putant, nisi opes affluent.

Q. Cincinnatus consensu patrum in dictatorem Romanum electus.

^f Curtius.^g Edgar Etheling, England's darling.^h Morum

suavitas, obvia comitas, prompta officia, mortalium animos demerentur.

ⁱ Epist.

lib. 8. Semper amavi, ut tu scis, M. Brutum, propter ejus summum ingenium, suavissimos mores, singularem probitatem et constantiam: nihil est, mihi crede, virtute formosius, nihil amabilius.

it, ^a *there is nothing so amiable and fair as vertue.* I ^b *do mightily love Calvisinus,* (so Pliny writes to Sossius) *a most industrious, eloquent, upright man: which is all in all with me.* The affection came from his good parts, And, as St. Austin comments on the 84 Psalm, ^c *there is a peculiar beauty, of justice, and inward beauty, which we see with the eyes of our hearts, love, and are enamoured with, as in martyrs: though their bodies be torn in pieces with wild beasts, yet this beauty shines, and we love their vertues.* ^d The Stoicks are of opinion that a wise man is only fair; and Cato (in Tully, 3, *de Finibus*) contends the same, that the lineaments of the minde are far fairer than those of the body, incomparably beyond them: wisdom and valour, according to ^e Xenophon, especially deserve the name of beauty, and denominate one fair; *et incomparabiliter pulchrior est* (as Austin holds) *Veritas Christianorum quam Helena Græcorum.* Wine is strong; the king is strong; women are strong; but truth overcometh all things (1 Esd. 3. 10, 11, 12). *Blessed is the man that findeth wisdom, and getteth understanding; for the merchandise thereof is better then silver, and the gain thereof better then gold; it is more pretious then pearls; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared to her* (Prov. 2. 13, 14, 15). A wise, true, just, upright, and good man, I say it again, is onely fair. ^f It is reported of Magdalen Queen of France, and wife to Lewis 11th, a Scottish woman by birth, that, walking forth in an evening with her ladies, she spied M. Alanus, one of the kings chaplains, a silly, old, ^g hard-favoured man, fast asleep in a bower, and kissed him sweetly; when the young ladies laughed at her for it, she replied, that it was not his person that she did embrace and reverence, but, with a Platonick love, the divine beauty of ^h his soul. Thus, in all ages, vertue hath been adored, admired; a singular lustre hath proceeded from it; and the more vertuous he is, the more gracious, the more admired. No man so much followed upon earth as Christ himself; and, as the Psalmist saith (45. 2), *he was fairer then the sons of men.* Chrysostome (*Hom. 8. in Mat.*) Bernard (*Ser. 1. de omnibus sanctis*), Austin Cassiodore, *Hier. (in 9 Mat.)* interpret it of

^a Ardentis amores excitaret, si simulacrum ejus ad oculos penetraret. Plato, Phædoe.

^b Epist. lib. 4. Validissime diligo virum rectum, disertum, quod apud me potentissimum est.

^c Est quedam pulchritudo justitiæ, quam videmus oculis cordis, amamus, et exardescimus, ut in martyribus, quum eorum membra bestię lacerarent, etsi alias deformes, &c.

^d Lipsius mauduc, ad Phys. Stoic. lib. 3. diff. 17. Solus sapiens pulcher.

^e Fortitudo et prudentia pulchritudinis laudem præcipue merentur.

^f Franc. Belforist. in hist. an. 1430

^g Erat autem fede deformis, et eâ forniâ, quâ citius pueri terri possent, quam invitari ad osculum puella.

^h Deformis iste etsi videatur senex, divinum animum habet.

the ^abeauty of his person; there was a divine majestie in his looks; it shined like lightning, and drew all men to it: but Basil, Cyril (*lib. 6. super. 55. Essay*), Theodoret, Arnobius, &c. of the beauty of his divinity, justice, grace, eloquence, &c. Thomas (in Psal. 44) of both; and so doth Baradius, and Peter Morales (*lib. de pulchritud. Jesu et Mariæ*), adding as much of Joseph and the Virgin Mary,

— — — hæc alios formâ præcesserit omnes,

according to that prediction of Sibylla Cumæa. Be they present or absent, near us, or afar off, this beauty shines, and will attract men many miles to come and visite it. Plato and Pythagoras left their countrey, to see those wise Ægyptian priests: Apollonius travelled into Æthiopia, Persia, to consult with the Magi, Brachmanni, Gymnosophists. The queen of Sheba came to visit Solomon; and many, saith ^bHierom, went out of Spain and remote places a thousand miles, to behold that eloquent Livy; ^c*Multi Romam, non ut urbem pulcherrimam, aut urbis et orbis dominum Octavianum, sed ut hunc unum inviserent audirentque, a Gadibus profecti sunt.* No beauty leaves such an impression, strikes so deep, ^dor links the souls of men closer then vertue.

^e Non, per Deos, aut pictor posset,

Aut statuarius ullus, fingere

Talem pulchritudinem, qualem virtus habet:

no painter, no graver, no carver, can express vertues lustre, or those admirable rayes that come from it, those enchanting rayes that enamour posterity, those everlasting rayes that continue to the worlds end. Many, saith Phavorinus, that loved and admired Alcibiades in his youth, knew not, cared not for Alcibiades a man; *nunc intuentes quærebant Alcibiadem*: but the beauty of Socrates is still the same; ^fvertues lustre never fades, is ever fresh and green, *semper viva* to all succeeding ages, and a most attractive loadstone, to draw and combine such as are present. For that reason, belike, Homer feigns the three Graces to be linked and tied hand in hand, because the hearts of men are so firmly united with such graces. ^g*O sweet bands,* (Seneca exclaims) *which so happily combine, that those which are bound by them love their binders, desiring,*

^a Fulgebat vultu suo fulgor, et divina majestas homines ad se trahens.

bib. vulgar.

^c Pars inscrip. Tit. Livii statuae Patavii.

^b Præfat.

^d A true loves knot.

^e Stobæus, e Græco.

^f Solinus. Pulchri nulla est facies.

^g O dulcissimi laquei, qui tam feliciter devinciunt ut etiam a vinctis diligantur! qui a Gratiis vincti sunt, capiunt arctius deligari, et in unum redigi.

withall, much more harder to be bound, and, as so many Geryons, to be united into one. For the nature of true friendship is to combine, to be like affected, of one minde,

*a Velle et nolle ambobus idem, satiataque toto
Mens ævo —*

as the Poet saith, still to continue one and the same. And where this love takes place, there is peace and quietness, a true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vowes and wishes, the same opinions, as betwixt ^bDavid and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, Pylades and Orestes, ^cNisus and Euryalus, Theseus and Pirithous: ^dthey will live and die together, and prosecute one another with good turns, (^e*nam vinci in amore turpissimum putant*) not only living, but, when their friends are dead, with tombs and monuments, nœnias, epitaphs, elegies, inscriptions, pyramids, obelisks, statues, images, pictures, histories, poems, annals, feasts, anniversaries, many ages after (as Platos schollers did) they will *parentare still*, omit no good office that may tend to the preservation of their names, honours, and eternal memory. *f Illum coloribus, illum cerâ, illum ære, &c.* He did express his friends in colours, in wax, in brass, in ivory, marble, gold and silver, (as Pliny reports of a citizen in Rome) and in a great auditory, not long since, recited a just volume of his life. In another place, ^gspeaking of an epigram which Martial had composed in praise of him, *He gave him as much as he might, and would have done more if he could: though what can a man give more then honour, glory, and eternity? But that which he wrote, peradventure, will not continue; yet he wrote it to continue.* 'Tis all the recompence a poor scholler can make his well deserving patron, Mæcenas, friend, to mention him in his works, to dedicate a book to his name, to write his life, &c. as all our poets, orators, historiographers, have ever done; and the greatest revenge such men take of their adversaries, to persecute them with satyrs, invectives, &c. ^hand 'tis both wayes of great moment, as ⁱPlato gives us to understand.

^a Statius.
the love of women.
Confossus.

^b He loved him, as he loved his own soul, 1 Sam. 15. 1. Beyond

^c Virg. 9. Æn. Qui super exanimem sese coniecit amicam

^d Amicus animæ dimidium. Austin. confess. 4. cap. 6. Quod de Virgilio Horatius, Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.

^e Plinius.

^f Illam argento et auro, illum ebore, marmore effingit; et nuper, ingenti adhibito auditorio, ingentem de vitâ ejus librum recitavit. Epist. lib. 4. epist. 68.

^g Lib. 4. ep. 61.

Prisco suo. Dedit mihi quantum potuit maximum, daturus amplius, si potuisset. Tametsi quid homini dari potest majus quam gloria, laus, et æternitas? At non erant fortasse quæ scripsit. Ille tamen scripsit, tamquam essent futura.

^h For genus

irritabile vatum.

ⁱ Lib. 13. de Legibus. Magnam enim vim habent, &c.

Paulus Jovius, in the fourth book of the life and deeds of Pope Leo Decimus, his noble patron, concludes in these words: *Because I cannot honour him as other rich men do, with like endeavour, affection and piety, I have undertaken to write his life; since my fortunes will not give me leave to make a more sumptuous monument, I will perform those rites to his sacred ashes, which a small, perhaps, but a liberal wit can afford.* But I rove. Where this true love is wanting, there can be no firm peace, friendship from teeth outward, counterfeit, or for some by respects, so long dissembled, till they have satisfied their own ends, which, upon every small occasion, breaks out into enmity, open war, defiance, heart-burnings, whispering, calumnies, contentions, and all manner of bitter melancholy discontents. And those men which have no other object of their love, then greatness, wealth, authority, &c. are rather feared then beloved; *nec amant quemquam, nec amantur ab ullo*: and, howsoever born with for a time, yet, for their tyranny and oppression, griping, covetousness, curish hardness, folly, intemperance, imprudence, and such like vices, they are generally odious, abhorred of all, both God and men.

Non uxor saluum te vult, non filius: omnes

Vicini oderunt:

wife and children, friends, neighbours, all the world forsakes them; would fain be rid of them, and are compelled many times to lay violent hands on them: or else Gods judgements overtake them: instead of Graces come Furies. So, when fair ^b Abigail, a woman of singular wisdom, was acceptable to David, Nabal was churlish and evil-conditioned; and therefore ^c Mardochoy was received, when Haman was executed, Haman the favorite, *that had his seat above the other princes, to whom all the Kings servants, that stood in the gates, bowed their knees and revered.* Though they flourish many times, such hypocrites, such temporizing foxes, and blear the worlds eyes by flattery, bribery, dissembling their natures, or other mens weakness, that cannot so soon apprehend their tricks, yet in the end they will be discerned, and precipitated in a moment: *Surely, saith David, thou hast set them in slippery places, (Psa. 73. 18):* as so many Sejani, they will come down to the Gemonian scales; and, as Eusebius in ^d Ammianus, that was in such authority, *ad jubendum*

^a Pari tamen studio et pietate conscribendæ vitæ ejus munus suscepi; et postquam sumptuosa condere pro fortuna non licuit, exiguo sed eo forte liberalis ingenii monumento justa sanctissimo cineri solventur.

^b 1 Sam. 25. 3.

^c Esther, 3. 2.

^d Amm. Marcellinus, l. 14.

imperatorem, be cast down headlong on a sudden. Or put case they escape, and rest unmasked to their lives end, yet, after their death, their memory stinks as a snuffe of a candle put out; and those that durst not so much as mutter against them in their lives, will prosecute their name with satyrs, libels, and bitter imprecations: they shall *male audire* in all succeeding ages, and be odious to the worlds end.

MEMB. III.

Charity composed of all three kinds, Pleasant, Profitable, Honest.

BESIDES this love that comes from profit, pleasure, honesty, (for one good turn asks another in equity) that which proceeds from the law of nature, or from discipline and philosophy, there is yet another love compounded of all these three, which is *charity*, and includes piety, dilection, benevolence, friendship, even all those vertuous habits; for love is the circle equant of all other affections (of which Aristotle dilates at large in his *Ethicks*), and is commanded by God, which no man can well perform, but he that is a Christian, and a true regenerate man. This is ^a *To love God above all and our neighbour as our self*; for this love is *lychnus accendens et accensus*, a communicating light, apt to illuminate it self as well as others. All other objects are fair, and very beautiful, I confess; kindred, alliance, friendship, the love that we owe to our country, nature, wealth, pleasure, honour, and such moral respects, &c. of which read ^b copious Aristotle in his *Morals*: a man is beloved of a man, in that he is a man; but all these are far more eminent and great, when they shall proceed from a sanctified spirit, that hath a true touch of religion, and a reference to God. Nature binds all creatures to love their young ones: an hen, to preserve her brood, will run upon a lion; an hinde will fight with a bull, a sow with a bear, a silly sheep with a fox. So the same nature urgeth a man to love his parents, (^c *Dū me, pater, omnes oderint, ni te magis quam oculos amem meos!*) and this love cannot be dissolved, as Tully holds, ^d *without detestable offence*: but much more Gods commandment, which injoyns a filial love,

^a Ut mundus duobus polis sustentatur, ita lex Dei, amore Dei et proximi; duobus his fundamentis vincitur; machina mundi corrumpit, si una de polis turbatur; lex perit divina, si una ex his. ^b 8. et 9. libro. ^c Ter. Adolph. 4. 5. ^d De amicit. Caritas parentum dilui nisi detestabili seelere non potest.

and an obedience in this kind. ^a*The love of brethren is great, and like an arch of stones; where if one be displaced, all comes down*: no love so forcible and strong, honest, to the combination of which; nature, fortune, vertue, happily concur; yet this love comes short of it.

Dulce et decorum pro patriâ mori:

^b *it cannot be expressed, what a deal of charity that one name of country contains.*

Amor laudis et patriæ pro stipendio est.

The Decii did *se devovère*, Horatii, Curii, Scævola, Regulus, Codrus, sacrifice themselves for their countries peace and good.

^c Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

One day the Fabii stoutly warred,
One day the Fabii were destroyed.

Fifty thousand Englishmen lost their lives willingly near Battle Abby, in defence of their country. ^dP. Æmilius (l. 6.) speaks of six senators of Calice, that came with halts in their hands to the king of England, to die for the rest. This love makes so many writers take such pains, so many historiographers, physicians, &c. or at least as they pretend, for common safety, and their countries benefit. ^e*Sanctum nomen amicitia; sociorum communio sacra*: friendship is an holynamè, and a sacred communion of friends. ^f*As the sun is in the firmament, so is friendship in the world*, a most divine and heavenly band. As nuptial love makes, this perfects mankind, and is to be preferred (if you will stand to the judgement of ^gCornelius Nepos), before affinity, or consanguinity; *plus in amicitia valet similitudo morum, quam affinitas, &c.* the cords of love bind faster then any other wreath whatsoever. Take this away, and take all pleasure, joy, comfort, happiness, and true content, out of the world; 'tis the greatest tye, the surest indenture, strongest band, and, as our modern Maro decides it, is much to be preferred before the rest.

^b Hard is the doubt, and difficult to deem,
When all three kinds of love together meet
And do dispart the heart with power extream,

^a *Fraternitas lapidum fornicibus simillima, casura, nisi se invicem sustentaret.* Seneca.
^b *Dii immortales! dici non potest quantum caritatis nomen illud habet.* Ovid. Fast.
^c Tully.
^d Anno 1347. Jacob. Mayer. Annal. Fland. lib. 12.
^e Lucians, Toxari. *Amicitia ut sol in mundo, &c.*
^f Vit. Pompon. Attici.
^g Spencer, Fairy Queen, lib. 5. cant. 9. staff. l. 2.

Whether shall weigh the ballance down; to wit,
 The dear affection unto kindred sweet,
 Or raging fire of love to women kind,
 Or zeal of friends, combin'd by vertues meet:
 But of them all, the band of vertuous mind,
 Me thinks, the gentle heart should most assured bind.

For natural affection soon doth cease,
 And quenched is with Cupids greater flame;
 But faithful friendship doth them both suppress,
 And them with mastering discipline doth tame,
 Through thoughts aspiring to eternal fame.
 For, as the soul doth rule the earthly mass,
 And all the service of the body frame,
 So love of soul doth love of body pass,
 No less then perfect gold surmounts the meanest brass.

^a A faithfull friend is better then ^b gold, a medicine of misery, ^c an only possession: yet this love of friends, nuptial, heroical, profitable, pleasant, honest, all three loves put together, are little worth, if they proceed not from a true Christian illuminated soul; if it be not done *in ordine ad Deum*, for Gods sake. *Though I had the gift of prophesie, spake with tongues of men and angels, though I feed the poor with all my goods, give my body to be burned, and have not this love, it profiteth me nothing* (1 Cor. 13. 1, 3): 'tis *splendidum peccatum*, without charity. This is an all apprehending love, a deifying love, a refined, pure, divine love, the quintessence of all love, the true philosophers stone: *non potest enim*, (as ^d Austin infers) *veraciter amicus esse hominis, nisi fuerit ipsius primitus veritatis*: he is no true friend that loves not Gods truth. And therefore this is true love indeed, the cause of all good to mortal men, that reconciles all creatures, and glews them together in perpetual amity, and firm league, and can no more abide bitterness, hate, malice, then fair and foul weather, light and darkness, sterility and plenty, may be together. As the sun in the firmament, (I say), so is love in the world; and for this cause 'tis love without an addition, love, *κατ' ἐξοχην*, love of God, and love of men. ^e *The love of God begets the love of man; and by this love of our neighbour, the love of God is nourished and increased.* By this happy union of love, ^f *all well governed families and cities are combined, the heavens annexed, and divine souls complicated, the world itself composed, and all that is in it con-*

^a Siracides.

^b Plutarch. Pretiosum numisma.

^c Xenophon. Verus

amicus præstantissima possessio.

^d Epist. 52.

^e Greg. Per amorem Dei,

proximi gignitur; et per hunc amorem proximi, Dei nutritur.

^f Piccolomineus,

grad. 7. cap. 27. Hoc felici amoris nodo ligantur familiæ, civitates, &c.

joyned in God, and reduced to one. ^a *This love causeth true and absolute vertues, the life, spirit, and root of every vertuous action: it finisheth prosperity, easeth adversity, corrects all natural incumbrances, inconveniences, sustained by faith and hope, which, with this our love, make an indissoluble twist; a Gordian knot, an æquilateral triangle; and yet the greatest of them is love, (1 Cor. 13, 13) ^b which inflames our souls with a divine heat, and being so inflamed, purgeth, and, so purged, elevates to God, makes an attonement, and reconciles us unto him. ^c That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth: that depresses; this erears: that causeth cares and troubles; this quietness of mind: this informs, that deforms our life: that leads to repentance, this to heaven. For, if once we be truly link't and touched with this charity, we shall love God above all, our neighbour as ourself, as we are enjoyned (Mark, 12. 51, Mat. 19. 19), perform those duties and exercises, even all the operations of a good Christian.*

This love suffereth long: it is bountifull, envieth not, boasteth not it self; is not puffed up: it deceiveth not; it seeketh not his own things, is not provoked to anger; it thinketh not evil; it rejoyceth not in iniquity, but in truth. It suffereth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things (1 Cor. 13. 4, 5, 6, 7); it covereth all trespasses (Prov. 10. 12), a multitude of sinnes (1 Pet. 4), as our Saviour told the woman in the Gospel, that washed his feet, many sins were forgiven her, for she loved much (Luke, 7. 47): it will defend the fatherless and the widdow (Isa. 1. 17), will seek no revenge, or be mindful of wrong, (Levit. 19. 18), will bring home his brothers ox if he go astray, as it is commanded (Deut. 22. 1), will resist evil, give to him that asketh, and not turn from him that borroweth, bless them that curse him, love his enemies (Matthew 5), bear his brothers burthen, (Galatians, 6. 7). He that so loves, will be hospitable, and distribute to the necessities of the saints: he will, if it be possible, have peace with all men, feed his enemy if he be hungry, if he be athirst, give him drink: he will perform those seven works of mercy; he will make himself equal to them of the lower sort, rejoyce with them that rejoyce, weep with them that weep, (Rom. 12): he will speak truth to his neighbour, be courteous and tender hearted, forgiving others for Christ sake, as God forgave him (Eph. 4. 32); he will be like minded

^a Veras absolutas hæc parit virtutes, radix omnium virtutum, mens et spiritus.
^b Divino calore animos incendit, incensos purgat, purgatos elevat ad Deum, Deum placat, hominem Deo conciliat. Bernard.
^c Ille inficit, hic perficit; ille deprimit, hic elevat; hic tranquillitatem, ille curas parit; hic vitam rectè informat, ille deformat, &c.

(Phil. 2. 2), of one judgement; be humble, meek, long suffering, (Colos. 3), forbear, forget, and forgive, (12. 13. 23): and what he doth shall be heartily done to God, and not to men; be pitiful and courteous (1 Pet. 3), seek peace and follow it. He will love his brother, not in word and tongue, but in deed and truth (1 Joh. 3. 18): and he that loves God; Christ will love him that is begotten of him (1 Joh. 5. 1. &c.) Thus should we willingly do, if we had a true touch of this charity, of this divine love, if we would perform this which we are enjoyned, forget and forgive, and compose ourselves to those christian laws of love.

* O felix hominum genus,
Si vestros animos Amor,
Quo cœlum regitur, regat!

Angelical souls, how blessed, how happy should we be, so loving, how might we triumph over the divel, and have another heaven upon earth!

But this we cannot do; and, which is the cause of all our woes, miseries, discontent, melancholy, ^bwant of this charity. We do *invicem angariare*, contemn, insult, vex, torture, molest, and hold one anothers noses to the grindstone hard, provoke, rail, scoffe, calumniate, challenge, hate, abuse (hard-hearted, implacable, malicious, peevish, inexorable as we are) to satisfie our lust or private spleen, for ^ctoyes, trifles, and impertinent occasions, spend our selves, goods, friends, fortunes, to be revenged on our adversary, to ruin him and his. 'Tis all our study, practice and business, how to plot mischief, mine, countermine, defend and offend, ward ourselves, injure others, hurt all; as if we were born to do mischief, and that with such eagerness and bitterness, with such rancor, malice, rage, and fury, we prosecute our intended designs, that neither affinity or consanguinity, love or fear of God or men, can contain us: no satisfaction, no composition, will be accepted, no offices will serve, no submission; though he shall, upon his knees, as Sarpedon did to Glaucus in Homer, acknowledging his error, yield himself with tears in his eyes, beg his pardon, we will not relent, forgive, or forget, till we have confounded him and his, *made dice of his bones*, as they say, see him rot in prison, banish his friends followers, *et omne invisum genus*, rooted him out, and all his posterity. Monsters of men, as we are, dogs, wolves, ^dtygers, fiends, incarnate divels, we do not

* Boëthius, lib. 2. met. 8.
cedit. Basil. 1. ser. de instit. mon.
admōrunt ubera tigres.

^b Deliquium patitur caritas: odium eius loco succedit.
^c Nodum in scirpo quærentes. ^d Hircanæque

only contend, oppress, and tyrannize our selves, but, as so many fire-brands, we set on, and animate others: our whole life is a perpetual combate, a conflict, a set battle, a snarling fit: *Eris Dea* is settled in our tents: ^a *Omnia de lite*, opposing wit to wit, wealth to wealth, strength to strength, fortunes to fortunes, friends to friends, as at a sea fight, we turn our broad sides, or two milstones with continual attrition, we fire ourselves, or break anothers backs, and both are ruined and consumed in the end. Miserable wretches! to fat and enrich our selves, we care not how we get it: *Quocunque modo rem*: how many thousands we undo, whom we oppress, by whose ruin and downfall we arise, whom we injure, fatherless children, widdows, common societies, to satisfie our own private lust. Though we have myriads, abundance of wealth and treasure, (pittiless, merciless, remorseless, and uncharitable in the highest degree) and our poor brother in need, sickness, in great extremity, and now ready to be starved for want of food, we had rather, as the fox told the ape, his tail should sweep the ground still, then cover his buttocks; rather spend it idly, consume it with dogs, hawks, hounds, unnecessary buildings, in riotous apparel, ingurgitate, or let it be lost, then he should have part of it; ^b rather take from him that little which he hath, then relieve him.

Like the dog in the manger, we neither use it our selves, let others make use of, or enjoy it; part with nothing while we live, and, for want of disposing our household, and setting things in order, set all the world together by the ears after our death. Poor Lazarus lies howling at his gates for a few crums; he only seeks chippings, offals; let him roar and howl, famish, and eat his own flesh; he respects him not. A poor decayed kinsman of his sets upon him by the way in all his jollity, and runs begging bareheaded by him, conjuring by those former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c. unkle, cosen, brother, father,

—Per ego has lacrymas, dextramque tuam, te,
Si quidquam de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
Dulce meum, miserere mei.

Shew some pitty, for Christs sake; pitty a sick man, an old man, &c. he cares not, ride on: pretend sickness, inevitable loss of limbs, goods, plead suretiship, or shipwrack, fires, common calamities, shew thy wants and imperfections,

^a Heraclitus.

^b Si in gehennam abit pauperem qui non alat, quid de eo fiet qui pauperem denudat? Austin.

Etsi per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim,
Credite, non ludo: crudeles, tollite claudum:

Swear, protest, take God and all his angels to witness,—*quære peregrinum*; thou art a counterfeit crank, a cheater; he is not touched with it: *pauper ubique jacet*; ride on, he takes no notice of it. Put up a supplication to him in the name of a thousand orphans, an hospital, a spittle, a prison; as he goes by, they cry out to him for ayd; ride on; *surdo narras*; he cares not; let them eat stones, devour themselves with vermine, rot in their own dung; he cares not. Shew him a decayed haven, a bridge, a school, a fortification, &c. or some public work; ride on; good your worship, your honour, for Gods sake, your countries sake; ride on. But shew him a role wherein his name shall be registered in golden letters, and commended to all posterity, his arms set up, with his devises to be seen, then peradventure he will stay and contribute: or if thou canst thunder upon him, as Papists do, with satisfactory and meritorious works, or perswade him by this means he shall save his soul out of hell, and free it from purgatory (if he be of any religion), then in all likelihood he will listen and stay; or that he have no children, no neer kinsman, heir, he cares for at least, or cannot well tell otherwise how or where to bestow his possessions (for carry them with him he cannot) it may be then he will build some school or hospitall in his life, or be induced to give liberally to pious uses after his death. For I dare boldly say, vain glory, that opinion of merit, and this enforced necessity, when they know not otherwise how to leave, or what better to do with them, is the main cause of most of our good works. I will not urge this to derogate from any mans charitable devotion, or bounty in this kinde, to censure any good work; no doubt there be many sanctified, heroical, and worthy minded men, that in true zeal, and for vertues sake (divine spirits) that out of commiseration and pitty, extend their liberality, and, as much as in them lies, do good to all men, cloath the naked, feed the hungry, comfort the sick and needy, relieve all, forget and forgive injuries, as true charity requires; yet most part there is *simulatum quid*, a deal of hypocrisie in this kinde, much default and defect. ^a Cosmus Medices, that rich citizen of Florence, ingenuously confessed to a neer friend of his, that would know of him why he built so many publike and magnificent palaces, and bestowed so liberally on scholars, not that he loved learning more then others, *but to* ^b *eternize his own name, to be immortall by*

^a Jovius, vitâ ejus. ^b Immortalitatem, beneficio literarum immortalî, gloriosâ quâdam cupiditate concupivit. Quod civis quibus benefecisset perituri, mœnia ruitura, etsi regio sumptu ædificata, non libri.

the benefit of scholars: for, when his friends were dead, walls decayed, and all inscriptions gone, books would remain to the worlds end. The lanthorn in ^aAthens was built by Xenocles, the theater by Pericles, the famous port Pyræus by Musicles, Pallas Palladium by Phidias, the Pantheon by Callicratidas; but these brave monuments are decayed all, and ruined long since, their builders names alone flourish by mediation of writers. And, as he said of that Marian oke, now cut down and dead, *nullius agricolæ manu culta stirps tam diuturna, quam quæ poëtæ versu seminari potest*, no plant can grow so long as that which is *ingenio sata*, set and manured by those ever-living wits. ^cAllon Backuth, that weeping oke, under which Deborah, Rebecchaes nurse died, and was buried, may not survive the memory of such everlasting monuments. Vainglory and emulation (as to most men) was the cause efficient, and to be a trumpeter of his own fame, Cosmus sole intent, to do good, that all the world might take notice of it. Such, for the most part, is the charity of our times, such our benefactors, Mæcenates and patrons. Shew me, amongst so many myriads, a truly devout, a right honest, upright, meek, humble, a patient, innocuous, innocent, a mercifull, a loving, a charitable man!

^aProbus quis
Nobiscum vivit?

Shew me a Caleb or a Joshua!

Dic mihi, Musa, virum—

shew a vertuous woman, a constant wife, a good neighbour, a trusty servant, an obedient child, a true friend, &c. Crows in Africk are not so scant. He that shall examine this ^ciron age wherein we live, where love is cold, *et jam terras Astræa reliquit*, Justice fled with her assistants, Vertue expelled,

———Justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,

all goodness gone, where vice abounds, the Diavel is loose, and see one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an innocent or a block, oppress, tyrannise, prey upon, torture him, vex, gaule, torment and crucify him, starve him, where is charity? He that shall see men ^fswear and forswear, lye and bear false witness, to advantage themselves, prejudice others, hazard goods, lives, fortunes, credit, all, to be revenged on their enemies, men so unspeakable in their lusts, unnatural in malice, such bloody designments, Italian blaspheming,

^aPlutarch. Pericle.

^bTullius, lib. I. de legibus.

^cGen. 35. 8.

^dHor.

^eDurum gepus sumus.

^fTull. pro Rosc. Mentiri vis causâ meâ? ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tua causâ; et si quando me vis pejerare, ut paullulum tu compendii facias, paratum fore scito.

Spanish renouncing, &c. may well aske where is charity? He that shall observe so many lawsuits, such endless contentions, such plotting, undermining, so much mony spent with such eagerness and fury, every man for himself, his own ends, the divel for all; so many distressed souls, such lamentable complaints, so many factions, conspiracies, seditions, oppressions, abuses, injuries, such grudging, repining, discontent, so much emulation, envy, so many brawles, quarrels, monomachies, &c. may well require what is become of charity? when we see and read of such cruell wars, tumults, uproars, bloody battels, so many ^amen slain, so many cities ruinated, &c. (for what else is the subject of all our stories almost, but bills, bowes, and gunns?) so many murders and massacres, &c. where is charity? Or see men wholly devout to God, churchmen, professed divines, holy men, ^bto make the trumpet of the Gospel the trumpet of war, a company of hell-born Jesuits, and fiery spirited friers, *facem præferre* to all seditions; as so many fire-brands set all the world by the ears (I say nothing of their contentions and rayling books, whole ages spent in writing one against another, and that with such virulency and bitterness, *Bionæis sermonibus et sale nigro*), and by their bloody inquisitions, that in thirty years, Bale saith, consumed 39 princes, 148 earls, 235 barons, 14755 commons; worse then those ten persecutions, may justly doubt where is charity? *Obsecro vos, quales hi demum Christiani?* Are these Christians? I beseech you tell me. He that shall observe and see these things, may say to them as Cato to Cæsar, *credo, quæ de inferis dicuntur, falsa existimas*; sure I think thou art of opinion there is neither heaven nor hell. Let them pretend religion, zeal, make what shewes they will, give almes, peace-makers, frequent sermons; if we may guess at the tree by the fruit, they are no better then hypocrites, epicures, atheists; with the ^cfool, *in their hearts they say there is no God*. 'Tis no marvel then, if being so uncharitable, hard-hearted as we are, we have so frequent and so many discontents, such melancholy fits, so many bitter pangs, mutuall discords, all in a combustion, often complaints, so common grievances, generall mischiefes, *si tantæ in terris tragædiæ, quibus labefactatur et misere laceratur humanum genus*, so many pestilences, wars, uproares, losses, deluges, fires, inundations, Gods vengeance and all the plagues of Egypt, come not upon us, since we are so currish one towards another, so respectless of God and our neighbours, and by our crying sinnes pull these miseries upon our own heads. Nay more, 'tis justly to be

^a Gallienus, in Treb. Pollio, lacera, occide, meâ mente irascere. Rabie jecur incendente feruntur Præcipites. Vopiscus, of Aurelian. Tantum fudit sanguinis, quantum quis vini potavit.

^b Evangelii tubam belli tubam faciunt; in pulpitis pacem, in colloquiis bellum suadent.

^c Psal. 14. 1.

feared, which ^a Josephus once said of his countrymen Jewes, *If the Romans had not come when they did, to sack their city, surely it had been swallowed up with some earthquake, deluge, or fired from heaven, as Sodome and Gomorrah: their desperate malice, wickedness and peevishness was such.* 'Tis to be suspected, if we continue these wretched waies, we may look for the like heavy visitations to come upon us. If we had any sense or feeling of these things, surely we should not go on as we do, in such irregular courses, practise all manner of impieties; our whole carriage would not be so averse from God. If a man would but consider, when he is in the midst and full career of such prodigious and uncharitable actions, how displeasing they are in Gods sight, how noxious to himself, as Salomon told Joab (1 King. 2); *the Lord shall bring this bloud upon their heads* (Prov. 1. 27): *sudden desolation and destruction shall come, like a whirlwinde, upon them: affliction, anguish, the reward of his hand shall be given him* (Isa. 3. 11, &c.): *they shall fall into the pit they have digged for others:* and when they are scraping, tyrannizing, getting, wallowing in their wealth,—*this night, O fool, I will take away thy soul*—what a severe account they must make; and how ^bgratious on the other side a charitable man is in Gods eyes; *haurit sibi gratiam: (Matth. 5. 7.) blessed are the mercifull; for they shall obtain mercy:* he that lendeth to the poor, gives to God; and how it shall be restored to them again; *how, by their patience and long suffering, they shall heap coals on their enemies heads* (Rom. 12); *and he that followeth after righteousness and mercy, shall finde righteousness and glory;*—surely they would check their desires, curb in their unnaturall, inordinate affections, agree amongst themselves, abstain from doing evill, amend their lives, and learn to do well. Behold, how comely and good a thing it is for brethren to live together in ^cunion: it is like the pretious ointment, &c. How odious to contend one with the other! ^d*Miseri quid luctatiunculis hisce volumus? ecce mors supra caput est, et supremum illud tribunal, ubi et dicta et facta nostra examinanda sunt. Sapiamus!* Why do we contend and vex one another? behold, death is over our heads; and we must shortly give an account of all our uncharitable words and actions: think upon it; and be wise!

^a De bello Judaico, lib. 6. c. 16. Puto, si Romani contra nos venire tardassent, aut hiatu terræ devorandam fuisse civitatem, aut diluvio perituram, aut fulmina, ut Sodoma, cum incendio passuram, ob desperatum populi, &c.

^b Benefacit animæ suæ vir misericors.

^c Concordiâ magnæ res crescunt; discordiâ

^d Lipsius.

SECT. II.

MEMB. I. SUBSECT. I.

Heroicall love causing Melancholy. His Pedegree, Power, and Extent.

IN the precedent section, mention was made, amongst other pleasant objects, of this comeliness and beauty which proceeds from women; that causeth heroicall or love-melancholy, and is more eminent above the rest, and properly called love. The part affected in men is the liver, and therefore called heroicall, because commonly gallants, noblemen, and the most generous spirits are possessed with it. His power and extent is very large; ^aand in that twofold division of love, *φιλειν* and *εραν*, ^bthose two Veneres which Plato and some others make mention of, it is most eminent, and *κατ' εροχην* called Venus, as I have said, or Love it self. Which although it be denominated from men, and most eminent in them, yet it extends and shews it self in vegetall and sensible creatures, those incorporeall substances (as shall be specified), and hath a large dominion of sovereignty over them. His pedegree is very ancient, derived from the beginning of the world, as ^cPhædrus contends, and his ^dparentage of such antiquity, that no poet could ever finde it out. Hesiod makes ^eTerra and Chaos to be Loves parents, before the Gods were born :

Ante Deos omnes primum generavit Amorem.

Some think it is the self same fire Prometheus fetched from heaven. Plutarch (*amator. libello*), will have love to be the son of Iris and Favonius; but Socrates, in that pleasant dialogue of Plato, when it came to his turn to speak of love, (of which subject Agatho the rhetorician, *magniloquus Agatho*, that chanter Agatho, had newly given occasion) in a poetical strain, telleth this tale—When Venus was born, all the Gods were invited to a banquet, and amongst the rest, ^fPorus, the God of bounty and wealth. Penia, or Poverty came a begging to the door; Porus, well whittled with nectar, (for there was no wine in those daies) walking in Jupiters garden, in a bowre met with Penia, and in his drink got her with child, of whom was born Love; and, because he was begotten on Venus birth

^a Memb. 1. Subs. 2.
Amoris, Platonis convivio.
morall in Plut. of that fiction.

^b Amor et amicitia.

^d Vide Boccas. de Geneal. Deorum.

^f Affluentia Deus.

^c Phædrus, orat. in laudem

^e See the

day, Venus still attends upon him. The moral of this is in ^aFicinus. Another tale is there borrowed out of Aristophanes—
^bIn the beginning of the world, men had four armes and four feet, but for their pride, because they compared themselves with the gods, were parted into halves; and now peradventure by love they hope to be united again, and made one. Otherwise thus,—^cVulcan met two lovers, and bid them aske what they would, and they should have it; but they made answer, *O Vulcan, faber Deorum, &c. O Vulcan, the Gods great smith, we beseech thee to work us anew in thy fornace, and of two make us one; which he presently did; and ever since true lovers are either all one, or else desire to be united.* Many such tales you will finde in Leon. Hebræus, *dial. 3.* and their morall to them. The reason why Love was still painted yong, (as Phornutus ^d and others will) ^e *is because yong men are most apt to love: soft, fair, and fat, because such folkes are soonest taken: naked, because all true affection is simple and open: he smiles, because merry and given to delights: hath a quiver, to shew his power, none can escape: is blinde, because he sees not where he strikes, whom he hits, &c.* His power and soverainty is expressed by ^f the poets, in that he is held to be a God, and a great commanding God, above Jupiter himself: *Magnus Dæmon*, as Plato calls him, the strongest and merriest of all the gods according to Alcinous and ^g Athenæus. *Amor virorum rex et Deum*, as Euripides, the god of gods, and governor of men; for we must all do homage to him, keep an holy day for his deity, adore in his temples, worship his image, (*numen enim hoc non est nudum nomen*) and sacrifice to his altar, that conquers all, ^h and rules all:

ⁱ Mallem cum leone, cervo, et apro Ætolico.
 Cum Antæo et Stymphalicis avibus luctari,
 Quam cum Amore——

I had rather contend with bulls, lions, bears, and giants, then with Love; he is so powerfull, enforceth all to pay tribute to him, domineers over all, and can make mad and sober whom he list; insomuch that Cæcilius, in Tullies Tusculanes, holds him

^a Cap. 7. Comment. in Plat. convivium.
 lib. 3. cont. med. et cont. 13.

tuis artibus et caminis nos refingas, et ex duobus unum facias; quod et fecit, et exinde amatores unum sunt, et unum esse petunt.

^b See more in Valesius, *Vives, 3. de animâ.* Oramus te ut
^d See more in Natalis Comes, *Imagi. Deorum, Philostratus de Imaginibus, Lilius Giralduus, Syntag. de Diis, Phornutus, &c.*

^e Juvenis pingitur, quod, amore plerumque juvenes capiuntur; sic et mollis, formosus, nudus, quod simplex et apertus hic affectus; ridet, quod oblectamentum præ se ferat; cum pharetrâ, &c.

^f A petty Pope, *Lib. 13. cap. 5.*

claves habet superiorum et inferiorum, as Orpheus, &c.

^g Lib. 13. cap. 5.

^h Regnat, et iu superos jus habet ille Deos. Ovid.

ⁱ Plautus.

to be no better then a fool or an idiot, that doth not acknowledge Love to be a great god.

^a Cui in manu sit quem esse dementem velit,
Quem sapere, quem in morbum injici, &c.

that can make sick and cure whom he list. Homer and Stesichorus were both made blind, if you will believe ^b Leon Hebræus, for speaking against his godhead: and though Aristophanes degrade him, and say that he was ^c scornfully rejected from the councell of the gods, had his wings clipped besides, that he might come no more amongst them, and, to his farther disgrace, banished heaven for ever, and confined to dwell on earth, yet he is of that ^d power, majesty, omnipotency, and dominion, that no creature can withstand him.

^e Imperat Cupido etiam Diis pro arbitrio,
Et ipsum arcere ne armipotens potest Jupiter.

He is more then quarter master with the gods,

————tenet

Thetide æquor, umbras Æaco, cœlum Jove :

and hath not so much possession, as dominion. Jupiter himself was turned into a satyre, shepheard, a bull, a swan, a golden showre, and what not, for love; that, as ^f Lucians Juno right well objected to him, *ludus Amoris tu es*, thou art Cupids wherlegigg: how did he insult over all the other gods, Mars, Neptune, Pan, Mercury, Bacchus, and the rest! ^g Lucian brings in Jupiter complaining of Cupid, that he could not be quiet for him; and the Moon lamenting that she was so impotently besotted on Endymion; even Venus herself confessing as much, how rudely and in what sort her own son Cupid had used her, being his ^h mother, *now drawing her to mount Ida, for the love of that Trojan Anchises, now to Libanus for that Assyrian youths sake. And, although she threatned to break his bow and arrowes, to clip his wings, ⁱ and whipped him besides on the bare buttocks with her pantophle, yet all would not serve; he was too headstrong and unruly. That monster conquering Hercules was tamed by him:*

Quem non mille feræ, quem non Stheneleius hostis,
Nec potuit Juno vincere, vicit Amor.

^a Selden. proleg. 3. cap. de Diis Syris.

^b Dial. 3.

^c A concilio

Deorum rejectus, et, ad majorem ejus ignominiam, &c.

^d Fulmine concitior.

^e Sophocles.

^f Tom. 4.

^g Dial. Deorum, tom. 3.

^h Quippe

matrem ipsius quibus modis me afficit, nunc in Idam adigens Anchisæ caussâ &c.

ⁱ Jampridem et plagas ipsi in nates incussi sandalio.

Whom neither beasts nor enemies could tame,
Nor Junos might subdue, Love quell'd the same.

Your bravest souldiers and most generous spirits are enervated with it, ^a *ubi muliebribus blanditijs permittunt se, et inquinantur amplexibus.* Apollo, that took upon him to cure all diseases, ^b could not help himself of this; and therefore ^c Socrates calls Love a tyrant, and brings him triumphing in a chariot, whom Petrarche imitates in his triumph of Love, and Fracastorius in an elegant poem expresseth at large, Cupid riding, Mars and Apollo following his chariot, Psyche weeping, &c.

In vegetall creatures what sovereignty Love hath, by many pregnant proofs and familiar examples may be proved, especially of palm trees, which are both he and she, and express not a sympathy, but a love-passion, and by many observations hath been confirmed.

^d Vivunt in Venerem frondes, omnisque vicissim
Felix arbor amat, nutant et mutua palmæ
Fœdera, populeo suspirat populus, ictu,
Et platano platanus, alnoque assibilat alnus.

Constantine de Agric. *lib. 10. cap. 4.* gives an instance out of Florentius his Georgicks, of a palm tree that loved most fervently, ^e *and would not be comforted untill such time her love applied himself unto her; you might see the two trees bend, and of their own accords stretch out their boughs to embrace and kiss each other; they will give manifest signs of mutuall love.* Ammianus Marcellinus *lib. 24.* reports that they marry one another, and fall in love if they grow in sight; and when the winde brings the smell to them, they are marvelously affected. Philostratus in *Imaginibus*, observes as much, and Galen, *lib. 6. de locis affectis, cap. 5.* they will be sick for love, ready to dye and pine away; which the husband-men perceiving, saith ^f Constantine, *stroke many palms that grow together, and so stroking again the palm that is enamoured, they carry kisses from the one to the other: or tying the leaves and branches of the one to the stem of the other, will make them both flourish and prosper a great deal better: ^g which are enamoured, they can perceive by the bending of boughs, and inclination of their bodies.* If any man think this which

^a Altopilus. fol. 79.

^b Nullis amor est medicabilis herbis.

^c Plutarch.

in Amatorio. Dictator quo creato cessant reliqui magistratus.

^d Claudian.

descrip. vener. aulæ.

^e Neque prius in iis desiderium cessat dum dejectus con-

soletur; videre enim est ipsam arborem incurvatam, ultero ramis ab utrisque vicissim osculum exporrectis. Manifesta dant mutui desiderii signa.

^f Multas palmas

contingens quæ simul crescunt, rursusque ad amantem regrediens, eamque manu attingens, quasi osculum mutuo ministrare videtur, et expediti concubitûs gratiam facit.

^g Quam vero ipsa desideret, affectu ramorum significat, et ad illam respicit; amantur, &c.

I say, to be a tale, let him read that story of two palm trees in Italy, the male growing at Brundusium, the female at Otranto (related by Jovianus Pontanus in an excellent poem, sometimes tutor to Alphonsus junior, king of Naples, his secretary of state, and a great philosopher), *which were barren, and so continued a long time, till they came to see one another growing up higher, though many stadiums asunder.* Pierius in his Hieroglyphicks, and Melchior Guilandinus, *Memb. 3. tract. de papyro*, cites this story of Pontanus for a truth. See more in Salmuth, *Comment. in Pancirol. de Nova repert. Tit. 1. de novo orbe*, Mizaldus, *Arcanorum lib. 2. Sands Voyages, lib. 2. fol. 103, &c.*

If such fury be in vegetalls, what shall we think of sensible creatures, how much more violent and apparent shall it be in them?

^a Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque,
Et genus æquoreum, pecudes, pictæque volucres
In furias ignemque ruunt; amor omnibus idem.

All kinde of creatures in the earth,
And fishes of the sea,
And painted birds do rage alike;
This love bears equal sway.

^b Hic Deus et terras et maria alta domat.

Common experience and our sense will inform us how violently brute beasts are carried away with this passion, horses above the rest,

— furor est insignis equarum.

^c *Cupid, in Lucian, bids Venus his mother be of good cheer, for he was now familiar with lions, and oftentimes did get on their backs, hold them by the mane, and ride them about like horses, and they would fawn upon him with their tails.* Bulls, bears and boars are so furious in this kinde, they kill one another: but especially cocks, ^d lions, and harts, which are so fierce, that you may hear them fight half a mile off, saith ^e Turbeville, and many times kill each other, or compell them to abandon the rut, that they may remain masters in their places; and when one hath driven his corrivall away, he raiseth his nose up in the ayr, and looks aloft, as though he gave thanks to nature, which affords him such great delight. How birds

^a Virg. 3. Georg.

^b Propertius.

^c Dial. Deorum. Confide, mater, leonibus

ipsis familiaris jam factus sum, et sæpe conscendi eorum terga et apprehendi jubas; equorum more insidens eos agito, et illi mihi caudis adblandiuntur.

^d Leones

^e præ amore furant. Plin. l. 8. c. 16. Arist. l. 6. hist. animal.

^e Cap. 17. of his

book of hunting.

are affected in this kind, appears out of Aristotle; he will have them to sing *ob futuram venerem*, for joy, or in hope, of their venery which is to come.

^a Aëriæ primum volucres te, Diva, tuumque
Significant inquit, percussæ corda tuâ vi.

Fishes pine away for love and wax lean, if ^b Gomeſius's authority may be taken, and are rampant too, some of them: Peter Gellius, *lib. 10. de hist. animal.* tells wonders of a triton in Epirus: there was a well not far from the shore, where the country wenches fetched water, they, ^c tritons, *stupri caussâ*, would set upon them, and carry them to sea, and there drown them, if they would not yeeld; so love tyrannizeth in dumb creatures. Yet this is naturall, for one beast to dote upon another of the same kinde: but what strange fury is that, when a beast shall dote upon a man? Saxo Grammaticus, *lib. 10. Dav. hist.* hath a story of a bear that loved a woman, kept her in his den a long time, and begot a son of her, out of whose loynes proceeded many northern kings: this is the originall, belike, of that common tale of Valentine and Orson: *Ælian*, Pliny, Peter Gellius are full of such relations. A peacock in Lucadia loved a maid, and when she died, the peacock pined. ^d *A dolphin loved a boy called Hernias, and when he died, the fish came upon land, and so perished.* The like addes Gellius *lib. 10. cap. 22.* out of Appion, *Ægypt. lib. 15.* a dolphin at Puteoli loved a child, would come often to him, let him get on his back, and carry him about, ^e *and when by sickness the child was taken away, the dolphin died.* ^f Every book is full (saith Busbequius, the emperors orator with the grand senior, not long since, *ep. 3. legat. Turc.*) *and yields such instances, to believe which I was alwaies afraid, least I should be thought to give credit to fables, untill I saw a lynx which I had from Assyria, so affected towards one of my men, that it cannot be denied, but that he was in love with him. When my man was present, the beast would use many notable entisements, and pleasant motions, and when he was going, hold him back, and look after him when he was gone, very sad in his absence, but most jocund when he returned: and when my man went from*

^a Lucretius.
cunt, &c.

^b De sale lib. 1. c. 21. Pisces ob amorem marcescunt, pallescunt, &c.

^c Haerendæ aquæ caussâ venientes, ex insidiis a tritone comprehensæ, &c.

^d Plin. l. 10. c. 5. Quumque obortâ tempestate periisset Hernias,

in sicco piscis exspiravit.

^e Postquam puer morbo abiit, et ipse delphinus perit.

^f Pleni sunt libri quibus feræ in homines inflammatae fuerunt, in quibus ego quidem semper assensum sustinui, veritus ne fabulosa crederem; donec vidi lynxem quem habui ab Assyriâ, sic affectum erga unum de meis hominibus, &c.

me, the beast expressed his love with continual sickness, and after he had pined away some few daies, died. Such another story he hath, of a crane of Majorca, that loved a Spaniard, that would walk any way with him, and in his absence seek about for him, make a noise that he might hear her, and knock at his dore, ^a and when he took his last farewell, fished herself. Such pretty pranks can love play with birds, fishes, beasts :

(^b Cœlestis ætheris, ponti, terræ claves habet Venus,
Solaque istorum omnium imperium obtinet.)

and if all be certain, that is credibly reported, with the spirits of the air, and divells of hell themselves, who are as much in-amored and dote (if I may use that word) as any other creatures whatsoever. For if those stories be true, that are written of incubus and succubus, of nymphes, lascivious faunes, satyrs, and those heathen gods which were divels; those lascivious *télchines*, of whom the Platonists tell so many fables; or those familiar meetings in our daies, and company of witches and divels, there is some probability for it. I know that Biarmannus, Wierus *lib. 3. cap. 19. et 24.* and some others, stoutly deny it, that the divel hath any carnal copulation with women; that the divel takes no pleasure in such facts; they be meer phantasies, all such relations of incubi, succubi, lyes and tales; but Austin, *lib. 15. de civit. Dei.* doth acknowledge it; Erastus de Lamiis, Jacobus Sprenger and his colleagues, &c. ^c Zanchius, *cap. 16. lib. 4. de oper. Dei.* Dandinus in Arist. *de Animâ, lib. 2. Text. 29. com. 30.* Bodin, *lib. 2. cap. 7.* and Paracelsus (a great champion of this tenet amongst the rest), which give sundry peculiar instances, by many testimonies, proofs and confessions evince it. Hector Boethius in his Scottish history, hath three or four such examples, which Cardan confirms out of him, *lib. 16. cap. 43.* of such as have had familiar company many years with them, and that in the habit of men and women. Philostratus, in his fourth book *de vitâ Apollonii*, hath a memorable instance in this kinde, which I may not omit, of one Menippus Lycius, a young man 25 years of age, that going betwixt Cenchreas and Corinth, met such a phantasm in the habit of a fair gentlewoman, which taking him by the hand, carried him home to her house, in the suburbs of Corinth, and told him she was a Phœnician by birth, and if he would tarry with her, ^d he should hear her sing and

^a Desiderium suum testatus post inedia aliquot dierum interiit.

^b Orpheus hymno Ven. conati sunt, nihil faciunt.

^c Qui hæc in atræ bilis aut imaginationis vim referre nunquam bibisti; te rivalis turbabit nullus; pulchra autem pulchro contente vivam, et moriar.

^d Cantantem audies et vinum bibes, quale antea

^b Or-

^c Qui hæc in atræ bilis aut imaginationis vim referre

^d Cantantem audies et vinum bibes, quale antea

play, and drink such wine as never they drank, and no man should molest him; but she being fair and lovely, would live and die with him, that was fair and lovely to behold. The yong man, a philosopher, otherwise staid and discreet, able to moderate his passions, though not this of love, tarried with her a while to his great content, and at last married her, to whose wedding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius; who, by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a serpent, a lamia; and that all her furniture was like Tantalus gold, described by Homer, no substance, but meer illusions. When she saw herself descried, she wept, and desired Apollonius to be silent, but he would not be moved, and thereupon she, plate, house, and all that was in it, vanished in an instant: ** many thousands take notice of this fact, for it was done in the midst of Greece.* Sabine, in his comment on the 10th of Ovids Metamorphosis, at the tale of Orpheus, telleth us of a gentleman of Bavaria, that, for many months together, bewailed the loss of his dear wife; at length the divel in her habit came and comforted him; and told him, because he was so importunate for her, that she would come and live with him again, on that condition he would be new married, never swear and blaspheme as he used formerly to do; for if he did, she should be gone: *^b he vowed it, married, and lived with her; she brought him children, and governed his house, but was still pale and sad, and so continued, till one day falling out with him, he fell a swearing: she vanished thereupon, and was never after seen.* *^c This I have heard, saith Sabine, from persons of good credit, which told me, that the duke of Bavaria did tell it for a certainty, to the duke of Saxony.* One more I will relate out of Florilegus, *ad annum 1058*, an honest historian of our nation; because he telleth it so confidently, as a thing, in those daies talked of, all over Europe: A yong gentleman of Rome, the same day that he was married, after dinner with the bride and his friends, went a walking into the fields; and towards evening, to the tennis-court to recreate himself; whilst he played, he put his ring upon the finger of *Venus statua*, which was thereby, made in brass; after he had sufficiently played, and now made an end of his sport, he came to fetch his ring, but Venus had bowed her finger in, and he could not get it off. Whereupon loath to make his company tarry at present, there left it, intending to fetch it the next day, or at some more convenient time, went thence to supper, and so to bed. In the night, when he should come to perform those nuptial rites,

^a Multi factum hoc cognovère, quod in mediâ Græciâ gestum sit. ^b Rem curans domesticam, ut ante, peperit aliquot liberos, semper tamen tristis et pallida. ^c Hæc audiâ a multis fide dignis, qui asseverabant ducem Bavaris eadem retulisse duci Saxonis pro veris.

Venus steps between him and his wife, (unseen or felt of her) and told him that she was his wife, that he had betrothed himself unto her by that ring, which he put upon her finger: she troubled him for some following nights. He not knowing how to help himself, made his moan to one Palumbus, a learned magician in those daies, who gave him a letter, and bid him at such a time of the night, in such a cross way, at the towns end, where old Saturn would pass by, with his associates, in procession, as commonly he did, deliver that script, with his own hands, to Saturn himself: the yong man of a bold spirit, accordingly did it; and when the old fiend had read it, he called Venus to him, who rode before him, and commanded her to deliver his ring, which forthwith she did: and so the gentleman was freed. Many such stories I finde in severall ^a authors, to confirm this which I have said; as that more notable among the rest, of Philinium and Machates in ^b Phlegons Tract *de rebus mirabilibus*; and though many be against it, yet I, for my part, will subscribe to Lactantius, *lib. 14. cap. 15.* ^c *God sent angels to the tuition of men; but whilest they lived amongst us, that mischievous all-commander of the earth; and hot in lust, enticed them by little and little, to this vice, and defiled them with the company of women: and Anaxagoras de resurrect.* ^d *Many of those spiritual bodies, overcome by the love of maids, and lust, failed, of whom those were born, we call gyants.* Justin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, Sulpitius Severus, Eusebius, &c. to this sense, make a twofold fall of angels, one from the beginning of the world; another a little before the deluge, as Moses teacheth us, ^e openly professing, that these genii can beget, and have carnal copulation with women. At Japan, in the East Indies, at this present (if we may believe the relation of ^f travellers) there is an idol called Teuchedy, to whom one of the fairest virgins in the country is monthly brought, and left in a private room, in the *fotoqui*, or church, where she sits alone to be deflowered. At certain times, ^g the Teuchedy (which is thought to be the diavel) appears to her, and knoweth her carnally. Every month a fair virgin is taken in; but what becomes of the old, no man can tell. In that goodly temple of Jupiter Belus in Babylon, there was a fair chappel, ^h saith Herodotus, an eye-witness of it, in which was *splendide stratus lectus et apposita mensa*

^a Fabula Damarati et Aristonis in Herodoto, lib. 6. Erato.

^b Interpret. Mercur.

^c Deus angelos misit ad tutelam cultumque generis humani; sed illos cum hominibus commorantes, dominator illæ terræ salacissimus paulatim ad vitia pellexit, et mulierum congressibus inquinavit.

^d Quidam ex illo capti sunt amore virginum, et libidine

victi defecerunt, ex quibus gigantes qui vocantur, nati sunt. ^e Pererius in Gen. lib. 8. c. 6. ver. 1. Zanc. &c.

^f Purchas Hackl. posth. par. 1. lib. 4. cap. 1. S. 7.

^g In Olio.

^h Deus ipse hoc cubili requiescens.

aurea, a brave bed, a table of gold, &c. into which no creature came but one only woman, which their god made choice of, as the Chaldean priests told him; and that their god lay with her himself, as at Thebes in Ægypt was the like done of old. So that you see this is no news, the divels themselves, or their jugling priests, have plaid such pranks in all ages. Many divines stily contradict this; but I will conclude with ^a Lipsius, that since *examples, testimonies, and confessions of those unhappy women are so manifest on the other side, and many, even in this our town of Lovan, that it is likely to be so.* ^b *One thing I will add, that I suppose, that in no age past, (I know not by what destiny of this unhappy time) there, have never appeared, or shewed themselves, so many lecherous divels, satyrs, and genii, as in this of ours, as appears by the daily narrations, and judicial sentences upon record.* Read more of this question in Plutarch *vit. Numæ*, Austin *de civ. Dei*, lib. 15. Wierus *lib. 3. de præstig. Dæm.* Giraldus Cambrensis *itinerar. Camb. lib. 1. Malleus malefic. quæst. 5. part. 1.* Jacobus Reussus *lib. 5. cap. 6. fol. 54.* Godelman. *lib. cap. 4.* Erastus, Valesius *de sacra philo. cap. 40.* John Nider *Formicar. lib. 5. cap. 9.* Stroz. *Cicogna. lib. 3. cap. 2.* Delrio, Lipsius *Bodine dæmonol. lib. 2. cap. 7.* Pererius *in Gen. lib. 8. in 6. cap. ver. 2.* King James, &c.

SUBSECT. II.

How love tyrannizeth over men. Love, or Heroicall Melancholy, his definition; part affected.

YOU have heard how this tyrant love rageth with brute beasts and spirits; now let us consider what passions it causeth amongst men.

^c *Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?* How it tickles the hearts of mortal men.

Horresco referens, ———

I am almost afraid to relate, amazed, ^d and ashamed, it hath wrought such stupend and prodigious effects; such foul offences. Love indeed (I may not deny) first united provinces, built cities, and by a perpetual generation makes and preserves

^a *Physiologie Stoicorum l. 1. cap. 20.* Si spiritus unde, semen iis, &c. at exempla turbant nos; mulierum quotidianæ confessiones de mixtione omnes asserunt, et sunt in hac urbe Lovanio exempla.

^b *Unum dixero, non opinari me nullo retro ævo tantam copiam Satyrorum, et salacium istorum Geniorum se ostendisse, quantum nunc quotidianæ narrationes, et judiciales sententiæ proferunt.*

^c *Virg.* ^d *For it is a shame to speak of those things which are done of them in secret, Eph. 5. 12.*

mankind, propagates the church; but if it rage, it is no more love, but burning lust; a disease, phrensie, madness, hell. ^a*Est orcus ille, vis est immedicabilis, est rabies insana*; 'tis no vertuous habit this, but a vehement perturbation of the mind, a monster of nature, wit, and art, as Alexis in ^bAthenæus sets it out, *viriliter audax, muliebriter timidum, furore præceps, labore infractum, mel felleum, blanda percussio, &c.* It subverts kingdoms, overthrows cities, towns, families: mars, corrupts, and makes a massacre of men; thunder and lightning, wars, fires, plagues, have not done that mischief to mankind, as this burning lust, this brutish passion. Let Sodome and Gomorrah, Troy, (which Dares Phrygius, and Dictis Cretensis will make good) and I know not how many cities bear record, — *et fuit ante Helenam*, all succeeding ages will subscribe: Ione of Naples in Italy, Fredegunde and Brunhalt in France, all histories are full of these basilisks. Besides those daily monomachies, murders, effusion of blood, rapes, riot and immoderate expense, to satisfie their lusts; beggery, shame, loss, torture, punishment, disgrace, loathsome diseases that proceed from thence, worse then calentures and pestilent feavers; those often gouts, pox, *arthritis*, palsies, cramps, *sciatica*, convulsions, aches, combustions, &c. which torment the body; that feral melancholy which crucifies the soul in this life, and everlastingly torments in the world to come.

Notwithstanding they know these, and many such miseries, threats, tortures will surely come upon them; rewards, exhortations, *e contra*; yet either out of their own weakness, a depraved nature, or loves tyranny, which so furiously rageth, they suffer themselves to be led like an oxe to the slaughter; (*facilis descensus Averni*) they go down headlong to their own perdition; they will commit folly with beasts, men *leaving the natural use of women*, as ^cPaul saith, *burned in lust one towards another, and man with man wrought filthiness.*

Semiramis equo, Pasiphae tauro, Aristo Ephesius asinae se commiscuit; Fulvius equæ, alii canibus, capris, &c. unde monstra nascuntur aliquando, centauri, sylvani, et ad terrorem hominum prodigiosa spectra: nec cum brutis, sed ipsis hominibus rem habent, quod peccatum Sodomice vulgo dicitur; et frequens olim vitium apud Orientales illos fuit, Græcos nimirum, Italos, Afros, Asianos: d Hercules Hylam habuit, Polycletum, Dionem, Perithoonta, Abderum, et Phryga; alii et Euristium ab Hercule amatum tradunt. Socrates pulchrorum

^a Plutarch. amator. lib. vitæ ejus.

^b Lib. 13.

^c Rom. 1. 27.

^d Lilius Giraldu.

adulescentum causâ frequens gymnasium adibat, flagitiosoque spectaculo pascebat oculos, quod et Philebus et Phædon rivales, Charmides, et^a reliqui Platonis Dialogi, satis superque testatum faciunt: quod vero Alcibiades de eodem Socrate loquatur, lubens conticesco, sed et abhorreo; tantum incitamentum præbet libidini. Ad hunc perstrinxit Theodoretus lib. de curat. Græc. affect. cap. ultimo. Quin et ipse Plato suum demiratur Agathonem, Xenophon Cliniam, Virgilius Alexin, Anacreon Bathyllum; Quod autem de Nerone, Claudio, cæterorumque portentosâ libidine memoriæ proditum, mallet, a Petronio, Suetonio, cæterisque petatis, quando omnem fidem excedat, quam a me expectetis; sed vetera querimur. ^b *Apud Asianos, Turcas, Italos, nunquam frequentius hoc quam hodierno die vitium; Diana Romanorum Sodomia; officinæ horum alicubi apud Turcos,*

—qui saxis semina mandant—

arenas arantes; et frequentes querelæ, etiam inter ipsos conjuges hac de re, quæ virorum concubitus illicitum calceo in oppositam partem verso magistratui indicant; nullum apud Italos familiare magis peccatum, qui et post^c Lucianum et^d Tatium, scriptis voluminibus defendunt. Johannes de la Casa, Beventinus Episcopus, divinum opus vocat, suave scelus, adeoque jactat se non aliâ usum venere. Nihil usitatius apud monachos, cardinales, sacrificulos, etiam^e furor hic ad mortem, ad insaniam. ^f Angelus Politianus, ob pueri amorem, violentas sibi manus injecit. Et horrendum sane dictu, quantum apud nos patrum memoriâ, scelus detestandum hoc sævierit! Quum enim Anno 1538, prudentissimus Rex Henricus Octavus cucullatorum cœnobîa, et sacrificorum collegia, votariorum, per venerabiles iegum Doctores Thomam Leum, Richardum Laytonum visitari fecerat, &c. tanto numero reperti sunt apud eos scortatores, cinædi, ganeones, pædicones, puèrarii, pæderastæ, Sodomitæ, (^g Balei verbis utor) Ganimedes, &c. ut in unoquoque eorum novam credideris Gomorrhæam. Sed vide, si lubet, eorundem catalogum apud eundem Baleum; Puellæ (inquit) in lectis dormire non poterant ob fratres necromanticos. Hæc si apud votarios, monachos, sanctos scilicet homunciones, quid in foro, quid in aulâ factum suspiceris? quid apud nobiles, quid inter fornices, quam non fœditatem, quam non spurcitiem? Sileo interim turpes illas,

^a Pueros amare solis philosophis relinquendum vult Lucianus dial. Amorum.
^b Busbequins. ^c Lucianus Charidemo. ^d Achilles Tatius lib. 2. ^e Non est hæc mentula demens. Mart.
^f Jovius Muso. ^g Præfat. lectori lib. de vitis pontif.

et ne nominandas quidem monachorum^a mastrupationes, masturbatores. ^b Rodericus a Castro vocat, tum et eos qui se invicem ad Venerem excitandam flagris cædunt, Spintrias, Succubas, Ambubeias, et lasciviente lumbo Tribades illas mulierculas, quæ se invicem fricant, et præter Eunuchos etiam ad Venerem explendam, artificiosa illa veretra habent. Immo quod magis mirere, fœmina fœminam Constantinopoli non ita pridem deperit, causa rem plane incredibilem, mutato cultu mentita virum de nuptiis sermonem init, et brevi nupta est: sed authorem ipsum consule Busbequium. Omitto^c Salinarios illos Ægyptiacos, qui cum formosarum cadaveribus concumbunt; et eorum vesanam libidinem, qui etiam idola et imagines depereunt. Nota est fabula Pigmalionis apud^d Ovidium; Mundi et Paulini apud Ægessippum belli Jud. lib. 2. cap. 4. Pontius, C. Cæsaris legatus, referente Plinio, lib. 35. cap. 3. quem suspicor eum esse qui Christum crucifixit, picturis Atalantæ et Helenæ adeo libidine incensus, ut tollere eas vellet si natura tectorii permisisset, alius Bonæ Fortunæ deperit, (Ælianus, lib. 9. cap. 37) alius Bonæ Deæ, et ne qua pars probro vacet. ^e Raptus ad stupra (quod ait ille) et ne^f os quidem a libidine exceptum, Heliogabalus, per omnia cava corporis libidinem recepit. Lamprid. vitâ ejus. ^g Hostius quidam specula fecit, et ita disposuit, ut quum virum ipse pateretur, aversus omnes admissarii motus in speculo videret, ac deinde falsâ magnitudine ipsius membri tanquam verâ gauderet, simul virum et fœminam passus, quod dictu fœdum et abominandum. Ut verum plane sit, quod apud^h Plutarchum Gryllus Ulyssi objecit. Ad hunc usque diem apud nos neque mas marem, neque fœmina fœminam amavit, qualia multa apud vos memorabiles et præclari viri fecerunt: ut viles missos faciam, Hercules inberbem sectans socium, amicos deseruit, &c. Vestræ libidines intra suos naturæ fines coerceri non possunt, quin instar fluvii exundantes atrocem fœditatem, tumultum, confusionemque naturæ gignant in re Venereâ: nam et capras, porcos, equos inierunt viri et fœminæ, insano bestiarum amore exarserunt; unde Minotauri, Centauri, Sylvani, Sphinges, &c. Sed ne confutando doceam, aut ea foras efferam, quæ non omnes scire convenit (hæc enim doctis solum-

^a Mercurialis cap. de Priapismo. Coelins l. 11. antiq. lect. cap. 14. Galenus 6. de locis aff.

^b De morb. mulier. lib. 1. c. 15.

^c Herodotus, l. 2. Enterpæ.

Uxores insignium virorum non statim vitâ functas tradunt condendas, ac ne eas quidem fœminas quæ formosæ sunt, sed quadriduo ante defunctas, ne cum iis Salinarii concumbant, &c.

^d Metam. 13.

^e Seneca de irâ, l. 11. c. 18.

^f Nullus est

meatus ad quem non pateat aditus impudicitiae. Clem. Alex. pædag. lib. 3. c. 3.

^g Seneca l. nat. quæst.

^h Tom. P. Gryllo.

modo, quod causâ non absimili ^a *Rodericus, scripta velim*) *ne levissimis ingeniis et depravatis mentibus foedissimi sceleris notitiam, &c. nolo quem diutius hisce sordibus inquinare.*

I come at last to that heroical love, which is proper to men and women, is a frequent cause of melancholy, and deserves much rather to be called burning lust, than by such an honourable title. There is an honest love I confess, which is natural, *laqueus occultos captivans corda hominum, ut a mulieribus non possint separari*; a secret snare to captivate the hearts of men, as ^b Christopher Fonseca proves, a strong allure-ment, of a most attractive, occult, adamantine property, and powerful vertue, and no man living can avoid it. ^c *Et qui vim non sensit amoris, aut lapis est, aut bellua.* He is not a man but a block, a very stone, ^d *aut Numen, aut Nebuchadnezzâr*; he hath a gourd for his head, a pepon for his heart, that hath not felt the power of it; and a rare creature to be found, one in an age,

Qui nunquam visæ flagravit amore puellæ :

for *semel insanivimus omnes*, dote we either yong or old, as ^e he said, and none are expected, but Minerva and the Muses: so Cupid in ^f Lucian complains to his mother Venus, that amongst all the rest, his arrows could not pierce them. But this nuptiall love, is a common passion, an honest, for men to love in the way of marriage; *at materia appetit formam, sic mulier virum.* You know marriage is honourable, a blessed calling, appointed by God himself in Paradise; it breeds true peace, tranquillity, content and happiness, *quâ nulla est aut fuit unquam sanctior conjunctio*, as Daphnæus in ^g Plutarch could well prove, *et quæ generi humano immortalitatem parat*, when they live without jarring, scolding, lovingly as they should do.

^h Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec ullis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvit amor die.

Thrice happy they, and more then that,
Whom bonds of love so firmly ties,
That without brawls till death them part,
'Tis undissolv'd and never dies.

^a De morbis mulierum l. 1. c. 15.

Curtio.

cap. 40.

Musæ.

^c Æneas Sylvius. Juvenal.

^e Chaucer.

^f In amator. dialog.

^g Tom. 1. dial.

^h Hor.

^b Amphitheat. amor. cap. 5. interpret.

^d Tertul. prover. lib. 4. adversus Manc.

Deorum Lucianus. Amore non ardent

As Seneca lived with his Paulina, Abraham and Sara, Orpheus and Euridice, Arria and Pœtus, Artemisia and Mausolus, Rubenius Celer, that would needs have it iugraven on his tomb, he had led his life with Ennea his dear wife, forty three yeares eight moneths, and never fell out. There is no pleasure in this world comparable to it; 'tis *sumum mortalitatis bonum*——^a *hominum Divumque voluptas, Alma Venus*——*latet enim in muliere aliquid majus potentiusque omnibus aliis humanis voluptatibus*, as ^b one holds, there's something in a woman beyond all humane delight; a magnetique vertue, a charming quality, an occult and powerful motive. The husband rules her as head, but she again commands his heart, he is her servant, she his onely joy and content: no happines is like unto it, no love so great as this of man and wife, no such comfort, as ^c *placens uxor*, a sweet wife;

a Omnis amor magnus, sed aperto in conjuge major,
when they love at last, as fresh as they did at first,

^e Charaque charo consenescit conjugi,

as Homer brings Paris kissing Helena, after they had been married ten years, protesting withall, that he loved her as dear, as he did the first hour he was betrothed. And in their old age, when they make much of one another, saying as he did to his wife in the poet,

f Uxor vivamus quod viximus, et moriamur,
Servantes nomen sumpsimus in thalamo;
Nec ferat ulla dies ut commutemur in ævo,
Quin tibi sim juvenis, tuque puella mihi.

Dear wife, let's live in love, and dye together,
As hitherto we have in all good will:
Let no day change or alter our affections,
But let's be young to one another still.

Such should conjugall love be, still the same, and as they are one flesh, so should they be of one mind, as in an aristocratical government, one consent, ^g Geryon like, *coalescere in unum*, have one heart in two bodies, will and nill the same. A good wife, according to Plutarch, should be as a looking-glass to represent her husbands face and passion: If he be pleasant, she should be merry; if he laugh, she should smile; if he look sad, she should participate of his sorrow, and bear a part with

^a Lucretius.
f Ausonius.

^b Fonseca.
g Geryon amicitiz symbolum.

^c Hor.

^d Propert.

^e Simonides. Græc.

him, and so they should continue in mutual love one towards another.

^a Et me ab amore tuo deducet nulla senectus,
Sive ego Tythonus, sive ego Nestor ero.

No age shall part my love from thee, sweet wife,
Though I live Nestor or Tithonus life.

And she again to him, as the ^b bride saluted the bridegroom of old in Rome, *Ubi tu Caius, ego semper Caia*, be thou still Caius, I'll be Caia.

'Tis an happy state this indeed, when the fountain is blessed (saith Solomon, *Prov. 5. 18*) and he rejoiceth with the wife of his youth, and she is to him as the loving hinde, and pleasant roe, and he delights in her continually. But this love of ours is immoderate, inordinate, and not to be comprehended in any bounds. It will not contain it self within the union of marriage, or apply to one object, but is a wandering, extravagant, a domineering, a boundless, an irrefragable, a destructive passion; sometimes this burning lust rageth after marriage, and then it is properly called *jealousie*; sometimes before, and then it is called *heroicall melancholy*; it extends sometimes to corrivalls, &c. begets rapes, incests, murders; *Marcus Antonius compressit Fustinam sororem, Caracalla, Juliam novercam, Nero matrem, Caligula sorores Cyneras, Mirrham filiam, &c.* But it is confined within no terms of blood, years, sex, or whatsoever else. Some furiously rage before they come to discretion or age. ^cQuartilla in Petronius never remembred she was a maid: and the wife of Bath in Chaucer, cracks,

Since I was twelve years old, believe,
Husbands at kirk door had I five.

^dAretines Lucretia sold her maiden-head a thousand times before she was twenty-four years old, *plus millies vendideram virginitatem, &c. neque te celabo, non deerant qui ut integram ambirent.* Rahab, that harlot, began to be a professed quean at ten years of age, and was but fifteen when she hid the spies, as ^eHugh Broughton proves, to whom Serrarius the Jesuite, *quest. 6. in cap. 2.* Josue, subscribes. Generally women begin *pubescere*, as they call it, or *catullire*, as Julius Pollux cites, *lib. 2. cap. 3. onomast.* out of Aristophanes, ^fat fourteen years

^a Propert. l. 2. ^b Plutarch. c. 30. Rom. hist. ^c Junonem habeam iratam, si unquam meminerim me virginem fuisse. Infans enim paribus inquinata sum, et subinde, majoribus me applicui, donec ad aetatem perveni; ut Milo vitalum, &c. ^d Forno didasc. dial. Lat. interp. Casp. Barthio ex Ital. ^e Angelico scriptur. centu. ^f Epictetus, c. 42. Mulieres statim ab anno 14. movere incipiunt, &c. atrectari se sinunt et exponunt. Levinus Lemnius.

old, then they do offer themselves, and some plainly rage. ^aLeo Afer saith, that in Africk a man shall scarce finde a maid at fourteen years of age, they are so forward; and many amongst us, after they come into the teens, do not live without husbands, but linger. What pranks in this kinde the middle age have played, is not to be recorded.

Si mihi sint centum linguæ, sint oraque centum,

no tongue can sufficiently declare; every story is full of men and womens unsatiabie lust, Neros, Heliogabali, Bonosi, &c. ^b*Cælius Amphilenum, sed Quintius Amphelinam depereunt*, &c. They neigh after other mens wives (as Jeremy *cap. 5. 8.* complaineth) like fed horses, or range like town buls, *raptores virginum et viduarum*, as many of our great ones do. Solomons wisdom was extinguished in this fire of lust; Sampsons strength enervated; piety in Lots daughters quite forgot; gravity of priesthood in Helies sons; reverend old age in the elders that would violate Susanna; filiall duty in Absolon to his stepmother; brotherly love in Ammon towards his sister. Humane, divine laws, precepts, exhortations, fear of God and men, fair, foul means, fame, fortunes, shame, disgrace, honor cannot oppose, stave off, or withstand the fury of it, *omnia vincit amor, &c.* No cord, nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can do with a twin'd thread. The scorching beams of the æquinocctiall, or extremity of cold within the circle artique, where the very seas are frozen, cold or torrid zone cannot avoid, or expel this heat, fury and rage of mortall men.

^c Quo fugis, ah demens, nulla est fuga, tu licet usque
Ad Tanaïm fugias, usque sequetur Amor.

Of womens unnatural, ^dunsatiabie lust, what country, what village doth not complain? Mother and daughter sometimes dote on the same man; father and son, master and servant, on one woman.

——— Sed amor, sed ineffrenata libido,
Quid castum in terris intentatumque reliquit?

What breach of vows and oaths, fury, dotage, madness, might I reckon up? Yet this is more tolerable in youth, and such as are still in their hot blood; but for an old fool to dote, to see an old leacher, what more odious, what can be more absurd? and yet what so common? Who so furious?

^a L. 3. fol. 126. ^b Catullus. ^c Euripides. ^d De mulierum inexhaustâ libidine luxuque insatiabili omnes æque regiones conqueri posse existimo. Steph.

^a Amare eâ ætate si occiperint, multo insaniunt acrius;

Some dote then, more than ever they did in their youth. How many decrepit, hoary, harsh, writhen, bursten-bellied, crooked, toothless, bald, blear-eyed, impotent, rotten old men shall you see flickering still, in every place? One gets him a young wife, another a curtisan; and when he can scarce lift his leg over a sill, and hath one foot already in Charons boat, when he hath the trembling in his joynts, the gout in his feet, a perpetual rhume in his head, *a continue cough*, ^b *his sight fails him, thick of hearing, his breath stinks*, all his moisture is dried up and gone, may not spit from him, a very child again, that cannot dress himself, or cut his own meat; yet he will be dreaming of, and honing after wenches; what can be more unseemly? Worse it is in women then in men, when she is *ætate declivis, diu vidua, mater olim, parum decore matrimonium sequi videtur*, an old widdow, a mother so long since (^cin Plinies opinion) she doth very unseemly seek to marry; yet whilst she is ^d so old a crone, a beldam, she can neither see nor hear, go nor stand, a meer ^e karcass, a witch, and scarce feel; she catterwauls, and must have a stallion, a champion; she must and will marry again, and betroth herself to some young man, ^f that hates to look on her, but for her goods; abhors the sight of her, to the prejudice of her good name, her own undoing, grief of friends, and ruin of her children.

But to enlarge or illustrate this power and effects of love, is to set a candle in the sun. ^g It rageth with all sorts and conditions of men; yet is most evident amongst such as are yong and lusty, in the flowre of their years, nobly descended, high fed; such as live idly, and at ease: and for that cause (which our divines call burning lust) this ^h *ferinus insanus amor*, this mad and beastly passion, as I have said, is named by our physicians *heroicall* love, and a more honorable title put upon it, *amor nobilis*, as ⁱ Savanarola stiles it, because noble men and women make a common practice of it, and are so ordinarily affected with it. Avicenna, *lib. 3. Fen. 1. tract. 4. cap. 23*, calleth this passion *ilishi*, and defines it ^k *to be a disease or*

^a Plantus. ^b Oculi caligant, aures graviter audiunt, capilli fluunt, cutis arescit, flatus olet, tussis, &c. Cyprian. ^c Lib. 8. epist. Rufinus. ^d Hiatque turpis inter aridas nates podex. ^e Cadaverosa adeo ut ab inferis reversa videri possit, vult, adhuc catallire. ^f Nam et matrimoniis est despectum senium. Æneas Silvius. ^g Quid toto terrarum orbe communius? quæ civitas, quod oppidum, quæ familia vacat amatorum exemplis? Æneas Silvius. Quis trigesimum annum natus nullum amoris causâ peregit insigne facinus? ego de me facio conjecturam, quem amor in mille pericula misit. ^h Forestus. Plato. ⁱ Pract. major. Tract. 6. cap. 1. Rub. 11. de ægrit. cap. quod his multum contingat. ^k Hæc ægritudo est solitudo melancholica, in quâ homo applicat sibi continuam cogitationem super pulchritudine ipsius quam amat, gestum, morum.

melancholy vexation, or anguish of minde; in which a man continually meditates of the beauty, gesture, manners of his mistress, and troubles himself about it; desiring (as Savanarola adds) with all intentions and eagerness of minde, to compass or enjoy her, ^a as commonly hunters trouble themselves about their sports, the covetous about their gold and goods; so is he tormented still about his mistress. Arnoldus Villanovanus in his book of heroicall love defines it, ^b a continual cogitation of that which he desires; with a confidence or hope of compassing it; which definition his commentator cavils at. For continual cogitation is not the *genus*, but a symptome of love; we continually think of that which we hate and abhor, as well as that which we love; and many things we covet and desire, without all hope of attaining. Carolus a Lorme, in his questions, makes a doubt, *an amor sit morbus*, whether this heroicall love be a disease: Julius Pollux *onomast. lib. 6. cap. 44.* determines it; they that are in love are likewise ^c sick; *lascivus, salax, lasciviens, et qui in venerem furit, vere est ægrotus.* Arnoldus will have it improperly so called, and a malady rather of the body than minde. Tully in his *Tusculanes* defines it a furious disease of the minde; Plato madness it self; Ficinus his *Commentator, cap. 12.* a species of madness, *for many have run mad for women, Esdr. 4. 26.* but ^d Rhases a *melancholy passion*; and most physicians make it a species, or kinde of melancholy (as will appear by the symptomes) and treat of it apart: whom I mean to imitate, and to discuss it in all his kinds; to examine his severall causes; to shew his symptomes, indications, prognosticks, effect; that so it may be with more facility cured.

The part affected in the mean time, as ^e Arnoldus supposeth, *is the former part of the head, for want of moisture*; which his Commentator rejects. Langius *med. epist. lib. 1. cap. 24.* will have this passion sited in the liver, and to keep residence in the heart; ^f to proceed first from the eyes, so carried by our spirits, and kindled with imagination, in the liver and heart; *cogit amare jecur*, as the saying is, *Medium ferit per hepar*, as Cupid in Anacreon. For some such cause, belike, ^g Homer fains Titius liver (who was enamored on Latona) to be still gnawed by two vultures, day and night in hell, ^h for

^a Animi forte accidens quo quis rem habere nimia aviditate concupiscit, ut ludos venatores, animum et opes avari.

^b Assidua cogitatio super rem desideratam cum confidentia obtinendi, ut spe apprehensum delectabile, &c.

^c Morbus corporis potius quam animi.

^d Amor est passio melancholica.

^e Ob calefactionem spirituum pars anterior capitis laborat ob consumptionem humiditatis.

^f Affectus animi concupiscibilis e desiderio rei amatae per oculos, in mente concepto, spiritus in corde et jecore incendens.

^g Odyss. et Metamor. 4. Ovid.

^h Quod talem carnificinam in adolescentum visceribus amor faciat inexpressibilis.

that yong mens bowels thus enamoured, are so continually tormented by love. Gordonius, cap. 2. part. 2, ^a will have the testicles an immediate subject or cause, the liver an antecedent. Fracastorius agrees in this with Gordonius, *inde primitus imaginatio venerea, erectio, &c. titillatissimam partem vocat, ita ut nisi extruso semine gestiens voluptas non cessat, nec assidua veneris recordatio, addit Guastavinius Comment. 4. Sect. prob. 27. Arist.* But ^b properly it is a passion of the brain, as all other melancholy, by reason of corrupt imagination; and so doth Jason Pratensis c. 19. *de morb. cerebri*, (who writes copiously of this Erotical love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the brain. ^c Melancthon *de animâ* confutes those that make the liver a part affected, and Guainerius *Tract. 15. cap. 13. et 17.* though many put all the affections in the heart, refers it to the brain. Ficinus *cap. 7. in Convivium Platonis*, will have the blood to be the part affected. Jo. Frietagus, *cap. 14. noct. med.* supposeth all four affected; heart, liver, brain, blood; but the major part concur upon the brain, ^d 'tis *imaginatio læsa*; and both imagination and reason are misaffected; because of his corrupt judgement, and continuall meditation of that which he desires, he may truly be said to be melancholy. If it be violent, or his disease inveterate, as I have determined in the precedent partitions, both imagination and reason are misaffected, first one, then the other.

MEMB. II. SUBSECT. I.

Causes of Heroicall Love, Temperature, full Diet, Idlenes, Place, Climate, &c.

OF all causes the remotest are stars. ^e Ficinus *cap. 19.* saith they are more prone to this burning lust, that have Venus in Leo in their Horoscope, when the Moon and Venus be mutually aspected, or such as be of Venus complexion. ^f Plutarch interprets astrologically that tale of Mars and Venus, *in whose genitures ♂ and ♀ are in conjunction*, they are com-

^a Testiculi quoad causam conjunctam, hepar antecedentem, possunt esse subjectum.

^b Proprie passio cerebri est ob corruptam imaginationem. ^c Cap. de affectibus.

^d Est corruptio imaginativæ et æstimatoriæ facultatis, ob formam fortiter affixam, corruptumque judicium, ut semper de eo cogitet, ideoque recte melancholicus appellatur. Concupiscencia vehemens ex corrupto judicio æstimatoriæ virtutis.

^e Comment. in convivium Platonis. Irretiuntur cito quibus nascentibus Venus fuerit in Leone, vel Luna Venerem vehementer aspexerit, et qui eadem complexionæ sunt præditi.

^f Plerumque amatores sunt; et si foeminae meretrices, l. de audiend.

monly lascivious, and if women, queans; as the good wife of Bath confesseth in Chaucer:

It followeth aye mine inclinacion,
By uertue of my constellation.

But of all these astrological aphorisms which I have ever read, that of Cardan is most memorable; for which howsoever he be bitterly censured by ^aMarinus Marcennus, a malapert frier, and some others (which ^bhe himself suspected) yet he thinks it is free, down right, plain, and ingenuous. In his ^ceight *geniture* or example, he hath these words of himself. $\text{♁} \text{♀}$ et ♃ in ♄ *dignitatibus assiduam mihi Venereorum cogitationem præstabunt; ita ut nunquam quiescam. Et paulo post, Cogitatio Venereorum me torquet perpetuo, et quam facto implere non licuit, aut fecisse potentem puduit, cogitatione assidua mentitus sum voluptatem. Et alibi, ob ♁ et ♀ dominium et radiorum mixtionem, profundum fuit ingenium, sed lascivum, egoque turpi libidini deditus et obscænus. So far Cardan of himself, quod de se fatetur ideo ^dut utilitatem adferat studiosis hujusce disciplinæ; and for this he is traduced by Marcennus, when as in effect, he saith no more then what Gregory Nazianzen of old, to Chilo his scholar, offerebant se mihi visendæ mulieres, quarum præcellenti elegantia et decore spectabili tentabatur meæ integritas pudicitia. Et quidem flagitium vitavi fornicationis, at munditiæ virginalis florem arcana cordis cogitatione fœdavi. Sed adrem. Aptiores ad masculinam venerem sunt quorum genesi Venus est in signo masculino, et in Saturni finibus aut oppositione, &c. Ptolomæus in quadripart. plura de his et specialia habet aphorismata, longo proculdubio usu confirmata, et ab experientia multâ perfecta, inquit commentator ejus Cardanus. Tho. Campanella *Astrologiæ lib. 4. cap. 8. articulis 4 et 5.* insaniam amatoriæ remonstrantia, multa præ cæteris accumulât aphorismata, quæ qui volet, consulat. Chiromantici ex cingulo Veneris plerumque conjecturam faciunt, et monte Veneris, de quorum decretis, Taisnerum, Johan. de Indagine, Goclenium, ceterosque si lubet, inspicias. Physicians divine wholly from the temperature and complexion; phlegmatic persons, naturally melancholy, (according to Ficinus, *Comm. cap. 9.*) are seldomer taken then they, but once taken they are never freed: though many are of opinion, flatuous or hypochondriacal melancholy are most subject of all others, to this infirmity. Valescus*

^a Comment. in Genes. cap. 3.

stultitiæque abero, vincit tamen amor veritatis.
Commentar. in Ptolomæi quadripartitum.

^b Et si in hoc parum a præclarâ infamiâ

^c Edit. Basil. 1558. Cum

^d Fol. 445. Basil. Edit.

assigns their strong imagination for a cause; Bodine abundance of wind; Gordonius of seed, and spirits, or atomi in the seed, which cause their violent and furious passions. Sanguine thence are soon caught, young folks most apt to love, and by their good wills, saith ^a Lucian, *would have a bout with every one they see*: the colts evil is common to all complexions. Theomestus, a young and lusty gallant, acknowledgeth (in the said author) all this to be verified in him; *I am so amorously given, ^b you may sooner number the sea sands, and snow falling from the skies, then my severall loves.* Cupid had shot all his arrows at me: *I am deluded with various desires; one love succeeds another, and that so soon, that before one is ended, I begin with a second; she that is last is still fairest; and she that is present pleaseth me most: as an hydras head, my loves increase; no Iolans can help me.* Mine eyes are so moist a refuge and sanctuary of love, that they draw all beauties to them, and are never satisfied. *I am in a doubt what fury of Venus this should be.* Alas, how have I offended her so to vex me! *what Hippolitus am I!* What Telchin is my genius? or is it a natural imperfection, an hereditary passion? Another in ^c Anacreon confesseth, that he had twenty sweet-hearts in Athens at once, fifteen at Corinth, as many at Thebes, at Lesbos, and at Rhodes, twice as many in Ionia, thrice in Caria, twenty thousand in all: or in a word, *ει φυλλα παντα, &c.*

Folia arborum omnium si
Nôsti referre cuncta,
Aut computare arenas
In æquore universas,
Solum meorum amorum
Te fecerò logistam?

Can't count the leaves in May,
Or sands i'th' ocean sea?
Then count my loves I pray.

His eyes are like a ballance, apt to probend each way, and to be weighed down with every wench's looks; his heart a weathercock, his affections tinder, or naphthe it self, which every fair object, sweet smile, or mistress's favour sets on fire. Guianerius tract. 15. cap. 14. refers all this ^d to the hot temperature of the testicles. Ferandus, a Frenchman, in his *Erotique Mel*

^a Dial. amorum.

^b Citius maris fluctus et nives cœlo delabentes numeraris, quam amores meos: alii amores aliis succedunt, ac priusquam desinant priores incipiunt sequentes. Adeo humidis oculis mens inhabitat Asylum omnem formam ad se rapiens, ut nullâ satietate expleatur. Quænam hæc ira Veneris, &c.

^c Num. 32.
^d Qui calidam testiculorum crisin habent, &c.

(which ^a book came first to my hands after the third edition) to certain *atomi* in the seed, *such as are very spermatick and full of seed.* I finde the same in Aristot. *sect. 4. prob. 17. si non secernatur semen, cessare tentigines non possunt,* as Guastavinus his commentator translates it, for which cause these yong men, that be strong set, of able bodies, are so subject to it. Hercules de Saxoniâ hath the same words in effect. But most part, I say, such are aptest to love that are yong and lusty, live at ease, staul fed, free from cares, like cattle in a rank pasture; idle and solitary persons, they must needs *hirquitullire*, as Guastavinus recites out of Censorinus.

^b Mens erit apta capi tum quum lætissima rerum,
Ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo.

The minde is apt to lust, and hot or cold,
As corn luxuriates in a better mould.

The place it self makes much wherein we live; the clime, air, and discipline if they concur. In our Misnia, saith Galen, neer to Pergamus, thou shalt scarce finde an adulterer, but many at Rome, by reason of the delights of the seat. It was that plenty of all things which made ^c Corinth so infamous of old, and the opportunity of the place to entertain those forraign comers; every day strangers came in at each gate, from all quarters. In that one temple of Venus, a thousand whores did prostitute themselves, as Strabo writes; besides Lais and the rest of better note: All nations resorted thither, as to a school of Venus. Your hot and southern countries are prone to lust, and far more incontinent, then those that live in the North; as Bodine discourseth at large, *Method. hist. cap. 5. Molles Asiatici;* so are Turks, Greeks, Spaniards, Italians, even all that latitude: and in those tracts, such as are more fruitful, plentiful, and delicious, as Valence in Spain, Capua in Italy; *domicilium luxûs*, Tully terms it; and which Hannibals souldiers can witness: Canopus in Ægypt, Sybaris, Phœacia, Baiæ, ^d Cyprus, Lampsacus. In ^e Naples the fruits of the soyl and pleasant air enervate their bodies, and alter constitutions: insomuch, that Florus calls it *Certamen Bacchi et Veneris*, but ^f Folliot admires it. In Italy and Spain, they have their stews in every

^a Printed at Paris 1624, seven years after my first edition.

^c Gerbelius descript. Græciæ. Rerum omnium affluentia et loci mira opportunitas, nullo non die hospites in portas advertebant. Templo Veneris mille meretrices se prostituebant.

^d Tota Cypri insula deliciis incumbit, et ob id tantum luxuriæ dedita ut sit olim Veneri sacra. Ortelius, Lampsacus olim Priapo sacer ob vinum generosum, et loci delicias. Idem.

^e Agri Neapolitan. delectatio, elegantia, amœnitas, vix intra modum humanum consistere videtur; unde, &c. Leand. Alber. in Campaniâ.

^f Lib. de Laud. urb. Neap. Disputat. de morbis animi, Reinoldo Interpret.

^b Ovid. de art.

great city, as in Rome, Venice, Florence, wherein some say, dwell ninety thousand inhabitants, of which ten thousand are curtizans; and yet for all this, every gentleman almost hath a peculiar mistress; fornications, adulteries are nowhere so common: *urbs est jam tota lupanar*; how should a man live honest among so many provocations? now if vigor of youth, greatness (liberty I mean), and that impunity of sin, which grandies take unto themselves in this kinde, shall meet, what a gap must it needs open to all manner of vice; with what fury will it rage? For, as Maximus Tyrius the Platonist observes, *libido consequuta quum fuerit materiam improbam, et præruptam licentiam, et effrenatam audaciam, &c.* what will not lust effect in such persons? For commonly princes and great men make no scruple at all of such matters; but, with that whore in Spartian, *quicquid libet licet*; they think they may do what they list, profess it publikely, and rather brag with Proculus (that writ to a friend of his in Rome a what famous exploits he had done in that kind) then any way be abashed at it. ^bNicholas Sanders relates of Henry the 8th, (I know not how truly) *Quod paucas vidit pulchriores quas non concupierit, et paucissimas non concupierit quas non violârit*: He saw very few maids that he did not desire; and desired fewer whom he did not enjoy: nothing so familiar amongst them; 'tis most of their business: Sardanapalus, Messalina, and Jone of Naples, are not comparable to ^cmeaner men and women; Solomon of old had a thousand concubines; Assuerus his eunuches, and keepers; Nero his Tigullinus, panders, and bawds; the Turks ^dMuscovits, Mogors, Xeriffs of Barbary, and Persian sophies, are no whit inferior to them, in our times. *Delectus fit omnium puellarum toto regno formâ præstantiorum* (saith Jovius) *pro imperatore; et quas ille linquit, nobiles habent*; They press and muster up wenches as we do souldiers; and have their choice of the rarest beauties their countries can afford; and yet all this cannot keep them from adultery, incest, sodomy, buggery, and such prodigious lusts. We may conclude, that if they be yong, fortunate, rich, high fed, and idle withall, it is almost impossible they should live honest; not rage, and precipitate themselves into those inconveniences of burning lust.

^e Otium et reges prius et beatas
Perdidit urbes.

^a Lampridius. Quod decem noctibus centum virgines fecisset mulieres. ^b Vita
ejus. ^c If they contain themselves, many times, it is not virtutis amore;
non deest voluntas sed facultas. ^d In Muscov. ^e Catullus ad
Lésbium.

Idleness overthrows all, *Vacuo pectore regnat amor*, love tyrannizeth in an idle person. *Amore abundas Antipho*. If thou hast nothing to do,

^a *Invidiâ vel amore miser torquebere*—

Thou shalt be haled in pieces with envy, lust, some passion or other. *Homines nihil agendo male agere discunt*; 'Tis Aristotles simile, ^b *as match or touchwood takes fire, so doth an idle person love.*

Quæritur *Ægistus* quare sit factus adulter, &c.

why was *Ægistus* a whoremaster? You need not ask a reason of it. *Ismenedora* stole *Baccho*, a woman forced a man, as ^c *Aurora* did *Cephalus*: No marvel, saith ^d *Plutarch*, *Luxurians opibus more hominum mulier agit*: She was rich, fortunate and jolly; and doth but as men do in that case, as *Jupiter* did by *Europa*, *Neptune* by *Amymome*. The poets therefore did well to feign all shepherds lovers, to give themselves to songs and dalliances; because they lived such idle lives. For love, as ^e *Theophrastus* defines it, is *otiosi animi affectus*, an affection of an idle minde; or as ^f *Seneca* describes it, *Juventâ gignitur, luxu nutritur, feriis alitur, otioque inter læta fortunæ bona*; youth begets it, riot maintains it, idleness nourisheth it, &c. which makes ^g *Gordonius* the physician, *cap. 20. part. 2.* call this disease, the proper passion of nobility. Now, if a weak judgement and a strong apprehension do concur, how, saith *Hercules de Saxoniâ*, shall they resist? *Savanarola* appropriates it almost to ^h *monks, friers, and religious persons, because they live solitary, fare daintily, and do nothing*; and well he may; for how should they otherwise choose?

Diet alone is able to cause it: a rare thing to see a yong man or a woman, that lives idly, and fares well, of what condition soever, not to be in love. ⁱ *Alcibiades* was still dallying with wanton young women; immoderate in his expences, effeminate in his apparel, ever in love, but why? he was over delicate in his diet; too frequent and excessive in banquets. *Ubi-cunque securitas, ibi libido dominatur*; lust and security domi-

^a *Hôr.* ^b *Polit. 8. num. 28. Ut naphthe ad ignem, sic amor ad illos qui torpescent otio.* ^c *Pausanias Attic. lib. 1. Cephalus egregiæ formæ juvenis ab Aurorâ raptus, quod ejus amore capta esset.* ^d *In amatorio.* ^e *E Stobæo ser. 62.* ^f *Amor otiosæ cura est sollicitudinis.* ^g *Principes plerumque ob licentiam et affluentiam divitiarum istam passionem solent incurrere.* ^h *Ardenter appetit qui otiosam vitam agit, et communiter incurrit hæc passio solitarios deliciose viventes, incontinentes, religiosos, &c.* ⁱ *Plutarch. vit. ejus.*

neer together, as St. Hierome averreth. All which the wife of Bath in Chaucer freely justifies.

For all to sicker, as cold engendreth hail,
A liquorish tongue must have a liquorish tail.

Especially if they shall further it by choice diet; as many times those Sybarites and Phæaces do, feed liberally, and by their good will, eat nothing else but lascivious meats. *ⁱ Vinum imprimis generosum, legumen, fabas, radices omnium generum bene conditas, et largo pipere aspersas, carduos hortulanos, lactucas, ⁱ erucas, rapas, porros, cæpas, nucem piceam, amygdalas dulces, electuaria, syrupos, succos, cochleas, conchas, pisces optime præparatos, aviculas, testiculos animalium, ova, condimenta diversorum generum, molles lectos, pulvinaria, &c. Et quicquid fere medici impotentiâ rei veneræ laboranti præscribunt, hoc quasi diasatyron habent in deliciis, et his dapes multo delicatiores; mulsim, exquisitas et exoticas fruges, aromata, placentas, expressos succos multis ferculis variatos, ipsumque vinum suavitate vincentes, et quicquid culina, pharmacopœia, aut quæque fere officina subministrare possit. Et hoc plerumque victu quum se ganeones infarciant, ⁱ ut ille ad Chreseida suam, se bulbis et cochleis curavit; etiam ad Venerem se parent, et ad hanc palæstram se exercent, quâ fieri possit, ut non misere depereant, ⁱ ut non penitus insaniant? Æstuans venter cito despuat in libidinem, Hieronymus ait. ⁱ Post prandia, Callyroenda. Quis enim continere se potest? ⁱ Luxuriosa res vinum, fomentum libidinis vocat Augustinus; blandum demonem, Bernardus; lac veneris Aristophanes. Non Ætna, non Vesuvius tantis ardoribus æstuant, ac juveniles medullæ vino plenæ, addit ⁱ Hieronymus: unde ob optimum vinum Lampsacus olim Priapo sacer: et venerandi Bacchi socia, apud ⁱ Orpheum Venus audit. Hæc si vinum simplex, et per se sumptum præstare possit, nam—^ⁱ quo me, Bacche, rapis tui plenum? quam non insaniam, quem non furorem a cæteris expectemus? ⁱ Gomesius salem enumerat inter ea quæ intempestivam libidinem provocare solent, et salaciores fieri fœminas ob esum salis contendit: Venerem ideo dicunt ab oceano ortam.*

ⁱ Vina parant animos Veneri. ^ⁱ Sed nihil erucæ faciunt bulbique salaces; Improbæ nec prosit jam satureia tibi. Ovid. ^ⁱ Petronius. Curavi me mox cibis validioribus, &c. ^ⁱ Uti ille apud Sckenkium, qui post potionem, uxorem et quatuor ancillas proximo cubiculo cubantes, compressit. ^ⁱ Pers. Sat. 3. ^ⁱ Siracides. Nox, et amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent. ^ⁱ Lip. ad Olympiam. ^ⁱ Hymno. ^ⁱ Hor. l. 3. Od. 25. ^ⁱ De sale lib. cap. 21.

^a Unde tot in Veneta scortorum millia cur sunt?

In promptu causa est, est Venus orta mari.

Et hinc foeta mater Salacea Oceani conjux, *verbumque fortasse salax a sale effluxit. Mala Bacchica tantum olim in amoribus praevaluerunt, ut coronæ ex illis statuæ Bacchi ponerentur.*

^b *Cubebis in vino maceratis utuntur Indi orientales ad Venerem excitandam, et* ^c *surax radice Africani. Chinæ radix eosdem effectus habet, talisque herbæ meminit, mag. nat. lib. 2. cap. 16.*

^d *Baptista Porta ex Indiâ allatæ, cujus mentionem facit et Theophrastus. Sed infinita his similia apud Rhasin, Matthiolam, Mizaldum, cæterosque medicos occurrunt, quorum ideo mentionem feci, ne quis imperitior in hos scopulos impingat, sed pro virili tanquam syrtes et cautes consulto effugiat.*

SUBSECT. II.

Other Causes of Love-Melancholy. Sight, Beauty from the face, eyes, other parts; and how it pierceth.

MANY such causes may be reckoned up, but they cannot avail, except opportunity be offered of time, place, and those other beautiful objects, or artificial enticement; as kissing, conference, discourse, gestures concur, with such like lascivious provocations. Kornmannus in his book *de lined amoris* makes five degrees of lust, out of ^e Lucian belike, which he handles in five chapters,

Visus, Colloquium, Convictus, Oscula, Tactus.

Sight of all other is the first step of this unruly love; though sometimes it be prevented by relation or hearing, or rather incensed. For there be those so apt, credulous and facile to love, that if they hear of a proper man, or woman, they are in love before they see them, and that merely by relation, as Achilles Tatius observes. ^f *Such is their intemperance and lust, that they are as much maimed by report, as if they saw them. Calisthenes a rich young gentleman of Byzance in Thrace, hearing*

^a Kornmannus lib. de virginitate.

^b Garcias ab horto aromatum, lib. 1. cap. 28.

^c Surax radix ad coitum summe facit; si quis comedat, aut infusionem bibat, membrum subito erigitur. Leo Afer, lib. 9. cap. ult.

^d Quæ non solum edentibus sed et genitale tangentibus tantum valet, ut coire summe desiderent; quoties fere velint, possint; alios duodecies profecisse, alios ad 60 vices pervenisse refert.

^e Lucian. Tom. 4. Dial. amorum. ^f Ea enim hominum intemperantium libido est ut etiam famâ ad amandum impellantur, et audientes æque afficiuntur ac videntes.

of ^a *Leucippe*, *Sostratus* fair daughter, was far in love with her; and out of fame and common rumour, so much incensed, that he would needs have her to be his wife. And sometimes by reading they are so affected, as he in ^b *Lucian* confesseth of himself, *I never read that place of Panthea in Xenophon, but I am as much affected, as if I were present with her.* ^c Such persons commonly fain a kind of beauty to themselves; and so did those three gentlewomen, in ^d *Balthasar Castilio*, fall in love with a young man, whom they never knew, but only heard him commended: or by reading of a letter; for there is a grace commeth from hearing, ^e as a moral philosopher informeth us, as well as from sight; and the species of love are received into the phantasie by relation alone: ^f *ut cupere ab aspectu, sic vellet ab auditu*, both senses affect. *Interdum et absentes amamus*, sometimes we love those that are absent, saith *Philostratus*, and gives instance in his friend *Athenodorus*, that lov'd a maid at *Corinth* whom he never saw; *non oculi sed mens videt*, We see with the eyes of our understanding.

But the most familiar and usual cause of love, is that which comes by sight, which conveys those admirable rayes of beauty and pleasing graces to the heart. *Plotinus* derives love from sight, *εἰως quasi ὁρασις*.

^g *Si nescis, oculi sunt in amore duces,*

the eyes are the harbingers of love, and the first step of love is sight, ^h as *Lilius Giraldus* proves at large, *hist. Deor. syntag.* 13. they, as two lucres, let in the influences of that divine, powerful, soul-ravishing, and captivating beauty; which, as ⁱ one saith, *is sharper then any dart or needle, wounds deeper into the heart; and opens a gap through our eyes to that lovely wound, which pierceth the soul itself (Eccles. 18).* *Through it love is kindled like a fire.* This amazing, confounding, admirable, amiable beauty, ^k then which in all natures treasure (saith *Isocrates*) there is nothing so majestic and sacred, nothing so divine, lovely, pretious; 'tis natures crown, gold and glory; *bonum si non summum, de summis tamen non infrequenter triumphans,*

^a *Formosam Sostrati filiam audiens, uxorem cupit, et solâ illius auditione ardet.*

^b *Quoties de Pantheâ Xenophontis locum perlego, ita animo affectus ac si coram intrerem.*

^c *Pulchritudinem sibi ipsis confingunt, imagines.* ^d *De aulico.*

^e *Grafia venit ab auditu æque ac visu, et species amoris in phantasiam recipiunt solâ relatione. Pico-*

lominens grad. 8. c. 38. ^f *Lip. cent. 22. epist. 29, Beauties Encomions.*

^g *Propert.* ^h *Amoris primum gradum visus habet, ut aspiciat rem amatam.*

ⁱ *Achilles Tatius, lib. 1. Forma telo quovis acutior ad inferendum vulnus, perque oculos amatorio vulnere aditum patefaciens in animum penetrat.* ^k *In totâ rerum*

naturâ nihil formâ divinius, nihil augustius, nihil pretiosius, cujus vires hinc facile intelliguntur, &c.

whose power hence may be discerned; we contemn and abhor generally such things, as are foul and ugly to behold, accompt them filthy, but love and covet that which is fair. ^a'Tis beauty in all things, which pleaseth and allureth us; a fair hawk, a fine garment, a goodly building, a fair house, &c. That Persian Xerxes when he destroyed all those temples of the gods in Greece, caused that of Diana, *in integrum servari*, to be spared, alone for that excellent beauty and magnificence of it. Inanimate beauty can so command. 'Tis that which painters, artificers, orators, all aym at; as Eriximachus the physician in Plato contends, *it was beauty first, that ministered occasion to art, to find out the knowledge of carving, painting, building; to find out models, perspectives, rich furnitures, and so many rare inventions.* Whiteness in the lilly, red in the rose, purple in the violet, a lustre in all things without life, the cleer light of the moon, the bright beams of the sun, splendor of gold, purple, sparkling diamond, the excellent feature of the horse, the majesty of the lion, the colour of birds, peacocks tails, the silver scales of fish, we behold with singular delight and admiration. ^c*And which is rich in plants, delightful in flowers, wonderful in beasts, but most glorious in men,* doth make us affect and earnestly desire it; as when we hear any sweet harmony, an eloquent tongue, see any excellent quality, curious work of man, elaborate art, or ought that is exquisite, there ariseth instantly in us a longing for the same. We love such men, but most part for comeliness of person; we call them gods and goddesses, divine, serene, happy, &c. And of all mortal men they alone (^dCalcagninus holds) are free from calumny; *qui divitiis, magistratu et gloria florent, injuria lacessimus*; we back-bite, wrong, hate, renowned, rich and happy men; we repine at their felicity, they are undeserving we think; fortune is a step-mother to us, a parent to them. We envy (saith ^eIsocratés) *wise, just, honest men; except with mutual offices and kindnesses, some good turn or other, they extort this love from us; only fair persons we love at first sight, desire their acquaintance, and adore them as so many gods; we had rather serve them then command others; and account ourselves the more beholding to them, the more service they enjoy us: though they be otherwise vicious, dishonest, we love them, favour them, and are ready to do them any good office*

^a Christ, Fonseca.

^b S. L.

^c Bruys prob. 11. de formâ e Luciano.

^d Lib. de calumniâ. Formosi calumniâ vacant; dolemus alios meliore loco positos, fortunam nobis novercam, illis, &c.

^e Invidemus sapientibus, justis, nisi beneficiis assidue amorem extorquent; solos formosos amamus et primo velut aspectu benevolentiam conjungimur, et eos tanquam Deos colimus, libentius iis servimus quam aliis imperamus, majoremque, &c.

for their ^a beauties sake, though they have no other good quality beside. *Dic igitur, ô formose adolescens* (as that eloquent Phavorinus breaks out in ^bStobeus) *dic, Antiloque, suavius nectare loqueris; dic, ô Telemache, vehementius Ulysse dicis; dic, Alcibiades, utcunque ebrius, libentius tibi licet ebrio auscultabimus.* Speak, fair youth, speak, Antiloquus, thy words are sweeter then nectar; speak, O Telemachus, thou art more powerful then Ulysses; speak, Alcibiades, though drunk, we will willingly hear thee as thou art. Faults in such are no faults: For when the said Alcibiades had stoln Anytus his gold and silver plate, he was so far from prosecuting so foul a fact (though every man else condemned his impudence, and insolency) that he wished it had been more, and much better (he loved him dearly) for his sweet sake. No worth is eminent in such lovely persons, all imperfections hid; *non enim facile de his quos plurimum diligimus, turpitudinem suspicamur*, for hearing, sight, touch, &c. our mind and all our senses are captivated, *omnes sensus formosus delectat.* Many men have been preferred for their person alone; chosen kings, as amongst the Indians, Persians, Æthiopiâs of old: the properest man of person the country could afford, was elected their sovereign lord; *gratior est pulchro veniens e corpore virtus*, and so have many other nations thought and done, as ^cCurtius observes; *ingens enim in corporis majestate veneratio est*, for there is a majestical presence in such men: and so far was beauty adored amongst them, that no man was thought fit to reign, that was not in all parts compleat and supereminent. Agis king of Lacedæmon had like to have been deposed, because he married a little wife; they would not have their royal issue degenerate. Who would ever have thought that Adrian the fourth, an English monks bastard (as ^dPapirius Massovius writes in his life) *inops a suis relictus, squalidus et miser*, a poor forsaken child, should ever come to be pope of Rome? But why was it? *Erat acri ingenio, facundia expeditâ, eleganti corpore, facieque lætâ ac hilari*, as he follows it out of ^eNubri-gensis; (for he ploughs with his heifer,) he was wise, learned, eloquent, of a pleasant, a promising countenance, a goodly proper man; he had, in a word, a winning look of his own, and that carried it; for *that* he was especially advanced. So *Saul was a goodly person and fair.* Maximinus elected emperour, &c. Branchus, the son of Apollo, whom he begot

^a Formæ majestatem Barbari verentur, nec alii majores quam quos eximiâ formâ natura donata est. Herod. lib. 5. Curtius 6. Arist. Polit. ^bSerm. 63. Plutarch. vit. ejus. Brisonius Strabo. ^cLib. 5. Magnorumque operum non alios capaces putant quam quos eximiâ specie natura donavit. ^dLib. de vitis Pontificum Rom. ^eLib. 2. cap. 6.

of Jance, Succrons daughter (saith Lactantius) when he kept king Admetus heard in Thessaly, now grown a man, was an earnest suitor to his mother to know his father; the nymph denyed him, because Apollo had conjured her to the contrary; yet overcome by his importunity at last, she sent him to his father; when he came into Apollos presence, *malas Dei reverenter osculatus*; he carried himself so well, and was so fair a yong man, that Apollo was infinitely taken with the beauty of his person, he could scarce look off him; and said, he was worthy of such parents, gave him a crown of gold, the spirit of divination, and in conclusion, made him a demi-god. *O vis superba formæ*, a goddess beauty is, whom the very gods adore, *nam pulchros Dii amant*; she is *amoris domina*, loves harbinger, loves loadstone, a witch, a charm, &c. Beauty is a dowre of it self, a sufficient patrimony, an ample commendation, an accurate epistle, as ^a Lucian, Apuleius, Tiraquellus, and some ^b others conclude. *Imperio digna forma*, beauty deserves a kingdome, saith Abulensis, *paradox. 2. cap. 110.* immortality; and ^c *more have got this honour and eternity for their beauty, then for all other vertues besides*: and such as are fair, ^d *are worthy to be honoured of god and men*. That Idalian Ganymedes was therefore fetched by Jupiter into heaven; Hephæstion dear to Alexander; Antinous to Adrian. Plato calls beauty for that cause, a privilege of nature, *naturæ gaudentis opus*, natures master-piece, ^e a dumb comment; Theophrastus, a silent fraud; still rhetorick Carneades, that perswades without speech, a kingdome without a guard, because beautiful persons command as so many captains; Socrates, a tyranny, *which tyrannizeth over tyrants themselves*; which made Diogenes, belike, call proper women queans, *quod facerent homines quæ præciperent*, because men were so obedient to their commands. They will adore, cringe, complement and bow to a common wench (if she be fair) as if she were a noble woman, a countess, a queen or a goddess. Those intemperate yong men of Greece, erected at Delphos, a golden image with infinite cost, to the eternal memory of Phryne the curtizan, as Ælian relates; for she was a most beautiful woman, in so much, saith ^f Atheneæus, that Appelles and Praxiteles drew Venus' picture from her. Thus yong men will adore and honour beauty; nay kings them-

^a Dial. amorum, c. 2. de magiâ. Lib. 2. connub. cap. 27. Virgo formosa, etsi opido pauper, abunde est dotata. ^b Isocrates. ^c Plures ob formam immortalitatem adepti sunt quam ob reliquas omnes virtutes. ^d Lucian. tom. 4. Charidæmon. Qui pulchri, merito apud Deos et apud homines honore affecti. ^e Muta commentatio, quâvis epistolâ ad commendandum efficacior. ^f Lib. 9. Var. hist. Tanta formæ elegantia ut ab eâ nudâ, &c.

selves I say will do it; and voluntarily submit their sovereignty to a lovely woman. *Wine is strong; kings are strong; but a women strongest*, 1 Esd. 4. 10. as Zerobabel proved at large to king Darius, his princes and noblemen. *Kings sit still and command sea and land, &c. all pay tribute to the king; but women make kings pay tribute, and have dominion over them. When they have got gold and silver, they submit all to a beautiful woman; give themselves wholly to her, gape and gaze on her, and all men desire her more then gold or silver, or any pretious thing; they will leave father and mother, and venture their lives for her; labour and travel to get, and bring all their gains to women; steal, fight and spoil for their mistress sakes. And no king so strong, but a fair woman is stronger then he is. All things (as he ^a proceeds) fear to touch the king; yet I saw him and Apame his concubine, the daughter of the famous Bartacus, sitting on the right hand of the king, and she took the crown off his head, and put it on her own, and stroke him with her left hand; yet the king gaped and gazed on her, and when she laughed he laughed, and when she was angry, he flattered to be reconciled to her. So beauty commands even kings themselves; nay whole armies and kingdomes are captivated, together with their kings: ^b *Forma vincit armatos, ferrum pulchritudo captivat; vincentur specie, qui non vincentur prælio.* And 'tis a great matter, saith ^c Xenophon, and of which all fair persons may worthily brag, that a strong man must labour for his living if he will have ought; a valiant man must fight and endanger himself for it, a wise man speak, shew himself and toil; but a fair and beautiful person doth all with ease; he compasseth his desire without any pains taking: God and men, heaven and earth conspire to honour him; every one pitties him above other, if he be in need, ^d and all the world is willing to do him good. ^e Chariclea fell into the hands of pyrats, but when all the rest were put to the edge of the sword, she alone was preserved for her person. ^f When Constantinople was sacked by the Turks, Irene escaped, and was so far from being made a captive, that she even captivated the grand Senior himself. So did Rosamond insult over king Henry the second:*

————— ^g I was so fair an object,
Whom fortune made my king, my love made subject;

^a Esdras, 4. 29.

^b Origen hom. 23. in Numb. In ipsos tyrannos tyrannidem

exercet.

^c Illud certe magnum ob quod gloriari possunt formosi, quod robustis necessarium sit laborare, fortem periculis se objicere, sapientem, &c.

^d Majorem vim habet ad commendandum forma, quam accurate scripta epistola. Arist.

^e Heliodor. lib. 1.

^f Knowles, hist. Turcica.

^g Daniel in complaint of Rosamond.

He found by proof the privilege of beauty,
That it had power to countermand all duty.

It captivates the very gods themselves, *Morosiora numina.*

^a ——— Deus ipse Deorum

Factus ob hanc formam bos, equus, imber, olor.

And those *mali genii* are taken with it, as ^b I have already proved, *Formosam Barbari verentur, et ad aspectum pulchrum immanis animus mansuescit.* (Heliodor. lib. 5) The Barbarians stand in awe of a fair woman, and at a beautiful aspect, a fierce spirit is pacified. For when as Troy was taken, and the wars ended (as Clemens ^c Alexandrinus quotes out of Euripides) angry Menelaus with rage and fury armed, came with his sword drawn, to have killed Helena with his own hands, as being the sole cause of all those wars and miseries: but when he saw her fair face, as one amazed at the divine beauty, he let his weapon fall, and embraced her besides; he had no power to strike so sweet a creature. *Ergo hebetantur enses pulchritudine*, the edge of a sharp sword (as the saying is) is dulled with a beautiful aspect, and severity it self is overcome. Hiperides the orator, when Phryne his client was accused at Athens for her lewdness, used no other defence in her cause, but tearing her upper garment, disclosed her naked breast to the judges; with which comeliness of her body and amiable gesture, they were so moved and astonished, that they did acquit her forthwith, and let her go. O noble piece of justice! mine author exclaims, and who is he that would not rather lose his seat and robes, forfeit his office, then give sentence against the majesty of beauty? Such prerogatives have fair persons, and they alone are free from danger. Parthenopæus was so lovely and fair, that when he fought in the Theban wars, if his face had been by chance bare, no enemy would offer to strike at or hurt him; such immunities hath beauty. Beasts themselves are moved with it. Sinalda was a woman of such excellent feature, ^d and a queen, that when she was to be trodden on by wild horses for punishment, *the wild beasts stood in admiration of her person*, (Saxo Grammaticus lib. 8. Dan. Hist.) *and would not hurt her.* Wherefore did that royal virgin in ^e Apuleius, when she fled from the thieves den, in a desert, make such an apostrophe to her ass on whom she rode? (for what knew she to the contrary

^a Stroza filius Epig.

^b Sect. 2. Memb. 1. Sub. 1.

^c Stromatum l. Post cap-

tam Trojam cum impetu ferretur ad occidentam Helénam, stupore adeo pulchritudinis correptus, ut ferrum exideret, &c.

^d Tantæ formæ fuit, ut cum vincta loris, feris exposita foret, equorum calcibus obterenda, ipsis jumentis admirationi fuit; lædere noluerunt.

^e Lib. 8. miles.

but that he was an asse?) *Si me parentibus et proco formoso reddideris, quas tibi gratias, quos honores habebis, quos cibos exhibebo!* She would comb him, dress him, feed him, and trick him every day her self, and he should work no more, toil no more, but rest and play, &c. And besides, she would have a dainty picture drawn, in perpetual remembrance, a virgin riding upon an asses back with this motto, *Asino vectore regia virgo fugiens captivitatem*; why said she all this? why did she make such promises to a dumb beast? But that she perceived the poor asse to be taken with her beauty; for he did often *obliquo collo pedes puellæ decoros basiare*, kiss her feet as she rid, *et ad delicatulas vocolas tentabat adhinnire*; offer to give consent, as much as in him was, to her delicate speeches; and besides he had some feeling as she conceived of her misery. And why did Theogines' horse in Heliodorus ^a *curveat, prance, and go so proudly, exultans alacriter et superbiens, &c.* but that sure, as mine author supposeth, he was in love with his master? *dixisses ipsum equum pulchrum intelligere pulchram domini formam?* A fly lighted on ^b Malthius cheek as he lay asleep; but why? Not to hurt him, as a parasite of his, standing by well perceived, *non ut pungeret, sed ut oscularetur*, but certainly to kiss him, as ravished with his divine looks. Inanimate creatures, I suppose, have a touch of this, when a drop of ^c Psyches candle fell on Cupids shoulder, I think, sure, it was to kiss it. When Venus ran to meet her rose-cheeked Adonis, as an elegant ^d poet of ours sets her out,

————the bushes in the way
Some catch her neck, some kiss her face,
Some twine about her legs to make her stay,
And all did covet her for to embrace.

Aër ipse amore inficitur, as Heliodorus holds, the ayr it self is in love: for when Hero plaid upon her lute,

^e The wanton air in twenty sweet forms danc't
After her fingers —————

and those lascivious winds staid Daphne when she fled from Apollo;

————^f *nudabant corpora venti,*
Obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes.

Boreas ventus loved Hyacinthus, and Orithya Ericthons daughter of Athens: *vi rapuit, &c.* he took her away by force,

^a Ethiop. l. 3.
^d Shakespeare.

^b Athenæus, lib. 8.
^e Marlow.

^f Ov. Met. l.

^c Apuleius, Aur. asino.

as she was playing with other wenches at Ilissus, and begat Zetes and Galais his two sons, of her. That seas and waters are enamoured with this our beauty, is all out as likely as that of the air and winds; for when Leander swimm'd in the Hellespont, Neptune with his trident did beat down the waves, but

They still mounted up, intending to have kiss'd him,
And fell in drops, like tears, because they mist him.

The ^a river Alpheus was in love with Arethusa, as she tels the tale herself;

— — — viridesque manu siccata capillos,
Fluminis Alpei veteres recitavit amores;
Pars ego Nympharum, &c.

When our Tame and Isis meet,

^b Oscula mille sonant, connexu brachia pallent,
Mutuaque explicitis connectunt colla lacertis.

Inachus and Pineus, and how many loving rivers can I reckon up, whom beauty hath enthral'd! I say nothing all this while of idols themselves, that have committed Idolatry in this kind; of looking-glasses, that have been rapt in love (if you will believe ^c poets) when their ladies and mistresses looked on to dress them.

Et si non habeo sensum, tua gratia sensum
Exhibet, et calidi sentio amoris onus.
Dirigis huc quoties spectantia lumina, flammâ
Succendunt inopi saucia membra mihi.

Though I no sense at all of feeling have,
Yet your sweet looks do animate and save;
And when your speaking eyes do this way turn,
Me thinks my wounded members live and burn.

I could tell you such another story of a spindle, that was fired by a fair ladies ^d looks, or fingers, some say, I know not well whether; but fired it was by report; and of a cold bath that suddenly smoaked, and was very hot when naked Cœlia came into it.

Miramur quis sit tantus et unde vapor, &c.

But of all the tales in this kind, that is the most memorable of ^e Death himself, when he should have stroken a sweet yong

^a Ovid. Met. lib. 5. ^b Leland. ^c Angerianus. ^d Si longe
aspiciens hæc urit lumine Divos Atque homines prope, cur urere lina nequit? Angeri-
anus. ^e Idem Anger.

virgin with his dart, he fell in love with the object. Many more such could I relate, which are to be believ'd with a poetical faith. So dum and dead creatures dote: but men are mad, stupefied many times at the first sight of beauty, amazed, ^aas that fisherman in Aristænetus, that spied a maid bathing herself by the sea side,

^b Soluta mihi sunt omnia membra——

A capite ad calcem, sensusque omnis perit

De pectore, tam immensus stupor animum invasit mihi.

And as ^cLucian in his images, confesseth of himself, that he was at his mistriss presence, void of all sense, immoveable, as if he had seen a Gorgons head: which was no such cruel monster, (as ^dCœlius interprets it, *lib. 3. cap. 9.*) but the very quintessence of beauty; some fair creature, as without doubt the poet understood in the first fiction of it, at which the spectators were amazed. ^e*Miseri quibus intentata nites*, poor wretches are compelled at the very sight of her ravishing looks to run mad, or make away themselves.

^fThey wait the sentence of her scornful eyes;

And whom she favours lives, the other dyes.

^gHeliodorus *lib. 1.* brings in Thyamis almost besides himself when he saw Chariclea first; and not daring to look upon her a second time, *for he thought it impossible for any man living to see her and contain himself.* The very fame of beauty will fetch them to it many miles off, (such an attractive power this loadstone hath) and they will seem but short; they will undertake any toil or trouble, ^hlong journeys. Penia or Atalanta shall not overgo them, through seas, desarts, mountains, and dangerous places, as they did to gaze on Psyche; *many mortal men came far and neer to see that glorious object of her age;* Paris for Helena; Corebus to Troja;

——illis Trojam qui forte diebus

Venerat insano Cassandrae incensus amore.

King John of France, once prisoner in England, came to visit his old friends again, crossing the seas; but the truth is, his coming was to see the countess of Salisbury, the *non-pareil*

^a Obstupuit mirabundus membrorum elegantiam, &c. ep. 7.

^b Stobæus e Græco.

^c Parum abfuit quo minus saxum ex homine factus sum, ipsis statuis immobiliorem me fecit.

^d Veteres Gorgonis fabulam confinxerunt, eximum formæ decus

stupidos reddens.

^e Hor. Ode 5.

^f Marlow's Hero.

^g Aspectum

virginis sponte fugit insanus fere, et impossibile existimans ut simul eam aspicere quis possit, et intra temperantiæ metas se continere.

^h Apuleius l. 4. Multi mortales

longis itineribus, &c.

of those times, and his dear mistriss. That infernal god Plutus came from hell it self, to steal Proserpina; Achilles left all his friends for Polixenus sake, his enemies daughter; and all the ^a Græcian gods forsook their heavenly mansions for that fair lady, Philo Dioneus daughters sake, the paragon of Greece in those days; *ed enim venustate fuit, ut eam certatim omnes Dii conjugem expeterent,*

^b Formosa Divis imperat puella.

They will not only come to see, but, as a faulkoner makes an hungry hawke hover about; follow, give attendance and service, spend goods, lives, and all their fortunes to attain;

Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through, and picks them all at last.

When fair ^cHero came abroad, the eys, hearts, and affections of her spectators were still attendant on her.

^d Et medios inter vultus supereminet omnes,
Perque urbem aspiciunt venientem numinis instar.

^e So far above the rest fair Hero shin'd,
And stole away th' enchanted gazers mind.

^f When Peter Aretines Lucretia came first to Rome, and that the fame of her beauty, *ad urbanarum deliciarum sectatores venerat, nemo non ad videndam eam, &c.* was spread abroad, they came in (as they say) *thick and threefold* to see her, and hovered about her gates, as they did of old to Lais of Corinth, and Phryne of Thebes.

^g Ad cujus jacuit Græcia tota fores.

^h Every man sought to get her love; some with gallant and costly apparel; some with an affected pace; some with musique; others with rich gifts, pleasant discourse, multitude of followers; others with letters, vows and promises, to commend themselves, and to be gracious in her eys. Happy was he that could see her; thrice happy, that enjoyed her company. Charmides ⁱ in Plato, was a proper young man, in comeliness of person, and all good qualities, far exceeding others; when-

^a Nic. Gerbel. l. 5. Achaia.

autem bene morata, per ædem quocunque vagabatur, sequentem mentem habebat, et oculos, et corda virorum.

dial. Ital. Latin. donat. a Gasp. Barthio Germano.

^b Jo. Secundus basiorum lib.

^c Musæus. Illa

mentem habebat, et

^d Homer.

^e Marlow.

^f Pornodidascolo

^g Propertius.

^h Vestium splendore et elegantia, ambitione incessus, donis, cantilenis, &c. gratiam adipisci,

ⁱ Præ cæteris corporis proceritate et egregia indole mirandus apparebat, cæteri autem capti ejus amore videbantur, &c.

soever fair Charmides came abroad, they seemed all to be in love with him (as Critias describes their carriage) and were troubled at the very sight of him; many came near him, many followed him wheresoever he went, as those ^a *formarum spectatores* did Acontius, if at any time he walked abroad: the Athenian lasses stared on Alcibiades; Sappho and the Mitilean women on Phaon the fair. Such lovely sights do not onely please, entise, but ravish and amaze. Cleonimus, a delicate and tender youth, present at a feast which Androcles his uncle made in Piræo at Athens, when he sacrificed to Mercury, so stupified the guests, Dineas, Aristippus, Agasthenes, and the rest, (as Charidemus in ^b Lucian relates it) that they could not eat their meat; they sate all supper time gazing, glancing at him, stealing looks, and admiring his beauty. Many will condemn these men, that are so enamoured, for fools; but some again commend them for it; many reject Paris judgement, and yet Lucian approves of it, admiring Paris for his choice; he would have done as much himself, and by good desert, in his minde, beauty is to be preferred ^c *before wealth or wisdom*. ^d Athenæus Deipnosophist. lib. 13. cap. 7. holds it not such indignity for the Trojans and Greeks to contend ten years, to spend so much labour, loose so many mens lives for Helens sake; ^e for so fair a ladies sake:

Ob talem uxorem cui præstantissima forma
Nil mortale refert.

That one woman was worth a kingdom; a hundred thousand other women; a world it self. Well might ^f *Sterpsichores* be blind for carping at so fair a creature; and a just punishment it was. The same testimony gives Homer of the old men of Troy, that were spectators of that single combate betwixt Paris and Menelaus at the Seian gate; when Helena stood in presence, they said all, the war was worthily prolonged and undertaken ^g for her sake. The very gods themselves (as Homer and ^h *Isocrates* record) fought more for Helena, then they did against the gyants. When ⁱ *Venus* lost her son *Cupid*, she made proclamation by Mercury, that he that could bring tidings of him, should have seven kisses; a noble reward, some say, and much better then so many golden talents: seven such kisses

^a Aristænetus, ep. 10.
obstupescentes.

opibus.

perpessos esse labores.

Præmum, belli causa probanda fuit.

carpserrat.

ⁱ saw Irene, excused his absence.

^f Apul. miles. lib. 4.

^b Tom. 4. dial. meretr. Respicientes et ad formam ejus

^c In Charidemo. Sapientiæ merito pulchritudo præfertur et

^d Indignum nihil est Troas fortes et Achivos tempore tam longo

^e Digna quidem facies pro quâ vel obiret Achilles, vel

^f Cæcus qui Helenæ formam

^g Those mutinous Turks that murmured at Mahomet, when they

^h In laudem Helenæ orat.

to many men, were more pretious then seven cities, or so many provinces. One such a kiss alone, would recover a man if he were a dying.

^a *Suaviolum Stygiâ sic te de valle reducet, &c.*

Great Alexander married Roxane, a poor mans child, onely for her person. ^b 'Twas well done of Alexander, and heroically done; I admire him for it. Orlando was mad for Angelica, and who doth not condole his mishap? Thisbe died for Piramus; Dido for Æneas; who doth not weep, as (before his conversion) ^c Austin did in commiseration of her estate! she died for him, *methinks* (as he said) *I could die for her!*

But this is not the matter in hand, what prerogative this beauty hath, of what power and sovereignty it is, and how farre such persons that so much admire, and dote upon it, are to be justified; no man doubts of these matters; the question is how and by what meanes beauty produceth this effect? By sight: the eye betrayes the soul, and is both active and passive in this business; it wounds and is wounded; is an especiall cause and instrument, both in the subject and in the object. ^d *As teares, it begins in the eys, descends to the breast; it conveys these beauteous rayes, as I have said, unto the heart. Ut vidi ut perii.* ^e *Mars videt hanc, visamque cupit.* Shechem saw Dinah the daughter of Lea, and defiled her, Gen. 34. 3. Jacob Rachel. 29. 17. *for she was beautiful and fair:* David spied Bathsheba afar off, 2 Sam. 11 2. the elders Susanna, ^f as that Orthomenian Strato saw fair Aristoclea the daughter of Theophanes, bathing her self at that Hercyne well in Lebadea; and were captivated in an instant. *Viderunt oculi, rapuerunt pectora flammæ;* Amnon fell sick for Thamar's sake, 2. Sam. 13. 2. The beauty of Esther was such, that she found favour not onely in the sight of Assuerus, *but of all those that looked upon her.* Gerson, Origen, and some others contended, that Christ himself was the fairest of the sons of men; and Joseph next unto him: *speciosus præ filiis hominum,* and they will have it literally taken; his very person was such that he found grace and favor of all those that looked upon him. Joseph was so fair, that as the ordinary gloss hath it, *filiæ decurrerent per murum, et ad fenestras,* they ran to the top of the walls, and to the windows to gaze on him, as we do commonly to see some great personages go by: and so Matthew Paris describes Matilda the empress going through Cullen. ^g P. Morales the Jesuit saith as much

^a Secun. bas. 13.
oculis oritur.

^b Curtius l. 1.

^c Ovid. Fast.

^f Plutarch.

^e Confess.

^d Seneca. Amor in
Jesu et Maria.

^g Lib. de pulchrit.

of the Virgin Mary. Anthony no sooner saw Cleopatra, but, saith Appian *lib. 1.* he was enamoured on her. ^a Theseus at the first sight of Helen was so besotted, that he esteemed himself the happiest man in the world if he might enjoy her, and to that purpose kneeled down, and made his pathological prayers unto the gods. ^b Charicles, by chance, espying that curious picture of smiling Venus naked in her temple, stood a great while gazing, as one amazed; at length he brake into that mad passionate speech, *O fortunate god Mars, that wast bound in chains, and made ridiculous for her sake!* He could not contain himself, but kissed her picture, I know not how oft; and heartily desired to be so disgraced as Mars was. And what did he that his betters had not done before him?

—^c atque aliquis de Diis non tristibus optat
Sic fieri turpis—

When Venus came first to heaven, her comeliness was such, that (as mine author saith) ^d *all the gods came flocking about and saluted her; each of them went to Jupiter, and desired he might have her to be his wife.* When fair ^e Antilochus came in presence, as a candle in the dark his beauty shined, all mens eyes (as Xenophon describes the manner of it) *were instantly fixed on him, and moved at the sight; insomuch that they could not conceal themselves, but in gesture or looks it was discerned and expressed.* Those other senses, hearing, touching, may much penetrate and affect, but none so much, none so forcible as sight. *Forma Briseis mediis in armis movet Achillem,* Achilles was moved in the midst of a battle by fair Briseis; Ajax by Tecmessa; Judith captivated that great captain Holofernes; Dalilah, Samson; Rosamund, ^f Henry the second; Roxolana, Solyman the magnificent, &c.

Ἔ Νικα δὲ καὶ σιδηρον
Καὶ πυρ καλῆ τις ἔσται.

A fair woman overcomes fire and sword.

^h Naught under heaven so strongly doth allure
The sense of man, and all his minde possess,
As beauties loveliest bait; that doth procure
Great warriors erst their rigor to suppress,

^a Lucian. Charidemon. Supra omnes mortales felicissimum si hac frui possit.
^b Lucian. amor. Insanum quiddam ac furibundum exclamans, O fortunatissime Deorum Mars, qui propter hanc victus fuisti. ^c Ov. Met. l. 3. ^d Omnes Dii complexi sunt, et in uxorem sibi petierunt. Nat. Comes de Venere. ^e Ut cum lux noctis affulget, omnium oculos incurrit: sic Antiloquus, &c. ^f Delevit omnes ex animo mulieres. ^g Nam vincit et vel ignem ferrumque si qua pulchra est. Anacreon, 2. ^h Spencer in his Fairy Qu.

And might, hands forget their manliness,
 Driven with the power of an heart-burning eye;
 And lapt in flowers of a golden tress,
 That can with melting pleasure, mollifie
 Their heardned hearts inur'd to cruelty.

^a Clitiphon ingenously confesseth, that he no sooner came in Leucippes presence, but that he did *corde tremere, et oculis lascivius intueri*; ^b he was wounded at the first sight; his heart panted, and he could not possibly turn his eyes from her. So doth Calysirus (in Heliodorus *lib. 2.* Isis priest, a reverend old man) complain; who by chance at Memphis seeing that Thracian Rodophe, might not hold his eyes off her, ^c *I will not conceal it, she overcome me with her presence, and quite assaulted my continency, which I had kept unto mine old age; I resisted, a long time, my bodily eyes with the eyes of my understanding; at last I was conquered, and as a tempest carried headlong.* ^d Xenophiles a philosopher, railed at women down right for many years together; scorned, hated, scoffed at them: coming at last into Daphnis a fair maids company, (as he condoles his mishap to his friend Demaritis) though free before,

Intactus nullis ante cupidinibus,

was far in love, and quite overcome upon a sudden.

Victus sum fateor a Daphnide, &c.

I confess I am taken;

^e *Sola hæc inflexit sensus, animumque labentem
 Impluit—*

I could hold out no longer. Such another mishap, but worse, had Stratocles the physician, that blear-eyed old man, *muco plenus* (so ^f Prodromus describes him) he was a severe woman-hater all his life; *fæda et contumeliosa semper in fæminas profatus*, a bitter persecutor of the wole sexe: *humanas aspides et viperas appellabat*; he foreswore them all still, and mocked them wheresoever he came, in such vile terms, *ut matrem et sorores odisses*, that if thou hadst heard him, thou would'st have loathed thine own mother and sisters, for his words sake. Yet this old doting fool was taken at last, with

^a Achilles Tatius lib. 1.

^b Statim ac eam contemplatus sum, occidi; oculos a virgine avertere conatus sum, sed illi repugnabant.

^c Pudet dicere, non

celabo tamen. Memphim veniens me vicit, et continentiam expugnavit, quam ad senectutem usque servâram, oculis corporis &c.

^d Nunc primum circa hæc

anxius animi hæreo. Aristænetus, ep. 17.

^e Virg. Æn. 4.

^f Ama-

ranto dial.

that celestial and divine look of Myrilla, the daughter of Anticles the gardner, that smirking wench; that he shaved off his bushie beard, painted his face, ^acurl'd his hair, wore a lawrel crown to cover his bald pate, and for her love besides was ready to run mad. For the very day that he married, he was so furious, *ut solis occasum minus expectare posset*, (a terrible, a monstrous long day) he could not stay till it was night; *sed omnibus insalutatis in thalamum festinus irrupit*, the meat scarce out of his mouth, without any leave taking, he would needs go presently to bed. What young man therefore, if old men be so intemperate, can secure himself? Who can say, I will not be taken with a beautiful object? I can, I will contain. No, saith ^bLucian, of his mistris, she is so fair, that if thou dost but see her, *she will stupifie thee, kill the straight; and Medusa like, turn thee to a stone; thou canst not pull thine eys from her, but as an adamant doth iron*, she will carry thee bound headlong whither she will her self; infect thee like a basilisk. It holds both in men and women. Dido was amazed at Æneas' presence;

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido:

and as he feelingly verified out of his experience;

^c Quam ego postquam vidi, non ita amavi ut sani solent
Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent.

I lov'd her not as others soberly,
But as a mad man rageth, so did I.

So Musæus of Leander, *nusquam lumen detorquet ab illâ*; and
^dChaucer of Palamon,

He cast his eye upon Emilia,
And therewith he blent and cryed ha ha,
As though he had been stroke unto the hearta.

If you desire to know more particularly what this beauty is, how it doth *influere*, how it doth fascinate (for as all hold, love is a fascination) thus in brief. ^e*This comeliness or beauty ariseth from the due proportion of the whole, or from each severall part.* For an exact delineation of which, I refer you to poets, historiographers, and those amorous writers, to Lucians Images, and Charidemus, Xenophons description of

^a Comasque ad speculum disposuit.

^b Imag. Polistrato. Si illam saltem intuearis, statuis immobiliorem te faciet: si conspexeris eam, non relinquetur facultas oculos ab eâ amovendi; abducet te alligatum quocunque voluerit, ut ferrum ad se trahere ferunt adamantem.

^c Plant. Merc.

^d In the Knights tale.

^e Ex debitâ totius proportione aptâque partium compositione. Picolomineus.

Panthea, Petronius Catalectes, Heliodorus Chariclea, Tatius Leucippe, Longus Sophistas Daphnis and Cloe, Theodorus Prodromus his Rhodanthes, Aristænetus and Philostratus epistles, Balthasar Castilio, *lib. 4. de aulico*, Laurentius *cap. 10. de melan.* Æneas Silvius his Lucretia, and every poet almost, which have most accurately described a perfect beauty, an absolute feature, and that through every member, both in men and women. Each part must concur to the perfection of it; for as Seneca saith, *Ep. 33. lib. 4. Non est formosa mulier cujus crus laudatur et brachium, sed illa cujus simul universa facies admirationem singulis partibus dedit*; she is no fair woman, whose arm, thigh, &c. are commended, except the face and all the other parts be correspondent. And the face especially gives a lustre to the rest: the face is it that commonly denominates fair or fowl; *ars formæ facies*, the face is beauties towre: and though the other parts be deformed, yet a good face carries it (*facies non uxor amatur*); that alone is most part respected, principally valued, *deliciis suis ferox*, and of it self able to captivate.

^a Urit me Glyceræ nitor,
Urit grata protervitas,
Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici;

Glyceras too fair a face was it that set him on fire, too fine to be beheld. When ^b Chærea saw the singing wenches sweet looks, he was so taken, that he cried out, *O faciem pulchram, deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, tædet quotidianarum harum formarum!* O fair face! I'll never love any but her; look on any other hereafter but her; I am weary of these ordinary beauties; away with them. The more he sees her, the worse he is, — *uritque videndo*, as in a burning glass, the sun beams are recollected to a center, the rays of love are projected from her eys. It was Æneas countenance ravished queen Dido, *Os humerosque Deo similis*, he had an angelical face.

^c O sacros vultus Baccho vel Apolline dignos,
Quos vir, quos tuto fœmina nulla videt!

— O sacred looks befitting majesty,
Which never mortal wight could safely see!

Although for the greater part, this beauty be most eminent in the face, yet many times those other members yield a most pleasing grace, and are alone sufficient to enamour. An high

^a Hor. Od. 19. lib. 1. ^b Ter. Eunnuch. Act. 2. scen. 3.

^c Petronius.

brow like unto the bright heavens, *cæli pulcherrima plaga*, *Frons ubi vivit honor, frons ubi ludit amor*, white and smooth like the polished alabaster; a pair of cheeks of vermilion colour, in which love lodgeth; ^a *Amor qui mollibus genis puellæ pernoctas*: A corall lip, *suaviorum delubram*, in which

Basia mille patent, basia mille latent.

Gratiarum sedes gratissima; a sweet smelling flowre, from which bees may gather hony; ^b *Mellilegæ volucres quid adhuc cava thyma, rosasque, &c.*

Omnes ad dominæ labra venite meæ,
Illa rosas spirat, &c.

A white and round neck, that *via lactea*; dimple in the chin; black eye-brows, *Cupidinis arcus*; sweet breath; white and even teeth, which some call the sale-piece; a fine soft round pap, gives an excellent grace,

^c Quale decus tumidis Pario de marmore mammis!

^d and make a pleasant valley, *lacteum sinum*, between two chaulkie hills, *sororiantes papillulas, et ad prurimum frigidos amatores solo aspectu excitantes. Unde is,*

^e Forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi!

Again,

Urebant oculos duræ stantesque mamillæ.

A flaxen hair; golden hair was ever in great account; for which Virgil commends Dido, *Nondum sustulerat flavum Proserpina crinem; Et, crines nodantur in aurum*. Apollo-nius (*Argonaut. lib. 4. Jasonis flava coma incendit cor Medæ*) will have Jasons golden haire to be the main cause of Medeas dotage on him. Castor and Pollux were both yellow hair'd. Paris, Menelaus, and most amorous yong men, have been such in all ages, *molles ac suaves*, as Baptista Porta infers, ^f *Physiog. lib. 2.* lovely to behold. Homer so commends Helena; makes Patroclus and Achilles both yellow hair'd; Pulchricoma Venus; and Cupid himself was yellow hair'd, *in aurum coruscante et crispante capillo*, like that neat picture of Narcissus in Callistratus; for so ^g Psyche spied him asleep:

Bryseis, Polixena, &c. flavicomæ omnes;

^a Sophocles Antigone. ^b Jo. Secundus bas. 19. ^c Lœchæus. ^d Arandus. ^e Ovid. ^f Fol. 77. ^g When Cupid slept. Cæsariem auream habentem, ubi Psyche vidit, mollemque ex ambrosiâ cervicem inspexit; crines crispas, purpureas genas candidasque, &c. Apuleius.

————— and Hero the fair,
Whom yong Apollo courted for her hair.

Leland commends Guithera king Arthurs wife, for a fair flaxen hair: so Paulus Æmilius sets out Clodeveus that lovely king of France. ^aSynesius holds, every effeminate fellow or adulterer is fair hair'd: and Apuleius adds that Venus her self, Goddess of Love, cannot delight, ^b*though she come accompanied with the Graces, and all Cupids train to attend upon her, girt with her own girdle, and smell of cynamon and bawme, yet if she be bald or bad hair'd she cannot please her Vulcan.* Which, belike, makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much; great women to calamistrate and curl it up, *vibrantes ad gratiam crines, et tot orbibus in captivitate flexos*, to adorn their heads with spangles, pearls, and made flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kinde. In a word, ^c*The hairs are Cupids nets to catch all comers; a brushie wood, in which Cupid buildds his nest, and under whose shadow, all Loves, a thousand several ways sport themselves.*

A little soft hand, pretty little mouth, small, fine, long fingers;

Gratia quæ digitis —————

'tis that which Apollo did admire in Daphne;

————— laudat digitosque manusque:

a straight and slender body; a small foot, and well proportioned leg, hath an excellent lustre; ^d*cui totum incumbit corpus uti fundamento ædis.* Clearchus vowed to his friend Amyander in ^eAristænetus, that the most attractive part in his mistris, to make him love and like her first, was her pretty leg and foot: a soft and white skin, &c. have their peculiar graces; ^f*Nebula haud est mollior ac hujus-cutis est, adipol papillam bellulam.* Though in men these parts are not so much respected; a grim Sarazan sometimes,

————— nudus membra Pyracmon,

a martiall hirsute face pleaseth best; a black man is a pearl in

^a In laudem calvi. Splendidâ comâ quisque adulter est; allicit aurea coma. ^b Venus ipsa non placeret comis nudata, capite spoliata: si qualis ipsa Venus, cum fuit virgo, omni Gratiarum choro stipata, et toto Cupidinum populo concinnata, baltheo suo cincta, cinnama fragrans, et balsama, si calva processerit, placere non potest Vulcano suo.

^c Arandus. Capilli retia Cupidinis, sylva cædua, in qua nidificat Cupido, sub cujus umbrâ Amores mille modis se exercent. ^d Theod. Prodrumus Amor. lib. 1.

^e Epist. 72. Ubi pulchram tibiam, bene compactum tenuemque pedem vidi. ^f Plant. Cas.

a fair womans eye, and is as acceptable as a lame Vulcan was to Venus; for he being a sweaty fuliginous blacksmith, was dearly beloved of her, when fair Apollo, nimble Mercury were rejected, and the rest of the sweet-fac'd gods forsaken. Many women (as Petronius ^b observes) *sordibus calent* (as many men are more moved with kitchen wenches, and a poor market maid, then all these illustrious court and city dames) will sooner dote upon a slave, a servant, a dirt-dawber, a *brontes*, a cooke, a player, if they see his naked legs or arms, *torosaque brachia*^c, &c. like that huntsman Meleager in Philostratus, though he being all in raggs, obscene and dirty, besmeared like a ruddleman, a gypsie, or a chimney-sweeper, then upon a noble gallant, Nireus, Hephæstion, Alcibiades, or those embroidered courtiers full of silk and gold. ^dJustines wife, a citizen of Rome, fell in love with Pylades a player, and was ready to run mad for him, had not Galen himself helped her by chance. Faustina the empress doted on a fencer.

Not one of a thousand falls in love, but there is some peculiar part or other which pleaseth most, and inflames him above the rest. ^eA company of yong philosophers on a time, fell at variance, which part of a woman was most desirable and pleased best? some said the forehead, some the teeth, some the eys, cheeks, lips, neck, chin, &c. the controversie was referred to Lais of Corinth to decide; but she smiling, said, they were a company of fools; for suppose they had her where they wished, what would they ^ffirst seek? Yet this notwithstanding I do easily grant, *neque quis vestram negaverit opinor*; all parts are attractive, but especial^g the eys^h:

—(videt igne micantes,
Sideribus similes oculos)—

which are loves fowlers; ⁱ*aucupium amoris*, the shooing hornes, *the hooks of love* (as Arandus will) *the guides, touchstone, judges*; *that in a moment cure mad men, and make sound folks mad*; *the watchmen of the body*; *what do they not?* How vex they not? All this is true, and (which Athenæus lib. 13. *dip. cap. 5.* and Tatius hold) they are the chief seats of

^a Claudus optime rem agit. ^b Fol. 5. Si servum viderint, aut sordidum altius cinctum, aut pulvere perfusum, aut histrionem in scenam traductum, &c. ^c Me pulchrâ fateor carere forma, verum luculenta—nostra eat. Petronius Catal. de Priapo. ^d Galen. ^e Calcagninus Apologis. Quæ pars maxime desiderabilis? alius frontem, alius genas, &c. ^f Inter foemineum. ^g Heinsius. ^h Sunt enim oculi, præcipuæ pulchritudinis sedes. lib. 6. ⁱ Amoris hami, duces, judices et indices qui momento insanos sanant, ganos insanire cogunt, oculatissimi corporis excubitores, quid non agunt? quid non cogunt?

love; and as James Lernutius ^a hath facetely expressed in an elegant ode of his,

Amorem ocellis flammeolis heræ
Vidi insidentem, credite posteri,
Fratresque circum ludibundos
Cum pharetrâ volitare et arcu, &c.

I saw love sitting in my mistris eys
Sparkling; believe it, all posterity;
And his attendants playing round about
With bow and arrows ready for to fly.

Scaliger calls the eys, ^b *Cupids arrows; the tongue, the lighting of love; the paps, the tents*: Balthasar Castilio, the causes, the chariots, the lamps of love;

—— æmula lumina stellis,
Lumina quæ possent sollicitare Deos.
Eys emulating stars in light,
Enticing gods at the first sight.

Loves orators, ^c Petronius,

O blandos oculos, et o facetos,
Et quâdam propriâ notâ loquaces;
Illic est Venus, et levés Amores,
Atque ipsa in medio sedet Voluptas.
O sweet and pretty speaking eys,
Where Venus, love and pleasure lies!

Loves torches, touch-box, naphthe and matches; ^d Tibullus.

Illius ex oculis quum vult exurere Divos,
Accendit geminas lampades acer Amor.
Tart love, when he will set the gods on fire,
Lightens the eys, as torches, to desire.

Leander at the first sight of Heros eys was incensed, saith Musæus.

Simul in ^e oculorum radiis crescebat fax amorum
Et cor fervebat invecti ignis impetu;
Pulchritudo enim celebris immaculatæ fœminæ
Acutior hominibus est veloci sagittâ,
Oculus vero via est, ab oculi ictibus
Vulnus dilabitur, et in præcordia viri manat.

^a Ocelli carm. 17. cujus et Lipsius epist. quæst. lib. 3. cap. 11. meminit ob elegantiam. ^b Cynthia prima suis miseram me cepit ocellis, Contactum nullis ante cupidinibus. Propert. l. 1. ^c In catalect. ^d De Sulpitio, lib. 4. ^e Pulchritudo ipsa per occultos radios in pectus amantis dimanans amatæ rei formam insculpsit. Tattius, l. 5.

Loves torches 'gan to burn, first in her eys,
 And set his heart on fire, which never dies :
 For the fair beauty of a virgin pure,
 Is sharper then a dart ; and doth inure
 A deeper wound, which pierceth to the heart
 By the eys, and causeth such a cruel smart.

^a A modern poet brings in Amnon complaining of Thamar.

———et me fascino

Occidit ille risus et formæ lepos,
 Ille nitor, illa grãtia, et verus decor,
 Illæ æmulantes purpuram, et ^b rosas genæ,
 Oculique vinctæque aureo nodo comæ.

It was thy beauty, 'twas thy pleasing smile,
 Thy grace and comeliness did me beguil ;
 Thy rose-like cheeks, and unto purple fair
 Thy lovely eys and golden knotted hair.

^c Philostratus Lemnius cries out on his mistris basilisk eys, *ardentes faces*, those two burning glasses, they had so inflamed his soul, that no water could quench it. *What a tyranny, (saith he) what a penetration of bodies is this ! thou drawest with violence, and swallowest me up, as Charybdis doth saylers with thy rocky eys ; he that falls into this gulf of love, can never get out.* Let this be the corollary then, the strongest beams of beauty are still darted from the eys.

^d Nam quis lumina tanta, tanta,
 Posset luminibus suis tueri,
 Non statim trepidansque palpitansque
 Præ desiderii æstuantis aurâ ? &c.

For who such eys with his can see
 And not forthwith enamour'd be ?

And as men catch dotrels, by putting out a leg or an arm, with those mutual glances of the eys they first inveagle one another.

^e Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis.

Of all eys (by the way) black are most amiable, entising and fair, which the poet observes in commending of his mistriss.

^f Spectandum nigris oculis, nigroque capillo.

which Hesiod admires in his Alcmena,

^a Jacob Cornelius Amnon Traged. Act. I. sc. 1.

nascuntur, et hilaritas vultus elegantia corona. et in deliciis. Abi et oppugnationem relinque, amore ipsa flamma sentit incendium. Quæ hæc ! &c.

^d Lœchæus Panthea.

^b Rosæ formosarum oculis Philostratus deliciis.

^c Epist.

quam flamma non extinguit ; nam ab corporum penetratio, quæ tyrannis

^e Propertius.

^f Ovid. amorum,

lib. 2. eleg. 4.

^a Cujus a vertice ac nigricantibus oculis,
Tale quiddam spirat ac ab aureâ Venere.

From her black-eyes, and from her golden face,
As if from Venus, came a lovely grace.

and ^b Triton in his Milæne,

———nigra oculos formosa mihi.

^c Homer useth that epithite of oxeye-eyed, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best, the son of beauty, and farthest from black the worse; which ^d Polydore Virgil taxeth in our nation; *Angli ut plurimum cæsius oculis*, we have gray eyes for the most part. Baptista Porta, *Physiognom. lib. 3.* puts gray colour upon children, they be childish eyes; dull and heavy. Many commend on the other side Spanish ladies, and those ^e Greek dames at this day, for the blackness of their eyes, as Porta doth his Neapolitan young wives. Sueton describes Julius Cæsar to have been *nigris vegetisque oculis micantibus*, of a black quick sparkling eye: and although Averroes in his *Colliget* will have such persons timorous, yet without question they are most amorous.

Now last of all, I will shew you by what means beauty doth fascinate, bewitch, as some hold, and work upon the soul of a man by the eye. For certainly I am of the poets mind, Love doth bewitch and strangely change us.

^f Ludit amor sensus, oculos perstringit, et aufert
Libertatem animi, mirâ nos fascinat arte.
Credo aliquis dæmon subiens præcordia flammam
Concitat, et raptam tollit de cardine mentem.

Love mocks our senses, curbs our liberties,
And doth bewitch us with his art and rings:
I think some divel gets into our entrals,
And kindles coals, and heaves our soul from th' hinges.

Heliodorus lib. 3. proves at large, ^g that love is witch-craft, it gets in at our eyes, pores, nostrils, ingenders the same qualities, and affections in us, as were in the party whence it came. The manner of this fascination, as *Ficinus 10. cap. com. in Plat.* declares it, is thus: *Mortal men are then especially bewitched, when as by often gazing one on the other, they direct sight to sight, joyn eye to eye, and so drink and suck in love between them; for the beginning of this disease*

^a Scat. Herenl.

^b Calcagninus dial.

^c *Iliad.* 1.

^d *Hist. lib. 1.*

^e Sands' relation, fol. 67.

^f Mantuan.

^g Amor per oculos, nares, poros, influens, &c. Mortales tum summopere fascinantur quando frequentissimo intuitu aciem dirigentes, &c. Ideo si quis nitore polleat oculorum, &c.

is the eye. And therefore he that hath a clear eye, though he be otherwise deformed, by often looking upon him, will make one mad, and tye him fast to him by the eye. Leonard Varius, lib. 1. cap. 2. de fascinat. telleth us, that by this interview, *the purer spirits are infected*; the one eye pierceth through the other with his rayes, which he sends forth; and many men have those excellent piercing eyes, that which Suetonius relates of Augustus, their brightness is such, they compel their spectators to look off, and can no more endure them then the sun beames. ^b *Barradius lib. 6. cap. 10. de Harmoniâ Evangel.* reports as much of our Saviour Christ; and ^c Peter Morales of the Virgin Mary, whom Nicephorus describes likewise to have been yellow-hair'd, of a wheat colour, but of a most amiable and piercing eye. The rayes, as some think, sent from the eyes, carry certain spiritual vapours with them, and so infect the other party, and that in a moment. I know, they that hold *visio fit intra mittendo*, will make a doubt of this; but Ficinus proves it from blear-eyes, ^d *that by sight alone, make others blear-eyed: and it is more then manifest, that the vapour of the corrupt blood doth get in together with the rayes, and so by the contagion, the spectators eyes are infected.* Other arguments there are of a basilisk, that kills a far off by sight; as that Ephesian did of whom ^e Philostratus speaks, of so pernicious an eye, he poisoned all he looked steddily on: and that other argument out of Aristotles Problems; *menstruæ fœminæ morbosæ*, (as Capivaccius adds, and ^f Septalius the Commentator) contaminate a looking-glass with beholding it. ^g *So the beames that come from the agents heart, by the eyes infect the spirits about the patients, inwardly wound, and thence the spirits infect the blood.* To this effect she complained in ^h Apuleius, *Thou art the cause of my grief; thy eyes piercing through mine eyes to mine inner parts, have set my bowels on fire, and therefore pittie me, that am now ready to dye for thy sake.* Ficinus illustrates this, with a familiar example of that Marrhusian Phædrus and Theban Lycias, ⁱ *Lycias he stares on Phædrus face, and Phædrus*

^a Spiritus puriores fascinantur, oculus a se radios emittit, &c.

^b Lib. de pulch.

Jes. et Mar.

^c Lib. 2. c. 23. Colore triticum referente, crine flavâ, acribus oculis.

^d Lippi solo intuitu alios lippos faciunt, et patet una cum radio vaporem corrupti sanguinis emanare, cujus contagione oculus spectantis inficitur.

^e Vita Apollon.

^f Comment. in Aristot. Probl.

^g Sic radius a corde percontientis missus, regimen proprium repetit, cor vulnerat, per oculos et sanguinem inficit et spiritus, subtili quâdam vi. Castil. lib. 3. de anlico.

^h Lib. 10. Causa omnis et origo omnis præsentis doloris tute es; isti enim tui oculi, per meos oculos ad intima delapsi præcordia, acerrimum meis medullis commovent incendium; ergo miserere tui cansâ peremtis.

ⁱ Lycias in Phædri vultum inhiat, Phædrus in oculos Lyciæ scintillas suorum defigit oculorum; cumque scintillis, &c. Sequitur Phædrus Lyciam, quia cor suum petit spiritum; Phædrum Lycias, quia spiritus propriam sedem postulat. Verum Lycias, &c.

fastens the balls of his eyes upon Lycias, and with those sparkling rayes sends out his spirits. The beames of Phædrus eyes are easily mingled with the beams of Lycias, and spirits are joyned to spirits. This vapour begot in Phædrus heart, enters into Lycias bowels: and that which is a greater wonder, Phædrus blood is in Lycias heart, and thence come those ordinary love-speeches, my sweet-heart Phædrus, and mine own self, my dear bowels. And Phædrus again to Lycias; O my light, my joy, my soul, my life. Phædrus follows Lycias because his heart would have his spirits; and Lycias follows Phædrus, because he loves the seat of his spirits; both follow; but Lycias the earnestest of the two: the river hath more need of the fountain, then the fountain of the river; as iron is drawn to that which is touched with a loadstone, but draws not it again: so Lycias draws Phædrus. But how comes it to pass then, that the blind man loves, that never saw? We read, in the lives of the fathers, a story of a child that was brought up in the wilderness, from his infancy, by an old hermite: now come to mans estate, he saw by chance, two comely women wandring in the woods: he asked the old man what creatures they were: he told them fayries: after a while talking obiter, the hermite demanded of him, which was the pleasantest sight that ever he saw in his life? he readily replied, the two fayries ^a he spied in the wilderness. So that without doubt, there is some secret loadstone in a beautiful woman; a magnetique power; a natural inbred affection, which moves our concupiscence; and as he sings,

Me thinks I have a mistress yet to come,
And still I seek, I love, I know not whom.

'Tis true indeed of natural and chaste love, but not of this heroicall passion, or rather brutish burning lust of which we treat; we speak of wandring, wanton, adulterous eyes; which as ^b he saith, lie still in wait *as so many souldiers; and when they spy an innocent spectator fixed on them, shoot him through, and presently bewitch him; especially when they shall gaze and glote, as wanton lovers do upon one another, and with a pleasant eye-conflict participate each others souls.* Hence you may perceive how easily, and how quickly we may be taken in love; since at the twinkling of an eye, Phædrus spirits may so perniciously infect Lycias blood. ^c *Neither is it any wonder, if we but consider how many other diseases*

^a Dæmonia inquit quæ in hoc eremo nuper occurrebant.

l. 3. fol. 228. Oculi ut milites in insidiis semper recubant, et subito ad visum sagittas emittunt, &c.

^b Castilio de amico, ^c Nec mirum si reliquos morbos qui ex contagione nascuntur consideremus, pestem, prurimum, scabiem, &c.

closely, and as suddainly are caught by infection; plague, itch, scabs, flux, &c. The spirits taken in, will not let him rest that hath received them, but egg him on.

^a *Idque petit corpus mens unde est saucia amore;*

and we may manifestly perceive a strange eduction of spirits, by such as bleed at nose after they be dead, at the presence of the murderer; but read more of this in Lemnius *lib. 2. de occult. nat. mir. cap. 7.* Valleriola *lib. 2. observ. cap. 7.* Valesius *controv.* Ficinus, Cardan, Libavius *de cruentis cadaveribus, &c.*

MEMB. III. SUBSECT. III.

Artificial allurements of Love; causes and provocations to Lust; Gestures, Cloaths, Dowre, &c.

N*NATURAL* beauty is a stronger loadstone of it self, as you have heard, a great temptation, and pierceth to the very heart; ^b*forma verecundæ nocuit mihi visa puellæ;* but much more when those artificial enticements and provocations of gestures, cloaths, jewels, pigments, exornations, shall be annexed unto it; those other circumstances, opportunity of time and place shall concur, which of themselves alone were all sufficient, each one in particular to produce this effect. It is a question much controverted by some wise men, *forma debeat plus arti an naturæ?* Whether natural or artificial objects be more powerful? but not decided: for my part, I am of opinion, that though beauty it self be a great motive, and give an excellent lustre *in sordibus*, in beggery, (as a jewel on a dunghill will shine and cast its rayes), it cannot be suppressed, which Heliodorus fains of Chariclea, though she were in beggers weeds: yet as it is used, artificial is of more force, and much to be preferred.

^c *Sic dentata sibi videtur Ægle,
Emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu:
Sic, quæ nigrior est cadente moro,
Cerussata sibi placet Lycoris.*

So toothless Ægle seems a pretty one,
Set out with new bought teeth of Indy bone:
So foul Lycoris blacker then berry,
Her self admires now finer then cherry.

^a Lucretius. ^b In beauty, that of favor is preferred before that of colours, and decent motion is more then that of favor. Bacons Essaies. ^c Martialis.

John Lerius the Burgundian *cap. 8. hist. navigat. in Brasil.* is altogether on my side. For whereas (saith he) at our coming to Brasil, we found both men and women naked as they were born, without any covering, so much as of their privities, and could not be perswaded, by our Frenchmen that lived a year with them, to wear any, ^a *Many will think that our so long commerce with naked women, must needs be a great provocation to lust; but he concludes otherwise, that their nakedness did much less entice them to lasciviousness, then our womens cloaths. And I dare boldly affirm, (saith he) that those glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears, curled hairs, plaiied coats, cloaks, gowns, costly stomachers, guarded and loose garments, and all those other coutrements, wherewith our country-women counterfeit a beauty and so curiously set out themselves, cause more inconvenience in this kinde, then that Barbarian homeliness, although they be no whit inferior unto them in beauty. I could evince the truth of this by many other arguments; but I appeal (saith he) to my companions at that present, which were all of the same mind.* His country-man Montagne in his *Essayes*, is of the same opinion; and so are many others; out of whose assertions thus much in brief we may conclude; that beauty is more beholding to art then nature; and stronger provocations proceed from outward ornaments, then such as nature hath provided. It is true that those fair sparkling eyes, white neck, coral lips, turgent paps, rose-coloured cheeks, &c. of themselves are potent enticers; but when a comely, artificial, well-composed look, pleasing gesture, an affected carriage shall be added, it must needs be far more forcible then it was, when those curious needle-works, variety of colours, purest dyes, jewels, spangles, pendants, lawn, lace, tiffanies, fair and fine linnen, embroideries, calamistrations, oyntments, &c. shall be added, they will make the veriest dowdy a goddess, when nature shall be furthered by art. For it is not the eye of it self that entiseth to lust, but an *adulterous eye*, as Peter terms it, 2. epist. 2. 14. a wanton, a rolling, lascivious eye: A wandring eye, which Isaiah taxeth, 3. 16. Christ himself, and the Virgin Mary had most beautiful eyes, as amiable eyes as any persons, saith ^b Barradius, that ever lived; but withall so modest, so chaste, that whosoever lookd on them, was freed from that passion of burning lust; if we may believe ^c Gerson and

^a Multi tacite opinantur commercium illud adeo frequens cum Barbaris undis, ac præsertim cum fœminis, ad libidinem provocare, at minus multo noxia illorum nuditas quam nostrarum fœminarum cultus. Ausim asseverare splendidum illum cultum, fucos, &c. ^b Harmo. evangel. lib. 6. cap. 6. — ^c Serm. de concep. virg. Physiognomia virginis omnes movet ad castitatem.

* Bonaventure, there was no such antidote against it, as the Virgin Maries face: 'Tis not the eye, but carriage of it, as they use it, that causeth such effects. When Pallas, Juno, Venus, were to win Paris favour for the golden apple, as it is elegantly described in that pleasant interlude of ^b Apuleius, Juno came with majesty upon the stage; Minerva gravity; but Venus, *dulce subridens, constitit amœne, et gratissimæ gratiæ Deam propitiantes, &c.* came in smiling with her gracious graces and exquisite musick, as if she had danced, *et nonnunquam saltare solis oculis*, and which was the main matter of all, she danced with her rolling eyes: they were the brokers and harbingers of her sute. So she makes her brags in a modern poet;

° Soon could I make my brow to tyrannize,
And force the world do homage to mine eyes.

The eye is a secret orator, the first bawde, *Amoris porta*; and with private looks, winking, glances and smiles, as so many dialogues, they make up the match many times, and understand one anothers meanings, before they come to speak a word. ^d Eurialus and Lucretia were so mutually enamored by the eye; and prepared to give each other entertainment, before ever they had conference: he asked her good will with his eye; she did *suffragari*, and gave consent with a pleasant look. That ^e Thracian Rodophe was so excellent at this dumb rhetoric, *that if she had but looked upon any one almost (saith Calisiris) she would have bewitched him; and he could not possibly escape it.* For as ^f Salvianus observes, *the eyes are the windows of our souls, by which as so many channels, all dishonest concupiscence gets into our hearts.* They reveal our thoughts, and as they say, *frons animi index*; but the eye of the countenance;

^g Quid procacibus intueri ocellis? &c.

I may say the same of smiling, gate, nakedness of parts, plausible gestures, &c. To laugh is the proper passion of a man; an ordinary thing to smile; but those counterfeit, composed, affected, artificial and reciprocal, those counter-smiles, are the dumb shews and prognosticks of greater matters, which they most part use, to inveigle and deceive; though many fond

^a 3. sent. d. 3. q. 3. Mirum, virgo formosissima, sed a nemine concupita. ^b Met. 10.
^c Rosmonds complaint, by Sam. Daniel. ^d Æneas Silv. ^e Heliodor. l. 2.
Rodophe Thracia tam inevitabili fascino instructa, tam exacte oculis intuens attraxit,
ut si in illam quis incidisset, fieri non posset quin caperetur. ^f Lib. 3. de providentiâ.
Animi fenestræ oculi, et omnis improba cupiditas per ocellos tanquam canales introit.
^g Buchanan.

lovers again are so frequently mistaken, and led into a fools paradise. For if they see but a fair maid laugh, or shew a pleasant countenance, use some gracious words or gestures, they apply it all to themselves, as done in their favour; sure she loves them, she is willing, coming, &c.

Stultus quando videt quod pulchra puellula ridet,
Tam fatuus credit se quod amare velit.

When a fool sees a fair maid for to smile,
He thinks she loves him; 'tis but to beguile.

They make an art of it, as the poet telleth us;

^a Quis credat? discut etiam ridere puellæ,
Quæritur atque illis hac quoque parte decor:

Who can believe? to laugh maids make an art,
And seek a pleasant grace to that same part.

And 'tis as great an entisement as any of the rest;

—— ^b subrisit molle puella,
Cor tibi rite salit.——

She makes thine heart leap with ^c a pleasing gentle smile of hers.

^d Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem,

I love Lalage as much for smiling, as for discoursing, *delectata illa risit tam blandum*, as he said in Petronius of his mistress, being well pleased, she gave so sweet a smile. It won Ismenius, as he ^e confesseth; *Ismene subrisit amatorium*, Ismene smiled so lovingly the second time I saw her, that I could not chuse but admire her: and Gallas sweet smile quite overcame ^f Faustus the shepheard;

Me aspiciens motis blande subrisit ocellis.

All other gestures of the body will enforce as much. Daphnis in ^g Lucian, was a poor tattered wench, when I knew her first, said Corbile, *pannosa et lacera*; but now, she is a stately piece indeed; hath her maids to attend her, brave attires, mony in her purse, &c. and will you know how this came to pass? *by setting out her self after the best fashion; by her pleasant carriage, affability, sweet smiling upon all, &c.* Many women

^a Ovid. de arte amandi.
putaret. Musæus of Hero.

^b Pers. 3. Sat.

^c Vel centum Charites ridere

^d Hor. Od. 22. lib. 1.

tuam.

^e Tom. 4. merit. dial.

^f Exornando seipsam se gerendo erga cunctos, ridendo suave ac blandum quid, &c.

^g Eustathius l. 5.

^h Man-

ⁱ eleganter, facilem et hilarem

dote upon a man for his complement only, and good behaviour; they are won in an instant; too credulous to believe that every light, wanton suiter, who sees or makes love to them, is instantly enamored; he certainly dotes on, admires them, will surely marry, when as he means nothing less; 'tis his ordinary carriage in all such companies. So both delude each other by such outward shews; and amongst the rest, an upright, a comely grace, curtesies, gentle salutations, cringes, a mincing gait, a decent and an affected pace, are most powerful entisers; and which the prophet Esay, a courtier himself, and a great observer, objected to the daughters of Sion, 3. 16. *they minced as they went, and made a tinkling with their feet.* To say the truth, what can they not effect by such means?

Whilst nature decks them in their best attires
Of youth and beauty, which the world admires,

^a Ur̄it—voce, manu, gressu, pectore, fronte, oculis.

When art shall be annexed to beauty, when wiles and guiles shall concur: for to speak as it is, love is a kind of legerdemain; meer jugling, a fascination. When they shew their fair hand, fine foot and leg withal, *magnum sui desiderium nobis relinquunt*, saith ^b Balthazar Castilio *lib. 1.* they set us a longing; and so when they pull up their petty-coats, and outward garments, as usually they do to shew their fine stockings, and those of purest silken dye, gold fringes, laces, embroyderings, (it shall go hard but when they go to church, or to any other place, all shall be seen) 'tis but a springe to catch woodcocks; and as ^c Chrysostome telleth them down right, though *they say nothing with their mouths, they speak in their gate; they speak with their eys; they speak in the carriage of their bodies.* And what shall we say otherwise of that baring of their necks, shoulders, naked breasts, arms and wrists, to what end are they but only to tempt men to lust?

^d Nam quid lacteolus sinus, et ipsas

Præ te fers sine linteo papillas?

Hoc est dicere, posce, posce, trado;

Hoc est ad Venerem vocare amantes.

There needs no more, as ^e Fredericus Matenesius well observes,

^a Angerianus.

^b Vel si forte vestimentum de industriâ elevetur, ut pedum ac tibiaram pars aliqua conspiciatur, dum templum aut locum aliquem adierit.

^c Ser-mone, quod non fœminæ viris cohabitent. Non loquuta es linguâ, sed loquuta es gressu; non loquuta es voce, sed oculis loquuta es clarius quam voce.

^d Jovianus Pontanus Batar. lib. 1. ad Hermionem. ^e De luxu vestium discurs. 6. Nihil aliud deest nisi ut præco vos præcedat, &c.

but a cryer to go before them so dressed, to bid us look out; a trumpet to sound, or for defect a sowgelder to blow,

^a Look out, look out and see
 What object this may be
 That doth perstringe mine eye :
 A gallant lady goes,
 In rich and gaudy clothes,
 But whither away God knows,
 —look out, &c. *et quæ sequuntur,*

or to what end and purpose? But to leave all these phantastical raptures, I'll prosecute mine intended theam. Nakedness, as I have said, is an odious thing of itself, *remedium amoris*; yet it may be so used, in part, and at set times, that there can be no such entisement as it is;

^b Nec mihi cincta Diana placet, nec nuda Cythera,
 Illa voluptatis nil habet, hæc nimium.

David so espied Bersheba; the elders Susanna: ^c Apelles was enamored with Campaspe, when he was to paint her naked. Tiberius in *Suet. cap. 42.* supped with Sestius Gallus, an old leacher, *libidinoso sene, ed lege ut nudæ puellæ administrarent*; some say as much of Nero, and Pontus Huter of Carolus Pugnax. Amongst the Babylonians, it was the custome of some lascivious queans to dance, friskin in that fashion, saith Curtius *lib. 5.* and Sardus *de mor. gent. lib. 1.* writes of others to that effect. ^dThe Tuscans, at some set banquets, had naked women to attend upon them; which Leonicus *de variâ hist. lib. 3. cap. 96.* confirms of such other bawdy nations. Nero would have filthy pictures still hanging in his chamber, which is too commonly used in our times; and Heliogabalus, *etiam coram agentes, ut ad venerem incitarent*: so things may be abused. A servant maid in Aristænetus spyed her master and mistress through the key hole ^emerrily disposed; upon the sight she fell in love with her master. ^fAntoninus Caracalla observed his mother-in-law with her breasts amorously laid open; he was so much moved, that he said, *ah si liceret*, O that I might; which she by chance over-hearing, replied as impudently, ^g*quicquid libet licet*, thou maist do what thou wilt: and upon that temptation he married her; this object was not in cause, not the thing itself; but that unseemly, undecent carriage of it.

^a If you can tell how, you may sing this to the tune, a sow gelder blows. ^b Auson. epig. 28. ^c Plin. lib. 33. cap. 10: Campaspen nudam picturus Apelles, amore ejus illaqueatus est. ^d In Tyrrhenis conviviis nudæ mulieres ministrabant. ^e Amatoria miscentes vidit, et in ipsis complexibus audit, &c. emersit inde cupido in pectus virginis. ^f Epist. 7. lib. 2. ^g Spartian.

When you have all done, *veniunt a veste sagittæ*, the greatest provocations of lust are from our apparel; God makes, they say, man shapes, and there is no motive like unto it;

^a Which doth even beauty beautifie,
And most bewitch a wretched eye.

A filthy knave, a deformed quean, a crooked carkass, a mau-kin, a witch, a rotten post, an hedg-stake, may be so set out and tricked up, that it shall make as fair a shew, as much enamour as the rest: many a silly fellow is so taken. *Primum luxuriæ aucupium*, one calls it, the first snare of lust; ^b Bossus, *aucupium animarum, lethalem arundinem*, a fatal reed, the greatest bawd, *forte lenocinium, sanguineis lachrymis deplorandum*, saith ^c Matenesius, and with tears of blood to be deplored. Not that comeliness of clothes is therefore to be condemned, and those usual ornaments: there is a decency and *decorum* in this, as well as in other things, fit to be used: becoming several persons, and befitting their estates; he is only phantastical, that is not in fashion, and like an old image in Arras hangings, when a manner of attire is generally received: but when they are so new fangled, so unstaïd, so prodigious in their attires, beyond their means and fortunes, unbefitting their age, place, quality, condition, what should we otherwise think of them? Why do they adorn themselves with so many colours of hearbs, fictitious flowers, curious needle works, quaint devices, sweet smelling odours, with those inestimable riches of pretious stones, pearls, rubies, diamonds, emeralds, &c. Why do they crown themselves with gold and silver, use coronets and tires of several fashions, deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, ear-rings, chains, girdles, rings, pins, spangles, embroyderies, shadows, rebatoes, versicolor ribbands? Why do they make such glorious shews with their scarfs, feathers, fans, masks, furs, laces, tiffanies, ruffs, falls, calls, cuffs, damasks, velvets, tinsels, cloth of gold, silver, tissue? With colours of heavens, stars, planets: the strength of mettals, stones, odours, flowers, birds, beasts, fishes, and whatsoever Africk, Asia, America, sea, land, art, and industry of man can afford? Why do they use and covet such novelty of inventions; such new fangled tires, and spend such inestimable summs on them? *To what end are those crisped, false hairs, painted faces, as the satyrist observes, such a composed gate, not a step awry?* Why are they like so many Sybarites, Neros Pop-

^a Sidney's Arcadia.

^b De immod. mulier. cultu.

^c Discurs. 6. de luxu

vestium. ^d Petronius fol. 95. Quo spectant flexæ comæ? quo facies medicamine attrita, et oculorum mollis petulantia? quo incessus tam compositus, &c.

pea, Assuerus concubines, so costly, so long a dressing, as Cæsar was marshalling his army, or an hawk in pruning? ^a *Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est: A^b gardiner takes not so much delight and pains in his garden, an horseman to dress his horse, scour his armour, a marriner about his ship, a merchant his shop and shop-book, as they do about their faces, and all those other parts: such setting up with corks, streightning with whale-bones; why is it but as a day-net catcheth larks, to make yong men stoop unto them? Pilocharus, a gallant in Aristænetus, advised his friend Polianus, to take heed of such intisements; ^cfor it was the sweet sound and motion of his mistress spangles and bracelets, the smell of her oyntments, that captivated him first;*

Illa fuit mentis prima ruina meæ.

Quid sibi vult pixidum turba, saith ^d Lucian, to what use are pins, pots, glasses, oyntments, irons, combes, bodkins, setting-sticks? Why bestow they all their patrimonies, and husbands yearly revenues, on such fooleries? ^e bina patrimouia singulis auribus; why use they dragons, waspes, snakes, for chains, inamelled jewels on their necks, ears? dignum potius foret ferro manus istas religari, atque utinam monilia vere dracones essent; they had more need some of them be tied in bedlam with iron chains; have a whip for a fan, and hair-cloths next to their skins; and instead of wrought smocks, have their cheeks stigmatised with a hot iron; I say, some of our Jesabels, instead of painting, if they were well served. But why is all this labour, all this cost, preparation, riding, running, far fetched, and dear bought stuffe? ^f Because, forsooth, they would be fair and fine; and where nature is defective, supply it by art.

^g Sanguine quæ vero non rubet, arte rubet, (Ovid.)

and to that purpose they annoint and paint *their faces*, to make Helen of Hecuba

—— parvamque exortamque puellam——Europen;

^a Ter. ^b P. Aretine. Hortulanus non ita exercetur visendis hortis, eques equis, armis, nauta navibus, &c. ^c Epist. 4. Sonus armillarum bene sonantium, odor unguentorum, &c. ^d Tom. 4. dial. Amor. Vascula plena multe infelicitatis omnem maritorum opulentiam in hæc impendunt, dracones pro monilibus habent, qui utinam vere dracones essent. Lucian. ^e Seneca. ^f Castilio de aulic. lib. 1. Mulieribus omnibus hoc imprimis in votis est, ut formosæ sint, aut si reipsâ non sint, videantur tamen esse; et si quâ parte natura defuit, artis snppetias adjungunt: unde illæ faciei unctiones, dolor et cruciatus in arctandis corporibus, &c. ^g Ovid. epist. Med. Jasoni.

To this intent they *crush in their feet and bodies*; hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in laxe clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve; and sometimes again so close, *ut nudos exprimat artus*. ^a Now long tails and trains, and then short, up, down, high, low, thick, thin, &c. now little or no bands; then as big as cart wheels; now loose bodies; then great fardingals and close girt, &c. Why is all this, but with the whore in the Proverbs, to intoxicate some or other? *oculorum decipulam*, ^b one therefore calls it *et indicem libidinis*, the trap of lust, and sure token, as an ivy-bush is to a tavern.

Quod pulchros, Glycere, sumas de pixide vultus,
 Quod tibi compositæ nec sine lege comæ;
 Quod niteat digitis adamas, beryllus in aure,
 Non sum divinus, sed scio quid cupias.

O Glycere, in that you paint so much,
 Your hair is so bedeck't, in order such,
 With rings on fingers, bracelets in your ear,
 Although no prophet, tell I can, I fear.

To be admired, to be gazed on, to circumvent some novice, as many times they do; that instead of a lady he loves a cap and a feather; instead of a maid that should have *verum colorem, corpus solidum et succi plenum* (as Chærea describes his mistress in the ^c Poet); a painted face, a ruffe-band, fair and fine linnen, a coronet, a flowre,

^d (Naturæque putat quod fuit artificis,)

a wrought waistcoate he dotes on, or a pied petticoate; a pure die instead of a proper woman. For generally, as with rich furred conies, their cases are far better then their bodies, and like the bark of a cinnamon tree, which is dearer then the whole bulk, their outward accoutrements are far more pretious then their inward indowments. 'Tis too commonly so.

^e Auferimur cultu et gemmis, auroque teguntur
 Omnia; pars minima est ipsa puella sui.

With gold and jewels all is covered,
 And with a strange tire we are won,
 (While she's the least part of herself)
 And with such baubles quite undone.

^a Modo caudatas tunicas, &c.
^c Ter. Eunuc. Act. 2. Scen. 3.

Bossus.

^d Stroza fil.

^b Scribanius philos. Christ. cap. 6.

^e Ovid.

Why do they keep in so long together, a whole winter sometimes, and will not be seen by torch or candle-light, and come abroad with all the preparation may be, when they have no business but only to shew themselves ?

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.

^a For what is beauty if it be not seen,
Or what is't to be seen if not admir'd,
And though admir'd, unless in love desir'd ?

why do they go with such counterfeit gate, which ^b Philo Judæus reprehends them for, and use (I say it again) such gestures, apish, ridiculous, undecentattires, *Sybaritical tricks, fucos genis, purpurissam venis, cerussam fronti, leges oculis, &c.* use those sweet perfumes, powders and oyntments in publike; flock to hear sermons so frequent; is it for devotion? or rather as ^c Basil tels them, to meet their sweet-hearts, and see fashions; for as he saith, commonly they come so provided to that place, with such curious complements, with such gestures and tires, as if they should go to a dancing school, a stage-play, or a bawdy-house, fitter then a church,

When such a she-priest comes her mass to say,
Twenty to one they all forget to pray.

They make those holy temples, consecrated to godly martyrs, and religious uses, the shops of impudence, dens of whores and theeves, and little better then brothel houses. When we shall see these things dayly done, their husbands bankrupts; if not cornutos, their wives light huswives, daughters, dishonest; and hear of such dissolute acts, as dayly we do, how should we think otherwise? what is their end, but to deceive and inveigle yongmen? as tow takes fire, such enticing objects produce their effect; how can it be altered? When Venus stood before Anchises (as ^d Homer fains in one of his hymns) in her costly robes, he was instantly taken:

Cum ante ipsum staret Jovis filia, videns eam
Anchises, admirabatur formam, et stupendas vestes;
Erat enim induta peplo, igneis radiis splendidiore;
Habebat quoque torques fulgidos, flexiles hælices,
Tenerum collum ambiebant monilia pulchra,
Aurea, variegata.

^a S. Daniel.

^b Lib. de victimis. Fracto incessu, obtuitu lascivo, calamistrata, cincinnata, fucata, recens lota, purpurissata, pretiosoque amicta palliolo, spirans unguenta, ut juvenum animos circumveniat.

^c Orat. in ebrios. Impudenter se masculorum aspectibus exponunt, insolenter comas jactantes, trahunt tunicas pedibus collidentes, oculoque petulanti, risu effuso, ad tripudium insanientes, omnem adolescentum intemperantiam in se provocantes, idque in templis memoriæ martyrum consecratis; pomcerium civitatis officinam fecerunt impudentiæ.

^d Hymno Veneri dicato.

When Venus stood before Anchises first,
 He was amaz'd to see her in her tires;
 For she had on a hood as red as fire,
 And glittering chains, and ivy twisted spires;
 About her tender neck were costly bruches,
 And neck-laces of gold, inamell'd ouches.

So when Medea came in presence of Jason first, attended by her nymphs and ladies, as she is described by ^a Apollonius,

Cunctas vero ignis instar sequebatur splendor,
 Tantum ab aureis fimbriis resplendebat jubar,
 Accenditque in oculis dulce desiderium.

A lustre followed them like flaming fire,
 And from their golden borders came such beams,
 Which in his eyes provok'd a sweet desire.

Such a relation we have in ^b Plutarch; when the queens came and offered themselves to Anthony, ^c *with divers presents, and enticing ornaments, Asiatick allurements, with such wonderful joy and festivity, they did so inveagle the Romans, that no man could contain himself; all was turned to delight and pleasure. The women transformed themselves to Bacchus shapes; the men-children to Satyrs and Pans; but Anthony himself was quite besotted with Cleopatras sweet speeches, philters, beauty, pleasing tires: for when she sailed along the river Cydnus, with such incredible pomp, in a gilded ship, herself dressed like Venus, her maids like the Graces, her pages like so many Cupids; Anthony was amazed, and rapt beyond himself.* Heliodorus, lib. 1. brings in Darneta, step-mother to Cnemon, whom she ^d saw in his scarfs, rings, robes and coronet, quite mad for the love of him. It was Judiths pantofles that ravished the eyes of Olofernes. And ^e Cardan is not ashamed to confess, that seeing his wife the first time, all in white, he did admire and instantly love her. If these outward ornaments were not of such force, why doth ^f Naomi give Ruth counsel how to please Boaz? and ^g Judith seeking to captivate Olofernes, washed and anointed her self with sweet oyntments, dressed her hair, and put on costly attires. The riot in this kinde hath been excessive in times past; no man almost came abroad, but curled and anointed;

^a Argonaut. l. 4.

^b Vit. Anton.

^c Regio dono ornatuque certantes,

sese ac formam suam Antonio offerentes, &c. Cum ornata et incredibili pompa per Cydnum fluvium navigaret aurata puppi, ipsa ad similitudinem Veneris ornata, puellas Gratiis similes, pueri Cupidinibus, Antonius ad visum stupefactus.

^d Amictum chlamyde et coronis, quum primum aspexit Cnemonem, ex potestate mentis excidit.

^e Lib. de lib. prop.

^f Ruth, 3. 3.

^g Cap. 10. 3, 4.

^a Et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
Quantum vix redolent duo funera,

one spent as much as two funerals at once, and with perfumed hairs, ^b *et rosá canos odorati capillos Assyriáque nardo*. What strange thing doth ^c Sueton relate in this matter of Caligulas riot? And Pliny, *lib. 12. et 13.* Read more in Dioscorides, Ulmus, Arnoldus, Randoletius *de fuco et decoratione*; for it is now an art, as it was of old, (so ^d Seneca records) *officinæ sunt odores coquentium*. Women are bad and men worse; no difference at all betwixt their and our times. ^e *Good manners*, (as Seneca complains) *are extinct with wantonness: in tricking up themselves, men go beyond women; they wear harlots colours, and do not walk, but jet and dance, hic mulier, hæc vir, more like players, butterflies, baboons, apes, anticks, then men.* So ridiculous, moreover, we are in our attires, and for cost so excessive, that as Hierome said of old, *Uno filo villarum insunt pretia, uno lino decies sestertium inseritur*; 'tis an ordinary thing to put a thousand okes, and an hundred oxen into a suit of apparel; to wear a whole manor on his back. What with shooe-ties, hangers, points, caps and feathers, scarfs, bands, cuffs, &c. in a short space their whole patrimonies are consumed. Heliogabalus is taxed by Lampridius, and admired in his age, for wearing jewels in his shooes; a common thing in our times; not for emperours and princes, but almost for serving men and taylors: all the flowres, stars, constellations, gold and pretious stones do condescend to set out their shooes. To repress the luxury of those Roman matrons, there was ^f *Lex Valeria* and *Oppia*, and a Cato to contradict; but no laws will serve to repress the pride and insolency of our days; the prodigious riot in this kinde. Lucullus wardrope is put down by our ordinary citizens; and a coblers wife in Venice, a courtesan in Florence, is no whit inferiour to a queen, if our geographers say true: and why is all this? *Why do they glory in their jewels* (as ^g he saith) *or exult and triumph in the beauty of clothes? why is all this cost? to incite men the sooner to burning lust.* They pretend decency and ornament; but let them take heed, lest while they set out their bodies, they do not damn their souls; tis ^h Bernards

^a Juv. Sat. 6.

^b Hor. lib. 2. Od. 11.

^c Cap. 27.

^d Epist. 90.

^e Quicquid est boni moris levitate extinguitur, et politura corporis muliebres munditias antecessimus, colores meretricios viri sumimus, tenero et molli gradu suspendimus gradum, non ambulamus. Nat. quæst. lib. 7. cap. 31.

^f Liv. lib. 4. dec. 4.

^g Quid exultas in pulchritudine panni? quid gloriaris in gemmis ut facilius invites ad libidinosum incendium? Mat. Bossus de immoder. mulier. cultu.

^h Epist. 113. Fulgent monilibus, moribus sordent, purpurata vestis, conscientia pannosa, cap. 3. 17.

counsel: *shine in jewels, stink in conditions; have purple robes, and a torn conscience.* Let them take heed of Esays prophesie, that their slippers and tires be not taken from them, sweet balls, bracelets, earrings, vailés, wimples, cringing-pins, glasses, fine linnen, hoods, lawns, and sweet savours, they become not bald, burnt, and stinke upon a sudden. And let maids beware, as ^a Cyprian adviseth, *lest while they wander too loosely abroad, they loose not their virginities;* and like Ægyptian temples, seem fair without, but prove rotten carcasses within. How much better were it for them to follow that good counsel of Tertullian? ^b *To have their eyes painted with chastity; the word of God inserted into their ears; Christs yoke tied to their hair; to subject themselves to their husbands.* If they would do so, they should be comely enough, cloathé themselves with the silk of sanctity, damask of devotion, purple of piety and chastity, and so painted, they shall have God himself to be a suiter: *Let whores and queans prank up themselves; let them paint their faces with minion and cerusse; they are but fuels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul: if ye be good, honest, vertuous, and religious matrons, let sobriety, modesty and chastity be your honour, and God himself your love and desire.* *Mulier recte olet, ubi nihil olet;* then a woman smells best, when she hath no perfume at all; no crown, chain, or jewel (Guivarra adds) is such an ornament to a virgin, or vertuous woman, *quam virgini pudor,* as chastity is: more credit in a wise mans eye and judgement, they get by their plainness, and seem fairer then they that are set out with baubles, as a butchers meat is with pricks; puffed up and adorned, like so many jays, with variety of colours. It is reported of Cornelia, that vertuous Roman lady, great Scipios daughter, Titus Sempronius wife, and the mother of the Gracchi, that being by chance in company with a companion, a strange gentlewoman (some light huswife, belike) that was dressed like a May lady, and as most of our gentlewomen are, *was* ^d *more solicitous of her head tire, then of her health; that spent her time betwixt a comb and a glass; and had rather*

^a De virginali habitu. Dum ornari cultius, dum evagari virgines volunt, desinunt esse virgines. Clemens Alexandrinus lib. de pulchr. animæ, ibid.

^b Lib. 2. de cultu mulierum. Oculos depictos verecundiâ, inserentes in aures sermonem Dei, annectentes crinibus jugum Christi, caput maritis subjoientes, sic facile et satis eritis ornatæ: vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpurâ pudicitie; taliter pigmentatæ Deum habebitis amatorem.

^c Suas habeat Romanæ lascivias; purpurissâ, ac cerussâ ora perungant, fomenta libidinum, et corruptæ mentis indicia; vestrum ornamentum Deus sit, pudicitia, virtutis stadium. Bossus Plantus.

^d Sollicitiores de capitis sui decore quam de salute, inter pectinem et speculum diem perdunt; concinniores esse malunt quam honestiores, et rempub. minus turbari curant quam comam. Seneca.

be fair then honest (as Cato said) and have the common-wealth turned topsie turvie, then her tires marred; and she did nought but brag of her fine robes and jewels, and provoked the Roman matron to shew hers: Cornelia kept her in talk till her children came from school; and, these, said she, are my jewels; and so deluded and put off a proud, vain, phantasticall huswife. How much better were it for our matrons to do as she did, to go civilly and decently, ^a *Honestæ mulieris instar quæ utitur auro pro eo quod est, ad ea tantum quibus opus est*, to use gold as it is gold, and for that use it serves, and when they need it, then to consume it in riot, begger their husbands, prostitute themselves, inveagle others, and peradventure damn their own souls? How much more would it be for their honour and credit? Thus doing, as Hierome said of Blesilla, ^b *Furius did not so triumph over the Gauls, Papyrius of the Samnites, Scipio of Numantia, as she did by her temperance; pullâ semper veste, &c.* they should insult and domineer over lust, folly, vain-glory, all-such inordinate, furious and unruly passions.

But I am over tedious, I confess, and whilst I stand gaping after fine clothes, there is another great alluremeut, (in the worlds eye at least) which had like to have stoln out of sight, and that is mony; *veniunt a dote sagittæ*, mony makes the match; ^c *Μονον αργυρον βλεπουσιν*: 'Tis like sauce to their meat, *cum carne condimentum*, a good dowry-with a wife. Many men if they do but hear of a great portion, a rich heir, are more mad then if they had all the beauteous ornaments, and those good parts art and nature can afford; ^d they care not for honesty, bringing up, birth, beauty, person, but for mony.

^e *Canes et equos (ô Cyrne) quærimus
Nobiles, et a bonâ progenie;
Malam verò uxorem, malique patris filiam
Ducere non curat vir bonus,
Modo ei magnam dotem afferat.*

Our dogs and horses still from the best breed
We carefully seek, and well may they speed:
But for our wives, so they prove wealthy,
Fair or foul, we care not what they be.

If she be rich, then she is fair, fine, absolute and perfect; then they burn like fire, they love her dearly, like pig and pye, and are ready to hang themselves if they may not have her. No-

^a Lucian. ^b Non sic Furius de Gallis, non Papyrius de Samnitibus, Scipio de Numantiâ triumphavit, ac illa se vincendo in hac parte. ^c Anacréon, 4. Solum intuemur aurum. ^d Affer tecum si vis vivere mecum. ^e Theôgnis.

thing so familiar in these dayes, as for a yong men to marry an old wife, as they say, for a piece of gold; *asinum auro onustum*; and though she be an old crone, and have never a tooth in her head, neither good conditions, nor good face, a natural fool, but onely rich, she will have twenty yong gallants to be suiters in an instant. As she said in Suetonius, *non me, sed mea ambiunt*, 'tis not for her sake, but for her lands or mony; and an excellent match it were (as he added) if she were away. So on the other side, many a yong lovely maid will cast away her self upon an old, doting, decrepit dizard;

^a Bis puer effæto quamvis balbutiat ore,
Prima legit raræ tam culta roseta puellæ,

that is rheumatick and gouty; hath some twenty diseases; perhaps but one eye, one leg, never a nose, no hair on his head, wit in his brains, nor honesty; if he have land or ^b mony, she will have him before all other suiters,

^c Dummodo sit dives barbarus ille placet.

If he be rich, he is the man, a fine man, and a proper man; she'l go to Jacaktres or Tidore with him; *Galesimus de monte aureo*. Sir Giles Goosecap, Sir Amorous La Fool, shall have her. And as Philemasium in ^d Aristænetus told Emmusus, *absque argento omnia vana*, hang him that hath no mony; 'tis to no purpose to talk of marriage without means, ^e trouble me not with such motions; let others do as they will, *I'll be sure to have one shall maintain me fine and brave*. Most are of her minde. ^f *De moribus ultima fiet quæstio*, for his conditions, she shall enquire after them another time; or when all is done, the match made, and every body gone home. ^g Lucians Lycia was a proper yong maid, and had many fine gentlemen to her suiters; Etheclæ, a senators son, Melissus a merchant, &c. but she forsook them all for one Passius, a base, hirsute, bald-pated knave; but why was it? *His father lately died and left him sole heir of his goods and lands*. This is not amongst your dust-worms alone, poor snakes that will prostitute their souls for mony; but with this bait you may catch our most potent, puissant, and illustrious princes. That proud upstart domineering bishop of Ely, in the time of Richard

^a Chaloner, l. 9. de Repub. Ang.

^b Uxorem ducat Danaen, &c.

^c Ovid.

^d Epist. 14. Formam spectant alii per gratias, ego pecuniam, &c. ne mihi negotium facesse.

^e Qui caret argento, frustra utitur argumento.

^f Jnvenalis.

^g Tom. 4.

^h merit dial. Multos amatores rejecit, quia pater ejus nuper mortuus, ac dominus ipse factus honorum omnium.

the first, viceroy in his absence, as ^a Nuburgensis relates it, to fortifie himself, and maintain his greatness, *propinquarum suarum connubiis, plurimos sibi potentes et nobiles devincire curavit*, married his poor kinswomen (which come forth of Normandy by droves) to the chiefest nobles of the land, and they were glad to accept of such matches, fair or foul, for themselves, their sons, nephews, &c. *Et quis tam præclaram affinitatem sub spe magnæ promotionis non optaret?* Who would not have done as much for mony and preferment? as mine author ^b adds. Vortiger, king of Britain, married Rowena the daughter of Hengist the Saxon prince, his mortall enemy; but wherefore? she had Kent for her dowry. Jagello the great duke of Lithuania, 1386, was mightily enamoured on Hedenga, insomuch that he turned Christian from a Pagan, and was baptized himself by the name of Uladislaus, and all his subjects, for her sake: but why was it? she was daughter and heir of Poland, and his desire was to have both kingdoms incorporated into one. Charls the great was an earnest suiter to Irene the empress, but, saith ^c Zonaras, *ob regnum*; to annex the empire of the east to that of the west. Yet what is the event of all such matches that are so made for mony, goods, by deceit, or for burning lust, *quos fœda libido conjunxit*, what follows? they are almost mad at first, but 'tis a meer flash; as chaff and straw soon fired, burn vehemently for a while, yet out in a moment; so are all such matches made by those allurements of burning lust; where there is no respect of honesty, parentage, vertue, religion, education, and the like, they are extinguished in an instant, and instead of love comes hate; for joy, repentance and desperation it self. Franciscus Barbarus in his first book *de re uxoriâ*, c. 5. hath a story of one Philip of Padua that fell in love with a common whore; and was now ready to run mad for her: his father having no more sons let him enjoy her; ^d *but after a few days, the yong man began to loath, could not so much as endure the sight of her, and from one madness fell into another.* Such event commonly have all these lovers; and he that so marries, or for such respects, let them look for no better success, then Menelaus had with Helen; Vulcan with Venus; Theseus with Phædra; Minos with Pasiphae; and Claudius with Messalina; shame, sorrow, misery, melancholy, discontent.

^a Lib. 3. cap. 14. Quis nobilium eo tempore, sibi aut filio aut nepoti uxorem accipere cupiens, oblatam sibi aliquam propinquarum ejus non acciperit obviis manibus? quarum turbam acciverat e Normanniâ in Angliam ejus rei gratiâ. ^b Alexander Gaguinus Sarmat Europ. descript. ^c Tom. 3. Annal. ^d Libido statim deferbuit, fastidium cœpit, et quod in eâ tantopere adamavit aspernatur, et ab ægritudine liberatus in angorem incidit.

SUBJECT. IV.

Importunity and opportunity of time, place, conference, discourse, singing, dancing, musick, amorous tales, objects, kissing, familiarity, tokens, presents, bribes, promises, protestations, tears, &c.

ALL these allurements hitherto are afar off, and at a distance; I will come nearer to those other degrees of love; which are, conference, kissing, dalliance, discourse, singing, dancing, amorous tales, objects, presents, &c. which as so many Syrens steal away the hearts of men and women. For as Tattius observes, l. 2. *"It is no sufficient trial of a maids affection by her eyes alone, but you must say something that shall be more available, and use such other forcible engines; therefore take her by the hand, wring her fingers hard, and sigh withall; if she accept this in good part, and seem not to be much averse, then call her mistress, take her about the neck and kiss her, &c.* But this cannot be done except they first get opportunity of living, or coming together; ingress, egress, and regress: letters and commendations may do much, outward gestures and actions: but when they come to live near one another, in the same street, village, or together in an house, love is kindled on a sudden. Many a serving-man by reason of this opportunity and importunity, inveagles his master's daughter; many a gallant loves a dowdy; many a gentleman runs upon his wifes maids; many ladies dote upon their men, as the queen in Ariosto did upon the dwarf; many matches are so made in haste, and they compelled as it were by ^bnecessity so to love, which had they been free, come in company of others, seen that variety which many places afford, or compared them to a third, would never have looked upon one another. Or had not that opportunity of discourse and familiarity been offered, they would have loathed and contemned those, whom for want of better choice and other objects, they are fatally driven on; and by reason of their hot blood, idle life, full diet, &c. are forced to dote upon them that come next. And many times those which at the first sight cannot fancy or affect each other, but are harsh and ready to disagree, offended with each others

^a De puellæ voluntate periculum facere solis oculis non est satis, sed efficacius aliquid agere oportet, ibique etiam machinam alteram adhibere: itaque manus tange, digitos constringe, atque inter stringendum suspira; si hæc agentem æquo se animo feret, neque facta hujusmodi aspernabitur, tum vero dominam appella, ejusque collam suaviare.

^b Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings.

carriage, like Benedict and Beatrice in the ^a comœdy; and in whom they finde many faults, by this living together in a house, conference, kissing, colling, and such like allurements, begin at last to dote insensibly one upon another.

It was the greatest motive that Potiphars wife had to dote upon Joseph; and ^b Clitiphon upon Leucippe his uncles daughter, because the plague being at Bizance, it was his fortune for a time to sojourn with her, to sit next her at the table, as he telleth the tale himself in *Tatius lib. 2.* (which though it be but a fiction, is grounded on good observation, and doth well express the passions of lovers;) he had opportunity to take her by the hand, and after a while to kiss, and handle her paps, &c. ^c which made him almost mad. Ismenius, the orator, makes the like confession to Eustathius *lib. 1.* when he came first to Sosthenes' house, and sat at table with Cratistes his friend; Ismene, Sosthenes' daughter, waiting on them *with her breasts open, arms half bare.*

^d *Nuda pedem, discincta sinum, spoliata lacertos,*

after the Greek fashion in those times,—^e *nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos,* (as Daphne was when she fled from Phœbus) which moved him much; was ever ready to give attendance on him, to fill him drink; her eyes were never off him; *rogabundi oculi,* those speaking eyes, courting eyes, enchanting eyes; but she was still smiling on him, and when they were risen, that she had gotten a little opportunity, ^f *she came and drank to him, and withall trod upon his toes, and would come and go, and when she could not speak for the company, she would wring his hand,* and blush when she met him: and by this means first she overcame him (*bibens amorem hauriebam simul*); she would kiss the cup and drink to him, and smile, and drink where he drank on that side of the cup; by which mutual compressions, kissing, wringing of hands, treading of feet, &c. *ipsam mihi videbar sorbillare virginem,* I sipt, and sipt, and sipt so long, till at length, I was drunk in love upon a sudden. Philocharinus ^g in Aristænetus, met a fair maid by chance, a meer stranger to him; he looked back at her; she looked back at him again, and smiled withall.

^h *Ille dies lethi primus, primusque malorum
Causa fuit—*

^a Shakespeare.

^b *Tatius lib. 1.*

^c *In mammarum attractu, non*

aspernanda inest jucunditas, et attractatus, &c.

^d *Mantuan.*

^e *Ovid. 1. Met.*

^f *Manus ad cubitum nuda, coram astaus, fortuis intuita, tenuem de pectore spiritum ducens, digitum meum pressit, et bibens pedem pressit; mutue compressiones corporum, labiorum commixtiones, pedum connexiones, &c. Et bibit eodem loco, &c.*

^g *Epist. 4. Respexi, respexit et illa subridens, &c.*

^h *Vir. Æa. 4.*

It was the sole cause of his farther acquaintance, and love that undid him.

^a O nullis tutum credere blanditiis.

This opportunity of time and place, with their circumstances, are so forcible motives, that it is impossible almost for two young folks, equall in years, to live together, and not be in love; especiall in great houses, princes courts, where they are idle *in summo gradu*, fare well, live at ease, and cannot tell otherwise how to spend their time.

^b Illic Hippolitum pone, Priapus erit.

Achilles was sent by his mother Thetis, to the island of Scyros in the Ægean sea, (where Lycomedes then raigned) in his non-age, to be brought up; to avoid that hard destiny of the Oracle (he should be slain at the siege of Troy): and for that cause was nurtured in Geneseo, amongst the kings children in a womans habit; but see the event! He comprest Deidamia the kings fair daughter, and had a fine son called Pyrrhus, by her. Peter Albelhardus, the philosopher, as he tells the tale himself, being set by Fulbertus her unkle, to teach Helonissa his lovely niece, and to that purpose sojourned in his house, and had committed *agnam tenellam famelico lupo*, (I use his own words), he soon got her good will, *plura erant oscula quam sententiæ*, and he read more of love then any other lecture; such pretty feats can opportunity plea; *primum domo conjuncti, inde animis, &c.* But when as I say *nox, vinum, et adolescentia*, youth, wine, and night, shall concur, *nox amoris et quietis conscia*, 'tis a wonder they be not all plunged over head and ears in love; for youth is *benigna in amorem, et prona materies*, a very combustible matter, Naphthe itself, the fuell of loves fire, and most apt to kindle it. If there be seven servants in an ordinary house, you shall have three couple in some good liking at least; and amongst idle persons how should it be otherwise? *Living at* ^c *Rome*, saith Aretines Lucretia, *in the flowre of my fortunes, rich, fair, yong, and so well brought up, my conversation, age, beauty, fortune, made all the world admire and love me.* Night alone, that one occasion, is enough to set all on fire; and they are so cunning in great houses, that they make their best advantage of it: many a gentlewoman, that is guilty to her self of her imperfections, paintings, impostures, will not willingly be seen by day, but as ^d *Castilio* noteth, in the night,

^a Propertius.

^b Ovid. amor. lib. 2. eleg. 2.

^c Romæ vivens flore fortunæ,

et opulentia meæ. ætas forma, gratia conversationis, maxime me fecerunt expetibilem, &c.

^d De Aulic. l. 1. fol. 63.

diem ut glis odit, tædarum lucem super omnia mavult, she hates the day like a dor-mouse, and above all things, loves torches and candle-light; and if she must come abroad in the day, she covets, as ^a in a mercers shop, a very obfusate and obscure sight. And good reason she hath for it: *Nocte latent mendæ*, and many an amorous gull is fetched over by that means. Gomesius *lib. 3. de sale gen. c. 22.* gives instance in a Florentine gentleman, that was so deceived with a wife: she was so radiently set out with rings, and jewels, lawns, scarfs, laces, gold, spangles, and gaudy devices, that the yong man took her to be a goddess (for he never saw her but by torchlight) but after the wedding solemnities, when as he viewed her the next morning without her tires, and in a clear day, she was so deformed, lean, yellow, riveld, &c. such a beastly creature in his eyes, that he could not endure to look upon her. Such matches are frequently made in Italy, where they have no other opportunity to woove but when they go to church; or, as ^b in Turkie, see them at a distance, they must interchange few or no words, till such time they come to be married; and then, as Sardus *lib. 1. cap. 3. de morib. gent.* and ^c Bohemus relate of those old Lacedemonians, *the bride is brought into the chamber, with her hair girt about her: the bridegroom comes in, and unties the knot, and must not see her at all by day-light, till such time as he is made a father by her.* In those hotter countries these are ordinary practices at this day; but in our northera parts amongst Germans, Danes, French, and Brittaines, the continent of Scandia and the rest, we assume more liberty in such cases; we allow them, as Bohemus saith, to kiss coming and going, *et modo absit lascivia, in cauponam ducere*, to talk merrily, sport, play, sing, and dance, so that it be modestly done; go to the alehouse and tavern together. And 'tis not amiss, ^d though Chrysostome, Cyprian, Hierome, and some other of the fathers speak bitterly against it: but that is the abuse which is commonly seen at some drunken matches, dissolute meetings, or great unruly feasts. ^e *A young pittivanted, trim-bearded fellow, saith Hierome, will come with a company of complements, and hold you up by the arm as you go, and wringing your fingers, will so be entised, or entise; one drinks to you, another em-*

^a Ut adulterini mercatorum panni.

^b Busbeq. epist.

^c Paranympa in cubi-

culum adducta capillos ad cutim referebat; sponsus inde ad eam ingressus cingulum solvebat, nec prius sponsam aspexit interdum quam ex illâ factus esset pater.

^d Serm. cont. concub. ^e Lib. 2. epist. ad filium, et virginem et matrem vidnam epist. 10. Dabit tibi barbatulus quispiam manum, sustentabit lassam, et pressis digitis aut tentabitur aut tentabit, &c.

braceth, a third kisseth, and all this while the fidler plays or sings a lascivious song; a fourth singles you out to dance, ^a one speaks by becks and signs, and that which he dares not say, signifies by passions; amongst so many and so great provocations of pleasure, lust conquers the most hard and crabbed minds; and scarce can a man live honest amongst feasting and sports, or at such ^c great meetings. For as he goes on ^b she walks along, and with the ruffling of her clothes, makes men look at her; her shooes creeke, her paps tied up, her waste pulled in to make her look small, she is straight-girded, her hair hangs loose about her ears, her upper garment sometimes falls, and sometimes tarries, to shew her naked shoulders; and as if she would not be seen, she covers that in all haste, which voluntarily she shewed. And not at feasts, playes, pageants, and such assemblies, ^e but as Chrysostome objects, these tricks are put in practice at service time in churches, and at the communion itself. If such dumb shews, signs, and more obscure significations of love can so move, what shall they do that have full liberty to sing, dance, kiss, coll, to use all manner of discourse and dalliance! What shall he do that is beleagred of all sides?

^d Quem tot, tam rosæ petunt puellæ,
 Quem cultæ cupiunt nurus, amorque
 Omnis undique et undecunquæ et usque,
 Omnis ambit Amor, Venusque, Hymenque:

After whom so many rosie maids enquire,
 Whom dainty dames and loving wights desire,
 In every place, still, and at all times sue,
 Whom gods and gentle goddesses do wooe;

How shall he contain? The very tone of some of their voices, a pretty pleasing speech; an affected tone they use, is able of it self to captivate a yong man; but when a good wit shall concurr, art and eloquence, fascinating speech, pleasant discourse, sweet gestures, the Syrens themselves cannot so enchant. ^e P. Jovius commends his Italian country-women, to have an excellent faculty in this kinde, above all other nations; and amongst them, the Florentine ladies: some prefer Roman

^a Loquetur alius notibus, et quicquid metuit dicere, significabit affectibus. Inter has tantas voluptatum illecebras etiam ferreas mentes libido domat. Difficile inter epulas servatur pudicitia.

^b Clamore vestium ad se juvenes vocat; capilli fasciis comprimuntur crispati, cingulo pectus arctatur, capilli vel in frontem, vel in aures defluunt: palliolam interdum cadit ut undet humeros, et quasi videri noluerit, festinans celat, quod volens detexerit.

^c Serm. cont. concub. In sancto et reverendo sacramentorum tempore multas occasiones, ut illis placeant qui eas vident, præbent.

^d Pout. Baia. l. 1.

^e Descr. Brit.

and Venetian curtesans, they have such pleasing tongues, and such ^aelegancy of speech, that they are able to overcome a saint.

Pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit.

Tantâ gratiâ vocis famam conciliabat, saith Petronius ^b in his fragment of pure impurities, I mean his Satyricon; *tam dulcis sonus permulcebat aëra, ut putares inter auras cantare Syrenum concordiam*; she sang so sweetly that she charmed the ayr, and thou wouldst have thought thou hadst heard a concert of Syrens. *O good God, when Lais speaks, how sweet it is!* Philocolus exclaims in Aristænetus, To hear a fair yong gentlewoman play upon the virginals, lute, vial, and sing to it, which as Gellius observes, *lib. 1. cap. 11. are lascivientiam deliciæ*, the chief delight of lovers, must needs be a great entisement. Parthenis was so taken.

Mi vox ista avidâ haurit ab aure animam:

O sister Harpedona (she laments) I am undone, ^c*how sweetly he sings! I'll speak a bold word, he is the properest man that ever I saw in my life: O how sweetly he sings! I dye for his sake: O that he would love me again!* If thou didst but hear her sing, saith ^dLucian, *thou wouldst forget father and mother, forsake all thy friends, and follow her.* Helena is highly commended by ^eTheocritus the poet for her sweet voice and musick: none could play so well as she, and Daphnis in the same Idyllion,

Quam tibi os dulce est, et vox amabilis, ô Daphni!
Jucundius est audire te canentem, quam mel lingere.

How sweet a face hath Daphne, how lovely a voice!
Hony it self is not so pleasant in my choice.

A sweet voice and musick are powerful entisers. Those Samian singing wenches, Aristonica, Onanthe and Agathocleia, *regiis diadematis insultarunt*, insulted over kings themselves, as ^fPlutarch contends.

Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat,

Argus had an hundred eys, all so charmed by one silly pipe,

^aRes est blanda canon discunt cantare puellæ pro facie, &c. Ovid. 3. de art. amandi.
^bEpist. 1. 1. Cum loquitur Lais, quanta, O Dii boni, vocis ejus dulcedo!
^cAristænetus lib. 2. epist. 5. Quam suave canit! verbum audax dixi, omnium quis vidi formosissimus, utinam amare me dignetur!
^dImagines, si cantantem audieris, ita demulcere, ut parentum et patriæ statim obliviscaris.
^eIdyl. 18. Neque sane ulla sic citharam pulsare novit.
^fAmatorio Dialogo.

that he lost his head. Clitiphon complains in ^aTatius of Leucippus sweet tones; *he heard her play by chance upon the lute, and sing a pretty song to it, in commendation of a rose, out of old Anacreon, belike;*

Rosa honor decusque florum,
Rosa flos odorque Divûm,
Hominum rosa est voluptas,
Decus illa Gratiarum,
Florente amoris horâ,
Rosa suavium Diones, &c.

Rose the fairest of all flowers,
Rose delight of higher power,
Rose the joy of mortal men,
Rose the pleasure of fine women,
Rose the Graces ornament,
Rose Diones sweet content.

To this effect the lovely virgin with a melodious ayr upon her golden wired harp or lute, I know not well whether, plaid and sang, and that transported him beyond himself, *and that ravished his heart.* It was Jasons discourse as much as his beauty, or any other of his good parts, which delighted Medea so much.

————^b Delectabatur enim
Animus simul formâ dulcibusque verbis.

It was Cleopatras sweet voice, and pleasant speech which inveagled Anthony, above the rest of her entisements.

Verba ligant hominem, ut taurorum cornua funes,
as bulls horns are bound with ropes, so are mens hearts with pleasant words. *Her words burn as fire, Eccles. 9. 8.* Roxolana bewitched Solyman the magnificent; and Shores wife by this engine overcame Edward the fourth;

^c Omnibus una omnes surripuit Veneres.

The wife of Bath in Chaucer confesseth all this out of her experience.

Some folk Desire us for riches,
Some for shape, some for fairness,
Some for that she can sing or dance,
Some for gentleness, or for dalliance.

^a Puellam citharâ canentem vidimus.
^c Catullus

^b Apollonius, Argonaut. 1. 3.

^a Peter Aretines Lucretia telleth as much and more of her self; *I counterfeited honesty, as if I had been virgo virginissima, more then a vestal virgin; I looked like a wife, I was so demure and chaste, I did add such gestures, tunes, speeches, signs and motions upon all occasions, that my spectators and auditors were stupified, enchanted, fastned all to their places, like so many stocks and stones.* Many silly gentlewomen are fetched over in like sort, by a company of guls and swaggering companions, that frequently bely noble mens favours; riming Coribantiasmi, Thrasonean Rhodomantes or Bombomachides, that have nothing in them but a few players ends and complements; vain braggadocians, impudent intruders, that can discourse at table of knights and lords combats, like ^b Lucians Leontiscus, of other mens travels, brave adventures, and such commontrivial news; ride, dance, sing old ballet tunes, and wear their clothes in fashion, with a good grace; a fine sweet gentleman, a proper man, who could not love him! She will have him though all her friends say no, though she beg with him. Some again are incensed by reading amorous toyes, Amadis de Gaul, Palmerin de Oliva, the Knight of the Sun, &c. or hearing such tales of ^c lovers, descriptions of their persons, lascivious discourses, such as Astyanassa, Helenas waiting woman, by the report of Suidas, writ of old, *de variis concubitibus modis*; and after her, Philenis and Elephantine; or those light tracts of ^d Aristides Milesius (mentioned by Plutarch) and found by the Persians, in Crassus army, amongst the spoilers; Aretines Dialogues, with ditties, love songs, &c. must needs set them on fire, with such like pictures, as those of Aretinè, or wanton objects in what kind soever; *no stronger engine then to hear or read of love toyes, fables and discourses* (^eone saith) *and many by this means are quite mad.* At Abdera in Thrace (Andromeda one of Euripides tragedies being played) the spectators were so much moved with the object, and those pathological love speeches of Perseus, amongst the rest, *O Cupid, Prince of Gods and men, &c.* that every man, almost, a good while after spake pure iambicks, and raved still on Perseus speech, *O Cupid, Prince of Gods and men.* As ear-men, boyes and prentises, when a new song is published with us, go singing that new tune still in the streets; they continually acted that tragical part of Perseus, and in every mans mouth was *O Cupid*; in every street,

^a Pornodidascaio dial. Ital. Lat. interp. Jasper. Barthio Germ. Fingebam honestatem plusquam virginis Vestalis; intuebar oculis uxoris, addebam gestus, &c. ^b Tem. 4. dial. merit.

^c Amatorius sermo vehementis cupiditatis incitatio est.

Tatius l. 1. ^d De luxuria et deliciis compositi. ^e Aeneas Silvius. Nulla machina validior quam lectio lascivæ historiæ; sæpe etiam hujusmodi fabulis ad furorem incenduntur.

O Cupid; in every house almost, *O Cupid, Prince of Gods and men*; pronouncing still like stage-players, *O Cupid*: they were so possessed all with that rapture, and thought of that pathetic love speech, they could not a long time after forget, or drive it out of their minds, but *O Cupid, Prince of Gods and men*, was ever in their mouths. This (belike) made Aristotle, *Polit. lib. 7. cap. 18.* forbid yong men to see comedies, or to hear amorous tales.

^a Hæc igitur juvenes nequam facilesque puellæ
Inspiciant——

let not yong folks meddle at all with such matters. And this made the Romans, as ^b Vitruvius relates, put Venus temple in the suburbs, *extra murum, ne adolescentes veneris insuescant*, to avoid all occasions and objects. For what will not such an object do? Ismenius as he walked in Sosthenes garden, being now in love, when he saw so ^c many lascivious pictures, *Thetis marriage*, and I know not what, was almost beside himself. And to say truth, with a lascivious object who is not moved, to see others dally, kiss, dance? And much more when he shall come to be an actor himself.

To kiss and to be kissed, which amongst other lascivious provocations, is as a burden in a song, and a most forcible battery, as infectious, ^d Xenophon thinks, as the poyson of a spider; a great allurement; a fire it self; *procæmium aut anticæmium*, the prologue of burning lust (as Apuleius adds) lust it self;

^e Venus quintâ parte sui nectaris imbuat.

A strong assault, that conquers captains, and those all commanding forces,

^f Domasque ferro sed domaris osculo.

^g Aretines Lucretia, when she would in kindness overcome a suiter of hers, and have her desire of him, *took him about the neck, and kissed him again and again*; and to that which she could not otherwise effect, she made him so speedily and willingly condescend. And 'tis a continual assault,

—— ^h hoc non deficit incipitque semper,

^a Martial. l. 4. ^b Lib. l. c. 7. ^c Eustathius. l. 1. Picturæ parant animum ad Venerem, &c. Horatius ad res venereas intemperantior traditur; nam cubiculo suo sic specula dicitur habuisse disposita, ut quocumque respexisset imaginem coitûs referrent. Suetonius vit. ejus. ^d Osculum ut phylangium inficit. ^e Hor. ^f Heinsius. ^g Applico me illi proximius et spissedeosculata sagum peto. ^h Petronius catalect.

always fresh, and ready to ^abegin as at first; *basium nullo fine terminatur, sed semper recens est*, and hath a fiery touch with it.

— ^bTenta modo tangere corpus,
Jam tua mellifluo membra calore fluent.

Especially when they shall be lasciviously given, as he feelingly said, ^c*et me pressulum deosculata fotis, catenatis lacertis, d* ^d*oborto valgiter labello.*

^eValgis suaviis,
Dum semiulco suavio
Meam puellam suavior,
Anima tunc ægra et saucia
Concurrit ad labia mihi.

The soul and all is moved; ^f*Jam pluribus osculis labra eripitabant, animarum quoque mixturam facientes, inter mutuos complexus animas anhelantes:*

^gHæsimum calentes,
Et transfudimus hinc et hinc labellis
Errantes animas, valetæ curæ.

They breath out their souls and spirits together with their kisses, saith ^hBalthazar Castilio; *change hearts and spirits, and mingle affections as they do kisses; and it is rather a connexion of the minde then of the body.* And although these kisses be delightsome and pleasant, ambrosian kisses,

ⁱSuaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ,

such as ^kGanymedes gave Jupiter, *Nectare suavius*, sweeter then ^lnectar, balsome, hony, ^m*Oscula merum amorem stillantia*, Love dropping kisses; for

The gilliflower, the rose is not so sweet,
As sugred kisses be, when lovers meet.

Yet they leave an irksome impression, like that of aloes or gaul;

ⁿUt mi ex ambrosiâ mutatum jam foret illud
Suaviolum tristi tristius helleboro.

^a Catullus ad Lesbiam. Da mihi basia mille, deinde centum, &c. ^b Petronius.
^c Apuleius l. 10. et Catalect. ^d Petronius. ^e Apuleius. ^f Petronius
Proseleos ad Circen. ^g Petronius. ^h Animus conjungitur, et spiritus etiam
noster per osculum effluit; alternatim se in utriusque corpus infundentes commiscunt;
animæ potius quam corporis connexio. ⁱ Catullus. ^k Lucian. Tom. 4.
^l Non dat basia, dat Nera nectar, dat rores animæ suaveolentes, dat nardum, thymumque
cinnamumque et mel, &c. ^m Secundus bas. 4. ⁿ Eustathius lib. 4. ^o Catullus.

At first ambrose itself was not sweeter,
At last black hellebor was not so bitter.

They are deceitful kisses :

^a Quid me mollibus implicas lacertis ?

Quid fallacibus osculis inescas ? &c.

Why dost within thine arms me lap,

And with false kisses me intrap ?

They are destructive, and the more the worse :

^b Et quæ me perdunt, oscula mille dabat ;

They are the bane of these miserable lovers. There be honest kisses, I deny not; *osculum charitatis*, friendly kisses, modest kisses, vestall-virgin kisses, officious and ceremonial kisses, &c. *Osculi sensus, brachiorum amplexus*, kissing and embracing are proper gifts of nature to a man : but these are too lascivious kisses,

^c Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, &c.

too continueate, and too violent, ^d *Brachia non hederæ, non vincunt oscula conchæ* ; they cling like ivy: close as an oyster ; bill as doves ; meretricious kisses, biting of lips, *cum additamento* ; *tam impresso ore* (saith ^e Lucian) *ut vix labia detrahant, inter deosculandum mordicantes, tum et os aperientes quoque et mammas attrectantes*, &c. such kisses as she gave to Gyton, *innumera oscula dedit non repugnantis puero, cervicem invadens*, innumerable kisses, &c. More then kisses, or too homely kisses : as those that ^f he spake of, *Accepturus ab ipsâ Venere 7 suavia*, &c. with such other obscenities, that vain lovers use, which are abominable and pernicious. If, as Peter de Ledesmo *cas. cons.* holds, every kiss a man gives his wife after marriage, be *mortale peccatum*, a mortal sin ; or that of ^g Hierome, *Adulter est quisquis in uxorem suam ardentior est amator*, or that of Thomas Secund. *Secund. quæst. 154. artic. 4. contactus et osculum sit mortale peccatum* ; or that of Durand. *Rational. lib. 1. cap. 10. abstinere debent conjuges a complexu, toto tempore quo solennitas nuptiarum interdicitur*, what shall become of all such ^h immodest kisses and obscene actions, the fore-runners of brutish lust, if not lust itself? What shall

^a Buchanan.

^b Ovid. art. am. Eleg. 18.

^c Ovid.

^d Cum capita

liment solitis morsiunculis, et cum mammillarum pressiunculis. Lip. od. ant. lec. lib. 3.

^e Tom. 4. dial. meretr.

^f Apuleius Miles. 6. Et unum blandientis

linguæ admulsum longe mellitum: et post lib. 11. Arcius eam complexu cœpi suaviari jamque pariter patentis oris inhalitu cinnameo et occurrentis linguæ illisu nectareo, &c.

^g Lib. 1. advers. Jovin. cap. 30.

^h Oscula qui sumpsit, si non et cætera

sumpsit, &c.

become of them, that often abuse their own wives? But what have I to do with this?

That which I aim at, is to shew you the progress of this burning lust: to epitomize therefore all this which I have hitherto said, with a familiar example out of that elegant Musæus; observe but with me those amorous proceedings of Leander and Hero: they began first to look one on the other with a lascivious look;

Oblique intuens inde nutibus, —
 Nutibus mutis inducens in errorem mentem puellæ
 Et illa e contra nutibus mutuis, juvenis.
 Leandri quod amorem non renuit, &c. *Inde*
 Adibat in tenebris tacite quidem stringens
 Roseos puellæ digitos, ex imo suspirabat
 Vehementer——— *Inde*

Virginis autem benè olens collum osculatus,
 Tale verbum ait amoris ictus stimulo,
 Preces audi et amoris miserere mei, &c.
 Sic fatus recusantis persuasit mentem puellæ.

With becks and nods he first began,
 To try the wenche's mind,
 With becks and nods and smiles again
 An answer he did find.

And in the dark he took her by the hand,
 And wrung it hard, and sighed grievously,
 And kiss'd her too, and woo'd her as he might,
 With, pitty me, sweet heart, or else I die:
 And with such words and gestures as there past,
 He won his mistress favour at the last.

The same proceedings is elegantly described by Apollonius in his Argonauticks, betwixt Jason and Medea; by Eustathius, in the ten books of the loves of Ismenius and Ismene; Achilles Tatius, betwixt his Clitiphon and Leucippe; Chaucers neat poem of Troilus and Cresseide; and in that notable tale in Petronius, of a souldier and a gentlewoman of Ephesus, that was so famous all over Asia for her chastity, and that mourned for her husband: the souldier wooed her with such rhetorick as lovers used to do,—*placitone etiam pugnabis amori? &c.* at last, *frangi pertinaciam passa est*, he got her good will, not only to satisfie his lust, ^abut to hang her dead husbands body on the cross which he watched, in stead of the thiefs that was newly stoln away, whilest he woo'd her in her cabin. These are tales, you will say: but they have most significant morals, and do well express those ordinary proceedings of doting lovers.

^a Corpus placuit mariti sui tolli ex arca, atque illi quæ vacabat cruci adfigi.

Many such allurements there are, nods, jests, winks, smiles, wrastlings, tokens, favours, symbols, letters, valentines, &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus *lib. 2. de amor.* would not have women learn to write. Many such provocations are used when they come in presence, * they will and will not.

Malo me Galatea petit lasciva puella,
Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.

My mistress with an apple woos me,
And hastily to covert goes
To hide her self, but would be seen
With all her heart before, God knows.

Hero so tripped away from Leander as one displeas'd;

^b Yet as she went, full often lookt behind,
And many poor excuses did she finde
To linger by the way,—

but if he chance to overtake her, she is most averse, nice and coy,

Denegat et pugnat, sed vult super omnia vinci.

She seems not won, but won she is at length,
In such wars women use but half their strength.

Sometimes they lye open, and are most tractable and coming, apt, yielding and willing to embrace, to take a green gown, with that shepardess in Theocritus, *Idyl. 27.* to let their coats, &c. to play and dally, at such seasons, and to some, as they spy their advantage; and then coy, close again, so nice, so surly, so demure, you had much better tame a colt, catch or ride a wild horse, then get her favour, or win her love; not a look, not a smile, not a kiss for a kingdom. ^c Aretines Lucretia was an excellent artisan in this kinde, as she tells her own tale; *Though I was by nature and art most beautiful and fair, yet by these tricks I seem'd to be far more amiable then I was: for that which men earnestly seek and cannot attain, draws on their affection with a most furious desire.* I had a suitor lov'd me dearly (said she) and the ^d more he gave me, the more eagerly he wooed me, the more I seem'd to neglect, to scorn

^a Novi ingenium mulierum, nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis capiunt ultro. Ter. Eunuc. act. 4. sc. 7.

^b Marlow.

^c Pornodidascales dial. Ital. Latin.

donat. a Gasp. Barthio Germano. Quamquam naturâ et arte eram formosissima, isto tamen astu tanto speciosior videbar, quod enim oculis capitum agræ præbetur, multo magis affectus humanos incendit.

^d Quo majoribus me donis propitiabat, eo pejoribus illum modis tractabam, ne basium impetravit, &c.

him; and (which I commonly gave others) I would not let him see me, converse with me, no not have a kiss. To gull him the more, and fetch him over (for him onely I aimed at) I personated my own servant, to bring in a present from a Spanish count, whilst he was in my company, as if he had been the counts servant; which he did excellently well perform; ^a *Comes de monte Turco, my lord and master hath sent your lordship a small present, and part of his hunting, a piece of venison, a pheasant, a few partridges, &c. (all which she bought with her own mony) commends his love and service to you, desiring you to accept of it in good part, and he means very shortly to come and see you.* Withall she shewed him rings, gloves, scarfs, coronets which others had sent her, when there was no such matter, but onely to circumvent him. ^b By these means (as she concludes) *I made the poor gentleman so mad, that he was ready to spend himself, and venture his dearest blood for my sake.* Philinna in ^c Lucian, practised all this long before, as it shall appear unto you by her discourse; for when Diphilus her sweet-heart came to see her (as his daily custome was) she frowned upon him; would not vouchsafe him her company, but kissed Lamprias his corrivall, at the same time ^d before his face: but why was it? To make him (as she telleth her mother that chid her for it) more jealous; to whetten his love; to come with a greater appetite; and to know that her favour was not so easie to be had. Many other tricks she used beside this (as she there confesseth) for she would fall out with, and anger him of set purpose, pick quarrels upon no occasion, because she would be reconciled to him again. *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio*, as the old saying is; the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love; and according to that of Aristænetus, *jucundiores amorum post injurias delicæ*, love is increased by injuries, as the sun beams are more grätious after a cloud. And surely this aphorism is most true; for as Ampelis informs Crisis in the said Lucian, ^e *If a lover be not jealous, angry, waspish, apt to fall out, sigh and swear, he is no true lover.* To kiss and coll, hang about her neck, protest, swear and wish, are but ordinary symptomes, *incipientis adhuc et crescentis amoris signa*: but if he be jealous,

^a Comes de monte Turco Hispanus has de venatione sua partes misit, jussitque peramanter orare, ut hoc qualecunque donum suo nomine accipias. ^b His artibus hominem ita exantabam, ut pro me ille ad omnia paratus, &c. ^c Tom. 4. dial. meret.

^d Relicto illo, ægre ipsi interim faciens, et omnino difficilis. ^e Si quis enim nec zelotypus irascitur, nec pugnat aliquando amator, nec perjurat, non est habendus amator, &c. Totus hic ignis zelotypiæ constat, &c. Maximi amores inde nascuntur. Sed si persuasum illi fuerit te solum habere, elanguescit illico amor suus.

angry, apt to mistake, &c. *bene speres licet*, sweet sister he is thine own; yet if you let him alone, humour him, please him, &c. and that he perceive once he hath you sure, without any corrivall, his love will languish, and he will not care so much for you. Hitherto (saith he) can I speak out of experience; Demophantus, a rich fellow, was a suiter of mine; I seem'd to neglect him, and gave better entertainment to Calliades the painter, before his face; *principio abiit, verbis me insectatus*, at first he went his way all in a chafe, cursing and swearing, but at last he came submitting himself, vowing and protesting that he loved me most dearly, I should have all he had, and that he would kill himself for my sake. Therefore I advise thee (dear sister Crisis) and all maids, not to use your suiters over kindly; *insolentes enim sunt hoc cum sentiunt*, 'twill make them proud and insolent; but now and then reject them, estrange thy self, *et si me audies semel atque iterum exclude*, shut him out of doors, once or twice; let him dance attendance; follow my counsell, and by this means^a you shall make him mad, come off roundly, stand to any conditions, and do whatsoever you will have him. These are the ordinary practices; yet in the said Lucian, Melissa me thinks, had a trick beyond all this; for when her suiter came coldly on, to stir him up, she writ one of his corrivals names and her own in a paper, *Melissa amat Hermotimum, Hermotimus Melissam*, causing it to be stuck upon a post, for all gazers to behold, and lost it in the way where he used to walk; which when the silly novice perceived, *statim ut legit credidit*, instantly apprehended it was so, came raving to me, &c.^b and so when I was in despair of his love, four months after I recovered him again. Eugenia drew Timocles for her valentine, and wore his name a long time after in her bosome: Camæna singled out Pamphilus to dance, at Mysons wedding (some say) for there she saw him first; Felicianus overtook Cælia by the high way side, offered his service, thence came farther acquaintance, and thence came love. But who can repeat half their devices? What Aretine experienced, what conceited Lucian, or wanton Aristænetus? They will deny and take, stiffly refuse, and yet earnestly seek the same; repel to make them come with more eagerness; fly from if you follow; but if averse, as a shadow they will follow you again, *fugientem sequitur, sequentem fugit*: with a regaining retreat, a gentle reluctancy, a smiling threat, a pretty pleasant peevish-

^a *Venientem videbis ipsum denuo inflammatum et prorsus insanientem. cum se de illo desperassem, post menses quatuor ad me rediit.*

^b *Et sic*

ness, they will put you off, and have a thousand such several entisements. For as he saith,

^a Non est forma satis, nec quæ vult bella videri,
Debet vulgari more placere suis.
Dieta, sales, lusus, sermones, gratia, risus,
Vincunt naturæ candidioris opus.

'Tis not enough though she be fair of shew,
For her to use this vulgar complement:
But pretty toyes, and jests, and sawes, and smiles,
As far beyond what beauty can attempt.

^b For this cause, belike, Philostratus in his images, makes divers loves, *some yong, some of one age, some of another, some winged, some of one sex, some of another, some with torches, some with golden apples, some with darts, gins, snares, and other engines in their hands*; as Propertius hath prettily painted them out, *lib. 2. et 29.* and which some interpret, divers entisements, or divers affections of lovers; which if not alone, yet joyntly may batter and overcome the strongest constitutions.

It is reported of Decius, Valerianus, those two notorious persecutors of the church, that when they could enforce a yong christian by no means (as ^c Hierome records) to sacrifice to their idols, by no torments or promises, they took another course to tempt him; they put him into a fair garden, and set a yong courtesan to dally with him; ^d *she took him about the neck and kissed him, and that which is not to be named, manibusque attricare, &c.* and all those entisements which might be used; that whom torments could not, love might batter and beleaguer. But such was his constancy, she could not overcome; and when this last engin would take no place, they left him to his own ways. At ^e Barclye in Gloucester-shire, there was in times past a nunnery (saith Gualterus Mapes, an old historiographer of ours, that lived 400 years since) *of which there was a noble and a fair lady abbess: Godwin, that subtil earl of Kent, travelling that way, (seeking not her but hers) leaves a nephew of his, a proper yong gallant (as if he had been sick) with her, till he came back again; and gives the yong man charge so long to counterfeit, till he had de-*

^a Petronius Catalect.

^b Imagines Deorum, fol. 327. Varios amores facit; quos aliqui interpretantur multiplices affectus et illecebras, alios puellos, puellas alios, alios poma aurea, alios sagittas, alios laqueos, &c.

^c Epist. lib. 3. vitâ Pauli Eremitæ.

^d Meretrix speciosa cepit delicatius stringere colla complexibus, et corpore in libidinem concitato, &c.

^e Camden in Gloucestershire. Huic præfuit nobilis et formosa abbatissa: Godwinus comes, indole subtilis, non ipsam, sed sua cupiens, reliquit nepotem suum formâ elegantissimum, tanquam infirmum, donec reverteretur, instruit, &c.

flowred the abbess, and as many besides of the nuns as he could; and leaves him withall, rings, jewels, girdles, and such toys to give them still, when they came to visit him. The yong man willing to undergo such a business, plaid his part so well, that in short space he got up most of their bellies; and when he had done, told his lord how he had sped: ^a his lord makes instantly to the court, tells the king how such a nunnery was become a bawdy house, procures a visitation; gets them to be turned out, and begs the lands to his own use. This story I do therefore repeat, that you may see of what force these entisements are, if they be opportunely used; and how hard it is even for the most averse and sanctified souls, to resist such allurements. John Major in the life of John the Monk, that lived in the dayes of Theodosius, commends the hermite to have been a man of singular continency, and of a most austere life; but one night, by chance, the devil came to his cell in the habit of a yong market wench that had lost her way, and desired for Gods sake some lodging with him. ^b The old man let her in; and after some common conference of her mishap, she began to inveagle him with lascivious talk and jests, to play with his beard, to kiss him, and do worse, till at last she overcame him. As he went to address himself to that business, she vanished on a sudden, and the devils in the ayr laughed him to scorn. Whether this be a true story, or a tale, I will not much contend; it serves to illustrate this which I have said.

Yet were it so, that these of which I have hitherto spoken, and such like intising baits be not sufficient, there be many others, which will of themselves intend this passion of burning lust: amongst which, *dancing* is none of the least; and it is an engin of such force I may not omit it. *Incitamentum libidinis*, Petrarch calls it, the spur of lust; a ^c circle of which the divel himself is the center. ^d Many women that use it, have come dishonest home; most indifferent; none better. ^e Another terms it, *the companion of all filthy delights and entisements*; and 'tis not easily told what inconveniences come by it, what scurrile talk, obscene actions; and many times such

^a Ille impiger regem adit, abbatissam et suas pręgnantes edocet, exploratoribus missis probat, et iis ejectis, a domino suo manerium accepit.

^b Post sermones de casu suo suavitate sermonis conciliat animum hominis, manumque inter colloquia et risus ad barbam protendit et palpare cępit cervicem suam et osculari. Quid multa? captivum ducit militem Christi. Complexurę evanescit, dęmones in aere monachum riserunt.

^c Choręa circulus, cujus centrum diabolus.

^d Multę inde impudicę domum rediēre, plures ambigę, melior nulla.

^e Turpium deliciarum comes est externa saltatio; nęque certe facile dictę quę mala hinc visus hauriat, et quę pariat colloquia, monstrosos, inconditos gestus, &c.

monstrous gestures, such lascivious motions, such wanton tunes, meretricious kisses, homely embracings,

—————^a(ut Gaditana canoro
Incipiat prurire choro, plausuque probatæ
Ad terram tremulâ descendant clune puellæ,
Irritamentum Veneris languentis)—————

that it will make the spectators mad. When that epitomizer of ^bTrogus had to the full described, and set out king Pto-
lomes riot, as a chief engin and instrument of his overthrow,
he adds *tympanum et tripudium*, fiddling and dancing; *the
king was not a spectator onely, but a principall actor himself.*
A thing nevertheless frequently used, and part of a gentle-
womans bringing, to sing, dance, and play on the lute, or
some such instrument, before she can say her *Pater Noster*, or
ten commandments. 'Tis the next way their parents think,
to get them husbands; they are compelled to learn, and by
that means, ^c*incestos amores de tenero meditantur ungue;*
'tis a great allurements as it is often used, and many are un-
done by it. Thais in Lucian, inveagled Lamprias in a dance.
Herodias so far pleased Herod, that she made him swear to
give her what she would ask, John Baptists head in a platter.
^dRobert duke of Normandy, riding by Falais, spied Arlette a
fair maid, as she danced on a green; and was so much ena-
moured with the object, that he ^emust needs lye with her that
night. Owen Tudor won queen Catharines affection in a
dance; falling by chance, with his head in her lap. Who cannot
parallel these stories out of his experience? Speusippus a noble
gallant in ^fthat Greek Aristænetus, seeing Panareta a fair yong
gentlewoman dancing by accident, was so far in love with
her, that for a long time after he could think of nothing but
Panareta; he came raving home full of Panareta: *Who
would not admire her, who would not love her, that should
but see her dance as I did? O admirable, O divine Panareta!
I have seen old and new Rome, many fair cities, many proper
women, but never any like to Panareta! they are dross, dow-
dies all to Panareta! O how she danced, how she tript, how
she turn'd, with what a grace! happy is that man that shall en-
joye her. O most incomparable, onely, Panareta!* When Xeno-
phon in Symposio, or banquet, had discoursed of love, and

^a Juv. Sat. 11.

^b Justin. l. 10. Adduntur instrumenta luxuriæ, tympana et tripudia; nec tam spectator rex, sed nequitie magister, &c.

^d Havarde vitæ ejus.

^e Of whom he begat William the Conqueror; by the same token she tore her smock down, saying, &c.

^f Epist. 26. Quis non miratus est saltantem? Quis non vidit et amavit? veterem et novam vidi Romam, sed tibi similem non vidi, Panareta, felix qui Panaretâ fruitur, &c.

^c Hor. l. 3. od. 6.

used all the engins that might be devised to move Socrates ; amongst the rest, to stir him the more, he shuts up all with a pleasant interlude or dance of Dionysius and Ariadne. ^a First, Ariadne dressed like a bride came in and took her place ; by and by Dionysius entred, dancing to the musick. The spectators did all admire the yong mans carriage : and Ariadne herself was so much affected with the sight, that she could scarce sit. After a while Dionysius beholding Ariadne, and incensed with love, bowing to her knees, embraced her first, and kissed her with a grace ; she embraced him again, and kissed him with like affection, &c. as the dance required ; but they that stood by and saw this, did much applaud and commend them both for it. And when Dionysius rose up, he raised her up with him, and many pretty gestures, embraces, kisses, and love complements passed between them ; which when they saw fair Bacchus and beautiful Ariadne, so sweetly and so unfaindly kissing each other, so really embracing, they swore they loved indeed, and were so enflamed with the object, that they began to rouse up themselves, as if they would have flown. At the last, when they saw them still, so willingly embracing, and now ready to go to the bride-chamber, they were so ravished with it, that they that were unmarried, swore they would forthwith marry ; and those that were married, called instantly for their horses and galloped home to their wives. What greater motive can there be then this burning lust ? What so violent an oppugner ? Not without good cause therefore, so many general counsels condemn it ; so many fathers abhor it ; so many grave men speak against it : use not the company of a woman, saith Siracides, 9. 4. that is a singer, or a dancer ; neither hear, least thou be taken in her craftiness. *In circo non tam cernitur quam discitur libido.* ^b Hædus holds, lust in theaters is not seen but learned. Gregory Nazianzen, that eloquent divine (^c as he relates the story himself) when a noble friend of his solemnly invited him, with other bishops, to his daughter Olympias wedding, refused to come ; ^d for it is absurd to see an old gouty bishop sit amongst dancers ; he

^a Principio Ariadne velut sponsa prodit, ac sola recedit ; prodiens illico Dionysius ad numeros cantante tibiâ saltabat ; admirati sunt omnes saltatèment juvenem, ipsaque Ariadue, ut vix potuerit conquiescere ; postea verò cum Diouysius eam aspexit, &c. Ut autem surrexit Diouysius, crexit simul Ariaduem, licebatque spectare gestus osculantium, et inter se complectentium ; qui autem spectabant, &c. Ad extremum videntes eos mutuis amplexibus implicatos et jamjam ad thalamum ituros ; qui non duxerant uxores, jurabant uxores se ducturos ; qui autem duxerant, consensu equis et incitatis, ut iisdem fruereutur, domum festinarunt. ^b Lib. 4. de contempnend. amõribus. ^c Ad Anysium epist. 57. ^d In tempestivum enim est, et a nuptiis abhorrens, inter saltantes podagricum videre senem, et episcopum.

held it unfit to be a spectator; much less an actor. *Nemo saltat sobrius*, Tully writes; he is not a sober man that danceth; for some such reason (belike) Domitian forbad the Roman senators to dance; and for that fact, removed many of them from the senate. But these, you will say, are lascivious and pagan dances, 'tis the abuse that causeth such inconvenience, and I do not well therefore to condemn, speak against, or *innocently to accuse the best and pleasantest thing* (so ^a Lucian calls it) *that belongs to mortall men*. You misinterpret; I condemn it not; I hold it notwithstanding an honest disport, a lawful recreation, if it be opportune, moderately and soberly used: I am of Plutarchs mind, ^b *that which respects pleasure alone, honest recreation, or bodily exercise, ought not to be rejected and contemned*: I subscribe to ^c Lucian; ^d *'tis an elegant thing, which cheareth up the mind, exerciseth the body, delights the spectators, which teacheth many comely gestures, equally affecting the ears, eys, and soul it self*. Salust commends singing and dancing in Sempronia, not that she did sing or dance, but that she did it in excess; 'tis the abuse of it: and Gregories refusal doth not simply condemn it, but in some folks. Many will not allow men and women to dance together, because it is a provocation to lust: they may as well, with Lycurgus and Mahomet, cut down all vines, forbid the drinking of wine, for that it makes some men drunk.

^e Nihil prodest quod non lædere posset idem:
 Igne quid utilius?—

I say of this, as of all other honest recreations; they are like fire, good and bad, and I see no such inconvenience, but that they may so dance, if it be done at due times, and by fit persons: and conclude with Wolfongus ^e Hider, and most of our modern divines: *Si decoræ, graves, verecundæ, plenâ luce bonorum virorum et matronarum honestarum, tempestive fiant, probari possunt, et debent*. There is a time to mourn, a time to dance, Eccles. 3. 4. Let them take their pleasures then, and as ^f he said of old, *yong men and maids flourishing in their age, fair and lovely to behold, well attired*

^a Rem omnium in mortalium vitâ optimam innocenter accusare.

honestam voluptatem respicit, aut corporis exercitium, contemni non debet.

^b Quæ elegantissima res est, quæ et mentem acuit, corpus exerceat, et spectantes oblectet, multos gestus decoros docens, oculos, aures, animum ex æquo demulcens.

^c System. moralis Philosophiæ.

^d Ovid.

^e Apuleius. 10. Puelli, puellæque virenti florentes ætatuâ, formâ conspicui, veste nitidi, incessu gratiosi, Græcanicam saltantes Pyrrhicam, dispositis ordinationibus, decoros ambitus incerrabant, nunc in orbem flexi, nunc in obliquam seriem connexi, nunc in quadrum cuneati, nunc inde separati.

^f Apuleius. 10. Puelli, puellæque virenti florentes ætatuâ, formâ conspicui, veste nitidi, incessu gratiosi, Græcanicam saltantes Pyrrhicam, dispositis ordinationibus, decoros ambitus incerrabant, nunc in orbem flexi, nunc in obliquam seriem connexi, nunc in quadrum cuneati, nunc inde separati.

and of comely carriage, dancing a Greek galliard, and as their dance required, kept their time, now turning, now tracing, now apart, now altogether, now a courtesie, then à caper, &c. and it was a pleasant sight to see those pretty knots, and swimming figures. The sun and moon (some say) dance about the earth; the three upper planets about the sun as their center, now stationary, now direct, now retrograde, now in *apogæo*, then in *perigæo*, now swift, then slow, occidentall, orientall, they turn round, jumpe and trace, ♀ and ♂ about the sun with those thirty-three Maculæ or burbonian planet; *circa Solem saltantes Cytharedum*, saith Fromundus. Four Medicæan stars dance about Jupiter; two Austrian about Saturn, &c. and all, (belike) to the musick of the sphears. Our greatest counsellors, and staid senators, at sometimes, dance; as David before the ark, 2 Sam. 6. 14. Miriam, Exod. 15. 20. Judith, 15. 13. (though the divel hence perhaps hath brought in those bawdy Bacchanals) and well may they do it. The greatest souldiers, as ^a Quintilianus, ^b Æmilius Probus, ^c Cœlius Rhodiginus, have proved at large, still use it in Greece, Rome, and the most worthy senators, *cantare, saltare*. Lucian, Macrobius, Libanus, Plutarch, Julius Pollux, Athenæus, have written just tracts in commendation of it. In this our age it is in much request in those countries, as in all civil commonwealths, as Alexander *ab Alexandro, lib. 4. cap. 10. et lib. 2. cap. 25.* hath proved at large; ^d amongst the Barbarians themselves, nothing so pretious; all the world allows it.

^e Divitias contemno tuas, rex Cræse, tuamque
Vendo Asiam, unguentis, flore, mero, choreis.

^f Plato in his Common-wealth, will have dancing-schools to be maintained, *that yong folks might meet, be acquainted, see one another, and be seen;* nay more, he would have them dance naked; and scoffs at them that laugh at it. But Eusebius *præpar. Evangel. lib. 1. cap. 11.* and Theodoret, *lib. 9. curat. Græc. affect.* worthily lash him for it; and well they might: for as one saith, ^g *The very sight of naked parts causeth enormous, exceeding concupiscences, and stirs up both men and women to burning lust.* There is a mean in all things: this is my censure in brief; dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if sober and modest (such as our

^a Lib. 1. cap. 11.

^b Vit. Epaminondæ.

^c Lib. 5.

^d Read P.

Martyr Ocean Decad. Benzo, Leriis, Hacluit, &c.

^e Angerianus Erotopædium.

^f 10. Leg. τῆς γὰρ τοιαυτῆς σπουδῆς ἕνεκα &c. hujus causâ oportuit disciplinam constitui, ut tam pueri quam puellæ chorea celebrent, spectenturque ac spectent, &c.

^g Aspectus enim nudorum corporum tam mares quam feminas irritare solet ad enormes lasciviæ appetitus.

Christian dances are) if tempestively used; a furious motive to burning lust, if, as by Pagans heretofore, unchastely abused. But I proceed.

If these allurements do not take place, (for ^a Simierus, that great master of dalliance, shall not behave himself better) the more effectually to move others, and satisfie their lust, they will swear and lye, promise, protest, forge, counterfeit, brag, bribe, flatter and dissemble of all sides. 'Twas Lucretias counsel in Aretine, *Si vis amica frui, promitte, finge, jura, perjura, jacta, simula, mentire*, and they put it well in practice, as Apollo to Daphne,

—^b mihi Delphica tellus,

Et Claros, et Tenedos, Patareaque regia servit,
Jupiter est genitor——

Delphos, Claros and Tenedos serve me,
And Jupiter is known my sire to be.

^c The poorest swains will do as much;

^a Mille pecus nivei sunt et mihi vallibus agni.⁷

I have a thousand sheep, good store of cattle, and they are all at her command,

——^e Tibi nos, tibi nostra supellex,
Ruraque servierint——

house, land, goods, are at her service, as he is himself. Dinomachus, a senators son in ^f Lucian, in love with a wench inferior to him in birth and fortunes, the sooner to accomplish his desire, wept unto her, and swore he loved her with all his heart, and her alone; and that, as soon as ever his father died (a very rich man and almost decrepit) he would make her his wife. The maid by chance made her mother acquainted with the business, who being an old fox, well experienced in such matters, told her daughter, now ready to yeeld to his desire, that he meant nothing less; for dost thou think he will ever care for thee, being a poor wench,^g that may have his choice of all the beauties in the city, one noble by birth, with so many talents, as yong, better qualified, and fairer then thy self? daughter beleieve him not: the maid was abasht, and so the matter broke off. When Jupiter wooed Juno first (Lilius Giraldus relates it out of an old Comment on Theocritus) the

^a Camden Annal. Anno 1578, fol. 276. Amatoriis facetiis et illecebris exquisitissimus.
^b Met. l. Ovid.
^c Erasmus egl. Mille mei Siculis errant in montibus agni.
^d Virg.
^e Loechæus.
^f Tom. 4. merit. dial. Amare se jurat et lacrymatur, dicitque uxorem me ducere velle, quum pater oculos clausisset.
^g Quum dotem alibi multo majorem aspiciet, &c.

better to effect his suite, he turned himself into a cuckow; and spying her one day walking alone, separated from the other goddesses, caused a tempest suddenly to arise, for fear of which she fled to shelter: Jupiter to avoid the storm likewise flew into her lap, *in virginis Junonis gremium devolavit*, whom Juno for pittie covered in her ^a *apron*. But he turned himself forthwith into his own shape, began to embrace and offer violence unto her, *sed illa matris metu abnuebat*, but she by no means would yeeld, *donec pollicitus connubium obtinuit*, till he vowed and swore to marry her, and then she gave consent. This fact was done at Thornax hill, which ever after was called Cuckow hill; and in perpetuall remembrance, there was a temple erected to Telia Juno in the same place. So powerfull are fair promises, vows, oathes, and protestations. It is an ordinary thing too, in this case, to belie their age, which widdows usually do, that mean to marry again: and batchelours too, sometimes,

^b *Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum;*

to say they are yonger then they are. Charmides, in the said Lucian, loved Philematium, an old maid 45 years, ^c she swore to him she was but 32 next December. But to dissemble in this kinde, is familiar of all sides, and often it takes.

^d *Fallere credentem res est operosa puellam,*

'tis soon done, no such great mastery,

Egregiam vero laudem, et spolia ampla,——

And nothing so frequent as to belie their estates; to prefer their suites; and to advance themselves. Many men, to fetch over a yong woman, widdows or whom they love, will not stick to crack, forge and fain any thing comes next; bid his boy fetch his cloak, rapier, gloves, jewels, &c. in such a chest, scarlet-golden-tissue breeches, &c. when there is no such matter; or make any scruple to give out, as he did in Petronius, that he was master of a ship, kept so many servants; and, to personate their part the better, take upon them to be gentlemen of good houses; well descended and allied; hire apparell at brokers; some scavenger or prick-louse taylor to attend upon them for the time; swear they have great possessions, ^e *bribe, lye, cog,* and foist, how dearly they love, how bravely they will maintain

^a Or upper garment. *Quem Juno miserata veste contexit.*

^c *Dejeravit illa secundum supra trigesimum ad proximum Decembrem completuram se esse.*

^d Ovid.

^e *Nam donis vincitur omnis amor.* Catullus. l.

herlike any lady, countess, dutchess, or queen; they shall have gowns, tires, jewels, coaches, and caroches, choice diet,

The heads of parrats, tongues of nightingals,
The brains of peacocks, and of estriches,
Their bath shall be the juice of gilliflowres,
Spirit of roses and of violets,
The milk of unicorns, &c.

as old Volpone courted Cælia in the ^a comœdy, when as, they are no such men, not worth a groat, but meer sharks, to make a fortune, to get their desire, or else pretend love to spend their idle hours, to be more welcome, and for better entertainment. The conclusion is, they mean nothing less;

^b Nil metuunt jurare, nihil promittere curant:
Sed simul ac cupidæ mentis satiata libido est,
Dicta nihil metuere, nihil perjuria curant.

Oathes, vows, promises, are much protested;
But when their mind and lust is satisfied,
Oathes, vows, promises, are quite neglected.

though he solemnly swear by the genius of Cæsar, by Venus shrine, Hymens deity, by Jupiter and all the other gods, give no credit to his words, for when lovers swear, Venus laughs, *Venus hæc perjuria ridet*; ^c Jupiter himself smiles, and pardons it withall, as grave ^d Plato gives out; of all perjury, that alone for love matters is forgiven by the gods. If promises, lies, oathes, and protestations will not avail, they fall to bribes, tokens, gifts, and such like feates. ^e *Plurimus auro conciliatur amor*: as Jupiter corrupted Danæ with a golden shower, and Liber Ariadne with a lovely crown, (which was afterwards translated into the heavens, and there for ever shines;) they will rain chickens, florens, crowns, angels, all maner of coines and stamps in her lap. And so must he certainly do that will speed; make many feasts, banquets, invitations, send her some present or other every foot. *Summo studio parentur epulæ* (saith ^f Hædus) *et crebræ fiant largitiones*; he must be very bountiful and liberal, seek and sue, not to her onely, but to all her followers, friends, familiars, filders, panders, parasites, and houshold servants; he must insinuate himself, and surely will, to all, of all sorts, messengers, porters, carriers; no man must be unrewarded, or unrespected.

^a Fox. act. 3. sc. 3.

^b Catallus.

^c Perjuria ridet, amantum Jupiter, et

ventos irrita ferre jubet. Tibul. lib. 3. et 6.

^d In Philebo. Pejerantibus his Diis

soli ignoscunt.

^e Catul.

^f Lib. 1. de contempendis amoribus.

I had a suiter (saith ^a Aretines Lucretia) that when he came to my house, flung gold and silver about, as if it had bin chaff. Another suiter I had, was a very cholerick fellow; but I so handled him, that for all his fuming, I brought him upon his knees: If there had been an excellent bit in the market, any novelty, fish, fruit or fowl, muskadel, or malmesey, or a cup of neat wine in all the city, it was presented presently to me, though never so dear, hard to come by, yet I had it: the poor fellow was so fond at last, that I think, if I would, I might have had one of his eyes out of his head. A third suiter was a merchant of Rome; and his manner of wooing was, with ^b exquisite musick, costly banquets, poems, &c. I held him off, till at length he protested, promised, and swore *pro virginitate regno me donaturum*, I should have all he had, house, goods, and lands, *pro concubitu solo*; ^c Neither was there ever any conjurer, I think; to charm his spirits, that used such attention; or mighty words, as he did exquisite phrases; or general of any army, so many stratagems to win a city, as he did tricks and devices to get the love of me. Thus men are active and passive; and women not far behind them in this kinde: *audax ad omnia fœmina, quæ vel amat, vel odit.*

a For halfe so holdly there can non
Swear and lye as women can.

^e They will crack, counterfeit and collogue, as well as the best, with handkerchiefs, and wrought nightcaps, purses, posies, and such toyes: as he justly complained,

f Cur mittis violas? nempe ut violentius urar;
Quid violas violis me violenta tuis? &c.

Why dost thou send me violets, my dear?
To make me burn more violent I fear;
With violets too violent thou art,
To violate and wound my gentle heart.

When nothing else will serve, the last refuge is their tears.
Hæc scripsi (testor amorem) mixta lachrymis et suspiriis,
[']twixt tears and sighs, I write this (I take love to witness) saith
^g Chelidonia to Philonius. *Lumina quæ modo fulmina, jam*

^a Dial. Ital. Argentum ut paleas projiciebat. Biliusum habui amatorem qui supplex flexis genibus, &c. Nullus recens allatus terræ fructus, nullam cupidiarum genus tam carum erat, nullum vinum Creticum pretiosum, quin ad me ferret illico; credo alterum oculum pignori daturus, &c. ^b Post musicam opiperas epulas, et tantis juramentis, donis, &c. ^c Nunquam aliquis umbrarum conjurator tantâ attentione, tamque potentibus verbis usus est, quam ille exquisitis mihi dictis, &c. ^d Chaucer. ^e Ab crudele genus nec tutum fœmina nomen! Tibul. l. 3. eleg. 4. ^f Jovianus Pon. ^g Aristænetus lib. 2. epist. 13.

flumina lachrymarum, those burning torches are now turn'd to floods of tears. Aretines Lucretia, when her sweet heart came to town^a wept in his bosome, *that he might be perswaded those tears were shed for joye of his return.* Quartilla in Petronius, when nought would move, fell a weeping; and as Balthazar Castilio paints them out, *To these crocodiles tears, they will add sobs, fiery sighs, and sorrowful countenance; pale colour, leanness; and if you do but stir abroad, these fiends are ready to meet you at every turn, with such a sluttish neglected habit, dejected look, as if they were now ready to dye for your sake; and how, saith he, shall a yong novice thus be set, escape? But beleeve them not.*

—————^c animam ne crede puellis,
Namque est fœmineâ tutior unda fide.

Thou thinkest, peradventure, because of her vows, tears, smiles, and protestations, she is solely thine; thou hast her heart, hand, and affection, when as indeed there is no such matter; as the ^dSpanish bawde said, *gaudet illa habere unum in lecto, alterum in portâ, tertium qui domi suspiret*, she will have one sweet heart in bed, another in the gate, a third sighing at home, a fourth, &c. Every yong man she sees and likes, hath as much interest, and shall as soon enjoye her as thy self. On the other side, which I have said, men are as false, let them swear, protest and lye;

^e Quod vobis dicunt, dixerunt mille puellis.

They love, some of them, those eleven thousand virgins at once; and make them believe, each particular, he is besotted on her; or love one till they see another, and then her alone: like Milos wife in Apuleius, *lib. 2. Si quem conspexerit speciosæ formæ juvenem, venustate ejus sumitur, et in eum animum intorquet.* 'Tis their common complement in that case; they care not what they swear, say, or do. One while they slight them, care not for them, rail down right, and scoffe at them; and then again they will run mad, hang themselves, stab and kill, if they may not injoye them. Henceforth therefore,

—————nulla viro juranti fœmina credat,

let not maids beleeve them. These tricks and counterfeit pas-

isq. 31.

^a Suaviter flebam, ut persuasum habeat lachrymas præ gaudio illius reditûs mihi emanare. ^b Lib. 3. His accedunt, vultus subtristis, color pallidus, gemebunda vox, ignita suspiria, lachrymæ prope innumerabiles. Istæ se statim umbræ offerunt tanto squalore, et in omni fere diverticulo, tantâ macie, ut illas jamjam moribundas putes. ^c Petronius. ^d Coelestina act. 7. Barthio interpret. Omnibus arridet, et a singulis amari se solam dicit. ^e Ovid.

sions are more familiar with women, ^a*finem hic dolori faciet aut vitæ dies, miserere amanti*, quoth Phædra to Hippolitus. Joessa in ^bLucian told Pythias *a yong man*, to move him the more, that if he would not have her, she was resolv'd to make away her self. *There is a Nemesis, and it cannot chuse but griève and trouble thee, to hear that I have either strangled or drowned my self for thy sake.* Nothing so common to this sexe, as oathes, vows, and protestations; and as I have already said, tears, which they have at command: for they can so weep, that one would think, their very hearts were dissolved withim them, and would come out in tears, their eys are like rocks, which still drop water, *diarix lachrymæ et sudoris in modum turgeri promptæ*, saith ^cAristænetus, they wipe away their tears like sweat; weep with one eye, laugh with the other; or as children ^dweep and cry, they can both together.

^e Neve puellarum lachrymis moveare memento,
Ut flerent oculos erudière suos.

Care not for womens tears, I counsel thee,
They teach their eys as much to weep as see.

And as much pitty is to be taken of a woman weeping, as of a goose going bare-foot. When Venus lost her son Cupid, she sent a cryer about, to bid every one that met him take heed.

^f Si flentem aspicias, ne mox fallâre, caveto;
Sin arridebit, magis effuge; et oscula si fors
Ferre volet, fugito: sunt oscula noxia, in ipsis
Suntque venena labris, &c.

Take heed of Cupids tears, if cautelous,
And of his smiles and kisses I thee tell,
If that he offer't, for they be noxious,
And every poyson in his lips doth dwell.

^g A thousand years, as Castilio conceives, *will scarce serve to reckon up those allurements and guiles, that men and women use to deceive one another with.*

^a Seneca. Hippol.

^b Tom. 4. dial. meret. Tu vero aliquando moreore

afflicieris ubi audieris me a meipsâ laqueo tui causâ suffocatum aut in puteum præcipitatum.

^c Epist. 20. l. 2.

^d Matronæ flent duobus oculis, moniales quatuor,

virgines uno, meretrices nullo.

^e Ovid.

^f Imagines Deorum fol. 332. e

Moschi amore fugitivo, quem Politianus Latinum fecit.

^g Lib. 3. Mille vix anni

sufficerent ad omnes illas machinationes, dolosque commemorandos, quos viri et mulieres ut se invicem circumveniant, excogitare solent.

SUBSECT. V.

Bawdes, Philters, causes.

WHEN all other engins fail, that they can proceed no farther of themselves, their last refuge is to fly to bawdes, panders, magical philters, and receipts; rather then fail, to the divel himself.

Flectere si nequeunt Superos, Acherontā movebunt.

And by those indirect means, many a man is overcome, and precipitated into this malady, if he take not good heed. For these bawdes first; they are every where so common, and so many, that as he said of old Croton, ^a *omnes hīc aut captantur, aut captant*, eather inveagle or be inveagled, we may say of most of our cities, there be so many professed, cunning bawdes in them. Besides, bawdry is become an art, or a liberal science, as Lucian calls it; and there be such tricks and subtleties, so many nurses, old women, panders, letter-carriers, beggers, physicians, friers, confessors, employed about it, that *nullus tradere stylus sufficiat*, one saith,

———— btrecentis versibus

Suas impuritias traloqui nemo potest.

Such occult notes, stenography, polygraphy, *Nuntius animatus*, or magnetical telling of their minds, which ^c Cabeus the Jesuit, by the way, counts fabulous and false; cunning conveyances in this kinde, that neither Junos jealousy, nor Danāes custody, nor Argos vigilancy can keep them safe. 'Tis the last and common refuge to use an assistant, such as that Catanean Philippa was to Jone queen of Naples; a ^d bawdes help, an old woman in the business, as ^e Myrrha did when she doted on Cyniras, and could not compass her desire, the old jade her nurse was ready at a pinch; *dic inquit, opemque me sine ferre tibi—et in hac mea (pone timorem) sedulitas erit apta tibi*, fear it not, if it be possible to be done, I will effect it; *non est mulieri mulier insuperabilis*, as ^f Cælestina said; let him or her be never so honest, watched, and reserved, 'tis hard but one of these old women will get access: and scarce shall you find, as ^g Austin observes, in a nunnery, a maid alone; if

^a Petronius.

^b Plautus Tritemius.

^c De Magnet. Philos. lib. 4.

cap. 10.

^d Catul. eleg. 5. lib. 1. Venit in exitum callida lena meum.

^e Ovid.

10. met.

^f Parobosc. Barthii.

^g De vit. Erem. c. 3. ad sororem.

Vix aliquam reclusarum hujus temporis solam inveniēns, ante cujus fenestram non annis garrula, vel nigigerula mulier sedet, quæ eam fabulis occupet, rumoribus pascat, hujus vel illius monachi, &c.

she cannot have egress, before her window you shall have an old woman, or some prating gossip, tell her some tales of this clerk, and that monk, describing or commending some yong gentleman or other unto her. As I was walking in the street (saith a good fellow in Petronius) to see the town served one evening, ^a *I spied an old woman in a corner, selling of cabbages and roots* (as our hucksters do plums, apples, and such like fruits; mother (quoth he) can you tell where I dwell? she being well pleased with my foolish urbanity, replied, and why, sir, should I not tell? with that she rose up and went before me; I took her for a wise woman; and by and by she led me into a by-lane, and told me there I should dwell; I replied again, I knew not the house; but I perceived on a sudden by the naked queans, that I was now come into a bawdy-house; and then too late, I began to curse the treachery of this old jade. Such tricks you shall have in many places, and amongst the rest, it is ordinary in Venice, and in the island of Zante, for a man to be bawde to his own wife. No sooner shall you land, or come on shore, but as the comical poet hath it,

^b *Morem hunc meretrices habent,
Ad portum mittunt servulos, ancillulas,
Si qua peregrina navis in portum aderit,
Rogant cujatis sit, quod ei nomen siet,
Post illæ extemplo sese applicent.*

These white divels have their panders, bawdes and factors in every place, to seek about, and bring in customers; to tempt, and way-lay novices and silly travellers. And when they have them once within their clutches, as Ægidius Maserius in his comment upon Valerius Flaccus describes them, ^c *with promises and pleasant discourse, with gifts, tokens, and taking their opportunities, they lay nets which Lucretia cannot avoid; and baits that Hippolitus himself would swallow: they make such strong assaults and batteries, that the Goddess of Virginitie cannot withstand them: give gifts, and bribes to move Penelope, and with threats able to terrifie Susanna. How many Proserpinas with those catchpoles doth Pluto take? These are*

^a *Agreste olus auns vendebat, et rogo, inquam, mater, nunquid scis ubi ego habitem? delectata illa urbanitate tam stultâ, et, quid nesciam? inquit: consurrexitque et coepit me præcedere; divinam ego putabam, &c. nudas video meretrices et in lupanar me adductum, sero execratus ancillæ insidias.* ^b *Plantus Menech.* ^c *Promissis everberant, molliunt dulciloquiis, et opportunum tempus aucupantes laqueos ingerunt quos vix Lucretia vitaret; escam parant quam vel sator Hippolitus sumeret, &c. Hæ sane sunt virgæ soporiferæ quibus contactæ animæ ad Orcum descendunt; hoc gluten quo compactæ mentium alæ evolare nequeunt, dæmonis ancillæ, quæ sollicitant, &c.*

the sleepy rods, with which their souls touched, descend to hell; this the glew or lime with which the wings of the minde once taken, cannot flye away; the divels ministers to allure, entise, &c. Many yong men and maids, without all question, are inveagled by these Eumenides and their associates. But these are trivial and well known. The most slye, dangerous, and cunning bawdes, are your knavish physicians, empyricks, mass-priests, monks, ^a jesuits, and friers. Though it be against Hippocrates oath, some of them will give a dram, promise to restore maidenheads, and do it without danger; make an abort if need be, keep down their paps, hinder conception, procure lust, make them able with Satyrions, and now and then step in themselves. No monastery so close, house so private, or prison so well kept, but these honest men are admitted to censure and ask questions; to feel their pulse, be at their bed side, and all under pretence of giving physick. Now as for monks, confessors, and friers, as he said,

^b Non audet Stygius Pluto tentare quod audet
Effrenis monachus, plenaque fraudis anus.

That Stygian Pluto dares not tempt or do,
What an old hag or monk will undergo :

Either for himself to satisfie his own lust; for another, if he be hired thereto; or both at once, having such excellent means. For under colour of visitation, auricular confession, comfort and penance, they have free egress and regress, and corrupt, God knows, how many. They can use trades some of them, practise physick, use exorcisms, &c.

^c That whereas was wont to walk an elfe,
There now walks the limiter himselte,
In every bush and under every tree,
There needs no other incubus but he.

^d In the mountains betwixt Dauphine and Savoy, the friers perswaded the good wives to counterfeit themselves possessed, that their husbands might give them free access; and were so familiar in those dayes with some of them, that, as one ^e observes, *wenches could not sleep in their beds for necromantick friers*: and the good abness, in Bocace, may in some sort witness, that rising betimes, mistook and put on the friers breeches instead of her vail or hat. You have heard the story,

^a See the practices of the Jesuits, Anglice edit. 1630. ^b Æn. Silv. ^c Chancer in the wife of Bath's tale. ^d H. Stephanus Apol. Herod. lib. I. cap. 21. ^e Bale. Puellæ in lectis dormire non poterant.

I presume, of^a Paulina, a chaste matron in Ægesippus, whom one of Isis priests did prostitute to Mundus a yong knight, and made her beleve it was their god Anubis. Many such pranks are played by our Jesuits; sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others, like souldiers, courtiers, citizens, scholars, gallants, and women themselves. Proteus like, in all forms and disguises, that go abroad in the night, to inescate and beguile yong women, or to have their pleasure of other men's wives: and if we may believe^b some relations, they have wardrobs of several suits in their colledges for that purpose. Howsoever, in publike, they pretend much zeal, seem to be very holy men, and bitterly preach against adultery, fornication, there are no verier bawdes or whoremasters in a country;

Whose souls they should gain to God, they sacrifice to the divel. But I spare these men for the present.

The last battering engines, are philters, amulets, spells, charms, images, and such unlawful means; if they cannot prevail of themselves by the help of bawds, pauders, and their adherents, they will fly for succour to the divel himself. I know there be those that deny the divel can do any such thing, (Crato, *epist. 2. lib. med.*) and many divines, that there is no other fascination then that which comes by the eys, of which I have formerly spoken; and if you desire to be better informed, read Camerarius *oper. subcis. cent. 2. c. 5.* It was given out of old, that a Thessalian wench had bewitched king Phillip to dote upon her, and by philters enforced his love; but when Olympia the queen saw the maid of an excellent beauty, well brought up, and qualified: These, quoth she, were the philters which inveagled king Phillip; those the true charms, as Henry to Rosamund:

^dOne accent from thy lips, the blood more warms,
Then all their philters, exorcisms and charms.

With this alone Lucretia brags in^e Aretine, she could do more then all philosophers, astrologers, alchymists, necromancers, witches, and the rest of the crew. As for hearbs and philters, I could never skill of them. *The sole philter that ever I used, was kissing and embracing, by which alone I made men rave like beasts stupified, and compelled them to worship me like an idol.* In our times 'tis a common thing, saith

^a Idem Josephus lib. 18. cap. 4. ^b 4 Liber edit. Augustæ Vindelicorum An. 1608.
^c Quarum animas lucrari debent Deo, sacrificant diabolo. ^d M. Drayton Her. epist.
^e Pornodidascales dial. Ital. Latin. fact. a Gasp. Barthio. Plus possum quam omnes philosophi, astrologi, necromantici, &c. solâ salivâ inungens. l. amplexu et basiu tam furiose furere, tam bestialiter obstupefieri cœgi, ut instar idoli me adorârunt.

Erastus in his book *de Lamis*, for witches to take upon them the making of these philters, *to force men and women to love and hate whom they will; to cause tempests, diseases, &c.* by charms, spels, characters, knots.

—^b hic Thessala vendit philtera,

S^t. Hierome proves that they can do it, (as in Hilarius life, *epist. lib. 3.*) he hath a story of a yong man, that with a philter made a maid mad for the love of him; which maid was after cured by Hilarian. Such instances I finde in John Nider, *Formicar. lib. 5. cap. 5.* Piutarch records of Lucullus that he died of a philter; and that Cleopatra used philters to inveagle Anthony, amongst other allurements. Eusebius reports as much of Lucretius the poet. Panormitan. *lib. 4. de gest. Alphonsi*, hath a story of one Stephan a Neapolitan knight, that by a philter was forced to run mad for love. But of all others, that which ^cPetrarch *epist. famil. lib. 1. ep. 5.* relates of Charls the great, is most memorable: He foolishly doted upon a woman of mean favour and condition, many years together; wholly delighting in her company, to the great grief and indignation of his friends and followers. When she was dead, he did embrace her corps, as Apollo did the bay-tree, for his Daphne, and caused her coffin (richly embalmed and decked with jewels) to be carried about with him, over which he still lamented. At last a venerable bishop that followed his court, pray'd earnestly to God (commiserating his lord and masters case) to know the true cause of this mad passion, and whence it proceeded; it was revealed to him, in fine, *that the cause of the emperors mad love lay under the dead womans tongue.* The bishop went hastily to the carkas, and took a small ring thence; upon the removal, the emperour abhorr'd the corse, and instead ^d of it, fell as furiously in love with the bishop; he would not suffer him to be out of his presence: which when the bishop perceived, he flung the ring into the midst of a great lake, where the king then was. From that houre the emperour neglecting all his other-houses, dwelt at ^e Ache, built a fair house in the midst of the marsh, to his infinite expence, and a ^f temple by it, where after he was buried, and in which city all his posterity ever since use to be

^a Sagæ omnes sibi arrogant notitiam, et facultatem in amorem alliciendi quos velint; odia inter conjuges serendi, tempestates excitandi, morbos infligendi, &c. ^b Juvenalis Sat.

^c Idem refert Hen. Kormmannus de mir. mort. lib. 1. cap. 14. Perditæ amavit mulierculam quandam, illius amplexibus acquiescens, summâ cum indignatione suorum et dolore.

^d Et inde totus in episcopum furere illum colere.

^e Aquisgranum, vulgo Aix.

^f Immenso sumptu templum et ædes, &c.

crowned. Marcus the heretick is accused by Irenæus to have inveigled a yong maid by this means; and some writers speak hardly of the lady Eleanor Cobham, that by the same art, she circumvented Humphrey duke of Gloucester to be her husband. Sycinius Æmilianus summoned ^a Apuleius to come before Cneius Maximus, proconsul of Africk, that he being a poor fellow, *had bewitched by philters, Pudentilla, an ancient rich matron to love him*; and being worth so many thousand sesterces, to be his wife. Agrippa, *lib. 1. cap. 48. occult. philos.* attributes much in this kinde to philters, amulets, images: and Salmutz. *com. in Pancirol. Tit. 10. de Horol.* Leo Afer. *lib. 3.* saith, 'tis an ordinary practice at Fez in Africk, *præstigiatores ibi plures, qui cogunt amores et concubitus*: as skilful all out as that Hyperborean magitian, of whom Cléodemus, in ^b Lucian, tells so many fine feats, performed in this kind. But Erastus, Wierus, and others, are against it; they grant, indeed, such things may be done, but (as Wierus discourseth, *lib. 3. de Lamis cap. 37.*) not by charms, incantations, philters, but the divel himself; *lib. 5. cap. 2.* he contends as much; so doth Freitagius *noc. med. cap. 74.* Andreas Cisalpinus *cap. 5.* and so much Sigismundus Schereczius *cap. 9. de hirco nocturno,* proves at large. ^c *Unchast women by the help of these witches, the divels kitchen maids, have their loves brought to them in the night, and carried back again by a phantasm, flying in the air, in the likeness of a goat. I have heard (saith he) divers confess, that they have been so carried on a goats back to their sweet hearts, many miles in a night.* Others are of opinion that these feats, which most suppose to be done by charms and philters, are meerly effected by natural causes; as, by mans blood chimically prepared, which much avails, saith Ernestus Burgranjus, in *Lucernâ vitæ et mortis Indice, ad amorem conciliandum et odium,* (so huntsmen make their dogs love them, and farmers their pullen) 'tis an excellent philter, as he holds; *sed vulgo prodere grande nefas,* but not fit to be made common: and so be *mala insana,* mandrake roots, mandrake ^d apples, pretious stones, dead mens cloaths, candles, *mala bacchica, panis porcinus, Hippomanes,* a certain hair in a ^e wolfs tail, &c. of which Rhasis, Dioscorides, Porta, Wecker, Rubeus, Mizaldus, Albertus, treat: a swallows heart, dust of a doves heart, *multum va-*

^a Apolog. Quod Pudentillam viduam ditem et provecioris ætatis fœminam cantaminibus in amorem sui pellexisset. ^b Philopseudo, Tom. 3. ^c Impudicæ mulieres operâ veneficarum, diaboli coquarum, amatores suos ad se noctu ducunt et reducunt, ministerio hirci in aère volantis: multos novi qui hoc fassi sunt, &c. ^d Mandrake apples, Lemnius lib. herb. bib. c. 2. ^e Of which read Plin. lib. 8. cap. 22. et lib. 13. c. 25. et Quintilian lib. 7.

lent linguæ viperarum, cerebella asinorum, tela equina, palliola quibus infantes obvoluti nascuntur, funis strangulati hominis, lapis de nido aquilæ, &c. See more in Skenkius, *observat. medicinal. lib. 4. &c.* which are as forcible, and of as much vertue, as that fountain Salmacis in ^a Vitruvius, Ovid, Strabo, that made all such mad for love that drank of it; or that hot bath at ^b Aix in Germany, wherein Cupid once dipt his arrows, which ever since hath a peculiar vertue to make lovers all that wash in it. But hear the poets own description of it:

Unde hic fervor aquis terrâ erumpentibus udâ?
 Tela olim hic ludens ingnea tinxit Amor;
 Et gaudens stridore novo, Fervete perennes,
 Inquit, et hæc pharetræ sint monumenta meæ.
 Ex illo fervet, rarusque hic mergitur hospes,
 Cui non titillet pectora blandus Amor.

These above-named remedies have, happily, as much power as that bath of Aix, or Venus enchanted girdle; in which, saith ^c Natales Comes, *love-toyes and dalliance, pleasantness, sweetness, perswasion, subtilties, gentle speeches and all witchcraft to enforce love, was contained.* Read more of these in Agrippa *de occult. Philos. lib. 1. cap. 50. et 45.* Malleus *malefic. part. 1. quæst. 7.* Delrio *tom. 2. quæst. 3. lib. 3.* Wierus, Pomponatus, *cap. 8. de incantat.* Ficinius *lib. 13. Theol. Plat. Calcagninus, &c.*

MEMB. IV. SUBSECT. I.

Symptomes or signs of Love-Melancholy; in Body, Minde; good, bad, &c.

SYMPTOMES are either of body or minde: of body; paleness, leanness, driness, &c. ^d *Pallidus omnis amans, color hic est aptus amanti,* as the poet describes lovers: *fecit amor maciem,* love causeth leanness. ^e Avicenna *de Ilishi c. 33.* makes hollow eys, driness, symptomes of this disease, to go smiling to themselves, or acting as if they saw or heard some delectable object. Valleriola, *lib. 2. observat. cap. 7.*

^a Lib. 11. c. 8. Venere implicat eos, qui ex eo bibunt. Idem Ov. Met. 4. Strabo. Geog. 1. 14.

^b Lod. Guicciardini's descript. Ger. in Aquisgrano.

^c Bal-

theus Veneris, in quo suavitas, et dulcia colloquia, benevolentia, et blanditia, suasiones, fraudes et veneficia includebantur.

^d Ovid. Facit hunc amor ipse colorem. Met. 4.

^e Signa ejus sunt profunditas oculorum, privatio lachrymarum, suspicia, sæpe rident sibi, ac si quid delectabile viderent, aut audirent.

Laurentius cap. 10. Ælianus Montaltus de Her. amore. Lan-
gus epist. 24. lib. 1. epist. med. deliver as much; *corpus ex-*
sanguè pallet, corpus gracile, oculi cavi, lean, pale;

—————ut nudis qui pressit calcibus anguem,
hollow ey'd, their eyes are hidden in their heads;

^a Tenerque nitidi corporis cecidit decor;

They pine away, and look ill with waking, cares, sighs,

Et qui tenebant signa Phœbeæ facis
Oculi, nihil gentile nec patrium micant.

With groans, griefs, sadness, dulness,

—————^b Nulla jam Cereris subit
Cura aut salutis,—————

want of appetite, &c. A reason of all this, ^c Jason Pratensis
gives; *because of the distraction of the spirits, the liver doth*
not perform his part, nor turns the aliment into bloud as it
ought; and for that cause, the members are weak for want of
sustenance; they are lean and pine, as the hearbs of my gar-
den do this month of May, for want of rain. The green sick-
ness, therefore, often happeneth to yong women; a cachexia
or an evil habit to men; besides their ordinary sighs, com-
plaints and lamentations, which are too frequent. As drops
from a still,

—————ut ocluso stillat ab igne liquor,

doth Cupids fire provoke tears from a true lovers eyes,

^d The mighty Mars did oft for Venus shreek,
Privily moistning his horrid cheek
With womanish tears,—————

—————^e ignis distillat in undas,

Testis erit largus qui rigat ora liquor,

with many such like passions. When Chariclea was enamored
on Theagines, as ^f Heliodorus sets her out, *she was half dis-*
tracted, and spake she knew not what; sighed to herself, lay
much awake, and was lean upon a sudden; and when she was
besotted on her son-in-law, ^g *pallor deformis, marcentes oculi,*

^a Seneca Hip.

^b Seneca Hip.

^c De morbis cerebri de erot.

amore. Ob spirituum distractionem hepar officio suo non fungitur, nec vertit ali-
mentum in sanguinem, ut debeat. Ergo membra debilia, et penuria alibilis succi mar-
cescunt, squalentque ut herbæ in horto meo hoc mense Maio Zeriscæ, ob inbrium
defectum.

^d Faery Queen l. 3. cant. 11.

^e Amator. Emblem. 3.

^f Lib. 4. Animo errat, et quidvis obvium loquitur, vigiliis absque causâ sustinet, et
succum corporis subito amisit.

^g Apuleius.

&c. she had ugly paleness, hollow eys, restless thoughts, short wind, &c. Eurialus, in an epistle sent to Lucretia his mistress, complains amongst other grievances, *tu mihi et somni et cibi usum abstulisti*, thou hast taken my stomach and my sleep from me. So he describes it aright;

^a His sleep, his meat, his drink, is him bereft,
That lean he wareth, and dry as a shaft,
His eys hollow and grisly to behold,
His hew pale and ashen to unfold,
And solitary he was eber alone,
And waking all the night, making mone.

Theocritus *Edyl. 2.* makes a fair maid of Delphos in love with a yong man of Minda, confess as much;

Ut vidi ut insanii, ut animus mihi male affectus est,
Miserae mihi forma tabescebat, neque amplius pompam
Ullam curabam, aut quando domum redieram
Novi, sed me ardens quidam morbus consumebat.
Decubui in lecto dies decem, et noctes decem,
Defluebant capite capilli, ipsaque sola reliqua
Ossa et cutis.———

No sooner seen I had, but mad I was,
My beauty fail'd, and I no more did care
For any pomp; I knew not where I was,
But sick I was, and evil I did fare;
I lay upon my bed ten dayes and nights,
A skeleton I was in all mens sights.

All these passions are well expressed, by ^b that heroical poet, in the person of Dido;

At non infelix animi Phœnissa, nec unquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisque ac pectore amores
Accipit; ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens
Sævitur amor, &c.———

Unhappy Dido could not sleep at all,
But lies awake, and takes no rest:
And up she gets again, whilst care and grief,
And raging love torments her breast.

Accius Sanazarius *Egloga 2. de Galated*, in the same manner, fains his Lycoris ^c tormenting her self for want of sleep: sighing, sobbing, and lamenting; and Eustathius in his

^a Chaucer in the Knights tale.

^b Virg. *Æn. 4.*

^c Dum vaga passim

sidera fulgent, numerat longas tetricus horas, et sollicito nixus cubito suspirando viscera rampit,

Ismenius, much troubled, and ^a*panting at heart at the sight of his mistress*; he could not sleep; his bed was thorns. ^bAll make leanness, want of appetite, want of sleep ordinary symptoms; and by that means they are brought often so low, so much altered, and changed, that as he ^che jested in the comœdy, *one can scarce know them to be the same men.*

Attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes,
Curaque, et immenso qui fit amore dolor.

Many such symptomes there are of the body, to discern lovers by;

———^d quis enim bene celet amorem?

Can a man, saith Solomon, *Prov. 6. 27.* carry fire in his bosom and not burn? it will hardly be hid, though they do all they can to hide it, it must out,

plus quam mille notis———

it may be described,

^e Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis.

'Twas Antiphanes the comœdians observation of old, love and drunkenness cannot be concealed, *celare alia possis, hæc præter duo, vini potum, &c.* words, looks, gestures, all will betray them: but two of the most notable signs are observed by the pulse and countenance. When Antiochus the son of Seleucus, was sick for Stratonice his mother-in-law, and would not confess his grief, or the cause of his disease, Erasistratus the physician found him, by his pulse and countenance to be in love with her, ^f*because, that when she came in presence, or was named, his pulse varied, and he blushed besides.* In this very sort, was the love of Calicles the son of Polycles, discovered by Panacæus the physician, as you may read the story at large in ^gAristænetus. By the same signs, Galen brags, that he found out Justa, Boëthius the consuls wife, to dote on Pylades the player: because at his name, still, she both altered pulse and countenance, as ^hPolyarchus did at the name of Argenis. *Franciscus Valesius, l. 3. contr. 13. med. contr.* denies there is any such *pulsus amatorius*; or, that love may be so discerned; but Avicenna confirms this of Galen, out of his experience, *lib. 3. Fen. 1.*

^a Saliebat crebro trepidum cor ad aspectum Ismenes. ^b Gordonius, c. 20. Amittunt sæpe cibum, potum, et maceratur inde totum corpus.

^c Ter. Eunuch. Dii boni, quid hoc est, adeone homines mutari ex amore, ut non cognoscas eundem esse!

^d Ovid. ^e Ovid. Met. 4. ^f Ad ejus nomen rubebat, et ad aspectum pulsus variebatur. Plutar. ^g Epist. 13. ^h Barck. lib. 1. Oculi medico tremore errabant.

and Gordonius, *cap. 20.* ^a *Their pulse, he saith, is inordinate and swift, if she go by, whom he loves.* Langius *epist. 24. lib. 1. med. epist.* Nevisanus *lib. 4. numer. 66. syl. nuptialis*; Valescus de Taranta, Guianerius, *tract. 15.* Valeriola sets down this for a symptome, ^b *Difference of pulse, neglect of business, want of sleep, often sighs, blushings, when there is any speech of their mistress, are manifest signs.* But amongst the rest, Josephus Struthius that Polonian, in the fifth book *cap. 17.* of his doctrine of pulses, holds, that this, and all other passions of the minde, may be discovered by the pulse. ^c *And if you will know, saith he, whether the men suspected be such or such, touch their arteries, &c.* And in his fourth book, 14 chapter, he speaks of this particular love pulse; ^d *Love makes an unequal pulse, &c.* he gives instance of a gentlewoman, ^e a patient of his, whom by this means, he found to be much enamored, and with whom; he named many persons, but at the last when his name came whom he suspected, ^f *her pulse began to vary, and to beat swifter, and so by often feeling her pulse, he perceived what the matter was.* Apollonius Argonaut. *lib. 4.* poetically setting down the meeting of Jason and Medea, makes them both to blush at one anothers sight, and at the first they were not able to speak,

—; totus, Parmeno,

Tremo, horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc;

Phædria trembled at the sight of Thais; others sweat, blow short,

Crura tremunt ac poplites, —

are troubled with palpitation of heart upon the like occasion, *cor proximum ori*, saith ^h Aristænetus, their heart is at their mouth, leaps, these burn and freeze, (for love is fire, ice, hot, cold, itch, feaver, frenzy, plurisy, what not) they look pale, red, and commonly blush at their first congress; and sometimes through violent agitation of spirits, bleed at nose, or when she is talked of: which very sign ⁱ Eustathius makes an argument of Ismenes affection; that when she met her sweet-heart by chance, she changed her countenance, to a maiden-blush. 'Tis a common thing amongst lovers, as ^k Arnulphus that merry-

^a Pulsus eorum velox et inordinatus, si mulier quam amat forte transeat. ^b Signa sunt cessatio ab omni opere insueto, privatio somni, suspiria crebra, rubor cum sit sermo de ra amata, et commotio pulsus.

^c Si noscere vis an homines suspecti tales sint, tangitio eorum arterias.

^d Amor facit inæquales inordinatos.

^e In nobilis cujusdam uxore quum subolfacerem adulterii amore fuisse correptam et quam maritus, &c.

^f Coepit illico pulsus variari et ferri celerius, et sic inveni.

^g Eunuch. act. 2. sc. 2.

^h Epist. 7. lib. 2.

ⁱ Lib. 1.

^k Lexoviensis episcopus.

conceited bishop, hath well expressed in a facete epigram of his :

Alterno facies sibi dat responsa rubore,
Et tener affectum prodit utrique pudor, &c.

Their faces answer, and by blushing say,
How both affected are, they do bewray.

But the best conjectures are taken from such symptomes as appear, when they are both present ; all their speeches, amorous glances, actions, lascivious gestures will bewray them ; they cannot contain themselves, but that they will be still kissing. ^aStratocles the physician upon his wedding day, when he was at dinner, *Nihil prius sorbillavit, quam tria basia puellæ pangeret*, could not eat his meat for kissing the bride, &c. First a word, and then a kiss ; then some other complement, and then a kiss ; then an idle question, then a kiss ; and when he hath pumped his wifs dry, can say no more, kissing and colling are never out of season :

^b Hoc non deficit, incipitque semper,

'tis never at an end ; ^canother kiss, and then another, another, and another, &c.

—huc ades O Thelayra—Come kiss me Corinna !

^d Centum basia centies,
Centum basia millies,
Mille basia millies,
Et tot millia millies,
Quot guttæ Siculo mari,
Quot sunt sidera cœlo,
Istis purpureis genis,
Istis turgidulis labris,
Ocellisque loquaculis,
Figam continuo impetu ;

O formosa Neera. As Catullus to Lesbia.

Da mihi basia mille, deinde centum,
Dein mille altera, da secunda centum,
Dein usque altera millia, deinde centum.

————^e first give an hundred,
Then a thousand, then another
Hundred, then unto the other
Add a thousand, and so more, &c.

'Till you equal with the store, all the grass, &c. So Venus did

^a Theodorus prodromus Amaranto dial. Gaulimo interpret.

^b Petron Catal.

^c Sed unum ego usque et unum Petam a tuis labellis, postque unum et unum et unum, dari rogabo. Læchæus Anacreon.

^d Jo. Secundus bas. 7.

^e Translated

or imitated by M. B. Johnson, our arch poet in his 119 Ep.

by her Adonis; the Moon with Endymion; they are still dallying and colling, as so many doves;

Columbatimque labra conserentes labiis;

and that with alacrity and courage;

^a Affligunt avide corpus, junguntque salivas
Oris, et inspirant prensantes dentibus ora.

^b *Tam impresso ore ut vix inde labra detrahant, cervice reclinata, as Lamprias in Lucian kissed Thais; Philippus her*
^c *in Aristænetus, amore lymphato tam furiose adhæsit, ut vix labra solvere esset, totumque os mihi contrivit; d* *Aretines Lucretia, by a suiter of hers was so saluted; and 'tis their ordinary fashion.*

——dentes illudunt sæpe labellis,
Atque premunt arcte adfigentes oscula——

They cannot, I say, contain themselves; they will be still not only joyning hands, kissing, but embracing, treading on their toes, &c. diving into their bosomes, and that *libenter, et cum delectatione*, as ^e Philostratus confesseth to his mistress; and Lamprias in Lucian, *Mammillas premens, per sinum clam dextrâ, &c.* feeling their paps, and that scarce honestly sometimes: as the old-man in the ^f comædy well observed of his son, *Non ego te videbam manum huic puellæ in sinum inserere?* Did not I see thee put thy hand into her bosome? go to, with many such love tricks. ^g Juno in *Lucian Deorum, Tom. 3. dial. 3.* complains to Jupiter of Ixion, ^h *he looked so attentively on her, and sometimes would sigh and weep in her company, and when I drank by chance and gave Ganymede the cup, he would desire to drink still in the very cup that I drank of, and in the same place where I drank, and would kiss the cup, and then look steddily on me, and sometimes sigh and then again smile.* If it be so they cannot come neer to dally, have that opportunity, familiarity, or acquaintance to confer and talk together; yet if they be in presence, their eye will bewray them; *Ubi amor ibi oculus*, as the common saying is, where I look I like, and where I like I love; but they will lose themselves in her looks.

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,
Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

^a Lucret. l. 4.

^c Epist. 16.

^e tuas tango, &c.

^f adeo in me aspexit, et interdum

^g bibens, &c.

^b Lucian. dial. Tom. 4. Meret. sed et aperientes, &c.

^d Deducto ore longo me basio demulcet.

^e Terent.

^f Tom. 4. merit. dial.

^g In deliciis mammaas

^h Attente

ⁱ ingemiscebat, et lachrymabatur. Et si quando

They cannot look off whom they love; they will *impregnare eam ipsis oculis*, deflowre her with their eys; be still gazing, staring, stealing faces, smiling, glancing at her, as ^a Apollo on Leucothoe, the Moon on her ^b Endymion, when she stood still in Caria, and at Latmos caused her chariot to be stayed. They must all stand and admire, or if she go by, look after her as long as they can see her; she is *animæ auriga*, as Anacreon calls her; they cannot go by her door or window, but as an adamant, she draws their eys to it; though she be not there present, they must needs glance that way, and look back to it. Aristænetus of ^c Exithemus, Lucian in his *Imagin.* of himself, and Tattius of Clitiphon say as much; *Ille oculos de Leucippe* ^d *nunquam dejiciebat*; and many lovers confess, when they came in their mistress presence, they could not hold off their eys, but looked wistly and steddily on her, *inconvivo aspectu*, with much eagerness and greediness, as if they would look thorow, or should never have enough sight of her.

—————fixis ardens obtutibus hæret;

So she will do by him, drink to him with her eys, nay drink him up, devour him, swallow him, as Martials Mamurra is remembered to have done:

Inspexit molles pueros, oculisque comedit, &c.

There is a pleasant story, to this purpose, in *Navigat. Vertom. lib. 3. cap. 5.* The Sultan of Sanas wife in Arabia, because Vertomannus was fair and white could not look off him, from sun-rising to sun-setting, she could not desist; she made him one day come into her chamber, *et geminæ horæ spatio intuebatur, non a me unquam aciem oculorum avertebat, me observans veluti Cupidinem quendam*, for two hours space she still gazed on him. A yong man in ^e Lucian fell in love with Venus picture, he came every morning to her temple, and there continued all day long, ^f from sun-rising to sun-set, unwilling to go home at night, sitting over against the goddess picture, he did continually look upon her, and mutter to himself I know not what. If so be they cannot see them whom they love, they will still be walking and waiting about their mistress doors, taking all opportunity to see them, as in ^g Longus *Sophista*, Daphnis and Cloe, two lovers, were still hovering at

^a Quique omnia cernere debes Leucothoën spectas et virgine figis in unâ quos mundo debes oculos. Ovid. Met. 4.
^b Lucian, Tom. 3. Quoties ad Cariam venis currum sistis, et desuper aspectas.
^c Ex quo te primum vidi, Pythia, alio oculos vertere non fuit.
^d Lib. 4.
^e Dial. amorum.
^f Ad occasum solis ægre domum rediens, atque totum diem ex adverso Deæ sedens recto, in ipsam perpetuo oculorum ictus direxit, &c.
^g Lib. 3.

one anothers gates; he sought all occasions to be in her company, to hunt in summer, and catch birds in the frost, about her fathers house in the winter, that she might see him, and he her. ^a *A kings palace was not so diligently attended*, saith Aretines Lucretia, *as my house was when I lay in Rome*, the porch and street was ever full of some, walking or riding, on set purpose to see me; their eye was still upon my window, as they passed by; they could not choose but look back to my house when they were past, and sometimes hem or cough, or take some impertinent occasion to speak aloud, that I might look out and observe them. 'Tis so in other places; 'tis common to every lover; 'tis all his felicity to be with her, to talk with her, he is never well but in her company, and will walk ^b *seven or eight times a day, through the street where she dwells, and make sleeveless errands to see her*; plotting still where, when, and how to visit her:

^c *Levesque sub nocte susurri
Compositâ repetuntur horâ.*

And when he is gone, he thinks every minute an hour, every hour as long as a day, ten dayes a whole year, till he see her again.

^d *Tempora si numeres, bene quæ numeramus amantes.*

And if thou be in love, thou wilt say so too, *Et longum formosa vale*, farewell sweet-heart, *vale charissima Argenis, &c.* Farewell my dear Argenis, once more farewell, farewell. And though he is to meet her by compact, and that very shortly, perchance to morrow, yet loath to depart, he'll take his leave again, and again, and then come back again, look after, and shake his hand, wave his hat afar off. Now gone, he thinks it long till he see her again, and she him; the clocks are surely set back, the hour's past,

^e *Hospita Demophoon tua te Rodopheia Phillis,
Ultra promissum tempus abesse queror;*

she looks out at window still, to see whether he come; ^f and by report, Phillis went nine times to the sea-side that day, to see if her Demophoon were approaching; and ^g Troilus to the city gates, to look for his Cressid. She is ill at ease, and sick till she see him again; peevish in the mean time, discontent,

^a *Regum palatium non tam diligenti custodiâ septum fuit, ac ædes meas stipabant, &c.*

^b *Uno et eodem die sexties vel septies ambulat per eandem plateam, ut vel unico amicæ suæ fruantur aspectu. lib. 3. Theat. mundi.*

^c *Hor.* ^d *Ovid.*

^e *Ovid.* ^f *Hyginus, fab. 59. Eo die dicitur nonies ad littus currisse.*

^g *Chancer.*

heavy, sad, and why comes he not? where is he? why breaks he promise? why tarries he so long? sure he is not well; sure he hath some mischance; sure he forgets himself and me; with infinite such. And then confident again, up she gets, out she looks, listens and enquires, harkens, kens, every man afar off is sure he, every stirring in the street, now he is there, that's he, *male Auroræ, male Soli dicit, dejeratque, &c.* the longest day that ever was; so she raves, restless and impatient; for *Amor non patitur moras*, love brooks no delays; the time's quickly gone that's spent in her company, the miles short, the way pleasant, all weather is good whilst he goes to her house, heat or cold, though his teeth chatter in his head, he moves not, wet or dry, 'tis all one, wet to the skin, he feels it not, cares not, at least, for it, but will easily endure it and much more, because it is done with alacrity, and for his mistress sweet sake; let the burden be never so heavy, love makes it light. ^a Jacob served seven years for Rachel, and it was quickly gone, because he loved her. None so merry, if he may happily enjoy her company; he is in heaven for the time; and if he may not, dejected in an instant, solitary, silent, he departs weeping, lamenting, sighing, complaining.

But the symptomes of the minde in lovers are almost infinite; and so diverse, that no art can comprehend them; though they be merry sometimes, and rapt beyond themselves for joy; yet most part, love is a plague, a torture, an hell, a bitter sweet passion at last; ^b *Amor melle et felle est fœcundissimus, gustum dat dulcem et amarum.* ^c *'Tis suavis amaricies, dolentia delectabilis, hilare tormentum;*

^e Et me melle beant suaviora,
Et me felle necant amariora;

Like a summer fly or Sphines wings, or a rainbow of all colours,

Quæ ad Solis radios conversæ aureæ erant,
Adversus nubes cæruleæ, quale jubar Iridis,

fair, fowle, and full of variation, though most part, irksome and bad. For in a word, the Spanish inquisition is not comparable to it; a *torment* and ^d *execution* it is, as he calls it in the poet, an unquenchable fire, and what not? ^e From it, saith Austin, arise *biting cares, perturbations, passions, sorrows,*

^a Gen. 29. 20. ^b Plantus Cistil. ^c Stobæus e Græco. ^d Plantus.
Credo ego ad hominis sacrificinam amorem inventum esse. ^e De civitat. lib. 22.
cap. 20. Ex eo oriuntur mordaces curæ, perturbaciones, mærores, formidines, insana
gandia, discordiæ, lites, bella, insidiæ, iracundiæ, inimicitæ, fallaciæ, adulatio, fraus,
furtum, nequitia, impudentia.

fears, suspicions, discontents, contentions, discords, wars, treacheries, enmities, flattery, cosening, riot, lust, impudence, cruelty, knavery, &c.

^a ——— dolor, querelæ,

Lamentatio, lachrymæ perennes,

Languor, anxietas, amaritudo :

Aut si triste magis potest quid esse,

Hos tu das comites, Næara, vitæ.

These be the companions of lovers, and the ordinary symptoms, as the poet repeats them.

^b In amore hæc insunt vitia,

Suspiciones, inimicitia, audacia,

Bellum, pax rursus, &c.

^c Insomnia, ærumna, error, terror, et fuga,

Excogitantia, excors, immodestia,

Petulantia, cupiditas, et malevolentia ;

Inhæret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria,

Inopia, contumelia et dispendium, &c.

In love these vices are ; suspicions,

Peace, war, and impudence, detractions,

Dreams, cares, and errors, terrors and affrights,

Immodest pranks, devices, sleights and flights,

Heart-burnings, wants, neglects ; desire of wrong,

Loss continual, expence and hurt among.

Every poet is full of such catalogues of love symptoms ; but fear and sorrow may justly challenge the chief place : Though *Hercules de Saxonâ cap. 3. Tract. de melanch.* will exclude fear from Love-Melancholy, yet I am otherwise perswaded.

^d *Res est, solliciti plena timoris amor.* 'Tis full of fear, anxiety, doubt, care, peevishness, suspition, it turns a man into a woman, which made Hesiod (belike) put Fear and Paleness Venus daughters :

——— Marti clypeos atque arma secanti

Alma Venus peperit Pallorem, unaque Timorem :

because fear and love are still linked together. Moreover, they are apt to mistake, amplify, too credulous sometimes, too full of hope and confidence, and then again very jealous, unapt to believe or entertain any good news. The comical Poethath prettily painted out this passage amongst the rest in a ^e dia-

^a Marullus, l. 1.

^b Ter. Eanuch.

^c Plautus Mercat.

^d Ovid.

^e Adelp. Act. 4. scen. 5. M. Bono animo es, duces uxorem hanc, Æschimes. Æ. Hem, pater, num tu ludis me nunc? M. Egone te, quamobrem? Æ. Quod tam misere cupio, &c.

logue betwixt Mitio and Æschines, a gentle father and a love-sick son. M. *Be of good chear, my son, thou shalt have her to wife.* Æ. *Ah father, do you mock me now?* M. *I mock thee, why?* Æ. *That which I so earnestly desire, I more suspect and fear.* M. *Get you home, and send for her to be your wife.* Æ. *What, now, a wife? now, father! &c.* These doubts, anxieties, suspicions, are the least part of their torments; they break, many times, from passions to actions; speak fair and flatter; now most obsequious and willing, by and by, they are averse; wrangle, fight, swear, quarrel, laugh, weep: and he that doth not so by fits, ^a Lucian holds, is not thoroughly touched with this loadstone of love. So their actions and passions are intermixt; but of all other passions, sorrow hath the greatest share. ^b Love to many is bitterness it self; *rem amaram*, Plato calls it; a bitter potion, an agony, a plague,

Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi;
 Quæ mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus,
 Expulit ex omni pectore lætitiâs.

O take away this plague, this mischief from me,
 Which as a numbness over all my body,
 Expels my joyes, and makes my soul so heavy.

Phædra had a true touch of this, when he cryed out,

———^c O Thais, utinam esset mihi
 Pars æqua amoris tecum, ac pariter fieret ut
 Aut hoc tibi doleret itidem, ut mihi dolet.

O Thais, would thou hadst of these my pains a part,
 Or as it doth me now, so it would make thee smart.

So had that yong man, when he roared again for discontent;

^d Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator;
 Versor in amoris rotâ miser,
 Exanimor, feror, distrahor, deripior,
 Ubi sum, ibi non sum; ubi non sum, ibi est animus.

I am vext and toss'd, and rack't on Loves wheel;
 Where not, I am; but where am, do not feel.

The Moon in ^e Lucian, made her mone to Venus, that she was almost dead for love, *pereo equidem amore*, and after a long tale, she broke off abruptly and wept, ^f *O Venus, thou*

^a Tom. 4. dial. amorum. ^b Aristotle 2. Rhet. puts love therefore in the irascible part. Ovid. ^c Ter. Eunuch. Act. 1. sc. 2. ^d Plautus. ^e Tom. 3. ^f Scis quod posthac dicturus fuerim.

knowest my poor heart. Charmides in ^a Lucian, was so impatient, that he sob'd and sighed, and tore his hair, and said he would hang himself; *I am undone, O sister Tryphena, I cannot endure these love pangs, what shall I do? Vos, O Dii Averrunci, solvite me his curis,* O yee Gods, free me from these cares and miseries, out of the anguish of his soul, ^b Theocles prays. Shall I say, most part of a lovers life is full of agony, anxiety, fear and grief, complaints, sighs, suspicions and cares (high ho, my heart is wo) full of silence and irksome solitariness!

 Frequenting shady bowers in discontent,
 To the ayr his fruitless clamors he will vent;

except at such times that he hath *lucida intervalla*, pleasant gales, or sudden alterations; as if his mistress smile upon him, give him a good look, a kiss, or that some comfortable message be brought him, his service is accepted, &c.

He is then too confident and rapt beyond himself, as if he had heard the nightingale in the spring before the cuckow; or as ^c Calisto was at Melebaeus presence, *Quis unquam hac mortali vitâ tam gloriosum corpus vidit? humanitatem transcendere videor,* &c. who ever saw so glorious a sight; what man ever enjoyed such delight? More content cannot be given of the Gods, wished, had, or hoped, of any mortal man. There is no happiness in the world comparable to his, no content, no joy to this, no life to love, he is in paradise.

^d Quis me uno vivit fœlicior? aut magis hac est
Optandum vitâ dicere quis poterit?

 Who lives so happy as my self? what bliss
 In this our life, may be compar'd to this?

He will not change fortune in that case with a prince.

^e Donec gratus eram tibi,
Persarum vigni rege beatior.

The Persian kings are not so joviall as he is; ^f *O festus dies hominis,* O happy day; so Chærea exclaims when he came from Pamphila his sweetheart, well pleased;

 Nunc est profecto interfici cum perpeti me possem,
 Ne hoc gaudium contaminet vita aliquâ ægritudine;

^aTom. 4. dial. meret. Tryphena, Amor me perdit, neque malum hoc amplius sustinere possum.

^bAristænetus, lib. 2. epist. 8.

^cCœlestina, act. 1. Sancti

majoræ lætitiâ non fruuntur. Si mihi Deus omnium votorum mortalium summam concedat, non magis, &c.

^dCatullus de Lesbîa.

^eHor. odè. 9. lib. 3;

^fAct. 3. scen. 5. Ennuch. Ter.

He could find in his heart to be killed instantly, lest if he live longer, some sorrow or sickness should contaminate his joyes. A little after, he was so merrily set upon the same occasion that he could not contain himself.

^aO populares, ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior?
Nemo hercle quisquam; nam in me Dii plane potestatem
Suam omnem ostendere;

Is't possible, O my countrymen, for any living to be so happy as my self? No sure, it cannot be; for the Gods have shewed all their power, all their goodness in me. Yet, by and by, when this yong gallant was crossed in his wench, he laments, and cries, and roars down-right.

Occidi——

I am undone:

Neque virgo est usquam, neque ego, qui e conspectu illam amis meo.

Ubi quæram; ubi investigem, quem percuneter, quam insistam viam?

The virgin's gone, and I am gone; she's gone, she's gone, and what shall I do? where shall I seek her, where shall I find her, whom shall I ask? what way, what course shall take? what will become of me?

——^bvitales auras invitus agebat;

he was weary of his life, sick, mad, and desperate; ^c*utinam mihi esset aliquid hic, quo nunc me præcipitem darem.* 'Tis not Chæreas case, this alone, but his, and his, and every lovers in the like state. If he hear ill news, have bad success in his suit, she frown upon him, or that his mistress in his presence respect another more, (as ^dHædus observes) *Prefer another suiter, speak more familiarly to him, or use more kindly then himself; if by nod, smile, message, she discloseth herself to another, he is instantly tormented, none so dejected as he is,* utterly undone, a castaway, ^e*In quem fortuna omnia odiorum suorum crudelissima tela exonerat,* a dead man, the scorn of fortune, a monster of fortune, worse then naught, the losse of a kingdom had been less. ^fAretines Lucretia made very good proof of this, as she relates it her self. *For when I made some of my suiters beleave I would betake my self to a nunnery, they took on as if they had lost father and mother,*

^a Act. 5. scen. 9.

^b Mantuan.

^c Ter. And. act. 3. sc. 4.

^d Lib. 1. de

contem. amoribus. Si quem alium respexerit amica suavius et familiarius, si quem alloquuta fuerit, si nutu, nuntio, &c. statim cruciatur.

^e Galista in Cœlestina;

^f Pornodidasc. dial. Ital. Patre et matre se singultu orbos censebant, quod meo contubernio carendum esset.

because they were for ever after to want my company. *Omnes labores leves fuere*, all other labour was light; ^a but this might not be endured,

Tui carendum quod erat—

for I cannot be without thy company, mournfull Amyntas, painfull Amyntas, carefull Amyntas; better a metropolitan city were sackt, a royal army overcome, an invincible armado sunk, and twenty thousand kings should perish, then her little finger ake; so zealous are they, and so tender of her good. "They would all turn friers for my sake (as she follows it), in hope, by that means, to meet, or see me again, as my confessors, at stool-ball, or at barley-break." And so afterwards; when an importunate suiter came, ^b *If I had bid my maid say, that I was not at leisure, not within, busy, could not speak with him, he was instantly astonished, and stood like a pillar of marble; another went swearing, chafing, cursing, foaming.*

^c *Illa sibi vox ipsa Jovis violentior irâ, cum tonat, &c.*

the voyce of a mandrake had been sweeter musick; but he to whom I gave entertainment, was in the *Elysian fields*, ravished for joye, quite beyond himself. 'Tis the generall humour of all lovers; she is their stern, pole-star, and guide.

^d *Deliciumque animi, deliquiumque sui.*

As a tulipant to the sun (which our herbalists call *Narcissus*) when it shines, is *admirandus flos ad radios solis se pandens*, a glorious flower exposing it self; ^e but when the sun sets, or a tempest comes, it hides it self, pines away, and hath no pleasure left, (which *Carolus Gonzaga*, duke of Mantua, in a cause not unlike, sometimes used for an imprese) so do all inamorates to their mistress; she is their sun, their *primum mobile* or *animi informans*; this ^f one hath elegantly expressed by a windmill, still moved by the winde, which otherwise hath no motion of it self.

Sic tua ni spiret gratia, truncus ero.

He is wholly animated from her breath; his soul lives in her body; ^g *sola claves habet interitus et salutis*, she keeps the keys of his life; his fortune ebbes and flowes with her favour; a gracious or bad aspect turns him up or down;

^a Ter. Tui carendum quod erat.

^b Si responsum esset dominam occupatam esse aliisque vacaret, ille statim vix hoc audito velut in marmor obrigit, alii se damnare, &c. At cui favebam, in campis Elysiis esse videbatur, &c.

^c Loechaëus.

^d Sole se occultante, aut tempestate veniente, statim clauditur ac languescit.

^e Emblem. amat. 13.

^f Calisto de Melibæa.

Mens mea lucescit, Lucia, luce tuâ.

Howsoever his present state be pleasing or displeasing, 'tis continue so long as ^a he loves; he can do nothing, think of nothing but her; desire hath no rest, she is his Cynosure, Hesperus and Vesper, his morning and evening star, his goddess, his mistress, his life, his soul, his every thing; dreaming, waking, she is always in his mouth; his heart, eyes, ears, and all his thoughts, are full of her. His Laura, his Victorina, his Columbina, Flavia, Flaminia, Cælia, Delia or Isabella, (call her how you will;) she is the sole object of his senses, the substance of his soul, *nidulus animæ suæ*; he magnifies her above measure, *totus in illâ*, full of her, can breath nothing but her. *I adore Melibæa*, saith love-sick ^b Calisto, *I believe in Melibæa, I honour, admire and love my Melibæa*; his soul was sowced, imparadised, imprisoned in his lady. When ^c This took her leave of Phædria,

— mi Phædria, et nunquid aliud vis ?

Sweet heart (she said) will you command me any further service? he readily replied, and gave this in charge,

— egone quid velim ?

Dies noctesque ames me, me desideres,
Me somnies, me expectes, me cogites,
Me speres, me te oblectes, mecum tota sis,
Meus fac postremo animus, quando ego sum tuus.

Dost ask (my dear) what service I will have ?
To love me day and night is all I crave ;
To dream on me, to expect, to think on me,
Depend and hope, still covet me to see,
Delight thy self in me, be wholly mine,
For know, my love; that I am wholly thine.

But all this needed not, you will say; if she affect once, she will be his, settle her love on him, on him alone,

— ^d illum absens absentem
Auditque videtque—

she can, she must think and dream of nought else but him continually of him, as did Orpheus on his Euridice,

Te dulcis conjux, te solo in littore mecum,
Te veniente die, te discedente canebar.

^a Anima non est ubi animat, sed ubi amat.
bæam, &c.

^c Ter. Eunuch, Act. I. sc. 2.

^b Cælestina, act. I. Credo in Meli-
^d Virg. 4. Æn.

On thee, sweet wife, was all my song,
Morn, evening, and all along.

And Dido upon her Æneas;

———et quæ me insomnia terrent,
Multa viri virtus, et plurima currit imago.

And ever and anon, she thinks upon the man
That was so fine, so fair, so blith, so debonair.

Clitiphon in the first book of Achilles Tatius, complaineth, how that his mistress Leucippe tormented him much more in the night, then in the day. ^a For all day long he had some object or other to distract his senses; but in the night all ran upon her: all night long he lay ^b awake, and could think of nothing else but her; he could not get her out of his minde; towards morning sleep took a little pittie on him, he slumbered awhile, but all his dreams were of her.

———^c te nocte sub atrâ
Alloquor, amplector, falsâque in imagine somni,
Gaudia sollicitam palpant evanida mentem.

In the dark night I speak, embrace and finde,
That fading joyes deceive my careful minde.

The same complaint Eurialus makes to his Lucretia: ^d day and night I think of thee, I wish for thee, I talk on thee, call on thee, look for thee, hope for thee, delight myself in thee, day and night I love thee.

^e Nec mihi vespere
Surgente decedunt amores,
Nec rapidum fugiente Solem;

Morning, evening, all is alike with me, I have restless thoughts;

^f Te vigilans oculis, animo te nocte requiro.

Still I think on thee. *Anima non est ubi animat, sed ubi amat.*
I live and breath in thee, I wish for thee.

^g O niveam quæ te poterit mihi reddere lucem,
O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem.

O happy day that shall restore thee to my sight. In the mean

^a Interdum oculi, et aures occupatae distrahunt animum, at nocti solus jactor, ad Auroram somnus paulum misertus, nec tamen ex animo puella abiit, sed omnia mihi de Leucippe somnia erant.

^b Totâ hac nocte somnum hisce oculis non vidi. Ter.

^c Buchanan. Sylv.

^d Æa. Silv. Te dies, noctesque amo, te cogito, te desidero,

te voco, te expecto, te spero, tecum oblecto me, totus in te sum.

^e Hor. lib. 2.

^f Petronius.

^g Tibullus l. 3. Eleg. 3.

time, he raves on her; her sweet face, eys, actions, gestures, hands, feet, speech, length, bredth, highth, depth, and therest of her dimensions, are so survaied, measured, and taken, by that Astrolabe of phantasie, and that so violently sometimes, with such earnestness and eagerness, such continuance, so strong an imagination, that at length he thinks he sees her indeed; he talks with her, he embraceth her, Ixion-like *pro Junone nubem*, a cloud for Juno, as he said. *Nihil præter Leucippen cerno, Leucippe mihi perpetuo in oculis, et animo versatur*; I see and meditate of naught but Leucippe. Be she present or absent, all is one;

^a Et quamvis aberat placidæ præsentia formæ,
Quem dederat præsens forma, manebat amor.

That impression of her beauty is still fixed in his minde,

—— ^b hærent infixi pectore vultus.

as he that is bitten with a mad dog, thinks all he sees dogs, dogs in his meat, dogs in his dish, dogs in his drink: his mistress is in his eys, ears, heart, in all his senses. Valleriola had a merchant, his patient, in the same predicament, and ^cUlricus Molitor out of Austin, hath a story of one, that through vehemency of this love passion, still thought he saw his mistress present with him; she talked with him; *et commisceri cum et vigilans videbatur*, still embracing him.

Now if this passion of love can produce such effects, if it be pleasantly intended, what bitter torments shall it breed, when it is with fear and continual sorrow, suspition, care, agony, (as commonly it is) still accompanied, what an intolerable ^dpain must it be?

—— Non tam grandes

Gargara culmos, quot demerso

Pectore curas longâ nexas

Usque catenâ, vel quæ penitus

Crudelis amor vulnera miscet.

Mount Gargarus hath not so many stems,
As lovers brest hath grievous wounds,
And linked cares, which love compounds.

When the king of Babylon would have punished a courtier of his, for loving a yong lady of the royal blood, and far above his fortunes, ^eApollonius in presence, by all means perswaded

^a Ovid. Fast. 2. ver. 775.

^b Virg. Æn. 4.

^c De Pythonissâ.

^d Juno, nec

ira Deum tantum, nec tela, nec hostis, quantum tute potis animis illapsus. Silius

Ital. 15. bel. Punic. de amore.

^e Philostratus vitâ ejus. Maximum tormentum

quod excogitare, vel docere te possum, est ipse amor.

to let him alone; *For to love and not enjoy was a most unspeakable torment*; no tyrant could invent the like punishment; as a gnat at a candle, in a short space, he would consume himself. For love is a perpetual ^a *flux, angor animi*, a warfare, *militat omnis amans*, a grievous wound is love still, and a lovers heart is Cupids quiver, a consuming ^b fire, ^c *accede ad hunc ignem*, &c. an inextinguishable fire.

———— ^d *alitur et crescit malum,*
Et ardet intus, qualis Ætnæo vapor
Exundat antro ———

As Ætna rageth, so doth love, and more then Ætna, or any material fire.

———— ^e *Nam Amor sæpe Lyparco*
Vulcano ardentio rem flammam incendere solet.

Vulcans flames are but smoak to this; For fire, saith ^f Xenophon, burns them alone that stand neer it, or touch it; but this fire of love burneth and scorcheth afar off, and is more hot and vehement then any material fire: ^g *Ignis in igne furit*; 'tis a fire in a fire; the quintessence of fire. For when Nero burnt Rome, as Calisto urgeth, he fired houses, consumed mens bodies and goods; but this fire devours the soule it self, and ^h *one soul is worth 100000 bodies*. No water can quench this wild fire.

—— ⁱ *In pectus cæcos absorbuit ignes,*
Ignes qui nec aquâ perimi potuère, nec imbre
Diminui, neque graminibus, magicisque susurris.

A fire he took into his brest,
Which water could not quench,
Nor hearb, nor art, nor magick spells
Could quell, nor any drench.

Except it be tears and sighs; for so, they may chance find a little ease.

^k *Sic candentia colla, sic patens frons,*
Sic me blanda tui Næera ocelli,
Sic pares minio genæ perurunt,
Ut ni me lachrymæ rigent perennes,
Totus in tenues eam favillas.

H

^a Ansonius, c. 35.

ignis Amyntas.

^c Ter. Eunuch.

^b Et cæco carpitur igne; et mihi sese offert ultro meus

Levibus cor est violabile telis.

^d Sen. Hippol.

^e Theocritus edyl. 2.

astantes inflammat.

^g Nonnius.

^f Ignis tangentes solum urit, at forma procul

animam, quam quæ centum millia corporum.

^h Major illa flamma quæ consumit anam

Epig. lib. 1.

ⁱ Mant. ecl. 2.

^k Marullus

So thy white neck, Næara, me poor soule
 Doth scorch, thy cheeks, thy wanton eys that roul:
 Were it not for my dropping tears that hinder,
 I should be quite burnt up forthwith to cinder.

This fire strikes like lightning: which made those old Græcians paint Cupid in many of their ^a temples, with Jupiters thunderbolts in his hands: for it wounds, and cannot be perceived how, whence it came, where it pierced;

^b Urimur, et cæcum pectora vulnus habent,

And can hardly be discerned at first.

—^c Est mollis flamma medullas,
 Et tacitum insano vivit sub pectore vulnus.

A gentle wound, an easie fire it was,
 And slye at first, and secretly did pass.

But by and by it began to rage and burn amain;

—^d Pectus insanum vapor,
 Amorque torret, intus sævus vorat
 Penitus medullas, atque per venas meat
 Visceribus ignis mersus, et venis latens,
 Ut agilis altas flamma percurrit trabes.

This fiery vapour rageth in the veins,
 And scorseth entrals; as when fire burns
 An house, it nimbly runs along the beames,
 And at the last the whole it overturns.

Abraham Hoffemannus *lib. 1. amor. conjugal. cap. 2. pag. 22.* relates out of Plato, how that Empedocles the philosopher was present at the cutting up of one that died for love, ^e his heart was combust, his liver smoakie, his lungs dried up, inso-much that he verily believed his soul was either sod or roasted, through the vehemency of loves fire. Which (belike) made a modern writer of amorous emblems, express loves fury, by a pot hanging over the fire, and Cupid blowing the coals. As the heat consumes the water,

^f Sic sua consumit viscera cæcus amor;

so doth love dry up his radical moisture. Another compares love to a melting torch, which stood too neer the fire.

^a Imagines Deorum. ^b Ovid. ^c Æneid. 4. ^d Seneca. ^e Cor totum combustum, jecur suffumigatum, pulmo arefactus, ut credam miseram illam animam bis elixam aut combustam, ob maximum ardorem, quem patiuntur ob ignem amoris. ^f Embl. Amat. 4 et 5.

Sic quo quis propior suæ puellæ est,
Hoc stultus propior suæ ruinæ est.

The neerer he unto his mistress is,
The neerer he unto his ruine is.

So that to say truth, as ^bCastilio describes it, *The beginning, middle, end of love, is nought else but sorrow, vexation, agony, torment, irksomness, wearisomness; so that to be squalid, ugly, miserable, solitary, discontent, dejected, to wish for death, to complain, rave, and to be peevish, are the certain signes, and ordinary actions of a love-sick person.* This continual pain and torture makes them forget themselves, if they be far gone with it, in doubt, or despair of obtaining; eagerly bent to neglect all ordinary business.

—————^c pendent opera interrupta, minæque
Murorum ingentes, æquâtaque machina cælo.

Love-sick Dido left her works undone; so did ^dPhædra;

— Palladis telæ vacant,
Et inter ipsas pensa labuntur manus.

Faustus in ^eMantuan, took no pleasure in any thing he did;

Nulla quies mihi dulcis erat, nullus labor ægro
Pectore, sensus iners, et mens torpore sepulta;
Carminis occiderat studium. —————

And 'tis the humour of them all, to be careless of their persons, and their estates, as the shepheard in ^fTheocritus, *Et hæc barba inculta est, squalidique capilli*, their beards flag, and they have no more care of pranking themselves, or of any business; they care not, as they say, which end goes forward.

^g Oblitusque greges, et rura domestica, totus
^h Uritur, et noctes in luctum expendit amaras.

Forgetting flocks of sheep and country farms,
The silly shepherd always mourns and burns.

Love-sick ⁱChærea, when he came from Pamphilas house, and had not so good welcome as he did expect, was allamort; Parmeno meets him, *quid tristis es?* Why art thou so sad, man? *unde es?* whence com'st, how do'st? but he sadly replies, *Ego hercle nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, ita prorsus oblitus sum mei;* I have so forgotten myself, I neither know where I am, nor whence I come, nor whither I will, nor what I do. P. ^k *How so?* Ch. *I am in love. Prudens sciens.*

^aGrotius. ^bLib. 4. Nam istius amoris neque principia, neque media aliud habent quid, quam molestias, dolores, cruciatus, defatigationes, adeo ut miserum esse moerore, gemitu, solitudine torqueri, mortem optare, semperque debacchari, sunt certæ amantium signa et certæ actiones. ^cVirg. Æn. 4. ^dSeneca Hip. act. ^eEclog. 1. ^fEdyl. 14. ^gMant. Eclog. 2. ^hOv. Met. 13. de Polyphemo. Uritur oblitus pecorum, antrorumque suorum; jamque tibi formæ, &c. ⁱTer. Eunuch. ^kQui, quæso? Amo.

—^a vivus vidensque pereo, nec quid agam scio.

^b *He that erst had his thoughts free* (as Philostratus Lemnius in an epistle of his, describes this fiery passion) *and spent his time like an hard student, in those delightful philosophical precepts; he that with the sun and moone wandred all over the world, with stars themselves ranged about, and left no secret, or small mystery in nature unsearched; since he was enamored, can do nothing now but think and meditate of love matters, day and night composeth himself how to please his mistress; all his study, endeavour, is to approve himself to his mistress, to win his mistress favour, to compass his desire, to be counted her servant.* When Peter Abelhardus, that great schoſter of his age,

(^c Cui soli patuit scibile quicquid erat,)

was now in love with Heloissa, he had no mind to visit, or frequent schools and schollers any more. *Tædium mihi valde fuit* (as ^d he confesseth) *ad scholas procedere, vel in iis morari,* all his minde was on his new mistress.

Now to this end and purpose, if there be any hope of obtaining his suit, to prosecute his cause, he will spend himself, goods, fortunes, for her; and though he lose and alienate all his friends, be threatned, be cast off, and disinherited; for as the poet saith, *Amori quis legem det?* though he be utterly undone by it, disgraced, go a begging, yet for her sweet sake, to enjoy her, he will willingly beg, hazzard all he hath, goods, lands, shame scandall, fame, and life it self.

Non recedam neque quiescam, noctu et interdiu,
Prius profecto quam aut ipsam, aut mortem investigavero.

I'll never rest or cease my suit,
Till she or death do make me mute.

Parthenis in ^e Aristænetus, was fully resolved to do as much. *I may have better matches, I confess; but, farewell shame, farewell honour, farewell honesty, farewell friends and fortunes, &c. O Harpedona, keep my counsel; I will leave all for his sweet sake; I will have him, say no more, contra gentes, I am resolved, I will have him.* ^f Gobrias the captain, when he had espied Rhodanthe, the fair captive maid, fell upon his knees before Mystilus the generall, with tears, vows, and all the rhe-

^a Ter. Eunuch.

^b Qui olim cogitabat quæ vellet, et pulcherrimis philosophiæ præceptis operam insumpsit, qui universi circuitiones cœlique naturam, &c. Hanc unam intendit operam, de solâ cogitat, noctes et dies se componit ad hanc, et ad accer-

bam servitutem redactus animus, &c.

^c Pars Epitaphii ejus.

^d Epist. prima.

^e Boethius, lib. 3. Met. ult.

^f Epist. lib. 6. Valeat pudor, valeat honestas, valeat

honor.

^g Theodor. prodromus, lib. 3. Amor. Mystili genibus obvolutus, ubertimque lachrymans, &c. Nihil ex totâ prædâ præter Rhodanthen virgē incipiam.

torick he could; by the scars he had formerly received, the good service he had done, or what soever else was dear unto him, besought his governour he might have the captive virgin to be his wife, *virtutis suæ spoliū*, as a reward of his worth and service; and moreover, he would forgive him the money which was owing, and all reckonings besides due unto him; *I ask no more, no part of booty, no portion, but Rhodanthe to be my wife.* And when as he could not compass her by faire means, he fell to treachery, force and villany, and set his life at stake at last, to accomplish his desire. 'Tis a common humour this, a generall passion of all lovers to be so affected; and which *Æmilia* told *Aretine* a courtier, in *Castilios* discourse, *a surely Aretine, if thou werst not so indeed, thou didst not love: ingenuously confess; for if thou hadst been thoroughly enamored, thou wouldst have desired nothing more then to please thy mistress. For that is the law of love, to will and nill the same;*

^b *Tantum velle et nolle, velit nolit quod amica.*

Undoubtedly this may be pronounced of them all; they are very slaves, drudges for the time, mad men, fools, dizards, *a atrabilarii*, beside themselves, and as blind as beetles. Their ^d dotage is most eminent; *Amare simul et sapere ipsi Jovi non datur*, as *Seneca* holds; Jupiter himself cannot love and be wise both together; the very best of them, if once they be overtaken with this passion, the most staid, discreet, grave, generous and wise, otherwise able to govern themselves, in this commit many absurdities, many indecorums, unbefitting their gravity and persons.

^e *Quisquis amat servit, sequitur captivus amantem,
Fert domitâ cervice jugum—*

Sampson, David, Solomon, Hercules, Socrates, &c. are justly taxed of indiscretion in this point; the middle sort are betwixt hawk and buzzard; and although they do perceive and acknowledge their own dotage, weakness, fury, yet they cannot withstand it; as well may witness those expostulations and confessions of *Dido* in *Virgil*.

^f *Incipit effari, mediâque in voce resistit. Phædra in Senecâ.*

^g *Quod ratio poscit, vincit ac regnat furor,*

Potensque totâ mente dominatur Deus. Myrrha in Ovid.

Illâ quidem sentit, fœdoque repugnat amori,

^a *Lib. 2. Certe vix credam, et bonâ fide fateare, Aretine, te non amâsse adeo vehementer; si enim vere amâsses, nihil prius aut potius optâsses, quam amate mulieri placere. Ea enim amoris lex est idem velle et nolle.*

^c *Quippe hæc omnia ex atrâ bile et amore poveniunt. Jason Pratensis.* ^d *Impensus amor ipsa stultitia est. Cardan. lib. 1. de sapientiâ.*

^e *Mantuan.* ^f *Virg. Æn. 4.* ^g *Seneca Hippol.* ^h *Met. 10.*

Et secum : Quo mente feror, quid molior? inquit.
Dii, precor, et pietas, &c.

She sees and knows her fault, and doth resist,
Against her filthy lust she doth contend,
And whither go I, what am I about?
And God forbid; yet doth it in the end. Again,

—Pervigil igne

Carpitur indomito, furiosaque vota retreecat,
Et modo desperat, modo vult tentare, pudetque
Et cupit, et quid agat non invenit, &c.

With raging lust she burns, and now recalls
Her vow, and then despairs; and when 'tis past,
Her former thoughts she'll prosecute in hast;
And what to do she knows not at the last.

She will and will not, abhors; and yet as Medea did, doth it:

—Trahit invitam nova vis, aliudque cupido,
Mens aliud suadet; video meliora, proboque,
Deteriora sequor.——

Reason pulls one way, burning lust another;
She sees and knows what's good, but she doth neither.

^a O fraus, amorque, et mentis emotæ furor,
Quo me abstulistis?

The major part of lovers are carried headlong like so many brute beasts; reason counsells one way; thy friends, fortunes, shame, disgrace, danger, and an ocean of cares that will certainly follow; yet this furious lust præcipitates, counterpoiseth, weighs down on the other; though it be their utter undoing, perpetuall infamy, loss, yet they will do it, and become at last *insensati*, void of sense; degenerate into dogs, hogs, asses, brutes; as Jupiter into a bull, Apuleius an asse, Lycaon a wolf, Tereus a lap-wing, ^b Calisto a bear, Elpenor and Grillus into swine by Circe. For what else may we think those ingenious poets to have shadowed in their witty fictions and poems? but, that a man, once given over to his lust (as ^c Fulgentius interprets that of Apuleius, Alciat of Tereus) is *no better then a beast*.

^d Rex fueram, sic crista docet, sed sordida vita
Immundam e tanto culmine fecit avem.

I was a king, my crown a witness is,
But by my filthiness am come to this.

Their blindness is all out as great, as manifest as their weakness and dotage; or rather an inseparable companion, an ordi-

^a Buchanan.

^b An immodest woman is like a bear.

^c Feram induit dum rosas comedat, idem ad se redeat.

^d Alciatus de upupâ Embl.

^e Feram induit dum

Animal immundam upupa stercora amans; ave hac nihil fedius, nihil libidinosius. Sabin. in Ovid. Met.

nary sign of it. ^a Love is blind, as the saying is, Cupids blind, and so are all his followers.

Quisquis amat ranam, ranam putat esse Dianam.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill-favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tan'd, tallow-faced, have a swoln juglers platter face, or a thin, lean, chitty face, have clouds in her face, be crooked, dry, bald, goggle-ey'd, blear-ey'd or with staring eys, she looks like a squis'd cat, hold her head still awry, heavy, dull, hollow-ey'd, black or yellow about the eys, or squint-ey'd, sparrow-mouthed, Persean hook-nosed, have a sharp fox nose, a red nose, China flat, great nose, *nare simo patuloque*, a nose like a promontory, gubber-tushed, rotten teeth, black, uneven, brown teeth, beetle browed, a witches beard, her breath-stink all over the room, her nose drop winter and summer, with a Bavarian poke under her chin, a sharp chin, lave eared, with a long cranes neck, which stands awry too, *pendulis mammis*, her dugs like two double jugs, or else no dugs in the other extream, bloody-faln-fingers, she have filthy long unpaired nails, scabbed hands or wrists, a tan'd skin, a rotten carcass, crooked back, she stoops, is lame, splea-footed, *as slender in the middle as a cow in the wast*, gowty legs, her ankles hang over her shooes, her feet stink, she breed lice, a meer changeling, a very monster, an aufe imperfect, her whole complexion savours, an harsh voyce, incondite gesture, vile gate, a vast virago, or an ugly tit, a slug, a fat fustilugs, a trusse, a long lean rawbone, a skeleton, a sneaker (*si qua latent meliora puta*), and to thy judgement looks like a mard in a lanthorn, whom thou couldst not fancy for a world, but hatest, loathest, and wouldst have spit in her face, or blow thy nose in her bosome, *remedium amoris* to another man, a dowdy, a slut, a scold, a nasty, rank, rammy, filthy, beastly quean, dishonest peradventure, obscene, base, beggerly, rude, foolish, untaught, peevish, Irus daughter, Thersites sister, Grobians scholler; if he love her once, he admires her for all this, he takes no notice of any such errours, or imperfections of body or mind.

^b Ipsa hæc delectant, veluti Balbinum polypus Agnæ;

he had rather have her than any woman in the world. If he were a king, she alone should be his queen, his empress. O that he had but the wealth and treasure of both the Indies to endow her with; a carrack of diamonds, a chain of pearl, a cascanet of jewels (a pair of calf skin gloves of four pence a pair were fitter), or some such toye, to send her for a token; she

^a Love is like a false glasse, which represents every thing fairer then it is.

^b Hor.

should have it with all his heart ; he would spend myriades of crowns for her sake. Venus herself, Panthea, Cleopatra, Tarquins Tanaquil, Herods Mariamne, or ^a Mary of Burgundy if she were alive, would not match her.

^b Vincet Vultus hæc Tyndarios,
Qui moverunt horrida bella.

Let Paris himself be judge ; renowned Helena comes short ; that Rodopheian Phillis, Larissean Corinis, Babylonian Thysbe, Polixena, Laura, Lesbia, &c. your counterfeit ladies were never so fair as she is.

^c Quicquid erit placidi, lepidi, grati, atque faceti,
Vivida cunctorum retines Pandora Deorum.

What e're is pretty, pleasant, faceté, well,
What e're Pandora had, she doth excell.

^d Dicebam Triviæ formam nihil esse Dianæ.

Diana was not to be compar'd to her, nor Juno, nor Minerva, nor any goddess. Thetis feet were as bright as silver ; the ancles of Hebe clearer then chrystall ; the arms of Aurora as ruddy as the rose ; Junos breasts as white as snow ; Minerva wise ; Venus fair ; but what of this ? Dainty come thou to me. She is all in all :

—————^e Cælia ridens
Est Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.

^f Fairest of fair, that fairnesse doth excell.

Ephemerus in Aristænetus, so far admireth his mistress good parts, that he make proclamation of them, and challengeth all comers in her behalf. ^g *Who ever saw the beauties of the East, or of the West ? let them come from all quarters, all, and tell truth, if ever they saw such an excellent feature as this is.* A good fellow in Petronius cryes out, no tongue can ^h tell his ladies fine feature, or expresse it. *Quicquid dixeris minus erit, &c.*

No tongue can her perfections tell,
In whose each part all tongues may dwell.

Most of your lovers are of his humour and opinion. She is *nulli secunda*, a rare creature, a phoenix, the sole commandress of his thoughts, queen of his desires, his only delight : as ⁱ Triton now feelingly sings, that love-sick sea-god :

^a The daughter and heir of Carolus Pugnax. ^b Seneca in Octaviâ. ^c Læchæus
^d Mantuan. Ecl. 1. ^e Angerianus. ^f Faery Queen Cant. lir. 4. ^g Epist. 12.
Quis unquam formas vidit orientis, quis occidentis, veniant undique omnes, et dicant
veraces, an tam insignem viderint formam. ^h Nulla vox formam ejus possit com-
prehendere. ⁱ Calcagnini dial. Galat.

Candida Leucothœe placet, et placet atra Melæne,
Sed Galatea placet longe magis omnibus una.

Fair Leucothe, black Melæne please me well,
But Galatea doth by ods the rest excell.

All the gracious elogies, metaphors, hyberbolical comparisons of the best things in the world, the most glorious names; whatsoever, I say, is pleasant, amiable, sweet, grateful, and delicious, are too little for her.

Phœbo pulchrior et sorore Phœbi.

His Phœbe is so fair, she is so bright,
She dims the suns lustre, and the moons light.

Stars, suns, moones, mettals, sweet smelling flowers, odours, perfumes, colours, gold, silver, ivory, pearls, pretious stones, snow, painted birds, doves, hony, sugar, spice, cannot expresse her; ^a so soft, so tender, so radiant, sweet, so fair is she.

—————Mollior cuniculi capillo, &c.

^b Lydia bella, puella candida,
Quæ bene superas lac, et lilium,
Albamque simul rosam et rubicundam,
Et expolitum ebur Indicum.

Fine Lydia my mistress white and fair,
The milk, the lilly do not thee come neer;
The rose so white, the rose so red to see,
And Indian ivory, comes short of thee.

Such a description our English Homer makes of a fair lady.

^c That Emilia that was fairer to be seen,
Then is lilly upon the stalk green:
And fresher then flay with flowers new,
For with the rose colour strobe her hew,
If not which was the fairer of the two.

In this very phrase ^d Polyphemus courts Galatea.

Candidior folio nivei Galatea ligustri,
Floridior prato, longâ procerior alno,
Splendidior vitro, tenero lascivior hædo, &c.
Mollior et cygni plumis, et lacte coacto.

Whiter Galet the white withie-wind,
Fresher then a field, higher then a tree,
Brighter then a glass, more wanton then a kid,
Softer then swans down, or ought that may be.

^a Catullus.
^d Ovid, Met. 13.

^b Petronii Catalect

^c Chaucer in the knight's tale.

So she admires him again in that conceited dialogue of Lucian, which John Secundus, an elegant Dutch modern poet, hath translated into verse. When Doris and those other sea nymphs, upbraided her with her ugly mishapen lover Polyphemus, she replies; they speak out of envy and malice :

Et plane invidia huc mera vos stimulare videtur,
Quod non vos itidem ut me Polyphemus amet ;

Say what they could, he was a proper man. And as Heloissa writ to her sweet-heart Peter Abelhardus, *Si me Augustus orbis imperator uxorem expeteret, malleme tua esse meretrix quam orbis imperatrix* ; she had rather be his vassal or quean, then the worlds empress or queen.

——non si me Jupiter ipse forte velit,——

she would not change her love for Jupiter himself.

To thy thinking she is a most loathsome creature ; and as when a countrey fellow discommended once that exquisite picture of Helena, made by Zeuxis, ^afor he saw no such beauty in it; Nicomachus, a love-sick spectator, replied, *Sume tibi meos oculos et Deam existimabis* ; take mine eys, and thou wilt think she is a goddess ; dote on her forthwith ; count all her vices, vertues ; her imperfections, infirmities, absolute and perfect : if she be flat-nosed, she is lovely ; if hook-nosed, kingly ; if dwarfish and little, pretty ; if tall, proper and man-like, our brave Brittish Bundoica ; if crooked, wise ; if monstrous, comely ; her defects are no defects at all ; she hath no deformities. *Immo nec ipsum amicæ stercus foetet* ; Though she be nasty, fulsome as Sosteatuſ bitch, or Parmenos sow : thou hadst as lieve have a snake in thy bosome, a toad in thy dish, and callest her witch, divel, hag, with all the filthy names thou canst invent ; he admires her on the other side ; she is his idoll, lady, mistress ^bVenerilla, queen, the quintessence of beauty, an angel, a star, a goddess.

^cThou art my Vesta, thou my Goddess art,
Thy hallowed temple onely is my heart.

The fragrancy of a thousand curtesans is in her face ; *Nec pulchra effigies hæc Cypridis aut Stratonices* ; 'Tis not Venus picture that, nor the Spanish Infantas, as you suppose, (good Sir) no princess, or kings daughter ; no, no, but his divine mistress forsooth, his dainty Dulcinea, his dear Antiphila,

^a Plutarch. *Sibi dixit tam pulchram non videri, &c.*
aurea Phœbe, tanto virginibus conspectior omnibus Herce.
Drayton, Son. 30.

^b Quanto quam Lucifer,
Ovid. ^c Mich.

to whose service he is wholly consecrate, whom he alone adores.

^a Cui comparatus indecens erit pavo,
Inamabilis sciurus, et frequens phœnix.
To whom confer'd, a peacocks undecent,
A squirrels harsh, a phœnix too frequent.

All the graces, veneries, elegances, pleasures attend her. He prefers her before a myriade of court ladies.

^b He that commends Phillis or Neræa,
Or Amarillis, or Galatea,
Tityrus or Melibæa, by your leave,
Let him be mute, his love the praises have.

Nay, before all the gods and goddesses themselves. So
^c Quintus Catullus admired his squint-ey'd friend Roscius.

Pace mihi liceat (Cœlestes) dicere vestrâ,
Mortalis visus pulchrior esse Deo.

By your leave, gentle Gods, this I'll say true,
There's none of you that have so fair an hew.

All the bumbast epithetes, pathetical adjuncts, incomparably fair, curiously neat, divine, sweet, dainty, delitious, &c. pretty diminutives, *corculum, suaviolum, &c.* pleasant names may be invented, bird, mouse, lamb, puss, pigeon, pigsney, kid, hony, love, dove, chicken, &c. he puts on her.

^d Meum mel, mea suavitas, meum cor,
Meum suaviolum, mei leporēs.

My life, my light, my jewell, my glory. ^e *Margareta speciosa, cujus respectu omnia mundi pretiosa sordent*; my sweet Margaret, my sole delight and darling. ^f And as Rhodomant courted Isabella;

By all kind words, and gestures that he might,
He calls her his dear heart, his sole belov'd,
His joyfull comfort, and his sweet delight.
His mistress, and his goddess, and such names
As loving knights apply to lovely dames.

Every cloth she wears, every fashion pleaseth him above measure; her hand,

O quales digitos, quas habet illa manus!

^a Martial. l. 5. epig. 38.

^b Ariosto.

^c Tully lib. 1. de nat. Deor.

Pulchrior Deo, et tamen erat oculis perversissimis.

^d Marullus ad Nearam

epig. 1. lib.

^e Barthius.

^f Ariosto, lib. 29. hist. 8.

pretty foot, pretty coronets, her sweet carriage, sweet voyce, tone, O that pretty tone, her divine and lovely looks, her every thing, lovely, sweet, amiable, and pretty, pretty, pretty. Her very name (let it be what it will) is a most pretty pleasing name: I beleave now there is some secret power and vertue in names, every action, sight, habit, gesture; he admires, whether she play, sing or dance, in what tyres soever she goeth, how excellent it was, how well it became her, never the like seen or heard.

^a Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.

Let her wear what she will, do what she will, say what she will;

^b Quicquid enim dicit, seu facit, omne decet.

He applauds and admires every thing she wears, saith or doth;

^c Illam quicquid agit, quoque vestigia vertit,
Composuit furtim subsequiturque decor;
Seu solvit crines, fuis decet esse capillis,
Seu compsit, comptis est reverenda comis.

What ere she doth, or whither ere she go,
A sweet and pleasing grace attends, forsooth;
Or loose, or bind her hair, or comb it up,
She's to be honoured in what she doth.

^d *Vestem induitur, formosa est; exuiter, tota forma est;* let her be dressed or undressed, all is one; she is excellent still; beautiful, fair, and lovely to behold. Women do as much by men; nay more, far fonder, weaker, and that by many parangances. *Come to me, my dear Lycias* (saith Musarium in ^e *Aristænetus*) *come quickly, sweet-heart; all other men are satyres, meer clowns, block-heads to thee, no body to thee: Thy looks, words, gestures, actions, &c. are incomparably beyond all others.* Venus was never so much besotted on her Adonis; Phædra so delighted in Hippolitus; Ariadne in Theseus; Thysbe in her Pyramus, as she is enamoured on her Mopsus.

Be thou the marygold, and I will be the sun;
Be thou the frier, and I will be the nun.

I could repeat centuries of such. Now tell me what greater dotage, or blindness can there be then this in both sexes? and yet their *slavery* is more eminent, a greater sign of their folly then the rest.

^a Tibullus.
petus, Epist. 1.

^b Marul. lib. 2.

^c Tibullus l. 4. de Sulpitiâ.

^d Aristæ-

^e Epist. 24. Veni cito charissime Lycia, cito veni; præ te satyri omnes videntur, non homines, &c.

They are commonly slaves, captives, voluntary servants; *Amator amicæ mancipium*, as ^a Castilio terms him; his mistress servant, her drudge, prisoner, bond-man, what not? *He composeth himself wholly to her affections, to please her; and as Æmilia said, makes himself her lackey. All his cares, actions, all his thoughts, are subordinate to her will and commandment; her most devote, obsequious, affectionate servant and vassall. For love* (as ^b Cyrus in Xenophon well observed) *is a meer tyranny; worse then any disease; and they that are troubled with it, desire to be free and cannot, but are harder bound then if they were in iron chains. What greater captivity or slavery can there be* (as ^c Tully expostulates) *then to bee in love? Is he a free man over whom a woman domineers, to whom she prescribes lawes, commands, forbids what she will her self? That dares deny nothing she demands; she asks, he gives; she calls, he comes; she threatens, he fears; Nequissimum hunc servum puto; I account this man a very drudge. And as he follows it,* ^d *Is this no small servitude for an enamorite to be every hour combing his head, stifning his beard, perfuming his hair, washing his face with sweet waters, painting, curling, and not to come abroad but sprucely crowned, decked and apparelled? Yet these are but toys in respect to go to the barber, baths, theatres, &c. he must attend upon her wherever she goes; run along the streets by her doors and windows to see her; take all opportunities, sleeveless errands, disguise, counterfeits shapes, and as many forms as Jupiter himself ever took; and come every day to her house (as he will surely do if he be truly enamoured) and offer her service, and follow her up and down from room to room, as Lucretias suiters did; he cannot contain himself, but he will do it; he must and will be wheré she is, sit next her, still talking with her.* ^e *If I did but let my glove fall by chance* (as the said Aretines Lucretia brags) *I had one of my suiters, nay, two or three at once, ready to stoop and take it up, and kiss it; and with a low congy, deliver it unto me: If I would walk, another was ready to sustain me by the arm; a third to pro-*

^a Lib. 3. de amico. Alterius affectui se totum componit, totus placere studet, et ipsius animam amatae pedissequam facit.

^b Cyropsed. l. 5. Amor servitus, et qui amant optant eo liberari non secus ac alio quovis morbo, neque liberari tamen possunt, sed validiore necessitate ligati sunt quam si in ferrea vincula conjecti forent.

^c In paradoxis. An ille mihi liber videtur cui mulier imperat? cui leges imponit, præscribit, jubet, vetat quod videtur? Qui nihil imperanti negat, nihil audet, &c. poscit? dandum; vocat? veniendum; minatur? extimescendum.

^d Illane parva est servitus amatorum singulis fere horis pectine-capillum, calamistroque barbam componere, faciem aquis redolentibus diluere? &c.

^e Si quando in pavementum incantius quid mihi excidisset, elevare inde quam promptissime, nec nisi osculo compacto mihi commendare, &c.

vide fruits, pears, plums, cherries, or whatsoever I would eat or drink. All this and much more he doth in her presence; and when he comes home, as Troilus on his Cressid, 'tis all his meditation to recount with himself his actions, words, gestures; what entertainment he had, how kindly she used him in such a place, how she smiled, how she graced him, and that infinitely pleased him; then he breaks out, O sweet Areusa! O my dearest Antiphila! O most divine looks! O lovely graces! and thereupon instantly he makes an epigram, or a sonnet to five or seven tunes, in her commendation; or else he ruminates how she rejected his service, denied him a kiss, disgraced him, &c. and that as effectually torments him. And these are his exercises betwixt comb and glass, madrigals, elegies, &c. these his cogitations till he see her again. But all this is easie and gentle, and the least part of his labour and bondage; no hunter will take such pains for his game, fowler for his sport, or souldier to sack a city, as he will for his mistress favour.

Ipsa comes veniam, neque me salebrosa movebunt
Saxa, nec obliquo dente timendus aper.

As Phædra to Hippolitus. No danger shall affright. For if that be true the poets fain, Love is the son of Mars and Venus; as he hath delights, pleasures, elegancies from his mother, so hath he hardness, valour, and boldness from his father. And 'tis true that Bernard hath; *Amore nihil mollius, nihil violentius*, nothing so boisterous, nothing so tender as love. If once therefore enamored, he will go, run, ride many a mile to meet her, day and night, in a very dark night, endure scorching heat, cold, wait in frost and snow, rain, tempests, till his teeth chatter in his head; those northern winds and showrs cannot cool, or quench, his flames of love. *Intempestâ nocte non deterretur*, he will, take my word, he will sustain hunger, thirst, *Penetrabit omnia, perrumpet omnia*, love will find out a way, through thick and thin he will to her; *Expeditissimi montes videntur amnes tranabiles*, he will swim through an ocean, ride post over the Alpes, Apenine or Pirenean hills,

^a Ignem marisque fluctus, atque turbines
Venti paratus est transire,——

though it rain daggers with their points downward, light or dark, all is one:

Roscida per tenebras Faunus ad antra venit;

for her sweet sake he will undertake Hercules twelve labours;

^a Plutarchus amat. dial.

endure, hazard, &c. he feels it not. ^a *What shall I say* (saith Hædus) *of their great dangers they undergo, single combats they undertake, how they will venture their lives, creep in at windows, gutters, climb over walls to come to their sweet-hearts,* (anointing the doors and hinges with oyl, because they should not creak, tread soft, swim, wade, watch, &c.) *and if they be surprised, leap out at windows, cast themselves headlong down, bruising or breaking their legs or arms, and sometimes loosing life it self;* as Calisto did for his lovely Melibæa. Hear some of their own confessions, protestations, complaints, proffers, expostulations, wishes, brutish attempts, labours in this kind. Hercules served Omphale, put on an aprone, took a distaffe and spun; Thraso the souldier was so submisse to Thais that he was resolved to do whatsoever she enjoyned. ^b *Ego me Thaidi dedam, at faciam quod jubet,* I am at her service. Philostratus in an epistle to his mistress; ^c *I am ready to dye, sweet-heart, if it be thy will; allay his thirst whom thy star hath scorched and undone; the fountains and river deny no man drink that comes; the fountain doth not say thou shalt not drink, nor the apple thou shalt not eat, nor the fair meadow, walk not in me, but thou alone wilt not let me come near thee, or see thee; contemned and despised, I dye for grief.* Polienus, when his mistress Circe did but frown upon him, in Petronius, drew his sword, and bad her ^d kill, stab or whip him to death; he would strip himself naked, and not resist. Another will take a journey to Japan, *longæ navigationis molestias non curans*: A third (if she say it) will not speak a word for a twelve-months space; her command shall be most inviolably kept: A fourth will take Hercules club from him, and with that centurion in the Spanish ^e Cælestina, will kill ten men for his mistress Areusa, for a word of her mouth, he will cut bucklers in two, like pippins, and flap down men like flies; *Elige quo mortis genere illum occidi cupis?* ^f Galeatus of Mantua did a little more: for when he was almost mad for love of a fair maid in the city, she, to try him (belike) what he would do for her sake, bad him, in jest, leap into the river Po, if he loved her; he forthwith did leap headlong

^a Lib. 1. De contem. amor. Quid referam eorum pericula et clades, qui in amicarum aedes per fenestras ingressi, stillicidiaque egressi, indeque deturbati, sed aut præcipites, membra frangunt, collidunt, aut animam amittunt. ^b Ter. Eunuch. Act. 5. Scen. 8.

^c Paratus sum ad obeundam mortem, si tu jubeas; hanc sitim æstuantis seda, quem tuum sidus perdidit: aquæ et fontes non negant, &c. ^d Si occidere placet, ferrum meum vides; si verberibus contenta es, curro natus ad poenam. ^e Act. 15. 18. Impera mihi; occidam decem viros, &c. ^f Gasper. Ens. Puellam misere deperiens, per jocum, ab eâ in Padum desilire jussus, statim e ponte se præcipitavit. Alius, Ficino, insano amore ardens, ab amicâ jussus se suspendere, illico fecit.

off the bridge, and was drowned. Another at Ficinum, in like passion, when his mistress by chance (thinking no harm I dare swear) bad him go hang; the next night, at her doors hanged himself. * *Mony* (saith Xenophon) *is a very acceptable and welcome guest, yet I had rather give it my dear Clinia, then take it of others; I had rather serve him, then command others; I had rather be his drudge, then take my ease, undergo any danger for his sake, then live in security. For I had rather see Clinia then all the world besides; and had rather want the sight of all other things, then him alone; I am angry with the night and sleep, that I may not see him; and thank the light and sun, because they shew me my Clinia. I will run into the fire for his sake; and if you did but see him, I know that you likewise would run with me.* So Philostratus to his mistress, ^b *Command me what you will, I will do it: bid me go to sea, I am gone in an instant; take so many stripes, I am ready: run through the fire, and lay down my life and soule at thy feet, 'tis done.* So did Æolus to Juno:

— Tuus, ô régina, quod optas
Explorare labor, mihi jussa capessere fas est.

O queen, it is thy pains to enjoyn me still,
And I am bound to execute thy will.

And Phædra to Hippolitus:

Me vel sororem, Hippolite, aut famulam voca,
Famulamque potius, omne servitium feram.

O call me sister, call me servant, chuse,
Or rather servant, I am thine to use.

^c Non me per altas ire si jubeas nives,
Pigeat gelatis ingredi Pindi jugis,
Non si per ignes ire, aut infesta agmina,
Cuncter, paratus ^d ensibus pectus dare.
Te tunc jubere, me decet jussa exequi.

^a Intellego pecuniam rem esse jucundissimam, meam tamen libentius darem Clinia, quam ab aliis acciperem: libentius huic servirem, quam aliis imperarem, &c. Noctem et somnum accuso, quod illum non videam; luci autem et soli gratiam habeo, quod mihi Cliniam ostendant. Ego etiam cum Clinia in ignem currerem; et scio vos quoque mecum ingressuros, si videretis. ^b Impera quidvis; navigare jube, navem conscendo: plagas accipere, plector; animam profunderem, in ignem currere non recuso; libens facio. ^c Seneca in Hipp. act. 2. ^d Hujus ero vivus, mortuus hujus ero. Propert. lib. 2. Vivam si vivat; si cadat illa, cadam. Id.

It shall not grieve me to the snowy hills,
Or frozen Pindus tops forthwith to clime,
Or run through fire, or through an army,
Say but the word, for I am alwaies thine.

Callicratides, in ^a Lucian, breaks out into this passionate speech; *O god of heaven, grant me this life for ever, to sit over against my mistress, and to hear her sweet voyce; to go in and out with her, to have every other business common with her; I would labour when she labours, saile when she sailes; he that hates her should hate me; and if a tyrant kill her, he should kill me; if she should dye, I would not live, and one grave should hold us both.*

^b Finiet illa meos moriens morientis amores.

Abrocomus, in ^c Aristænetus, makes the like petition for his Delphia;

—^d Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam lubens.

'Tis the same strain which Theagines used to his Chariclea, *So that I may but enjoye thy love, let me dye presently*: Læander to his Hero when he besought the sea waves to let him go quietly to his love, and kill him coming back.

^e Parcite dum propero, mergite dum redeo.

'Tis the common humour of them all, to contemn death, to wish for death, to confront death in this case; *Quippe quæis nec fera, nec ignis, neque præcipitium, nec fretum, nec ensis, neque laqueus gravia videntur*; 'Tis their desire (saith Tyrius) to dye.

Haud timet mortem, cupit ire in ipsos

—obvius enses.

Though a thousand dragons or divels keep the gates, Cerberus himself, Scyron and Procrustes lay in wait, and the way as dangerous, as inaccessible as hell, through fiery flames and over burning coulthers, he will adventure for all this. And as Peter Abelhardus lost his testicles for his Heloisa, he will (I say) not venture an incision, but life it self. For how many gallants offered to lose their lives for a nights lodging with Cleopatra in those dayes! and in the hour and moment of death, 'tis

^a Dial. Amorum. Mihi, ô Dii coelestes, ultra sitvita hæc perpetua, ex adverso amica sedere, et suave loquentem audire, &c. si moriatur, vivere non sustinebo, et idem erit sepulcrum utrisque.

^b Buchanan.

^c Epist. 21. Sit hoc votum a

Dii, amare Delphidem, ab eâ amari, alloqui pulchram et loquentem audire.

^d Hor.

^e Mart.

^f Lege Calamitates Pet. Abelhardi Epist. prima.

their sole comfort to remember their dear mistress, as ^aZerbino slain in France, and Brandimart in Barbary; as Arcite did his Emely.

—^b when he felt death,
 Dusked both his eyes, and faded is his breath,
 But on his lady yet casteth he his eye,
 His last word was, mercy Emely,
 His spirit chang'd, and out went there,
 Whither I cannot tell, ne where.

^c When captain Gobrias, by an unlucky accident, had received his deaths wound, *heu me miserum exclamat*, miserable man that I am, (instead of other devotions) he cries out, shall I dye before I see Rhodanthe my sweet heart? *Sic amor mortem* (saith mine author) *aut quicquid humanitus accidit, aspernatur*, so love triumphs, contemns, insults, over death itself. Thirteen proper yong men lost their lives for that fair Hippodamias sake, the daughter of Onomaus, king of Elis; when that hard condition was proposed of death or victory, they made no account of it; but courageously for love died, till Pelops at last won her by a slight. ^d As many gallants desperately adventured their dearest blood, for Atalanta the daughter of Schenius, in hope of marriage, all vanquished and overcome, till Hippomenes, by a few golden apples, happily obtained his suit. Perseus of old, fought with a sea monster, for Andromedas sake; and our St. George freed the kings daughter of Sabea (the golden legend is mine author) that was exposed to a dragon, by a terrible combat. Our knights errant, and the Sir Lancelots of these dayes, I hope will adventure as much for ladies favours, as the Squire of Dames, Knight of the Sun, Sir Bevis of Southampton, or that renowned peere

^e Orlando, who long time had loved dear
 Angelica the fair, and for her sake
 About the world in nations far and near,
 Did high attempts perform and undertake;

he is a very dastard, a coward, a block and a beast, that will not do as much, but they will, sure they will; for it is an ordinary thing, for these enamoratos of our times, to say and do more; to stab their arms, carouse in blood: ^f or, as that Thesalian Thero, that bit off his own thumb, *provocans rivalem*

^a Ariosto.

^b Chaucer in the Knights tale.

^c Theodorus prodromus

Amorum, lib. 6. interpret. Ganlmino.

^d Ovid. 10. Met. Hyginus c. 185.

^e Ariost. lib. I. cant. i. staff. 5.

^f Plut. dial. amor.

ad hoc æmulandum; to make his corrival do as much. 'Tis frequent with them, to challenge the field, for their lady and mistress sake, to run a tilt;

* That either bears (so furiously they meet)
The other down under the horses feet,

and then up, and to it again :

And with their axes both so sorely pour,
That neither plate nor maile sustained the stour,
But riveld wreak like rotten wood asunder,
And fire did flash, like lightning after thunder;

and in her quarrel, to fight so long^b *till their head piece, bucklers be all broken, and swords hackt like so many saws*; for they must not see her abused in any sort; 'tis blasphemy to speak against her; a dishonour, without all good respect, to name her. 'Tis common with these creatures, to drink^c healths upon their bare knees, though it were a mile to the bottome (no matter of what mixture) off it comes. If she bid them they will go barefoot to Jerusalem; to the great Chams court;^d to the East Indies, to fetch her a bird to wear in her hat; and, with Drake and Candish, sail round about the world for her sweet sake, *adversis ventis*; serve twice seven years, as Jacob did for Rachel; do as much as^e Gesmunda, the daughter of Tancredus prince of Salerna, did for Guisardus her true love, eat his heart when he died; or, as Artemesia drank her husbands bones beaten to powder, and so bury him in herself; and endure more torments then Theseus or Paris. *Et his colitur Venus magis quam thure, et victimis*, with such sacrifices as these (as^f Aristænetus holds) Venus is well pleased. Generally, they undertake any pain, any labour, any toyl, for their mistress sake; love and admire a servant, not to her alone, but to all her friends and followers; they hug and embrace them for her sake; her dog, picture, and every thing she wears, they adore it as a relique. If any man come from her, they feast him, reward him, will not be out of his company, do him all offices, still remembering, still talking of her :

^g Nam si abest quod ames, præsto simulacra tamen sunt
Illius, et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures.

* Faery Queen, cant. 1. lib. 4. & cant. 3. lib. 4. ~^b
instar serræ excisus, scutum, &c. Barthius Cælestina.

^c Lesbia sex cyathis,
septem Justina bibatur.

^d As Xanthus for the love of Eurippe; Omnem Europam

peragravit. Parthenius Erot. cap. 8.

* Beroaldus e Bocacio.

l. 2.

^f Lucretius.

^g Epist. 17.

The very carrier, that comes from him to her, is a most welcome guest: and if he bring a letter, she will read it twenty times over: and as ^a Lucretia did by Eurialus, *kiss the letter a thousand times together, and then read it*: And ^b Chelidonia by Philonius, after many sweet kisses put the letter in her bosome;

And kiss again, and often look thereon,
And stay the messenger, that would be gone:

And ask many pretty questions, over and over again; as how he looked, what he did, and what he said? In a word,

^c Vult placere sese amicæ, vult mihi, vult pedissequæ;
Vult famulis, vult etiam ancillis, et catulo meo.

He strives to please his mistress, and her maid,
Her servants, and her dog, and 's well apaid.

If he get any remnant of hers, a busk-point, a feather of her fan, a shooe-tye, a lace, a ring, a bracelet of hair,

^d Pignusque direptum lacertis,
Aut digito male pertinaci,

he wears it for a favour on his arm, in his hat, finger, or next his heart. Her picture he adores [twice a day, and for two houres together will not look off it: As Laodamia did by Protesilaus, when he went to war; ^e *Sit at home with his picture before her*: a garter or a bracelet of hers is more pretious then any saints relique; he lays it up in his casket, (O blessed relique) and every day will kiss it: if in her presence, his eye is never off her; and drink he will where she drank, if it be possible, in that very place, &c. If absent, he will walk in the walk; sit under that tree where she did use to sit; in that bowr, in that very seat;

————— et foribus miser oscula figit

many yeers after sometimes; though she be far distant, and dwell many miles off, he loves yet to walk that way still, to have his chamber-window look that way: to walk by that rivers side (which though far away) runs by the house where she dwels; he loves the wind blowes to that coast

^f O quoties dixi Zephyris properantibus illuc,
Felices pulchram visuri Amarylida venti.

^a Æneas Silvius. Lucretia quum accepit Euriali litteras hilaris statim milliesque papyrus basiavit. ^b Mediis inseruit papillis litteram ejus, mille prius pangens suavia. Arist. 2. epist. 13. ^c Plautus Asinar. ^d Hor. ^e Illa domi sedens, imaginem ejus fixis oculis assidue conspicata. ^f Buchanan. Sylva.

O happy western winds that blow that way,
For you shall see my loves fair face to day;

he will send a message to her by the winde ;

^a Vos auræ Alpineæ, placidis de montibus auræ,
Hæc illi portate.——

^b he desires to confer with some of her acquaintance, for his heart is still with her ; ^c to talk of her, admiring and commending her, lamenting, moaning, wishing himself any thing for her sake, to have opportunity to see her. O that he might but enjoye her presence ! So did Philostratus to his mistress ; ^d *O happy ground on which she treads, and happy were I if she would tread upon me. I think her countenance would make the rivers stand ; and when she comes abroad, birds will sing, and come about her.*

Ridebunt valles, ridebunt obvia Tempe,
In florem viridis protinus ibit humus.

The fields will laugh, the pleasant vallies burn,
And all the grass will into flowres turn.

Omnis ambrosiam spirabit aura.

^e *When she is in the meadow, she is fairer then any flowre, for that lasts but for a day ; the river is pleasing, but it vanisheth on a sudden, but thy flowre doth not fade, thy stream is greater then the sea. If I look upon the heaven, me thinks I see the sun faln down to shine below, and thee to shine in his place, whom I desire. If I look upon the night, me thinks I see two more glorious stars, Hesperus and thy self.* A little after he thus courts his mistress : *‘ If thou goest forth of the city, the protecting Gods that keep the town, will run after to gaze upon thee : If thou saile upon the seas, as so many small boats, they will follow thee : what river would not run into the sea ? Another, he sighs and sobs, swears he hath cor scissum, an heart bruised to powder, dissolved and melted within him, or quite gone from him, to his mistress bosome, belike ; he is in an oven, a salamander in the fire, so scorched with loves heat ; he wisheth himself a saddle for her to sit on ; a posie for her to smell to ; and it would not grieve him to be*

^a Fracastorius Naugerio.
are in her company.

^d Epist. O ter felix solum ! beatus ego, si me calcaveris : vultus tuus amnes sistere potest, &c.

^b Happy servants that serve her, happy men that
^c Non ipsos solum sed ipsorum memoriam amant. Lucian.
^e Idem epist. In prato cum sit flores superat ; illi pulchri, sed unius tantum diei ; fluvius gratus, sed evanescit ; at tuus fluvius mari major. Si cœlum aspicio, solem existimo cecidisse, et in terrâ ambulare, &c. ^f Si civitate egrederis, sequentur te Dii custodes, spectaculo commoti ; si naviges, sequentur ; quis fluvius salum tuum non rigaret ?

hanged, if he might be strangled in her garters : he would willingly die to morrow, so that she might kill him with her own hands. ^a Ovid would be a flea, a gnat, a ring : Catullus a sparrow ;

O si tecum ludere sicut ipsa possem,
Et tristes animi levare curas.

Anacreon a glass, a gown, a chain, any thing :

^b Sed speculum ego ipse fiam,
Ut me tuum usque cernas ;
Et vestis ipse fiam,
Ut me tuum usque gestes.
Mutari et opto in undam,
Lavem tuos ut artus ;
Nardus, puellam, fiam,
Ut ego te ipsum inungam ;
Sim facia in papillis,
Tuo et monile collo.
Fiamque calceus, me
Saltem ut pede usque calces.

^c But I a looking-glass would be,
Still to be lookt upon by thee ;
Or I, my love, would be thy gown,
By thee to be worn up and down ;
Or, a pure well full to the brims,
That I might wash thy purer limbs :
Or, I'de be pretious balm to 'noint,
With choicest care each choicest joynt ;
Or, if I might, I would be fain
About thy neck thy happy chain.
Or would it were my blessed hap,
To be the lawn o'er thy fair pap.
Or would I were thy shooe, to be
Daily trod upon by thee.

O thrice happy man that shall enjoye her : as they that saw
Hero in Musæus : and ^d Salmacias to Hermaphroditus,

—————^e Felices mammæ, &c. felix nutrix.—————
Sed longe cunctis, longeque beatior ille,
Quem fructu sponsi et socii dignabere lecti.

The same passion made her break out in the comædy,

^f Næ illæ fortunatæ sunt quæ cum illo cubant ;

^a El. 15. 2.
Technog. Act. I. scen. 7.
lib. 5.

^b Carm. 30.

^d Ovid, Met. lib. 4.

^c Englished by M. B. Holliday in his

^e Xenophon Cyropæd.

^f Plautus de milite.

happy are his bed-fellows; and as she said of Cyrus, ^a *Beata quæ illi uxor futura esset*, blessed is that woman that shall be his wife; nay, thrice happy she that shall enjoye him but a night;

^b *Una nox Jovis sceptro æquiparanda:*

Such a nights lodging is worth Jupiters scepter.

^c *Qualis nox erit illa, Dii, Deæque,
Quam mollis thorus!*

O what a blissful night would it be, how soft, how sweet a bed! She will adventure all her estate for such a night; for a nectarean, a balsome kiss alone.

*Qui te videt beatus est,
Beatior qui te audiet,
Qui te potitur est Deus.*

The Sultan of Sanas wife, in Arabia, when she had seen Vertomannus, that comely traveller, lamented to her self in this manner; ^d *O God, thou hast made this man whiter then the sun, but me, mine husband, and all my children black; I would to God he were my husband, or that I had such a son; she fell a weeping, and so impatient for love at last, that (as Potiphars wife did by Joseph) she would have had him gone in with her; she sent away Gazella, Tegeia, Galzerana, her waiting maids; loaded him with fair promises and gifts, and wooed him with all the rhetorick she could;*

—extremum hoc miseræ da munus amanti.

But when he gave not consent, she would have gone with him, and left all, to be his page, his servant, or his lackey; *Certa sequi charum corpus ut umbra solet*, so that she might enjoye him; threatning moreover, to kill herself, &c. Men will do as much and more for women, spend goods, lands, lives, fortunes; kings will leave their crowns, as King John for Matilda the nun at Dunmow.

^e But kings in this yet priviledg'd may be,
I'll be a monk, so I may live with thee.

The very Gods will endure any shame (*atque aliquis de Diis non tristibus inquit, &c.*) be a spectacle, as Mars and Venus were to all the rest; so did Lucians Mercury wish, and per-

^a Lucian. lib. 2. c. 5. O Deus, hunc creâsti et natos meos omnes nigricantes.
^b E Græco Ruf. Sole candidiorem;
^c Petronius. Utinam hic, &c. Ivit
^d Lod. Vertomannus navig. me et conjugem meum
Gazella, Tegeia, Galzerana;
^e Mi. Drayton.

adventure so doth thou. They will adventure their lives with alacrity.

————^a pro quâ non metuam mori————

nay more, *pro quâ non metuam bis mori*, I will dye twice, nay twenty times, for her. If she dye, there's no remedy; they must die with her, they cannot help it. A lover in Calcinus, wrote this on his darlings tomb ;²

Quincia obiit, sed non Quincia sola obiit;
Quincia obiit, sed cum Quinciâ. et ipse obiit:
Risus obit, obit gratia, lusus obit,
Nec mea nunc anima in pectore, at in tumulo est.

Quincia my dear is dead, but not alone,
For I am dead, and with her I am gone ;
Sweet smiles, mirth, graces, all with her do rest,
And my soule too; for 'tis not in my brest.

How many doting lovers upon the like occasion might say the same! But these are toys in respect, they will hazard their very souls for their mistress sake.

Atque aliquis inter juvenes miratus est, et verbum dixit:
Non ego in cœlo cuperem Deus esse,
Nostram uxorem habens domi Hero.

One said, to heaven would I not
desire at all to go,
If that, at mine own house, I had
such a fine wife as Hero.

Venus forsook heaven for Adonis sake,

————^b Cœlo præfertur Adonis.

Old Janivere, in Chaucer, thought, when he had his fair May, he should never go to heaven, he should live so merrily here on earth; had I such a mistress, he protests,

^c Cœlum Diis ego non suum inviderem,
Sed sortem mihi Dii meam inviderent.

I would not envy their prosperity:
The gods should envy my felicity.

Another as earnestly desires to behold his sweet-heart; he will adventure and leave all this, and more then this, to see her alone.

^a Hor. Ode 9. lib. 3.

^b Ov. Met. 10.

^c Buchanan Hendecasyll.

^a Omnia quæ patior mala si pensare velit fors,
 Unâ aliquâ nobis prosperitate, Dii,
 Hoc precor, ut faciãnt, faciãnt me cernere coram,
 Cor mihi captivum quæ tenet hocce, Deam.

If all my mischiefs were recompenced,
 And God would give me what I requested,
 I would my mistress presence only seek,
 Which doth mine heart in prison captive keep.

But who can reckon up the dotage, madness, servitude, and blindness, the foolish phantasms and vanities of lovers, their torments, wishes, idle attempts?

Yet for all this, amongst so many irksome, absurd, troublesome symptomes, inconveniencies, phantastical fits and passions, which are usually incident to such persons, there be some good and graceful qualities in lovers, which this affection causeth. As it makes wise men fools, so many times it makes *fools become wise*: ^b *it makes base fellows become generous, cowards couragious, as Cardan notes out of Plutarch; covetous, liberal and magnificent; clown, civil; cruel, gentle; wicked prophane persons, to become religious; slovens, neat; churls, merciful; and dumb dogs, eloquent; your lazie drones, quick and nimble; feras mentes domat Cupido*; that fierce, cruel and rude Cyclops, Polyphemus, sighed, and shed many a salt tear for Galateas sake. No passion causeth greater alterations, or more vehement of joye or discontent. Plutarch. *Sympos. lib. 5. quæst. 1.* ^c *saith, that the soule of a man in love is full of perfumes and sweet odours, and all manner of pleasing tones and tunes; insomuch that it is hard to say (as he adds) whether love do mortall men more harm then good.* It adds spirits, and makes them otherwise soft and silly, generous and couragious, ^d *audacem faciebat amor.* Ariadnes love made Theseus so adventrous, and Medeas beauty Jason so victorious; *expectorat amor timorem.* ^e Plato is of opinion, that the love of Venus made Mars so valorous. *A yong man will be much abashed to commit any foul offence, that shall come to the hearing and sight of his mistress.* As ^f *he that desired of his enemy, now dying, to lay him with his face upward, ne amasius videret eum a tergo vulneratum,* least his

^a Petrarch.

^b Cardan. lib. 2. de sap. Ex vilibus generosos efficere solet, ex timidis audaces, ex avaris splendidos, ex agrestibus civiles, ex crudelibus mansuetos, ex impiis religiosos, ex sordidis nitidos atque cultos, ex duris misericordes, ex mutis eloquentes.

^c Anima hominis amore capti tota referta suffitibus et odoribus: Pæanes resonat, &c.

^d Ovid.

^e In convivio. Amor Veneris Martem

detinet, et fortem facit; adolescentem maxime erubescere cernimus, quum amatrix eum turpe quid committentem offendit.

^f Plutarch. Amator. dial.

sweet-heart should say he was a coward. *And if it were possible to have a city or an army consist of lovers, such as love, or are beloved, they would be extraordinary valiant and wise in their government; modesty would detain them from doing amiss, emulation incite them to do that which is good and honest, and a few of them would overcome a great company of others.* There is no man so pusillanimous, so very a dastard, whom love would not incense, make of a divine temper, and an heroicall spirit. As he said in a like case, *Tota ruat cæli moles, non terrore, &c.* Nothing can terrifie, nothing can dismay them: but, as Sir Blandimor and Paridel, those two brave faery knights, fought for the love of fair Florimel in presence—

^c And drawing both their swords with rage anew,
 Like two mad mastives each other slew,
 And shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helms did hew:
 So furiously each other did assail,
 As if their souls, at once, they would have rent
 Out of their brests, that streams of blood did trail
 Adown, as if their springs of life were spent;
 That all the ground with purple blood was sprent,
 And all their armour stain'd with bloody gore,
 Yet scarcely once to breath would they relent.
 So mortal was their malice, and so sore,
 That both resolv'd (then yield) to dye before.

Every base swain in love, will dare to do as much for his dear mistress sake. He will fight and fetch ^d *Argivum chlypeum*, that famous buckler of Argos, to do her service; adventure at all, undertake any enterprise. And as Serranus the Spaniard, then governour of Sluys, made answer to Marquess Spinola, if the enemy brought 50000 divels against him, he would keep it. The nine worthies, Oliver and Rowland, and forty dozen of peers are all in him; he is all mettle, armor of proof, more then a man; and in this case improved beyond himself. For as ^e Agatho contends, a true lover is wise, just, temperate, and valiant. ^f *I doubt not therefore, but if a man had such an army of lovers (as Castilio supposeth) he might soon conquer all the world, except by chance he met with such another army of inamoratos to oppose it.* ^g For so perhaps they might fight, as that fatal dog and fatal hare, in the heavens, course one another round, and never make an end. Castilio thinks Ferdinand King of Spain would never have conquered Granada,

^a Si quo pacto fieri civitas aut exercitus posset partim ex his qui amant, partim ex his, &c. ^b Angerianus. ^c Faery Qu. lib. 4. cant. 2. ^d Zened. proverb. cont. 6. ^e Plat. Conviv. ^f Lib. 3. de Anlico. Non dubito quin is qui talem exercitum haberet, totius orbis statim victor esset, nisi forte cum aliquo exercitu conflegendum esset in quo omnes amatores essent. ^g Hyginus de Cane et Lepore coelesti, et Decimator.

had not Queen Isabell and her ladies been present at the siege: ^a *It cannot be expressed, what courage the Spanish knights took, when the ladies were present; a few Spaniards overcame a multitude of Moors.* They will undergo any danger whatsoever, as Sir Walter Manny in Edward the thirds time, stuck full of ladies favours, fought like a dragon. For *soli amantes*, as ^b Plato holds, *pro amicis mori appetunt*; only lovers will dye for their friends, and in their mistress quarrel. And for that cause he would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and encouragers of noble actions: upon such an occasion, the ^c Squire of Dames himself, Sir Lancelot or Sir Tristram, Cæsar, or Alexander shall not be more resolute or go beyond them.

Not courage only doth love add, but as I said, subtilty, wit and many pretty devises;

^d *Namque dolos inspirat amor, fraudesque ministrat:*

^e Jupiter in love with Leda, and not knowing how to compass his desire, turn'd himself into a swan, and got Venus to pursue him in the likeness of an eagle; which she doing, for shelter he fled to Leda's lap, *et in ejus gremio se collocavit*; Leda embraced him, and so fell fast asleep; *sed dormientem Jupiter compressit*, by which means Jupiter had his will. Infinite such tricks can love devise; such fine feats in abundance, with wisdome and wariness;

— ^f *quis fallere possit amantam?*

all manner of civility, decency, complement and good behaviour, *plus salis et leporis*, polite graces, and merry conceits. Bocace hath a pleasant tale to this purpose, which he borrowed from the Greeks, and which Beroaldus hath turned into Latine, Bebelius into verse, of Cymon and Iphigenia. This Cymon was a fool, a proper man of person, and the governour of Cyprus son, but a very ass; insomuch that his father being ashamed of him, sent him to a farm-house he had in the country, to be brought up; where by chance, as his manner was, walking alone, he espied a gallant yong gentlewoman named Iphigenia, a burgomasters daughter of Cyprus, with her maid, by a brook side, in a little thicket, fast asleep in her smocke, where she had newly bathed her self: *When ^g Cymon saw her, he stood leaning on his staffe, gaping on her im-*

^a *Vix dici potest quantum inde audaciam assumerent Hispani, inde pauci infinitas Maurorum copias superarunt.*

^b Lib. 5. de legibus.

^c Spencers Faery

Queen, 3. book, cant. 8.

^d Hyginus, l. 2.

^e Aratus in phanoni.

^f Virg.

^g *Hanc ubi conspicatus est Cymon, baculo innixus, immobilis stetit, et mirabundus, &c.*

moveable, and in a maze: at last he fell so far in love with the glorious object, that he began to rouse himself up; to bethink what he was; would needs follow her to the city, and for her sake began to be civil, to learn to sing and dance, to play on instruments, and got all those gentlemen-like qualities and complements, in a short space, which his friends were most glad of. In brief, he became from an idiot and a clown, to be one of the most compleat gentlemen in Cyprus; did many valorous exploits, and all for the love of Mistress Iphigenia. In a word, I may say thus much of them all, let them be never so clownish, rude and horrid, Gobrians and sluts, if once they be in love, they will be most neat and spruce; for, ^a *Omnibus rebus, et nitidis nitoribus antevenit amor*; they will follow the fashion, begin to trick up, and to have a good opinion of themselves; *venustatum enim mater Venus*; a ship is not so long a rigging, as a young gentlewoman a trimming up her self, against her sweet-heart comes. A painters shop, a flowry meadow, no so gracious an aspect in Narures store-house as a yong maid, *nubilis puella*, a Novitsa or Venetian bride, that looks for an husband; or a yong man that is her suiter; composed looks, composed gait, cloaths, gestures, actions, all composed; all the graces, elegancies, in the world, are in her face. Their best robes, ribbins, chains, jewels, lawns, linnens, laces, spangles, must come on, ^b *præter quam res patitur student elegantia*, they are beyond all measure coy, nice, and too curious on a sudden: 'Tis all their study, all their business, how to wear their cloaths neat, to be polite and terse, and to set out themselves. No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart coming, but he smugs up himself, puls up his cloak, now faln about his shoulders, ties his garters, points, sets his band, cuffs, sticks his hair, twires his beard, &c. When Mercury was to come before his mistress,

———^c *Chlamydemque ut pendeat apte
Collocat, ut limbus totumque appareat aurum.*

He puts his cloak in order, that the lace
And hem, and gold-work all might have his grace.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus, till she had spruced up her self first.

^d *Nec tamen ante adiit, etsi properabat adire,
Quam se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus,
Et finxit vultum, et meruit formosa videri.*

^a Plautus Casina act. 2. sc. 4.
^d Ovid. Met. 4.

^b Plautus.

^c Ovid. Met. 2

Nor did she come, although 'twas her desire,
Till she compos'd her self and trim'd her tire,
And set her looks to make him to admire.

Venus had so ordered the matter, that when her son ^a Æneas was to appear before Queen Dido, he was

Os humerosque Deo similis (namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
Purpureum et lætos oculis afflârat honores)

like a god; for she was the tire-woman her self, to set him out with all natural and artificiall impostures. As mother Mammea did her son Heliogabalus, new chosen Emperour, when he was to be seen of the people first. When the hirsute Cyclopolical Polyphemus courted Galatea;

^b Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi,
Jam rigidos pectis rastris Polypheme capillos,
Jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam,
Et spectare feros in aquâ et componere vultus.

And then he did begin to prank himself,
To pleate and combe his head, and beard to shave,
And look his face ith' water as a glass,
And to compose himself for to be brave.

He was, upon a sudden now, spruce and keen, as a new ground hatchet. He now began to have a good opinion of his own feature, and good parts; now to be a gallant.

Jam Galatea veni, nec munera despice nostra.
Certe ego me novi, liquidâque in imagine vidi
Nuper aquæ, placuitque mihi meâ forma videnti.

Come now, my Galatea, scorn me not,
Nor my poor presents; for, but yesterday,
I saw myself ith' water, and me thought
Full fair I was; then scorn me not I say.

^c Non sum adeo informis, nuper me in littore vidi,
Cum placidum ventis staret mare——

'Tis the common humor of all suiters to trick up themselves, to be prodigal in apparel, *pure lotus*, neat, comb'd and curl'd, with powdred hairs, *comptus et calamistratus*; with a long love-lock, a flowre in his ear, perfumed gloves, rings, scarfs, feathers, points, &c. as if he were a princes Ganymede, with every day new suits, as the fashion varies; going as if he trod

^a Virg. 1. Æn.

^b Ovid. Met. 13.

^c Virg. Ecl. 2.

upon eggs, and as Hensius writ to Primierus, ^a *If once he be besotted on a wenche, he must lye awake a nights, renounce his book, sigh and lament, now and then weep for his hard hap, and mark above all things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches, are in fashion; how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his pickitivant, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west: he may be scoffed at otherwise, as Julian that apostate emperour was, for wearing a long hirsute, goatish beard, fit to make ropes with, as in his Mysopogone, or that apologetical oration he made at Antioch, to excuse himself, he doth ironically confess, it hindred his kissing; nam, non licuit inde pura puris, eoque suavioribus labra labris adjungerè; but he did not much esteem it, as it seems by the sequel, de accipiendis dandisve osculis non laboro; yet (to follow mine author) it may much concern a yong lover; he must be more respectful in this behalf, he must be in league with an excellent taylor, barber,*

^b Tonsorem puerum, sed arte talem,
Qualis nec Thalamis fuit Neronis;

have neat shooe-ties, points, garters, speak in print, walk in print, eat and drink in print, and that which is all in all, he must be mad in print.

Amongst other good qualities, an amorous fellow is endowed with, he must learn to sing and dance, play upon some instrument or other; as without all doubt he will, if he be truly touched with this loadstone of love. For as ^c Erasmus bath it, *musicam docet amor et pœsin*, love will make them musicians, and to compose ditties, madrigals, elegies, love-sonnets, and sing them to several pretty tunes, to get all good qualities may be had. ^d Jupiter perceived Mercury to be in love with Philologia, because he learned languages, polite speech, (for Suadela herself was Venus daughter, as some write) arts and sciences, *quo virgini placeret*, all to ingratiate himself, and please his mistress. 'Tis their chiefest study to sing, dance; and without question, so many gentlemen and gentlewomen would not be so well qualified in this kinde,

^a Epist. An uxor literato sit ducenda. Noctes insomnes traducenda, literis renuncian-
dum, sæpe gemendum, nonnunquam et illachrymandum sorti et conditioni tuæ.
Videndum quæ vestes, quis cultus te deceat, quis in usu sit, utrum latus barbæ, &c.
Cum curâ loquendum, incedendum, bibendum, et cum curâ insaniendum. ^b Mart.
Epig. 5. ^c Chil. 4. cent. 5. pro. 16. ^d Martianus Capella lib. 1. de nupt.
philol. Jam illum sentio amore teneri, ejusque studio plures habere comparatas in famulatio disciplinas, &c.

if love doth not excite them. ^a *Who, saith Castilio, would learn to play, or give his minde to musick, learn to dance, or make so many rimes, love-songs, as most do, but for womens sake? because, they hope by that means, to purchase their good wills, and win their favour?* We see this daily verified in our yong women and wives; they that being maids, took so much pains to sing, play, and dance, with such cost and charge to their parents, to get those graceful qualities, now being married, will scarce touch an instrument; they care not for it. Constantine *agricult. lib. 11. cap. 18.* makes Cupid himself to be a great dancer, by the same token, as he was capering amongst the gods, ^b *he flung down a bowl of nectar, which distilling upon the white rose, ever since made it red:* and Callistratus, by the help of Dædalus about Cupids statue, ^c *made many yong wenches still a dancing, to signifie, belike, that Cupid was much affected with it, as without all doubt he was.* For at his and Psyches wedding, the gods being present to grace the feast, Ganymede filled nectar in abundance (as ^d Apuleius describes it); Vulcan was the cook; the Howres made all fine with roses and flowres; Apollo plaid on the harp; the Muses sang it, *sed suavi musica superingressa Venus saltavit,* but his mother Venus danced, to his and their sweet content. Witty ^e Lucian, in that pathological love passage, or pleasant description of Jupiters stealing of Europa, and swimming from Phœnicia to Crete, makes the sea calm, the winds hush; Neptune and Amphitrite riding in their chariot, to break the waves before them; the Tritons dancing roundabout, with every one a torch; the sea-nymphs half naked, keeping time on dolphins backs, and singing Hymeneus; Cupid nimbly tripping on the top of the waters; and Venus herself coming after in a shell, strewing roses and flowres on their heads. Praxitiles, in all his pictures of love, fains Cupid ever smiling, and looking upon dancers; and in Saint Markes Garden in Rome (whose work I know not) one of the most delicious pieces, is many ^f Satyres dancing about a wenche asleep. So that dancing still is, as it were, a necessary appendix to love matters. Yng lasses are never better pleased, then when, as upon an holiday after evensong, they may meet their sweet-hearts, and dance about a may-pole, or in a town-green, under a shady elm.

^a Lib. 3. de aulico. Quis choreis insuderat, nisi foeminarum caussa? quis musicae tantam navaret operam, nisi quod illius dulcedine permulcere speret? quis tot carmina componeret, nisi ut inde affectus suos in mulieres explicaret? ^b Craterem nectaris evertit saltans apud Deos, qui in terram cadens, rosam prius albam rubore infecit.

^c Puellas choreantes circa juvenilem Cupidinis statum fecit. Philostrate, Imag. lib. 3. de statu. Exercitium amoris aptissimum. ^d Lib. 6. Met. ^e Tom. 4. ^f Kornman. de cur. mort. part. 5. cap. 28. Sat. puelle dormienti insultantium, &c.

Nothing so familiar in ^a France, as for citizens wives and maids to dance a round in the streets; and often too, for want of better instruments to make good musick of their own voices, and dance after it. Yea, many times this love will make old men and women, that have more toes then teeth dance,—*John come kiss me now, mask and mum; for Comus and Hymen love masks, and all such merriment above measure, will allow men to put on womens apparel in some cases, and promiscuously to dance, yong and old, rich and poor, generous and base, of all sorts.* Paulus Jovius taxeth Augustine Niphus the philosopher, ^b*For that being an old man, and a publique professor, a father of many children, he was so mad for the love of a yong maid, that which many of his friends were ashamed to see, an old gowty fellow, yet would dance after fiddlers.* Many laughed him to scorn for it, but this omnipotent love would have it so.

^c Hyacinthino bacillo
 Properans Amor, me adegit
 Violenter ad sequendum.

Love, hasty with his purple staffe, did make
 Me follow, and the dance to undertake.

And 'tis no news this, no *indecorum*; for why? a good reason may be given of it. Cupid and Death met both in an inne, and being merrily disposed, they did exchange some arrows from either quiver; ever since, yong men dye; and oftentimes, old men dote.

—^d Sic moritur juvenis, sic moribundus amat.

And who can then withstand it? If once we be in love, yong or old, though our teeth shake in our heads like virginal jacks, or stand parallel asunder like the arches of a bridge, there is no remedy; we must dance Trenchmore for a need, over tables, chairs, and stools, &c. And *princum prancum* is a fine dance. Plutarch, *Sympos. 1. quæst. 5.* doth in some sort excuse it; and telleth us moreover, in what sense, *Musicam docet amor, licet prius fuerit rudis*, how love makes them that had no skill before, learn to sing and dance; he concludes, 'tis only that power and prerogative love hath over us. ^e *Love* (as he holds) *will make a silent man speake; a modest man most officious;*

^a View of Fr. ^b Vita ejus. Puellæ amore septuagenarius senex usque ad insaniam correptus, multis liberis susceptis: multi, non sine pudore, conspexerunt senem et philosophum podagricum, non sine risu, saltantem ad tibiarum modos. ^c Anacreon Carm. 7. ^d Joach. Bellinus Epig. ^e De taciturno loquacem facit, et de verecundo officiosum reddit, de negligente industrium; de sœcorde impigrum.

dull, quick; slow, nimble; and that which is most to be admired, an hard base, untractable churl, as fire doth iron in a smiths forge, free, facile, gentle, and easie to be entreated. Nay'twill make him prodigal in the other extream, and give an^a hundred sesterces for a nights lodging, as they did of old to Lais of Corinth; or ^b *ducenta drachmarum millia pro unicâ nocte*, as Mundus to Paulina; spend all his fortunes (as too many do in like case) to obtain his suit. For which cause many compare love to wine, which makes men jovial and merry, frolick and sad, whine, sing, dance, and what not.

But above all the other symptomes of lovers, this is not lightly to be over passed, that of what condition soever, if once they be in love, they turn (to their ability) rimers, ballet-makers, and poets. For as Plutarch saith, ^c *They will be witnesses and trumpeters of their paramours good parts, bedecking them with verses and commendatory songs, as we do statues with gold, that they may be remembred and admired of all.* Ancient men will dote in this kinde, sometimes, as well as the rest; the heat of love will thaw their frozen affections, dissolve the ice of age, and so far inable them, though they be 60 years of age above the girdle, to be scarce 30 beneath. Jovianus Pontanus makes an old fool rime, and turns poetaster to please his mistress:

^d Ne ringas, Mariana; meos ne dispice canos;
De sene nam juvenem, Dia, referre potes, &c.

Sweet Marian do not mine age disdain,
For thou canst make an old man yong again.

They will be still singing amorous songs and ditties (if yong especially) and cannot abstain, though it be when they go to, or should be, at church. We have a pretty story to this purpose in ^e *Westmonasteriensis*, an old writer of ours (if you will believe it) an. Dom. 1012. at Colewitz in Saxony; on Christmas eve, a company of yong men and maids, whilst the priest was at mass in the church, were singing catches and love songs in the church-yard, he sent to them to make less noise, but they sung on still; and if you will, you shall have the very song it self.

Equitabat homo per sylvam frondosam,
Ducebatque secum Meswinden formosam.
Quid stamus, cur non imus?

^a Josephus antiq. Jud. lib. 18. cap. 4.

^b Gellius l. 1. cap. 8. Pretium noctis centum sestertio.

^c Ipsi enim volunt snarum amasiarum pulchritudinis præcones ac testes esse, eas laudibus, et cantilenis et versibus exornare, ut auro statuas, ut memorentur, et ab omnibus admirentur.

^e Flores hist. fol. 298.

^d Tom. 2. Ant. Dialogo.

A fellow rid by the green wood side,
 And fair Meswinde was his bride,
 Why stand we so, and do not go?

This they sang; he chaff; till at length, impatient as he was, he prayed to St. Magnus, patron of the church, that they might all three sing and dance, 'till that time twelve month; and so ^athey did, without meat and drink, wearisomness or giving over, till at yeares end they ceased singing, and were absolved by Herebertus, archbishop of Colen. They will in all places be doing thus, yong folks especially; reading love stories, talking of this or that yong man, such a fair maid, singing, telling or hearing lascivious tales, scurril tunes, such objects are their sole delight, their continual meditation, and as Guastavinus adds, *Com. in 4. sec. 27. prob. Arist. ob seminis abundantiam crebræ cogitationes, veneris frequens recordatio et pruriens voluptas, &c.* an earnest longing comes hence; *pruriens corpus, pruriens anima*, amorous conceits, tickling thoughts, sweete and pleasant hopes; hence it is, they can think, discourse willingly, or speak, almost of no other subject. 'Tis their only desire, if it may be done by art, to see their husbands picture in a glass; they'l give any thing to know when they shall be married; how many husbands they shall have, by Cromnymantia, a kind of divination, with ^bonions laid on the alter on Christmas eve; or by fasting on St. Annes eve or night, to know who shall be their first husband; or by Amphotomantia, by beans in a cake, &c. to burn the same. This is love the cause of all good conceits, ^c neatness, exornations, playes, elegancies, delights, pleasant expressions, sweet motions and gestures, joyes, comforts, exultancies, and all the sweetness of our life; ^d*qualis jam vita foret, aut quid jucundi sine aureâ Venere?* ^e*Emoriar cum istâ non amplius mihi curâ fuerit*, let me live no longer then I may love, saith a mad merry fellow in Mimnermus. This love is that salt, that seasoneth our harsh and dull labours, and gives a pleasant rellish to our other unsavory proceedings; ^f*Absit amor, surgunt tenebræ, torpedo, venternum, pestis, &c.* All our feasts almost, masques, mummings, banquets, merry meetings, weddings, pleasing songs, fine tunes, poems, love-stories, playes, comedies, attelans, jigs, fescenines, elegies, odes, &c. proceed hence. ^gDanaus, the sun of Belus, at his daughters wedding at Argos, instituted the first playes (some say) that ever were heard of.

^a Per totum annum cantarunt, pluvia super illos non cecedit; non frigus, non calor, non sitis, nec lassitudo illos affecit, &c. ^b His eorum nomina inscribuntur de quibus quaerunt.

^c Huic munditias, ornatum, leporem, delicias, ludos, elegantiam, omnem denique vitæ suavitatem debemus. ^d Hyginus cap. 272.

^e E Græco.

^f Angerianus.

^g Lib. 4. tit. II. de prin. instit.

Symbols, emblems, impresses, devises, if we shall believe Jovius, Contiles, Paradine, Camillus de Camillis, may be ascribed to it. Most of our arts and sciences, painting amongst the rest, was first invented, saith ^a Patritius, *ex amoris beneficio*, for loves sake. For when the daughter of ^b Deburiades the Sycionian was to take leave of her sweetheart, now going to wars, *ut desiderio ejus minus tabesceret*, to comfort her self in his absence, she took his picture with cole upon a wall, as the candle gave the shadow; which her father admiring, perfected afterwards, and it was the first picture by report that ever was made. And long after, ^cSycion for painting, carving, statuary, musick, and philosophy was preferred before all the cities in Greece. Apollo was the first inventer of physick, divination, oracles; Minerva found out weaving; Vulcan curious iron-work; Mercury letters; but who prompted all this into their heads? Love. *Nunquam talia invenissent, nisi talia adamassent*; they loved such things, or some party, for whose sake they were undertaken at first. 'Tis true, Vulcan made a most admirable bruch or neck-lace, which long after Axion and Temenus, Phegius sons, for the singular worth of it, consecrated to Apollo at Delphos; but, Pharyllus the tyrant stole it away, and presented it to Aristons wife, on whom he miserably doted. (Parthenius tels the story out of Phylarchus); but why did Vulcan make this excellent ouché? to give Hermione, Cadmus wife, whom he dearly loved. All our tilts and turnaments, orders of the garter, golden fleece, &c.

Nobilitas sub amore jacet——

owe their beginnings to love; and many of our histories. By this means, saith Jovius, they would express their loving mindes to their mistress, and to the beholders. 'Tis the sole subject, almost, of poetry; all our invention tends to it, all our songs, whatever those old Anacreons, and therefore, Hesiod makes the Muses and Graces still follow Cupid; and as Plutarch holds, Menander and the rest of the poets were Loves priests. All our Greek and Latin epigrammatists, love-writers, Anthony Diogenes the most ancient, whose epitome we find in Phocius Bibliotheca, Longus Sophista, Eustathius, Achilles Tattius, Aristæanatus, Heliodorus, Plato, Plutarch, Lucian, Parthenius, Theodorus, Prodromus, Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, &c. Our new Ariostoes, Boyards, authors, of Arcadia, Urania, Faerie Queen, &c. Marullus, Leotichius, Angerianus, Stroza, Se-

^a Plin. lib. 35. cap. 12.

^b Gerbelius l. 6. descript. Gr.

^c Fransus l. 3.

de Symbolis. Qui primus symbolum excogitavit, voluit nimirum, hac actione implicatum animum evolvere, cumque vel dominæ vel aliis intuentibus ostendere.

cundus, Capellanus, &c. with the rest of those facete modern poets, have written in this kinde, are but as so many symptomes of love. Their whole books are a synopsis or breviary of love, the portus of love, legends of lovers lives and deaths, and of their memorable adventures. Nay more, *quod leguntur, quod laudantur, amori debent*, as^a Nevisanus, the lawyer, holds; *there never was any excellent poet, that invented good fables, or made laudable verses, which was not in love himself*; had he not taken a quill from Cupids wings, he could never have written so amorously as he did.

^b Cynthia te vatem fecit, lascive Properti,
 Ingenium Galli pulchra Lycoris habet.
 Fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibulli,
 Lesbia dictavit, docte Catulle, tibi.
 Non me Pelignus, nec spernet Mantua vatem,
 Si qua Corinna mihi, si quis Alexis erit.

Wanton Propertius, and witty Gallus,
 Subtilè Tibullus, and learned Catullus,
 It was Cynthia, Lesbia, Lycoris,
 That made you poets all; and if Alexis
 Or Corinna chance my paramour to be,
 Virgil and Ovid shall not despise me.

^c Non me carminibus vincet, nec Thraceus Orpheus,
 Nec Linus.

Petrarch's Laura made him so famous; Astrophels Stella and Jovianus Pontanus mistress was the cause of his *Roses, Violets, Lillies, Nequitie, blanditie, joci, decor, Nardus, Ver, Corolla, Thus, Mars, Pallas, Venus, Charis, Crocum, Laurus, Unguentum, Costum, Lachrymæ, Myrrha, Musæ, &c.* and the rest of his poems. Why are Italians at this day generally so good poets and painters? because every man of any fashion amongst them, hath his mistress. The very rusticks and hog-rubbers, Menalcas and Coridan, *qui fœtant de stercore equino*, those fulsome knaves, if once they taste of this love-liquor, are inspired in an instant. Instead of those accurate emblems, curious impresses, gaudy masques, tilts, turnaments, &c. they have their wakes, whitson ales, shepherds feasts, meetings on holy days, country dances, roundelays, writing their names on trees, ^d true lovers knots, pretty gifts.

With tokens, hearts divided, and half rings,
 Shepherds, in their loves, are as coy as kings.

^a Lib. 4. num 102. sylvæ nuptialis. Poëtæ non inveniunt fabulas, aut versus laudatos faciunt, nisi qui ab amore fuerint excitati. ^b Martial. Ep. 73. lib. 9.
^c Virg. Ecl. 4. ^d Teneris arboribus amicarum nomina inscribentes, ut simul crescant. Hæd.

Choosing lords, ladies, kings, queens, and valentines, &c. they go by couples;

Coridons Phillis, Nysa and Mopsus,
With dainty Dousibel and Sir Tophus.

Instead of odes, epigrams and elegies, &c. they have their ballads, country tunes, *O the broom, the bonny bonny broom*, ditties and songs, *Bess a Bell, she doth excel*,—they must write likewise and indite all in rime.

^a Thou hony-suckle of the hathorne hedge,
Vouchsafe in Cupids cup my heart to pledge;
My hearts dear bloud, sweet Cis is thy carouse,
Worth all the ale in gammer Gubbins house.
I say no more, affairs call me away;
My fathers horse for provender doth stay.
Be thou the lady Cressetlight to me,
Sir Trolly Lolly will I prove to thee.
Written in hast, farewel my cowslip sweet.
Pray let's a Sunday at the ale-house meet.

Your most grim stoicks and severe philosophers will melt away with this passion; and if ^b Athenæus bely them not, Aristippus, Apollodorus, Antiphanes, &c. have made love songs and commentaries of their mistress praises, ^c orators write epistles, princes give titles, honours, what not? ^d Xerxes gave to Themistocles, Lampsacus to finde him wine, Magnesia for bread, and Myunte for the rest of his diet. The ^e Persian kings allotted whole cities to like use; *hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines*, one whole city served to dress her hair, another her neck, a third her hood. Assuerus would have ^f given Esther half his empire, and ^g Herod bid *Herodias daughter ask what she would, she should have it*. Caligula gave an 100000 sesterces to his curtisan, at first word, to buy her pins; and yet when he was solicited by the senate, to bestow something to repair the decayed walls of Rome, for the common-wealths good, he would give but 6000 sesterces at most. ^h Dionysius, that Sicilian tyrant, rejected all his privy counsellors, and was so besotted on Mirrha, his favourite and mistress, that he would bestow no office, or in the most weightiest business of the kingdome, do ought, without her especial advice; prefer, depose, send, entertain no man, though worthy and well deserving, but by her

^a S. R. 1600.

^b Eib. 13. cap. Dipnosophist.

^c See Putean. epist. 33. de

suâ Margaretâ, Beroaldus, &c.

^d Hen. Steph. apol. pro Herod.

^e Tully

orat. 5 Ver.

^f Esth. 5.

^g Mat. 14. 7.

^h Gravissimis regni negotiis,

nihil sine amissæ suæ consensu fecit, omnesque actiones suas scortillo communicavit, &c. Nich. Bellus discurs. 26. de amat.

consent: and he again, whom she commended, howsoever unfit, unworthy, was as highly approved. Kings and emperours, in stead of poems, build cities; Adrian built Antinoa in Ægypt, besides constellations, temples, altars, statues, images, &c. in the honour of his Antinous. Alexander bestowed infinite sums, to set out his Hephæstion to all eternity. ^a Socrates professeth himself *loves servant*; ignorant in all arts and sciences, a doctor alone in love matters; *et quum alienarum rerum omnium scientiam diffiteretur*, saith ^b Maximus Tyrius his sectator, *hujus negotii, professor, &c.* and this he spake openly, at home and abroad, at publique feasts, in the academy, in *Pyræo, Lycæo, sub Platano, &c.* the very bloud-hound of beauty, as he is stiled by others. But I conclude there is no end of loves symptomes; 'tis a bottomless pit. Love is subject to no dimensions; not to be surveyed by any art or engine: and besides I am of ^c Hædus minde, *no man can discourse of love matters, or judge of them aright, that hath not made tryal in his own person*; or as Æneas Silvius ^d adds, *hath not a little doted, been mad or love-sick himself.* I confess I am but a novice, a contemplator only,

Nescio quid sit amor, nec amo——

I have a tincture; for why should I lye, dissemble or excuse it, yet *homo sum, &c.* not altogether inexpert in this subject, *non sum præceptor amandi*; and what I say, is meerly reading; *ex aliorum forsitan ineptiis*, by mine own observation, and others relation.

MEMB. V. SUBSECT. I.

Prognosticks of Love-Melancholy.

WHAT fires, torments, cares, jealousies, suspitions, fears, griefs, anxieties, accompany such as are in love, I have sufficiently said; the next question is, what will be the event of such miseries; what they foretell. Some are of opinion that this love cannot be cured, *Nullis amor est medicabilis herbis*, it accompanies them to the ^e last.

Idem amor exitio est pecori pecorisque magistro;

^a Amoris famulus omnem scientiam diffitetur, amandi tamen se scientissimum doctorem agnoscit.

^b Serm. 8.

^c Quis horum scribere molestias potest,

nisi qui et is aliquantum insanit?

^d Lib. 1. de contemnendis amoribus. Opinor hac de re neminem aut disceptare recte posse aut judicare qui non in eâ versatur,

aut magnum fecerit periculum.

^e Semper moritur, nunquam mortuus est qui amat. Æn. Silv.

and is so continueate, that by no perswasion almost, it may be relieved. *Bid me not love*, said ^a Eurialus, *bid the mountains come down into the plains, bid the rivers run back to their fountains; I can as soon leave to love, as the sun leave his course;*

^b Et prius æquoribus pisces, et montibus umbrae,
Et volucres deerunt sylvis, et murmura ventis,
Quam mihi discedent formosæ Amaryllidis ignes.

First seas shall want their fish, the mountains shade,
Woods singing birds, the winds murmur shall fade,
Then my fair Amaryllis love allaid.

Bid me not love, bid a deaf man hear, a blind man see, a dumb speak, lame run; counsel can do no good; a sick man cannot relish; no physick can ease me.

Non prosunt domino quæ prosunt omnibus artes,

As Apollo confessed; and Jupiter himself could not be cured.

^c Omnes humanos curat medicina dolores,
Solutus amor morbi non habet artificem.

^d Physick can soon cure every disease
Excepting love, that can it not appease.

But whether love may be cured or no, and by what means, shall be explained in his place; in the mean time, if it take his course, and be not otherwise eased or amended, it breaks out into outrageous (often) and prodigious events. *Amor et Liber violenti Dii sunt*, as ^e Tattius observes, *et eousque animum incendunt, ut pudoris oblivisci cogant*; Love and Bacchus are so violent Gods, so furiously rage in our mindes, that they make us forget all honesty, shame, and common civility. For such men, ordinarily, as are throughly possessed with this humor, become *insensati et insani*, for it is ^f *amor insanus*, as the poet calls it; beside themselves, and as I have proved, no better then beasts, irrational, stupid, head-strong, void of fear of God or men, they frequently forswear themselves, spend, steal, commit incests, rapes, adulteries, murders, depopulate towns, cities, countries, to satisfie their lust.

^g A divel 'tis, and mischief such doth work
As never yet did Pagan, Jew, or Turke.

^a Eurial. ep. ad Lucretiam, apud Æneam Silvium. Rogas ut amare deficiam? roga montes ut in planum deveniant; ut fontes flumina repetant; tam possum te non amare, ac sum Phœbus relinquere cursum.

lib. 2. Eleg. 1.

^b Buchanan Syl.

^c Propert.

^d Est orcus illa vis, est immedicabilis, est rabies insana.

• Lib. 2.

^e Virg. Ecl. 3.

^f R. T.

The wars of Troy may be a sufficient witness; and as Appian *lib. 5. hist.* saith of Anthony and Cleopatra, *“ Their love brought themselves and all Egypt, into extream and miserable calamities, the end of her is as bitter as worm-wood, and as sharp as a two-edged sword. Prov. 5. 4. 5. Her feet go down to death, her steps lead on to hell. She is more bitter then death (Eccles. 7. 28.) and the sinner shall be taken by her.*

^b Qui in amore præcipitavit, pejus perit quam qui saxo salit.

^c He that runs headlong from the top of a rock, is not in so bad a case, as he that falls into this gulf of love. For hence, saith ^d Platina, *comes repentance, desperation; they loose themselves, their wits, and make shipwrack of their fortunes altogether: Madness to make away themselves and others; violent death. Prognosticatio est talis, saith Gordonius, “ si non succurratur iis, aut in maniam cadunt, aut moriuntur; the prognostication is, they will either run mad, or dye. For if this passion continue, saith ^e Ælian Montaltus, it makes the bloud hot, thick, and black; and if the inflammation get into the brain, with continual meditation and waking, it so dries it up, that madness followes, or else they make away themselves.*

[§] O Coridon, Coridon, quæ te dementia cepit?

Now, as Arnoldus adds, it will speedily work these effects, if it be not presently helped; ^b *They will pine away, run mad, and dye upon a sudden: facile incidunt in maniam, saith Valescus, quickly mad, nisi succurratur, if good order be not taken;*

ⁱ Eheu, triste jugum quisquis amoris habet,
Is prius ac nôrit se periisse perit.

O heavy yoke of love, which who so bears,
Is quite undone, and that at unawares.

So she confessed of herself in the poet.

^a Qui quidem amor utrosque et totam Ægyptum extremis calamitatibus involvit.
^b Plautus. ^c Ut corpus pondere, sic animus amore præcipitatur. Austin. l. 2. de civ. Dei, c. 28. ^d Dial. Hinc oritur poenitentia, desperatio, et non vident ingenium se cum re simul amisisse. ^e Idem Savanarola, et plures alii, &c. Ravidum facturus orexin. Juven. ^f Cap. de Heroico Amore. Hæc passio durans sanguinem torridum et atrabiliarium reddit; hic vero ad cerebrum delatus, insaniam parat, vigiliis et crebro desiderio exsiccans. ^g Virg. Ecl. 2. ^h Insani fiunt, aut sibi ipsis desperantes mortem afferunt. Languentes cito mortem aut maniam patiuntur. ⁱ Calcagninus.

—^a Insaniam priusquam quis sentiat,
Vix pili intervallo a furore absum.

I shall be mad before it be perceived,
An hair breadth off scarce am I, now distracted.

As mad as Orlando for his Angelica, or Hercules for his Hylas;

At ille ruebat quo pedes ducebant, furibundus,
Nam illi sævus Deus intus jecur laniabat.

He went he car'd not whither, mad he was,
The cruel God so tortur'd him, alas.

^b At the sight of Hero, I cannot tell how many ran mad.

^c Alius vulnus celans insanit pulchritudine puellæ.

And whilst he doth conceal his grief,
Madness comes on him like a thief.

Go to Bedlam for examples. It is so well known in every village, how many have either dyed for love, or voluntarily made away themselves, that I need not much labour to prove it; ^d *Nec modus aut requies nisi mors reperitur amoris*: Death is the common catastrophe to such persons.

^e Mori mihi contingat; non enim alia
Liberatio ab ærumnis fuerit ullo pacto istis.

Would I were dead, for nought, God knows,
But death can rid me of these woes.

As soon as Eurialus departed from Senes, Lucretia his paramour ^f *never looked up, no jests could exhilarate her sad minde, no joyes comfort her wounded and distressed soule, but a little after she fel sick and died.* But this is a gentle end, a natural death, such persons commonly make away themselves.

— proprioque in sanguine lætus,
Indignantem animam vacuas effudit in auras:

so did Dido;

Sed moriamur, ait, sic sic juvat ire per umbras.

Piramus and Thysbe, Medea, ^g Coresus, and Callyrhoë, Thea-

^a Theocritus Edyl. 14.

^b Lucian, Imag. So for Lucians mistress, all that saw her, and could not enjoye her, ran mad, or hanged themselves.

^d Ovid. met. 10.

^e Anacreon.

^f Aeneas Silvius. Ad ejus decessum nunquam

visa Lucretia ridere, nullis facetiis, jocis, nullo gaudio potuit ad lætitiã renovari, mox in ægritudinem incidit, et sic brevi contabit.

^g Pausanias Achaic. l. 7

gines, ^a the philosopher, and many myriades besides, and so will ever do;

— — ^b et mihi fortis
Est manus, est et amor, dabit hic in vulnere vires;

Who ever heard a story of more woe,
Then that of Juliet and her Romeo?

Read Parthenium in Eroticis; and Plutarchs *amatorias narrationes*, or loves stories; all tending almost, to this purpose. Valleriola *lib. 2. observ. 7.* hath a lamentable narration of a merchant, his patient, ^c that raving through impatience of love, had he not been watched, would every while have offered violence to himself. Amatus Lucitanus, *cent. 3. car. 56.* hath such ^d another story; and Fælix Plater, *med. observ. lib. 1,* a third, of a yong ^e gentleman that studied physick, and for the love of a doctors daughter, having no hope to compass his desire, poisoned himself, ^f Anno 1615. A barber in Francfort, because his wenche was betrothed to another, cut his own throat. ^g At Neoburge, the same yeer, a yong man, because he could not get her parents consent, killed his sweet-heart, and afterward himself, desiring this of the magistrate, as he gave up the ghost, that they might be buried in one grave;

Quodque rogis superest unâ requiescat in urnâ :

which ^h Gesmunda besought of Tancredus, her father, that she might be, in like sort, buried with Guiscardus her lover; that so their bodies might lye together in the grave, as their soules wander about ⁱ *campos lugentes* in the Elysian fields,

— quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,

in a myrtle grove,

— — et myrtea circum

Sylva tegit: curæ non ipsâ in morte relinquunt.

You have not yet heard the worst: they do not offer violence to themselves, only in this rage of lust, but unto others, their nearest and dearest friends. ^k Catiline killed his only son, *misitque ad orci pallida, lethi obnubila, obsita tenebris loca,*

^a Megarensis amore flagrans. Lucian. Tom. 4. ^b Ovid. 3. met. ^c Furi-
bundus putavit se videre imaginem puellæ, et coram loqui blandiens illi, &c. ^d Juven.
Hebræus. ^e Juvenis medicinæ operam dans doctoris filiam deperibat, &c.
^f Gotardus Arthus Gallobelgicus, mund. vernal. 1615. Collum novaculâ aperuit, et inde
expiravit. ^g Cum renuente parente utroque, et ipsâ virgine frui non posset,
ipsum et ipsam interfecit, hoc a magistratu petens, ut in eodem sepulchro sepehri pos-
sent. ^h Bocace. ⁱ Sedes eorum qui pro amoris impatientiâ pereunt.
Virg. 6. *Æneid.* ^k Sal. Val.

for the love of Aurelia Orestilla, *quod ejus nuptias, vivo filio, recusaret.* ^a Laodice, the sister of Mithridates, poisoned her husband, to give content to a base fellow, whom she loved. ^b Alexander, to please Thais, a concubine of his, set Persepolis on fire. ^c Nereus wife, a widow and lady of Athens, for the love of a Venetian gentleman, betrayed the city; and he for her sake, murdered his wife, the daughter of a noble man in Venice. ^d Constantine Despota, made away Catherine his wife, turned his son Michael and his other children out of doors, for the love of a base scrivener's daughter in Thessalonica, with whose beauty he was enamored. ^e Leucophria betrayed the city where she dwelt, for her sweet-hearts sake, that was in the enemies camp. ^f Pithidice the governours daughter of Methinia, for the love of Achilles, betrayed the whole island to him, her fathers enemy. ^g Diognetus did as much, in the city where he dwelt, for the love of Policrita; Medea for the love of Jason; she taught him how to tame the fire-breathing brass-footed bulls, and kill the mighty dragon that kept the golden fleece; and tore her little brother Absyrtus in pieces, that her father Æthes might have something to detain him, while she ran away with her beloved Jason, &c. Such acts and scenes hath this trage-comœdy of love.

MEMB. VI. SUBSECT. I.

Cure of Love-Melancholy, by Labour, Dyet, Physick, Fasting, &c.

ALTHOUGH it be controverted by some, whether Love-Melancholy may be cured, because it is so irresistible and violent a passion; for as you know,

———— ^h facilis descensus Averni;
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras;
Hic labor, hoc opus est. ———

It is an easie passage down to hell,
But to come back, once there, you cannot well.

Yet without question, if it be taken in time, it may be helped, and by many good remedies amended. Avicenna *lib. 3. Fen. 1.*

^a Sabel. lib. 3. En. 6. ^b Curtius lib. 5.

^c Chalcocondilas de reb. Tarcicis lib. 9. Nerei uxor Athenarum domina, &c. ^d Nicephorus Greg. hist. lib. 8. Uxorem occidit, liberos, et Michaelem filium videre abhorruit; Thessalonicae amore captus, pronotarii filia, &c.

^e Parthenius Erot. lib. cap. 5. ^f Idem ca. 21. Gubernatoris filia Achillis amore capta civitatem prodidit. ^g Idem cap. 9. ^h Virg. Æn. 6.

cap. 23. et. 24. sets down seven compendious ways, how this malady may be eased, altered and expelled. Savanarola, 9 principal observations; Jason Pratensis prescribes eight rules besides physic, how this passion may be tamed; Laurentius 2 main precepts; Arnoldus, Valleriola, Montaltus, Hildesheim, Langius, and others enform us otherwaies, and yet all tending to the same purpose. The sum of which I will briefly epitomize, (for I light my candle from their torches,) and enlarge again upon occasion, as shall seem best to me, and that after mine own method. The first rule to be observed, in subduing this stubborn and unbridled passion, is exercise and dyet. It is an old and well-known sentence, *Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus*; As an ^a idle sedentary life, liberall feeding, are great causes of it, so the opposite——labour, slender and sparing dyet, with continual business, are the best and most ordinary means to prevent it.

Otia si tollas, periêre Cupidinis artes,
Contemptæque jacent, et sine luce faces.

Take idleness away, and put to flight
Are Cupids arts, his torches give no light.

Minerva, Diana, Vesta, and the nine Muses, were not enamored at all, because they never were idle.

^b Frustra blanditiæ appulstis ad has,
Frustra nequitiae venistis ad has,
Frustra dulciæ obsidebitis has;
Frustra has illecebræ, et procacitates,
Et suspiria, et oscula, et susurri,
Et quisquis male sana corda amantum
Blandis ebria fascinat venenis.

In vain are all your flatteries,
In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceipts, procacities,
Sighs, kisses, and conspiracies,
And what e're is done by art,
To bewitch a lovers heart.

^c 'Tis in vain to set upon those that are busie. 'Tis Savanarolas third rule, *Occupari in multis et magnis negotiis*; And Avicennas precept, cap. 24.

^c Cedit amor rebus; res age, tutus eris.

To be busie still, and as ^d Guianerius injoynes, about matters

^a Otium naufragium castitatis. Austin.
Ebr. l. remed.

^d Cap. 16. circa res arduas exerceri.

^b Buchanan. Hendecasyll.

^c Ovid.

of great moment, if it may be. ^a Magninus adds, *Never to be idle, but at the hours of sleep.*

— et ni

Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
Intendas animum studiis, et rebus honestis,
Invidiâ vel amore miser torquebere. —

For if thou do'st not ply thy book,
By candle-light to study bent,
Imploy'd about some honest thing,
Envy or love shall thee torment.

No better physick than to be alwaies occupied, seriously intent.

^c Cur in penates rarius tenues subit,
Hæc delicatas eligens pestis domus,
Mediumque sanos vulgus affectus tenet? &c.

Why dost thou ask, poor folks are often free,
And daynty places still molested be?

Because poor people fare coursly, work hard, go wollward and bare.

Non habet unde suum paupertas pascat amorem :

^d Guianerius, therefore, prescribes his patient *to go with hair-cloth next his skin, to go bare-footed, and bare-legged in cold weather, to whip himself now and then, as monkes do, but above all, to fast.* Not with sweet wine, mutton and pottage, as many of those tenterbellies do, howsoever they put on Lenten faces, and whatsoever they pretend, but, from all manner of meat. Fasting is an all-sufficient remedy of it self; for as Jason Pratensis holds, the bodies of such persons that feed liberally, and live at ease, ^e *are full of bad spirits and divels, divelish thoughts; no better physick for such parties, then to fast.* *Hildesheim spicil.* 2. to this of hunger adds, ^f *often baths, much exercise and sweat,* but hunger, and fasting, he prescribes before the rest. And 'tis indeed, our Saviours Oracle, *This kinde of divel is not cast out but by fasting and prayer,* which makes the fathers so immoderate in commendation of fasting. *As hunger,* saith ^g Ambrose, *is a friend of*

^a Part. 2. c. 23. reg. San. His, præter horam somni, nulla per otium transeat.
^b Hor. lib. 1. epist. 2. ^c Seneca. ^d Tract. 16. cap. 18. Sæpe nudâ carne cilicium portent tempore frigido sine caligis; et nudis pedibus incedant, in pane et aquâ jejunent, sæpius se verberibus cædant, &c. ^e Dæmonibus referta sunt corpora nostra, illorum præcipue qui delicatis vescuntur edulibus, advolitant, et corporibus inhaerent; hanc ob rem, jejunium impendio probatur ad pudicitiam. ^f Victus sit attenuatus, balnei frequens usus et sudationes, cold baths, not hot, saith Magninus part. 3. ca. 23. to dive over head and ears in a cold river, &c. ^g Ser. de gulâ. Fames amica virginitati est, inimica lasciviâ: saturitas vero castitatem perdit, et nutrit illecebras.

virginity, so is it an enemy to lasciviousness; but fulness overthrowes chastity, and fostereth all manner of provocations. If thine horse be too lusty, Hierome adviseth thee, to take away some of his provender; by this meanes, those Pauls, Hillaries, Antonies, and famous anchorites, subdued the lusts of the flesh; by this means, Hilarion made his asse, as he called his own body, leave kicking, (so ^a Hierome relates of him in his life) when the divel tempted him to any such foule offence. By this means, those ^b Indian Brachmanni kept themselves continent; they lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks do on hadder, and dyeted themselves sparingly on one dish, which Guianerius would have all yong men put in practice; and if that will not serve, ^c Gordonius would have them soundly whipped, or to cool their courage, kept in prison, and there fed with bread and water, till they acknowledge their errour, and become of another minde. If imprisonment and hunger will not take them down, according to the direction of that ^d Theban Crates, *time must wear it out; if time will not, the last refuge is an halter.* But this you will say, is comically spoken. Howsoever, fasting, by all meanes, must be still used; and as they must refrain from such meats formerly mentioned, which cause venery, or provoke lust, so they must use an opposite dyet. ^e Wine must be altogether avoided of the yonger sort. So ^f Plato prescribes; and would have the magistrates themselves abstain from it, for examples sake, highly commending the Carthaginians for their temperance in this kinde. And 'twas a good edict, a commendable thing, so that it were not done for some sinister respect, as those old Ægyptians abstained from wine, because some fabulous poets had given out, wine sprang first from the blood of the gyants; or, out of superstition, as our modern Turkes, but for temperance, it being *animæ virus et vitiorum fontes*, a plague it self if immoderately taken. Women of old for that cause, ^g in hot countries, were forbid the use of it; as severely punished for drinking of wine, as for adultery; and yong folks, as Leonicus hath recorded, *Var. hist. l. 3. cap. 87, 88.* out of Athenæus and others; and is still practised in Italy and some other countries of Europe and Asia; as Claudius Minos hath well illustrated in his comment on the 23 embleme of Alciat. So choyce is to be made of other dyet.

^a Vita Hilarionis, lib. 3. epist. Cum tentasset eum dæmon titillatione inter cætera, Ego, inquit, aselle, ad corpus suum, faciam, &c.
^b Strabo l. 15. Geog. Sub pellibus cubant, &c.
^c Cap. 2. part. 2. Si sit juvenis, et non vult obedire, flagelletur frequenter et fortiter, dum incipiat fostere.
^d Laertius, lib. 6. cap. 5.
^e Amori medetur fames; sin aliter, tempus; si non hoc, laqueus.
^f 3. de Legibus.
^g Vina parant animos Veneri, &c. Non minus si vinum bibissent ac si adulterium admisissent. Gellius, lib. 10. c. 23.

Nec minus erucas aptum est vitare salaces,
Et quicquid Veneri corpora nostra parat.

Eringoes are not good for to be taken,
And all lascivious meats must be forsaken.

Those opposite meats which ought to be used, are, cowcumpers, mellons, purselan, water lillies, rue, woodbine, ammi, lettice, which Lemnius so much commends, *lib. 2. cap. 42.* and Mizaldus *hort. med.* to this purpose; Vitex, or Agnus castus, before the rest, which, saith ^a Magninus, hath a wonderful vertue in it. Those Athenian women, in their solemn feasts called Thesmopheries, were to abstain nine dayes from the company of men, during which time, saith Ælian, they laid a certain herb named Hanea, in their beds, which asswaged those ardent flames of love, and freed them from the torments of that violent passion. See more in Porta, Matthiolus, Crescentius *lib. 5. &c.* and what every herbalist, almost, and physician hath written, *cap. de Satyriasi et Priapismo*; Rhasis amongst the rest. In some cases again, if they be much dejected and brought low in body, and now ready to despair through anguish, grief, and too sensible a feeling of their misery, a cup of wine and full dyet is not amiss; and as Vallescus adviseth, *cum aliâ honestâ venerem sæpe exercendo*, which Langius *Epist. med. lib. 1. epist. 24.* approves out of Rhasis (*ad assiduationem coitus invitât*) and Guianerius seconds it, *cap. 16. tract. 16.* as a ^b very profitable remedie:

———— ^c tument tibi quum inguina, num si
Ancilla, aut verna præsto est, tentiginè rumpi
Malis? non ego; namque, &c.——

^d Jason Pratensis subscribes to this counsel of the poet, *Excretio enim aut tollit prorsus, aut lenit ægritudinem.* As it did the raging lust of Assuerus, ^e *qui ad impatientiam amoris leniendam, per singulas fere noctes novas puellas devirginavit.* And to be drunk too, by fits; but this is mad physick, if it be at all to be permitted. If not, yet some pleasure is to be allowed, as that which Vives speaks of, *lib. 3. de animâ.* ^f *A lover, that hath, as it were, lost himself through impotency, impatience, must be called home as a traveller by musick, feasting, good wine, if need be, to drunkenness it self; which many so much commend for the easing of the minde; all kinde of sports and merriments; to see fair pictures, hangings, buildings,*

^a Rer. Sam. part. 3. cap. 23. Mirabilem vim habet. ^b Cum muliere aliquâ gratiosâ sæpe coire erit utilissimum. Idem Laurentius, cap. 11.

^c Hor. ^d Cap. 29. de morb. cereb. ^e Beroaldus orat. de amore. ^f Amatori, cujus est pro impotentia mens amota, opus est, ut paulatim animus velut a peregrinatione domum revocetur, per musicam, convivia, &c. Per aucupium, fabulas, et festivas narrationes, laborem usque ad sudorem, &c.

pleasant fields, orchards, gardens, groves, ponds, pooles, rivers, fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, to hear merry tales, and pleasant discourse, reading, to use exercise till he sweat, that new spirits may succeed; or, by some vehement affection or contrary passion, to be diverted, till he be fully weaned from anger, suspition, cares, feares, &c. and habituated into another course. Semper tecum sit, (as ^aSempronius adviseth Calisto his love-sick master) qui sermones jocularis moveat, conciones ridiculas, dicitia falsa, suaves historias, fabulas venustas recenseat, coram ludat, &c. still have a pleasant companion to sing and tell merry tales, songs and facete histories, sweet discourse, &c. And as the melody of musick, merriment, singing, dancing, doth augment the passion of some lovers, as ^bAvicenna notes, so it expelleth it in others, and doth very much good. These things must be warily applyed, as the parties symptomes vary, and as they shall stand variously affected.

If there be any need of physick, that the humours be altered, or any new matter aggregated, they must be cured as melancholy men. Carolus a Lorme amongst other questions, discussed for his degree, at Montpellier in France, hath this, *An amantes et amentes iisdem remediis curentur?* Whether lovers and mad men be cured by the same remedies? he affirms it; for love extended is meer madness. Such physick then, as is prescribed, is either inward or outward, as hath been formerly handled in the precedent partition in the cure of melancholy. Consult with Valleriola *observat. lib. 2. observ. 7. Lod. Mercatus lib. 2. cap. 4. de mulier. affect.* Daniel Senertus *lib. 1. part. 2. cap. 10.* ^cJacobus Ferrandus, the Frenchman, in his tract *de amore Erotique*, Forestus *lib. 10. observ. 29. et 30.* Jason Pratensis and others, for peculiar receipts. ^aAmatus Lucitanus cured a yong Jew that was almost mad for love, with the syrupe of hellebor, and such other evacuations and purges, which are usually prescribed to black choler: ^eAvicenna confirms as much, if need require, and ^f*bloud-letting above the rest*, which makes *amantes ne sint amentes*, lovers to come to themselves, and keep in their right mindes. 'Tis the same which Schola Saliternata, Jason Pratensis, Hildesheim, &c. prescribe bloud-letting to be used as a principal remedy. Those old Scythians had a trick, to cure

^a Cælestina: Act. 2. Barthio interpret.

^b Cap. de Ilishi.

Multos hoc affectu

sanat cantilena, lætitia, musica; et quidam sunt quos hæc argent.

^c This author

came to my hands since the third edition of this book.

^d Cent. 3. curat. 56.

Syrupo helleborato et aliis quæ ad atram bilem pertinent.

^e Purgetur, si ejus

dispositio venerit ad adust. hnmoris et phlebotomizetur.

^f Amantium morbus ut

pruritus solvitur, venæ sectione et cucurbitulis.

all appetite of burning lust, by ^aletting themselves blood under the ears, and to make both men and women barren, as Sabellicus, in his Enneades relates of them. Which Salmuth. *Tit. 10. de Herol. comment. in Pancirol. de nov. report. Mercurialis var. lec. lib. 3. cap. 7.* out of Hippocrates and Benzo, say still is in use amongst the Indians, a reason of which Languis gives, *lib. 1. epist. 10.*

Huc faciunt medicamenta Venerem sopientia, ut *camphora pudendis alligata, et in brachâ gestata (quidem ait) membrum flaccidum reddit. Laboravit hoc morbo virgo nobilis, cui inter cætera præscripsit medicus, ut laminam plumbeam multis foraminibus pertusam, ad dies viginti portaret in dorso; ad exsiccandum vero sperma jussit eam quam parcissime cibari, et manducare frequenter coriandrum præparatum, et semen lactucæ et acetosæ, et sic eam a morbo liberavit.* Porro impediunt et remittunt coitum folia salicis trita et epota, et si frequentius usurpentur ipsa in totum auferunt. Idem præstat topazius annulo gestatus, dexterum lupi testiculum attritum, et oleo vel aquâ rosatâ exhibitum Veneris tædium inducere scribit Alexander Benedictus: lac butyri commixtum et semen cannabis, et camphora exhibita idem præstant. Verbena herba gestata libidinem exstinguit, pulvisque ranæ decollatæ et exsiccata. Ad exstinguendum coitum, ungantur membra genitalia, et renes et pecten aquâ in quâ opium Thebaicum sit dissolutum; libidini maxime contraria camphora est, et coriandrum siccum frangit coitum, et erectionem virgæ impedit; idem efficit sinapium ebibitum. *Da verbenam in potu, et non erigetur virga sex diebus; utere menthâ siccâ cum aceto, genitalia illinita succo hyoscyami aut cicutæ, coitus appetitum sedant, &c. R. seminis lactuc. portulac. coriandri an. ʒj. menthæ siccæ ʒ ss. sacchari albiss. ʒ iiij pulveriscentur omnia subtiliter, et post ea simul misce aquâ Neunpharis, f. confec. solida in morsulis. Ex his sumat mane unum quum surgat.* Innumera fere his similia petas ab Hildesheimio loco prædicto, Mizaldo, Portâ, cæterisque.

^a Cura a venæ sectione per aures, unde semper steriles.

SUBSECT. II.

Withstand the beginnings; avoid occasions; change his place: fair and fowl meanes; contrary passions, with witty inventions: to bring in another, and discommend the former.

OTHER good rules and precepts are enjoyned by our physicians, which if not alone, yet certainly conjoyned, may do much; The first of which is *obstare principis*, to withstand the beginning; ^a *Quisquis in primo obstitit, pepulitque amorem, tutus ac victor fuit*, he that will but resist at first, may easily be a conqueror at the last. Baltazar Castilio l. 4. urgeth this prescript above the rest, ^b *when he shall chance, (saith he) to light upon a woman, that hath good behaviour joyned with her excellent person, and shall perceive his eys, with a kind of greediness, to pull unto them this image of beauty, and carry it to the heart: shall observe himself to be somewhat incensed with this influence, which moveth within: when he shall discern those subtle spirits sparkling in her eys, to administer more fuel to the fire, he must wisely withstand the beginnings; rowze up reason stupified almost; fortify his heart by all means, and shut up all those passages, by which it may have entrance.* 'Tis a precept which all concur upon,

^c *Opprime dum nova sunt subiti mala semina morbi,
Deum licet, in primo limine siste pedem.*

Thy quick disease whilst it is fresh to-day,
By all means crush, thy feet at first step stay.

Which cannot speedier be done, then, if he confess his grief and passion to some judicious friend ^d (*qui tacitus ardet magis uritur*, the more he conceals, the greater is his pain) that by his good advice, may happily ease him on a sudden: and withal to avoid occasions, or any circumstance that may aggravate his disease; to remove the object by all means; for who can stand by a fire and not burn?

^e *Sussilite obsecro et mittite istanc foras,
Quæ misero mihi amanti ebibit sanguinem.*

'Tis good therefore, to keep quite out of her company; which

^a Seneca.

^b *Cum in mulierem inciderit, quæ cum formâ morum suavitatem conjunctam habet, et jam oculos persenserit, formæ ad se imaginem cum aviditate quædam rapere, cum eadem, &c.*

^c Ovid. de rem. lib. 1.

^d Æneas Silvius.

^e Plautus gurcu.

Hierome so much labours to Paula, and his Nepotian; Chrysostome so much inculcates *in ser. in contubern.* Cyprian, and many other fathers of the church; Siracides in his ninth chapter; Jason Pratensis, Savanarola, Arnoldus, Valleriola, &c. and every physician that treats of this subject. Not only to avoid, as ^aGregory Tholosanus exhorts, *kissing, dalliance, all speeches, tokens, love-letters and the like*; or, as Castilio, *lib. 4.* to converse with them, hear them speak, or sing, (*tolerabilius est audire basiliscum sibilantem*, thou hast better hear, saith ^bCyprian, a serpent hiss) ^c*those amiable smiles, admirable graces, and sweet gestures*, which their presence affords.

^dNeu capita liment solitis morsiunculis,
Et his papillarum oppressiunculis
Abstineat: —————

but all talk, name, mention, or cogitation of them, and of any other women, persons, circumstance, amorous book, or tale, that may administer any occasion of remembrance. ^eProsper adviseth yong men not to read the Canticles, and some parts of Genesis, at other times; but for such as are enamored, they forbid, as before, the name mentioned, &c. especially all sight; they must not so much as come neer, or look upon them.

^fEt fugitare decet simulacra et pabula amoris,
Abstinerere sibi atque alio convertere mentem.

Gaze not on a maid, saith Siracides, *turn away thine eys from a beautiful woman, c. 9. v. 5. 7. 8. averte oculos*, saith David, or if thou dost see them, as Ficinus adviseth, let not thine eye be *intentus ad libidinem*, do not intend her more then the rest: for as ^aPropertius holds, *Ipse alimenta sibi maxima præbet amor*, love as a snow-ball inlargeth it self by sight; but as Hierome to Nepotian, *aut æqualiter ama, aut æqualiter ignora*, either see all alike, or let all alone; make a league with thine eys, as ^bJob did; and that is the safest course; let all alone, see none of them. Nothing sooner revives, ⁱ*or waxeth sore again*, as Petrarch holds, *ther love doth by sight. As pompe renews ambition; the sight of gold, covetousness; a beauteous object sets on fire this burning lust.*

^aTom. 2. lib. 4. cap. 10. Syntag. med. art. mirab. Vitentur oscula, tactus, sermo, et scripta impudica, literæ, &c. ^bLib. de singul. cler. ^cTam admirabilem splendorem declinet, gratiam, scintillas, amabiles risus, gestus suavissimos, &c. ^dLipsius hort. leg. lib. 3. antiq. lec. ^eLib. 3. de vit. cœlitus compar. cap. 6. ^fLucretius. ^gLib. 3. Eleg. 10. ^hJob. 31. Peppi fœdus cum oculis meis ne cogitarem de virgine. ⁱDial. 3. de contemptu mundi. Nihil facilius recrudescit quam amor; ut pompa visa renovat ambitionem, auri species avaritiam, spectata corporis forma incendit luxuriam.

Et multum saliens incitat unda sitim.

The sight of drink makes one dry, and the sight of meat increaseth appetite. 'Tis dangerous therefore to see. A yong gentleman, in merriment, would needs put on his mistress cloaths, and walk abroad alone, which some of her sniters espying, stole him away for her that he represented. So much can sight enforce. Especially, if he have been formerly enamored, the sight of his mistress strikes him into a new fit, and makes him rave many dayes after.

—————^b Infirmis causa pusilla nocet,
 Ut pæne extinctum cinerem si sulphure tangas,
 Vivet, et ex minimo maximus ignis erit;
 Sic nisi vitabis quicquid renovabit amorem,
 Flamma recrudescet, quæ modo nulla fuit.

A sickly man a little thing offends;
 As brimstone doth a fire decay'd renewe,
 And make it burn afresh, doth loves dead flames,
 If that the former object it review.

Or, as the poet compares it to embers in ashes, (which the winde blows, *ut solet a ventis, &c.* a scald head (as the saying is) is soon broken; dry wood quickly kindles; and when they have been formerly wounded by sight, how can they by seeing but be inflamed? Ismenias acknowledgeth as much of himself, when he had been long absent, and almost forgotten his mistress; *at the first sight of her, as straw in a fire, I burned afresh; and more then ever I did before.* ^cChariclea was as much moved at the sight of her dear Theagenes, after he had been a great stranger. ^fMertila, in Aristænetus, swore she would never love Pamphilus again, and did moderate her passion so long as he was absent: but, the next time he came in presence, she could not contain, *effuse amplexa attractari se sinit, &c.* she broke her vow, and did profusely embrace him. Hermotinus, a yong man (in the said ^e author) is all out as unstaidd; he had forgot his mistress quite, and by his friends was well weaned from her love; but seeing her by chance, *agnovit veteris vestigia flammæ,* he raved amain; *Illa tamen emergens veluti lucida stella cœpit elucere, &c.* she did appear as a blazing star, or an angel, to his sight. And it is the common passion of all lovers to be overcome in this sort. For that cause, belike, Alexander

^a Seneca cont. lib. 2. cont. 9. ^b Ovid. ^c Met. 7. Ut solet a ventis alimenta resumere, quæque parva sub inductâ latuit scintillâ favilla crescere; et in veteres agitata resurgere flammæ.
^d Eustathii l. 3. Aspectus amorem incendit, ut marcescentem in paleâ ignem ventus; ardebam interea majore concepto incendio.
^e Heliodorus l. 4. Inflammât mentem novus aspectus, perinde ac ignis materiæ admotus.
^f Chariclea, &c. ^f Epist. 15. l. 2. ^e Epist. 4. lib. 2.

discerning this inconvenience and danger that comes by seeing, ^a when he heard Darius wife so much commended for her beauty, would scarce admit her to come in his sight, foreknowing, belike, that of Plutarch, *formosam videre periculosissimum*, how full of danger it is to see a proper woman; and though he was intemperate in other things, yet in this *superbe se gessit*, he carryed himself bravely. And so, when as Araspes in Xenophon, had so much magnified that divine face of Panthea to Cyrus, ^b by how much she was fairer than ordinary, by so much he was the more unwilling to see her. Scipio, a yong man of 23 yeers of age, and the most beautiful of the Romans, equal in person to that Græcian Charinus, or Homers Nireus, at the siege of a city in Spain, when as a noble and a most fair yong gentlewoman was brought unto him, ^c and he had heard she was betrothed to a Lord, rewarded her, and sent her back to her sweet-heart. St. Austin, as ^d Gregory reports of him, *ne cum sorore quidem sua putavit habitandum*, would not live in the house with his own sister. ^e Xenocrates lay with Lais of Corinth all night, and would not touch her. Socrates, though all the city of Athens supposed him to dote upon fair Alcibiades, yet when he had an opportunity *solus cum solo*, to lye in the chamber with, and was woed by him besides, as the said Alcibiades publicquely confessed, ^f *formam sprevit et superbe contempsit*; he scornfully rejected him. Petrarch, that had so magnified his Laura in several poems, when by the Popes means she was offered unto him, would not accept of her. ^g *It is a good happiness to be free from this passion of love; and great discretion it argues, in such a man that can so contain himself; but when thou art once in love, to moderate thy self (as he saith) is a singular point of wisdom.*

^h Nam vitare plagas in amoris ne jaciatur
Non ita difficile est, quam captum retibus ipsis
Exire, et validos Veneris perrumpere nodos.

To avoid such nets is no such mastery,
But ta'en, to escape is all the victory.

But for as much, as few men are free, so discreet lovers, or that can contain themselves, and moderate their passions, to curb their senses, as not to see them, not to look lasciviously,

^a Curtius lib. 3. Cum uxorem Darii laudatam audivisset, tantum cupiditati suæ frænum injecit, ut illam vix vellet iutueri.
^b Cyropædia. Cum Pantheæ formam evexisset Araspes, tanto magis, inquit Cyrus, abstinere oportet, quanto pulchrior est.
^c Livius. Cum eam regulo cuidam desponsatam audivisset, muneribus cumulatam remisit.
^d Ep. 39. lib. 7.
^e Et ea loqui posset quæ soli amatores loqui solent.
^f Platonis Convivio.
^g Heliodorus lib. 4. Expertem esse amoris beatitudo est; at quum captus sis, ad moderationem revocare animum prudentia singularis.
^h Lucretius J. 4.

not to confer with them, such is the fury of this head-strong passion of raging lust, and their weakness, *ferox ille ardor a naturá insitus*, ^aas he terms it, such á furious desire nature hath inscribed, such unspeakable delight,

Sic Divæ Venëris furor
Insanis adeo mentibus incubat,

which neither reason, counsel, poverty, pain, misery, drudgery, *partús dolor*, &c. can deter them from; we must use some speedy means to correct and prevent that, and all other inconvenience, which come by conference, and the like. The best, readiest, surest way, and which all approve, is *loci mutatio*, to send them several wayes; that they may neither hear of, see, nor have opportunity to send to one another again, or live together, *soli cum solá*, as so many Gilbertines. *Elongatio a patriá*, 'tis Savanarolas fourth rule, and Gordonius precept, *distrahatur ad longinquas regiones*, send him to travel. 'Tis that which most run upon, as so many hounds with full cry; poets, divines, philosophers, physicians, all; *mutet patriam, Valesius*; ^bas a sick man he must be cured with change of ayr; Tully 4. *Tuscul.* The best remedy is to get thee gone, Jason Pratensis: change ayr and soyl, Laurentius.

Fuge littus amatum.

Virg. Utile finitimis abstinuisse locis.

^cOvid. I procul, et longas carpere perge vias.
—sed fuge, tutus eris.

Travelling is an antidote of love:

^dMagnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas,
Ut me longa gravi solvat amore via.

For this purpose, saith ^ePropertius, my parents sent me to Athens; time and absence wear away pain and grief, as fire goes out for want of fewel.

Quantum oculis, animo tam procul ibit amor.

But so as they tarry out long enough; a whole yeer ^fXenophon prescribes Critobulus; *vis enim intra hoc tempus ab amore sanari poteris*; some will hardly be weaned under. All this ^gHeinsius merrily inculcates, in an Epistle to his friend Primierus: First, fast; then, tarry; thirdly, change thy place;

^aHædus lib. 1. de amor. contemn. curandus est. cap. 11.

^cAmorum 1. 2.

^dQuisquis amat, loca nota nocent; dies ægritudinem adimit, absentia delet. Ire licet procul hinc patriæque relinquere fines.

^eLib. 3. eleg. 20.
Ovid. consulo ut integrum annum absis, &c.

^fLib. 1. Socrat. memor. Tibi, O Critobule, ^gProximum est ut esurias. 2. Ut moram temporis opponas. 3. Et locum mutes. 4. Et de lacu cogites.

fourthly, think of an halter. If change of place, continuance of time, absence will not wear it out with those precedent remedies, it will hardly be removed; but these commonly are of force. Felix Plater *observ. lib. 1.* had a baker to his patient, almost mad for the love of his maid, and desperate; by removing her from him, he was in a short space cured. Isæus, a philosopher of Assyria, was a most dissolute liver in his youth; *palam lasciviens*, in love with all he met; but after he betook himself by his friends advice to his study, and left womens companie, he was so changed, that he cared no more for playes, nor feasts, nor masks, nor songs, nor verses, fine cloathes, nor no such love toyes: he became a new man upon a sudden; *tanquam si priores oculos amisisset*, (saith mine ^a author) as if he had lost his former eys. Peter Godefridus, in the last chapter of his third book, hath a story out of St. Ambrose, of a yong man, that meeting his old love after a long absence, on whom he had extremely doted, would scarcely take notice of her; she wondred at it, that he should so lightly esteem her, called him again, *lenibat dictis animum*, and told him who she was, *Ego sum*, inquit: *At ego non sum ego*; But he replied, he was not the same man: *propripuit sese tandem*, (as Dido fled from ^b Æneas;) not vouchsafing her any farther parly, loathing his folly, and ashamed of that which formerly he hath done.

^c Non sum stultus ante jam, Neæra,

O Neæra, put your tricks, and practise hereafter upon some body else; you shall befool me no longer. Petrarch hath such another tale, of a yong gallant that loved a wench with one eye, and for that cause, by his parents, was sent to travel into far countries: *after some yeers, he returned; and meeting the maid for whose sake he was sent abroad, asked her how, and by what chance she lost her eye? no, said she, I have lost none, but you have found yours*: signifying thereby that all lovers were blind, as Fabius saith. *Amantes de formâ judicare non possunt*, lovers cannot judge of beauty, nor scarce of any thing else; as they will easily confess, after they return unto themselves, by some discontinuance or better advice; wonder at their own folly, madness, stupidity, blindness; be much abashed, *and laugh at love, and call't an idle thing*; condemn themselves that ever they should be so besotted or misled; and be heartily glad they have so happily escaped.

If so be (which is seldome) that change of place will not effect this alteration, then other remedies are to be annexed, fair and fowl means; as to perswade, promise, threaten, terrifie, or to divert by some contrary passion, rumour, tales, newes, or

^a Philostratus de vitis Sophistarum.

^b Virg. 6. Æn.

^c Buchanan.

same witty invention, to alter his affections; ^a by some greater sorrow to drive out the less, saith Gordonius, as that his house is on fire, his best friends dead, his mony stoln: ^b that he is made some great governour, or hath some honour, office, some inheritance is befallen him; he shall be a knight, a baron, or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the hickhop, to make them forget it. Saint Hierome, *lib. 2. epist. 16.* to Rusticus the monke, hath an instance of a ^c young man of Greece, that lived in a monastery in Ægypt, that by no labour, no continence, no perswasion could be diverted; but at last by this trick he was delivered. The abbot sets one of his convent to quarrel with him, and with some scandalous reproach or other to defame him before company, and then to come and complain first, the witnesses were likewise suborned for the plaintiffe. The young man wept, and when all were against him, the abbot cunningly took his part, lest he should be overcome with immoderate grief: but what need many words? By this invention he was cured, and alienated from his pristine love-thoughts.—
Injuries, slanders, contempts, disgraces,

———*spretæque injuria formæ,*

are very forcible means to withdraw mens affections; *contumeliâ affecti amatores amare desinunt*, as ^d Lucian saith; lovers reviled or neglected, contemned or misused, turn love to hate; ^e *redeam? Non si me obsecret. I'll never love thee more. Egone illam, quæ illum, quæ me, quæ non?* So Zephyrus hated Hyacinthus because he scorned him, and preferred his corrival Apollo (*Palæphatus fab. Nar.*) he will not come again, though he be intreated. Tell him but how he was scoffed at behind his back, ('tis the counsel of Avicenna) that his love is false, and entertains another, rejects him, cares not for him, or that she is a fool, a nasty quean, a slut, a vixen, a scold, a divel, or which Italians commonly do, that he or she hath some loathsome filthy disease, gout, stone, strangury, falling-sickness; and that they are hereditary, not to be avoided; he is subject to a consumption, hath the pox, that he hath three or four incurable tetter, issues: that she is bald, her breath stinks, she is mad by inheritance, and so are all the kindred, an hair-brain, with many other secret infirmities (which I will not so much as name) belonging to women. That he is an hermaphrodite, an eunuch, imperfect, impotent, a spend-thrift, a gamester,

^a Annuncientur valde tristia, ut major tristitia possit minorem obfuscare. ^b Aut quod sit factus senescallus, aut habeat honorem magnum. ^c Adolescens Græcus erat in Ægypti cœnobio, qui nullâ operis magnitudine, nulla persuasione flammam poterat sedare: monasterii pater hac arte servavit. Imperat cuidam e sociis, &c. Flebat ille, omnes adversabantur; solus pater callide opponere, ne abundantia tristitiæ absorberetur. Quid multa? hoc invento curatus est, et a cogitationibus pristinis avocatus. ^d Tom. 4. ^e Ter.

a fool, a gull, a begger, a whoremaster, far in debt, and not able to maintain her, a common drunkard, his mother was a witch, his father hang'd, that he hath a wolfe in his bosome, a sore leg, he is a leper, hath some incurable disease, that he will surely beat her, he cannot hold his water, that he cries out or walks in the night, will stab his bed-fellow, tell all his secrets in his sleep, and that no body dare lye with him; his house is haunted with spirits, with such fearfull and tragicall things, able to avert and terrifie any man or woman living. *Gordonius cap. 20. part. 2. hunc in modum consulit: Paretur aliqua vetula turpissima aspectu, cum turpi et vili habitu: et portet, subtus gremium pannum menstruaem, et dicat, quod amica, exa sit ebriosa, et quod mingat in lecto; et quod est epileptica et impudica; et quod in corpore suo sunt excrescentiæ enormes, cum fœtore anhelitûs, et aliæ enormitates, quibus vetulæ sunt edoctæ: si nolit his persuaderi, subito extrahat a pannum menstruaem, coram facie portando, exclamando, talis est amica tua; et si ex his non demiserit, non est homo, sed diabolus incarnatus.* Idem fere *Avicenna cap. 24. de curâ Ilishi, lib. 3. Fen. 1. Tract. 4. Narrent res immundas vetulæ, ex quibus abominationem incurrat, et res^b sordidas, et hoc assiduunt.* Idem *Arculanus 16. cap. in 9. Rhasis, &c.*

Withall, as they do discommend the old, for the better effecting a more speedy alteration, they must commend another paramour; *alteram inducere*; set him or her to be wooed, or woove some other that shall be fairer, of better note, better fortune, birth, parentage, much to be preferred:

^c *Inveniens alium si te hic fastidit Alexis;*

by this means, which Jason *Pratensis* wisheth, to turn the streame of affection another way,

Successore novo truditur omnis amor:

or as *Valesius* adviseth, by ^d subdividing to diminish it; as a great river cut into many channels, runs low at last.

^e *Hortor et ut pariter binas habeatis amicas, &c.*

If you suspect to be taken, be sure, saith the poet, to have two mistresses at once, or go from one to another: as he that goes from a good fire in cold weather is loth to depart from it, though in the next room there be a better, which will refresh him as much; there's as much difference of *hæc* as *hic ignis*;

^a *Hypathia Alexandrina* quendam se adamantem prolatis muliebribus pannis, et in eum conjectis amoris insaniam liberavit. *Suidas et Eunapius.* ^b *Savanarola* reg. 5. ^c *Vir. Ecl. 2.* ^d *Distributio amoris fiat in plures, ad plures amicas animam applicet.* ^e *Ovid.*

or bring him to some publique shews, playes, meetings, where he may see variety, and he shall likely loath his first choice; carry him but to the next town, yea peradventure, to the next house; and as Paris lost Oenones love by seeing Helena, and Cressida forsook Troilus by conversing with Diomede, he will dislike his former mistres, and leave her quite behind him, as ^a Theseus left Ariadne fast asleep in the Island of Dia, to seek her fortune, that was er'st his loving mistress. ^b *Nunc primum Dorida vetus amator contempsit*, as he said, Doris is but a doudy to this. As he that looks himself in a glass forgets his phisiognomie forthwith, this flattering glass of love will be diminished by remove; after a little absence, it will be remitted; the next fair object will likely alter it. A yong man, in ^c Lucian, was pittifully in love, he came to the theater by chance, and by seeing other faire objects there, *mentis sanitatem recepit*, was fully recovered, ^d *and went merrily home, as if he had taken a dram of oblivion.* ^e A mouse (saith an apologer) was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese, thought there could be no better meat, till coming forth at last, and feeding liberally of other variety of viands, loathed his former life: moralize this fable by thy self. Plato, in his seventh book *De Legibus*, hath a pretty fiction of a city under ground, ^f to which by little holes, some small store of light came; the inhabitants thought there could not be a better place, and at their first coming abroad, they might not endure the light, *agerrime solem intueri*; but after they were accustomed a little to it, ^g *they deplored their fellows misery that lived under ground.* A silly lover is in like state; none so fair as his mistress at first; he cares for none but her; yet after a while, when he hath compared her with others, he abhors her name, sight, and memory. 'Tis generally true; for as he observes, ^h *Priorem flammam novus ignis extrudit; et ea multorum natura, ut presentes maxime ament*, one fire drives out another: and such is womens weakness, that they love, commonly, him that is present. And so do many men (as he confessed) he loved Amye till he saw Floriat, and when he saw Cynthia, forgat them both: but faire Phillis was incomparably beyond them all; Cloris surpassed her; and yet when he espied Amarillis, she was his sole mistress; O divine Amarillis; *quam procera, cupressi ad instar, quam elegans, quam decens!* &c. how lovely, how tall, how comely she was, (saith Polemius) till he saw another, and then she was the sole object of his thoughts. In conclusion, he loves her

^a Hyginus sab. 43. ^b Petronius.

^c Lib. de salt.

^d E theatro egressus

hilaris, ac si pharmacum oblivionis bibisset.

^e Mus in cistâ natus, &c.

^f In

quem e specu subterraneo modicum lucis illabitur.

^g Deplorabant eorum miseriam,

qui subterraneis illis locis vitam degunt.

^h Tatius lib. 6.

best he saw last. ^a Triton the sea-god first loved Leucothoe, till he came in presence of Milæne, she was the commandress of his heart, till he saw Galatea; but (as ^b she complains) he loved another estsoons, another, and another. 'Tis a thing which by Hieromes report, hath been usually practised. ^c *Heathen philosophers drive out one love with another, as they do a peg, or pin with a pin. Which those seven Persian Princes did to Assuerus, that they might requite the desire of Queen Vashti with the love of others.* Pausanias, in Eliacis, saith, that therefore one Cupid was painted to contend with another, and to take the garland from him, because one love drives out another :

^d Alterius vires subtrahit alter amor.

and Tully 3. nat. Deor. disputing with C. Cotta, makes mention of three several Cupids, all differing in office. Felix Plater in the first book of his observations, boasts how he cured a widower in Basil, a patient of his, by this stratagem alone, that doted upon a poor servant his maid, when friends, children, nor perswasion could serve to alienate his mind: they motioned him to another honest mans daughter in the town, whom he loved, and lived with long after; abhorring the very name and sight of the first. After the death of Lucretia, ^e Eurialus would admit of no comfort, till the Emperour Sigismond married him to a noble lady of his court, and so in short space he was freed.

^a Aristænatu epist. 4.

^b Calcagnin. Dial. Galat. Mox aliam prætulit, aliam prælaturus quam primum occasio arriserit.

^c Epist. lib. 2. 16. Philosophi sæculi veterem amorem novo, quasi clavum clavo repellere, quod et Assuero regi septem principes Persarum fecere, ut Vastæ reginæ desiderium amore compensarent.

^d Ovid.

^e Lugubri veste indutus, consolationes non admisit, donec Cæsar ex ducali sanguine, formosam virginem matrimonio conjunxit. Æneas Silvius hist. de Eurialo et Lucretiâ.

SUBSECT. III.

By counsel and perswasion: fowlness of the fact; mens, womens faults; miseries of marriage; events of lust, &c.

AS there be divers causes of this burning lust, or heroical love; so there be many good remedies to ease and help; amongst which, good counsel and perswasion, (which I should have handled in the first place), are of great moment, and not to be omitted. Many are of opinion, that in this blinde headstrong passion counsel can do no good.

^a Quæ enim res in se neque consilium neque modum
Habet, ullo eam consilio regere non potes.

Which thing hath neither judgment, or an end,
How should advice or counsel it amend?

———^b Quis enim modus adsit amori?

But without question, good counsel and advice must needs be of great force, especially if it shall proceed from a wise, fatherly, reverent, discreet person; a man of authority, whom the parties do respect, stand in awe of, or from a judicious friend, of it self alone, it is able to divert and suffice. Gordonius, the physician, attributes so much to it, that he would have it by all means used in the first place. *Amoveatur ab illâ, consilio viri quem timet, ostendendo pericula sæculi, judicium inferni, gaudia Paradisi.* He would have some discreet men to dissuade them, after the fury of passion is a little spent, or by absence allayed; for it is as intempestive at first, to give counsel, as to comfort parents when their children are that instant departed; to no purpose to prescribe narcoticks, cordials, nectarines, potions, Homers nepenthes, or Helenas boul, &c. *Non cessabit pectus tundere,* she will lament and howl for a season: let passion have his course a while, and then he may proceed, by fore-shewing the miserable events of dangers which will surely happen, the pains of hell, joyes of paradise and the like; which by their preposterous courses, they shall forfeit or incur; and 'tis a fit method, a very good means: for what ^c Seneca said of vice, I say of love; *Sine magistro discitur, vix sine magistro deseritur,* 'tis learned of itself, but ^d hardly left without a tutor. 'Tis not amiss there-

^a Ter. ^b Virg. Ecl. 2. ^c Lib. de beat. vit. cap. 14. ^d Longo usu discimus, longâ desuetudine dediscendum est. Petrach. epist. lib. 5. 8.

fore, to have some rich overseer, to expostulate and shew them such absurdities, inconveniences, imperfections, discontents, as usually follow; which their blindness, fury, madness, cannot apply unto themselves, or will not apprehend through weakness; and good for them to disclose themselves, to give ear to friendly admonitions. Tell me, sweet heart, (saith Tryphena to love-sick Charmides in ^a Lucian) what it is that troubles thee; *peradventure I can ease thy minde, and further thee in thy suit*; and so without question she might, and so maist thou, if the patient be capable of good counsel, and will hear at least, what may be said.

If he love at all, she is either an honest woman or a whore. If dishonest, let him read or inculcate to him that 5. of Solomons Prov. Eccles. 26. Ambros. *lib. 1. cap. 4.* in his book of Abel and Cain; Philo Judæus *de mercede mer.* Platinas *dial. in Amores*; Espencæus, and those three books of Pet. Hædus *de contem. amoribus*; Æneas Silvius tart epistle, which he wroto to his friend Nicholas of Wartburge, which he calls *medelam illiciti amoris, &c.* ^b *For what's an whore, as he saith, but a poller of youth, ^c ruine of men, a destruction, a devourer of patrimonies, a downfal of honour, fodder for the divel, the gate of death, and supplement of hell?* ^d *Talis amor est laqueus animæ, &c.* a bitter hony, sweet poyson, delicate destruction, a voluntary mischief, *commixtum cœnum, sterquilinium.* And as ^e Pet. Aretines Lucretia, a notable quean, confesseth; *Gluttony, anger, envy, pride, sacrilege, theft, slaughter, were all born that day that a whore began her profession: for, as she follows it, her pride is greater then a rich churls, she is more envious then the pox, as malicious as melancholy, as covetous as hell. If from the beginning of the world any were mala, peior, pessima, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore; how many have I undone, caused to be wounded, slain! O Antonia, thou seest ^f what I am without, but within, God knows, a puddle of iniquity, a sink of sin, a pocky quean.* Let him now that so dotes, meditate on this; let him see the event and success of others; Sampson, Hercules, Holofernes, &c. those infinite mischiefs attend it; if she be

^a Tom. 4. dial. meret. Fortasse etiam ipsa ad amorem istum nonnihil contulero.
^b Quid enim meretrix, nisi juventutis expilatrix, virorum rapina seu mors; patrimonii devoratrix, honoris pernicies, pabulum diaboli, janna mortis, inferni supplementum?
^c Sanguinem hominum sorbent.
^d Contemplatione Idiote c. 34. Discrimen vitæ, mors blanda, mel felleum, dulce venenum, pernicies delicata, malum spontaneum, &c.
^e Pornodidasc. dial. Ital. Gula, ira, invidia, superbia, sacrilegia, latrocinia, cædes, eo die nata sunt, quo primum meretrix professionem fecit. Superbia major quam opulenti rustici, invidia quam luis veneræ; inimicitia nocentior melancholiâ, avaritia in immensum profunda.
^f Qualis extra sum vides, qualis intra novit Deus.

another mans wife he loves, 'tis abominable in the sight of God and men : adultery is expressly forbidden in Gods commandment, a mortal sin, able to endanger his soule: if he be such a one that fears God, or have any religion, he will eschew it, and abhor the loathsomeness of his own fact. If he love an honest maid, 'tis to abuse, or marry her; if to abuse, 'tis fornication, a fowl fact, (though some make light of it) and almost equal to adultery itself. If to marry, let him seriously consider what he takes in hand; look before he leap, (as the proverb is), or settle his affections, and examine, first, the party and condition of his estate and hers, whether it be a fit match, for fortunes, yeers, parentage, and such other circumstances, *an sit suæ Veneris*. Whether it be likely to proceed : if not, let him wisely stave himself off at the first; curb in his inordinate passion, and moderate his desire, by thinking of some other subject, divert his cogitations. Or if it be not for his good, as *Æneas* forewarned by Mercury in a dream, left *'Didos* love, and in all hast got him to sea :

^a Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Cloanthum,
 Classem aptent taciti jubet——

and although she did oppose with vowes, tears, prayers, and imprecation,

——nullis ille movetur
 Fletibus, aut illas voces tractabilis audit ;

Let thy Mercury-reason rule thee against all allurements, seeming delights, pleasing inward or outward provocations. Thou maist do this if thou wilt, *pater non deperit filiam, nec frater sororem*, a father dotes not on his own daughter, a-brother on a sister; and why? because it is unnatural, unlawful, unfit. If he be sickly, soft, deformed, let him think of his deformities, vices, infirmities: if in debt, let him ruminare how to pay his debts: if he be in any danger, let him seek to avoid it; if he have any law-suit, or other business, he may do well to let his love matters alone and follow it, labour in his vocation, what ever it is. But if he cannot so ease himself, yet let him wisely premeditate of both their estates; if they be unequal in yeers, she yong and he old, what an unfit match it must needs be, an uneven yolk, how absurd and undecent a thing is it! as *Lycinus*, in ^b *Lucian*, told *Timolaus*, for an old bald crooked-nosed knave, to marry a yong wench; how odious a thing it is to see an old leacher! what should an old fellow do with a combe, a dumb doter with a pipe, a blind man with a looking-glass,

^a Virg. ^b Tom. 2. in votis. Calvus cum sis, nasum habeas simum, &c.

and thou with such a wife? How absurd is it, for a young man to marry an old wife, for a peece of good. But put case, she be equal in yeer, birth, fortunes, and other qualities correspondent, he doth desire to be coupled in marriage, which is an honourable estate, but for what respects? Her beauty, belike, and comeliness of person, that is commonly the main object; she is a most absolute form in his eye at least; *Cui formam Paphia, et Charites tribuere decorem*; but do other men affirm as much? Or is it an error in his judgement?

^a Fallunt nos oculi vagique sensus,
Oppressâ ratione mentiuntur,

our eyes and other senses will commonly deceive us. It may be, to thee thy self, upon a more serious examination, or after a little absence, she is not so fair as she seems. *Quædam videntur et non sunt*; compare her to another standing by, 'tis a touch-stone to try; confer hand to hand, body to body, face to face, eye to eye, nose to nose, neck to neck, &c. examine every part by it self, then altogether, in all postures, several sites, and tell me how thou likest her. It may be, not she that is so faire, but her coats; for, put another in her cloaths, and she will seem all out as faire; as the ^b poet then prescribes, separate her from her cloaths: suppose thou saw her in a base beggers weed, or else dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion, fowl linnen, course raiment, besmeared with soot, colly, perfumed with opoponax, sagapenum, assa foetida, or some such filthy gums; dirty, about some undecent action or other: or, in such a case as ^c Brassivola, the physician, found Malatata his patient, after a potion of hellebor, which he had prescribed: *Manibus in terram depositis, et ano versus cælum elevato (ac si videretur Socraticus ille Aristophanes, qui geometricas figuras in terram scribens, tubera colligere videbatur) atram bilem in album parietem injiciebat, adeoque totam cameram, et se deturpabat, ut, &c.* all to bewrayed, or worse; if thou saw'st her (I say) wouldst thou affect her as thou dost? Suppose thou beheldest her in a ^d frosty morning, in cold weather, in some passion or perturbation of mind, weeping, chafing, &c. rivel'd and ill favoured to behold. She, many times, that in a composed look seems so amiable and delicious, *tam scitulâ formâ*, if she do but laugh or smile, makes an ugly sparrow-mouthed face, and shews a pair of uneven, loathsom, rotten, foul teeth: She hath a black skin, gouty legs; a deformed, crooked carcass under a fine coat. It may be, for all her costly tires, she is

^a Petronius. ^b Ovid. ^c In Catartico, lib. 2. ^d Si ferveat deformis,
ecce formosa est; si frigeat formosa, jam fit informis. Th. Morus Epigram.

bald; and though she seem so faire by dark, by candle light, or afar off at such a distance, as Callicratides observed in ^aLucian; *If thou shouldst see her neer, or in a morning, she would appear more ugly then a beast; ^b si diligenter consideres, quid per os et nares et cæteros corporis meatus egreditur, vilius sterquilinum nunquam vidisti.* Follow my counsell; see her undrest; see her, if it be possible, out of her attires; *furtivis nudatam coloribus*; it may be she is like Æsops jay, or ^cPlinies cantharides; she will be loathsom, ridiculous, thou wilt not endure her sight: or suppose thou saw'st her sick, pale, in a consumption, on her death-bed, skin and bones, or now dead, *Cujus erat gratissimus amplexus, as Bernard saith, erit horribilis aspectus*;

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

As a posie, she smels sweet, is most fresh and faire one day, but dried up, withered, and stinks another. Beautifull Nireus, by that Homer so much admired, once dead, is more deformed then Thersites; and Solomon deceased, as ugly as Marcolphus: thy lovely mistress, that was erst

^dCharis charior ocellis,

dearer to thee then thine eys, once sick or departed, is

Vili vilior æstimata cæno.

worse then any dirt or dunghill. Her embraces were not so acceptable, as now her looks be terrible: thou hadst better behold a Gorgons head then Helénas carkass.

Some are of opinion, that to see a woman naked, is able of it'self to alter his affection; and it is worthy of consideration, saith ^eMontaigne, the Frenchman, in his *Essaies*, that the skilfullest masters of amorous dalliance, appoint for a remedy of venereous passions, a full survey of the body: which the poet insinuates,

^fIlle quod obscœnas in aperto corpore partes
Viderat, in cursu qui fuit, hæsit amor.

The love stood still, that ran in full careire,
When once it saw those parts should not appear.

It is reported of Seleucus, king of Syria, that seeing his wife

^aAmorum dial. Tom. 4. Si quis ad Auroram contempletur multas mulieres a nocte lecto surgentes, turpiores putabit esse bestiis.

lib. 1. c. 1.
poisoned body.

^fOvid. 2. rem.

^cHist. nat. 11. cap. 36. A fly that hath golden wings but a

^dBachanan, Hendeceasyl.

^bHugo de claustro animæ,
^eApol. pro. Rem. Seb.

Stratonices bald pate, as she was undressing her by chance he could never affect her after. Raymundus Lullius, the physician, spying an ulcer or canker in his mistress breast, whom he so dearly loved, from that day following abhor'd the looks of her. Philip, the French king, as Neubrigensis, *lib. 4. cap. 24.* relates it, married the king of Denmark's daughter; ^a and after he had used her as a wife, one night, because her breath stunk, they say, or for some other secret fault, sent her back again to her father. Peter Mattheus, in the life of Lewis the eleventh, findes fault with our English ^b Chronicles, for writing how Margaret the king of Scots daughter, and wife to Lewis the 11. French king, was, *ob graveolentiam oris*, rejected by her husband. Many such matches are made for by-respects, or some seemly comeliness, which after hony-moon is past, turn to bitterness: for burning lust is but a flash, a gunpowder passion; and hatred oft follows in the highest degree, dislike and contempt.

—^c Cum se cutis arida laxat,
Fiunt obscuri dentes. —

when they waxe old, and ilfavoured, they may, commonly, no longer abide them.

— Jam gravis es nobis,

be gone, they grow stale, fulsome, loathsom, odious, thou art a beastly filthy quean;

^d Faciem, Phœbe, cacantis habes

thou art *Saturni podex*, withered and dry; *insipida et vetula*,

—^e Te quia rugæ turpant, et capitis nives,

(I say) *be gone*; ^f *portæ patent, proficiscere.*

Yea, but you will infer, your mistress is compleat; of a most absolute form in all mens opinions; no exceptions can be taken at her; nothing may be added to her person, nothing detracted; she is the mirror of women for her beauty, comeliness and pleasant grace; unimitable, *meræ deliciae, meri leporis*, she is *Myrothetium Veneris, Gratiarum pyxis*, a mere magazine of naturall perfections; she hath all the Veneres, and Graces,

— mille faces et mille figuras,

in each part absolute and compleat.

^a Post unam noctem, incertum unde offensam cepit, propter foetentem ejus spiritum alii dicunt, vel latentem foeditatem, repudiavit; rem faciens plane illicitam, et regie personæ multum indecoram. ^b Hall and Grafton, belike. ^c Juvenal. ^d Mart.
^e Tully in Cat. ^f Hor. ode 13. lib. 4.

^a *Læta genas, læta os roseum, vaga lumina læta :*

to be admired for her person, a most incomparable unmatchable peece, *aurea preles, ad simulachrum alicujus nunnis composita ; a Phoenix, vernantis ætatula Venerilla*, a nymph, a faery, ^blike Venus her self when she was a maid ; *nulli secunda*, a meer quintessence, *flores spirans et amaracum, femine prodigium* : Put case she be, how long will she continue ?

^c *Florem decoris singuli carpunt dies :*

Every day detracts from her person, and this beauty is *bonum fragile*, a meer flash, a Venice glass, quickly broken :

^d *Anceps forma bonum mortalibus,
—exigui donum breve temporis ;*

it will not last. As that fair flower ^e *Adonis*, which we call an anemony, flourisheth but one month, this gracious, all-commanding beauty fades in an instant. It is a jewel soon lost, the painters goddesse, *falsa veritas*, a meer picture. *Favour is deceitfull, and beauty is vanity*, Prov. 31. 30.

^f *Vitrea gemmula, fluxaque bullula, candida forma est,
Nix, rosa, ros, fumus, ventus et aura, nihil.*

A brittle jem, bubble, is beauty pale,
A rose, dew, snow, smoke, wind, ayr, naught at all.

If she be fair, as the saying is, she is commonly a fool : if proud, scornfull ; *sequiturque superbia formam* ; or dishonest, *rara est concordia formæ atque pudicitia*, can she be faire and honest too ? ^g *Ariosto*, the son of *Agasicles*, married a Spartan lass, the fairest lady in all Greece, next to *Helen* ; but for her conditions, the most abominable and beastly creature of the world. So that I would wish thee to respect, with *Seneca* ^h, not her person but qualities. *Will you say that's a good blade which hath a gilded scabbard, imbroidered with gold and jewels ? No ; but that which hath a good edge and point, well tempered mettle, able to resist.* This beauty is of the body alone ; and what is that, but as ⁱ *Gregory Nazianzen* telleth us, *a mock of time and sickness* ; or as *Boëthius*, ^k *as mutable as*

^a *Loechæus.*

^c *Seneca.*

^d *Seneca Hip.*

^e *Qualis fuit Venus cum fuit virgo, balsamm spirans, &c.*

^f *Camerarius emb. 68. cent. 1. Flos*

omnium pulcherrimus statim languescit, formæ typus.

^g *Bernar. Bauhnsius*

^h *Pausanias Lacon. lib. 3. Uxorem duxit Spartæ mulierum omnium post Helenam formosissimam, at ob mores omnium turpissimam.*

ⁱ *Epist. 76.*

^j *Gladium bonum dices, non cui deauratus est balthæus, nec cui vagina gemmis distinguitur, sed cui ad secandum subtilis acies, et mero munimentum omne rupturas.*

^k *Florem instabilitate fugacior, nec sua natura formosam facit, sed spectantium infirmitas.*

a flowre, and 'tis not nature so makes us, but most part, the infirmity of the beholder. For ask another, he sees no such matter: *Dic mihi per gratias qualis tibi videtur*, I pray thee tell me how thoulikest my sweet-heart, (as she asked her sister in Aristænetus), ^awhom I so much admire; me thinks he is the sweetest gentleman, the properest man that ever I saw: but I am in love, I confess, (*nec pudet fateri*) and cannot therefore well judge. But, be she faire indeed, golden-haired, as Anacreon his Bathillus, (to examine particulars) she have

^b Flammeolos oculos, collaque lecteola;

a pure sanguine complexion, little mouth, corall lips, white teeth, soft and plump neck, body, hands, feet, all faire and lovely to behold, composed of all graces, elegances, an absolute peece;

^c Lumina sint Melitæ Junonia, dextra Minervæ,
Mamillæ Veneris, sura maris dominæ, &c.

Let ^d her head be from Prague, paps out of Austria, belly from France, back from Brabant, hands out of England, feet from Rhine, buttocks from Switzerland, let her have the Spanish gate, the Venetian tyre, Italian complement and endowments;

^e Candida sideriis ardescant lumina flammis,
Sudent colla rosas, et cedat crinibus aurum,
Mellea purpureum depromant ora ruborem:
Fulgeat, ac Venerem cœlesti corpore vincat,
Forma Dearum omnis, &c.

Let her be such a one throughout, as Lucian deciphers in his Imagines; as Euphanor of old painted Venus; Aristænetus describes Lais; another Helena, Chariclea, Leucippe, Lucretia, Pandora; let her have a box of beauty to repair her self still, such a one as Venus gave Phaon, when he carried her over the ford; let her use all helps art and nature can yeeld; be like her, and her, and whom thou wilt, or all these in one; a little sickness, a feaver, small pox, wound, scarre, loss of an eye, or limb, a violent passion, a distemperature of heat or cold, marres all in an instant, disfigures all: child-bearing, old age, that tyrant time will turn Venus to Erynnis; raging time, care, rivels her upon a sudden; after she hath been married a small while, and the black oxen hath trodden on her toe, she will be so much altered, and wax out of favour, thou wilt

^a Epist. 11. Quem ego depereo juvenes mihi pulcherrimus videtur; sed forsam amore percita de amore non recte judico.

^d Bebekus adagiis Ger.

^e Petron. Cat.

^b Luc. Bruggensis.

^c Idem.

not know her. One growes too fat, another too lean, &c. modest Matilda, pretty pleasing Peg, sweet singing Susan, mincing merry Moll, dainty dancing Doll, neat Nancy, jolly Jone, nimble Nel, kissing Kate, bouncing Besse with black eys, fair Phillis with fine white hands, fiddling Franck, tall Tib, slender Sib, &c. will quickly ioose their grace, grow fulsome, stale, sad, heavy, dull, sour and all at last, out of fashion. *Ubi jam vultus argutia, suavis suavitatio, blandus risus, &c.* Those fair sparkling eys will look dull, her soft corall lips will be pale, dry, cold, rough, and blew, her skin rugged, that soft and tender *superficies* will be hard and harsh, her whole complexion change in a moment, and as ^a Matilda writ to King John,

I am not now as when thou saw'st me last,
That favour soon is vanished and past;
That rosie blush lapt in a lilly vale,
Now is with morphew overgrown and pale.

'Tis so in the rest; their beauty fades as a tree in winter, which Dejanira hath elegantly expressed in the poet;

^b Deforme solis aspicias truncis nemus?
Sic nostra longum forma percurrens iter,
Deperdit aliquid semper, et fulget minus;
Malique minus est quicquid in nobis fuit,
Olim petitum cecidit, et partu labat,
Materque multum rapuit ex illâ mihi,
Ætas citato senior eripuit gradu.

And as a tree that in the green wood growes,
With fruit and leaves, and in the summer blowes,
In winter like a stock deformed showes:
Our beauty takes his race and journey goes,
And doth decrease, and loose, and come to nought,
Admir'd of old, to this by child-birth brought:
And *mother* hath bereft me of my grace,
And crooked old age coming on a pace.

To conclude with Chrysostome, ^c *When thou seest a faire and beautifull person, a brave Bonaroba, a bella Donna, quæ salivam moveat, lepidam puellam et quam tu facile ames, a comely woman, having bright eys, a merry countenance, a shining lustre in her look, a pleasant grace, wringing thy soule, and*

^a M. Drayton.

^b Senec. act. 2. Herc. Oeteus.

^c Vides venustam mulie-

rem, fulgidum habentem oculum, vultu hilari coruscantem, eximium quendam aspectum et decorum præ se ferentem, urentem mentem tuam et concupiscentiam agentem; cogita terram esse id quod amas, et quod admiraris stercus, et quod te urit, &c. cogita illam jam senescere, jam rugosam cavis genis, ægotam; tantis sordibus intus plena est, pituitâ, stercore: reputa quid intra nares, oculos, cerebrum gestat, quas sordes, &c.

increasing thy concupiscence; bethink with thy self that it is but earth thou lovest, a meer excrement which so vexeth thee, which thou so admirest, and thy raging soule will be at rest. Take her skin from her face, and thou shalt see all loathsomeness under it; that beauty is a superficial skin and bones, nerves, sinewes: suppose her sick, now rivell'd, hoarie-headed, hollow-cheeked, old; within she is full of filthy fleame, stinking, putride, excrementall stuffe; snot and snevill in her nostrills, spittle in her mouth, water in her eys, what filth in her brains, &c. Or take her at best, and look narrowly upon her in the light, stand nearer her, nearer yet, thou shalt perceiv almost as much, and love less, as ^a Cardan well writes, *minus amant qui acute vident*, though Scaliger deridè him for it: If he see her near, or look exactly at such a posture, whosoever he is, according to the true rules of symmetry and proportion, those I mean of Albertus Durer, Lomatius and Tasnier, examine him of her. If he be *elegans formarum spectator*, he shall finde many faults in physiognomy, and ill colour; if form, one side of the face likely bigger then the other; or crooked nose, bad eys, prominent veines, concavities about the eys, wrinkles, pimples, redde streaks, frechons, hairs, warts, neves, inequalities, roughness, scabredity, paleness, yellowness, and as many colours as are in a turkicocks neck, many indecorums in their other parts; *est quod desideres, est quod amputes*, one leers, another frownes, a third gapes, squints, &c. And 'tis true that he saith, ^b *Diligenter consideranti raro facies absoluta, et quæ vitio caret*, seldom shall you finde an absolute face without fault, as I have often observed; not in the face alone, is this defect or disproportion to be found; but in all the other parts of body and minde; she is faire indeed, but foolish; pretty, comely and decent, of a majesticall presence, but peradventure imperious, dishonest, *acerba, iniqua*, selfwil'd: she is rich, but deformed; hath a sweet face, but bad carriage; no bringing up; a rude and wanton flirt, a neat body she hath, but is a nasty quean otherwise, a very slut, of a bad kinde. As flowres in a garden have colour some, but no smell, others have a fragrant smell, but are unseemly to the eye; one is unsavory to the taste, as rue; as bitter as wormwood, and yet a most medicinall cordiall flowre, most acceptable to the stomach; so are men and women; one is well qualified, but of ill proportion, poor and base: a good eye she hath, but a bad hand and foot, *faeda pedes et faeda manus*, a fine leg, bad teeth, a vast body, &c. Examine all parts of body and minde, I advise thee to enquire of all. See her angry, merry, laugh, weep, hot, cold, sick, sullen, dressed, undressed, in all attires,

^a Subtil. 13.^b Cardan. subtil. lib. 13.

sites, gestures, passions, eat her meales, &c. and in some of these you will surely dislike. Yea, not her onely, let him observe, but her parents, how they carry themselves; for what deformities, defects, incumbrances of body or minde, be in them at such an age, they will likely be subject to, be molested in like manner; they will *patrizare* or *matrizare*. And with all let him take notice of her companions, *in convictu* (as Qui-verra prescribes) *et quibuscum conversetur*, whom she converseth with.

Noscitur ex comite, qui non cognoscitur ex se.

According to Thucydides, she is commonly the best, *de quo minimus foras habetur sermo*, that is least talked of abroad. For if she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker or dancer, then take heed of her. For what saith Theocritus?

At vos festivæ ne ne saltate puellæ,
En, malus hircus adest in vos saltare paratus.

Yong men will do it, when they come to it.

Fawnes and satyres will certainly play wreeks, when they come in such wanton Bacchos Elenoras presence. Now when they shall perceive any such obliquity, indecency, disproportion, deformity, bad conditions, &c. let them still ruminare on that, and as ^a Hædus adviseth out of Ovid, *earum mendas notent*; note their faults, vices, errorrs, and think of their imperfections; 'tis the next way to divert and mitigate loves furious head-strong passions; as a peacocks feet and filthy comb, they say, make him forget his fine feathers, and pride of his tail; she is lovely, faire, well favoured, well qualified, courteous and kinde;

But if she be not so to me,
What care I how kinde she be?

I say with ^b Philostratus, *formosa aliis, mihi superba*; she is a tyrant to be, and so let her go. Besides these outward neves, or open faults, errorrs, there be many inward infirmities, secret &c. some private, (which I will omit) and some more common to the sexe; sullen fits, evil qualities, filthy diseases, in this case fit to be considered. *Consideratio fœditatis mulierum (menstruæ imprimis) quam immundæ sunt, quam Savanarola proponit regulâ septimâ, penitus observandam. Et Platina, dial. Amoris, fusesperstringet. Lodovicus Boncialus mulieb. lib. 2. cap. 2. Pet. Hædus, Albertus, et infiniti feremedici.* ^c A lover

^a Lib. de contem. amoribus. Earum mendas volvant animo, sæpe ante oculos consti-
tant, sæpe damnent. ^b In deliciis. ^c Quam amator annulum se amicæ
optaret, ut ejus amplexu frui posset, &c. O te miserum, aif annulus, si meas vices
obires, videres, audires, &c. nihil non odio dignum observares.

in Calcagninus apologies, wished with all his heart, he were his mistressring, to hear, embrace, see, and do I know not what; O thou fool, quoth the ring, if thou wer'st in my room, thou shouldst hear, observe, and see *pu'denda et pœnitenda*; that which would make thee loath and hate her; yea, peradventure, all women for her sake.

I will say nothing of the vices of their mindes, their pride, envy, inconstancy, weakness, malice, selfwill, lightness, insatiable lust, jealousie; *Eccius. 25. 13. No malice to a womans; no bitterness like hers. Eccles. 7. 26.* and as the same author urgeth, *Prov. 31. 10. Who shall finde a vertuous woman? He makes a question of it. Neque jus neque bonum, neque æquum sciunt, melius pejus, prosit obsit, nihil vident, nisi quod libido suggerit. They know neither good nor bad, be it better or worse (as the comicall poet hath it) beneficiall or hurtfull, they will do what they list.*

^b Insidiæ humani generis, queremonia vitæ,
Exuvizæ noctis, durissima cura diei,
Pœnâ virûm, nex et juvenum, &c.—

And to that purpose were they first made, as Jupiter insinuates in the ^c poet.

The fire that bold Prometheus stole from me,
With plagues cal'd women shall revenged be;
On whose alluring and entising face,
Poor mortalls doting, shall their death embrace.

In fine, as Diogenes concludes in Nevisanus, *Nulla ess fœmina quæ non habeat quid*: they have all their faults.

^d Every each of them hath some vice,
It one be full of villany,
Another hath a liquorish eye;
It one be full of wantonness,
Another is a Chidress.

When Leander was drowned, the inhabitants of Sestos consecrated Heros lanterne to Anteros; *Anteroti sacrum*; ^e and he that had good successe in his love, should light the candle; but never any man was found to light it; which I can refer to nought, but the inconstancy and lightness of women.

^f For in a thousand, good there is not one;
All be so proud, unthankfull and unkinde,
With flinty hearts, careless of others moane,
In their own lusts carried most headlong blinde.

^a Ter. Heaut. act. 4. sc. 1.

^b Lœchæns.

^c See our English Tatinus, li. 1.

^d Chaucer in Romant of the Rose.

^e Qui se facilem in amore probârit, hanc succendito.

At qui succendat, ad hunc diem repertus nemo. Calcagninus. ^f Ariosto.

But more herein to speak, I am forbidden ;
Sometime, for speaking truth, one may be chidden.

I am not willing, you see, to prosecute the cause against them, and therefore take heed you mistake me not ; ^a *matronam nullam ego tango* ; I honour the sexe, with all good men, and as I ought to do. Rather then displease them, I will voluntarily take the oath which Mercurius Britanicus took, *Viragin. descript. lib. 2. fol. 95. Me nihil unquam mali nobilissimo sexui, vel verbo, vel facto machinaturum, &c.* Let Simonides, Mantuan, Platina, Pet. Aretine, and such women-haters bare the blame, if ought be said amiss : I have not writ a tenth of that which might be urged out of them and others ; ^b *non possunt invectivæ omnes, et satiræ in fæminas scriptæ, uno volumine comprehendî.* And that which I have said (to speak truth) no more concerns them then men ; though women be more frequently named in this Tract. (To apologize once for all) I am neither partiall against them, or therefore bitter : what is said of the one, *mutato nomine*, may most part, be understood of the other. My words are like Passus picture, in ^c Lucian ; of whom, when a good fellow had bespoken a horse to be painted with his heels upwards, tumbling on his back, he made him passant : now when the fellow came for his peece, he was very angry, and said, it was quite opposite to his minde ; but Passus instantly turned the picture upside down, shewed him the horse at that site which he requested, and so gave him satisfaction. If any man take exception at my words, let him alter the name, read him for her, and 'tis all one in effect.

But to my purpose : If women in generall be so bad, and men worse than they, what a hazard is it to marry ? where shall a man finde a good wife, or a woman a good husband ? A woman, a man may eschue, but not a wife : wedding is undoing (some say) marrying, marring ; wooing, woing : ^d *a wife is a feaver hectick*, as Scaliger calls her, *and not to be cured but by death*, as out of Menander, Athenæus addes,

In pelagus te jadis negotiorum, —
Non Libyum, non Ægæum, ubi, ex triginta non pereunt
Tria navigia : ducens uxorem servatur prorsus nemo.

Thou wadest into a sea itself of woes ;
In Libycke, and Ægæan, each man knowes,
Of thirty, not three ships are cast away ;
But on this rock not one escapes, I say.

The worldly cares, miseries, discontents, that accompany mar-

^a Hor. *hectica uxor, et non nisi morte avellenda.*

^b Christoph. Fonseca.

^c Encom. Demosthen.

^d Febris

riage, I pray you learn of them that have experience, for I have none; ^a *παίδας ἐγὼ λόγους ἐγενήσαμην, libri mentis liberi.* For my part I'll dissemble with him;

Este procul nymphæ, fallax genus este puellæ;
Vita jugata meo non facit ingenio: Me juvat, &c.

many married men exclaime at the miseries of it, and rail at wives down right; I never tried, but as I hear some of them say,

^b *Mare haud mare, vos mare accerrimum!*

An Irish sea is not so turbulent and raging as a litigious wife.

^c *Scylla et Charybdis, Sicula contorquens freta,
Minus est timenda; nulla non melior fera est.*

Scylla and Charybdis are lesse dangerous,
There is no beast that is so noxious.

Which made the divel, belike, as most interpreters hold, when he had taken away Jobs goods, *corporis et fortunæ bona*, health, children, friends, to prosecute him the more, leave his wicked wife; as Pineda proves out of Tertullian, Cyprian, Austin, Chysostome, Prosper, Gaudentius, &c. *Ut novum calamitatis inde genus viro existeret, to vex and gaule him worse quam totus infernus*, then all the fiends in hell; as knowing the conditions of a bad woman. *Jupiter non tribuit homini pestilentius malum*, saith Simonides: *better dwell with a dragon or a lion, then keep house with a wicked wife.* Ecclus. 25. 18. *Better dwell in a wilderness.* Prov. 21. 19. *No wickedness like to her.* Ecclus. 25. 23. *She makes a sorry heart, an heavy countenance, a wounded minde, weak hands, and feeble knèes.* vers. 25. *A woman and death are two of the bitterest things in the world: uxor mihi ducenda est hodie; id mihi visus est dicere, abi domum et suspende te.* Ter. And. 1. 5. And yet for all this, we batchelors desire to be married; with that Vestall virgin, we long for it,

^d *Felices nuptæ! moriar, nisi nubere dulce est.*

'Tis the sweetest thing in the world; I would I had a wife, saith he,

For fain would I leave a single life,
If I could get me a good wife.

hai-ho for an husband, cries she, a bad husband, nay the worst that ever was, is better then none. O blissful marriage;

^a Synesius. *Libros ego liberos genui.* Lipsius antiq. Lect. lib. ^b Plautus
Asin. act. 1. ^c Senec. in Hercul. ^d Senec.

O most welcome marriage; and happy are they that are so coupled: we do earnestly seek it, and are never well till we have effected it. But with what fate? like those birds in the ^aEmbleme; that fed about a cage, so long as they could fly away at their pleasure, liked well of it; but when they were taken and might not get loose, though they had the same meat, pined away for sullenness, and would not eat. So we commend marriage,

— donec miselli liberi
Aspicimus dominam; sed postquam, heu! janua clausa est,
Fel intus est quod mel fuit:

So long as we are wooers, may kiss and coll at our pleasure; nothing is so sweet; we are in heaven, as we think: but when we are once tied, and have lost our liberty, marriage is an hell; *give me my yellow hose again*: a mouse in a trap lives as merrily; we are in a purgatory, some of us, if not hell it self. *Dulce bellum inexpertis*, as the proverb is; 'tis fine talking of wars and marriage, sweet in contemplation, 'till it be tried: and then as wars are most dangerous, irksome; every minute at deaths dore, so is, &c. When those wild Irish peers, saith ^b Stanihurst, were feasted by King Henry the second (at what time he kept his Christmas at Dublin) and had tasted of his princelike cheer, generous wines, dainty fare, had seen his ^cmassie plate of silver, gold, inamel'd, beset with jewells, golden candle-sticks, goodly rich hangings, brave furniture, heard his trumpets sound, fifes, drums, and his exquisite musick in all kindes: when they had observed his majesticall presence, as he sate in purple robes, crowned, with his scepter, &c. in his royall seat, the poor men were so amazed, enamored; and taken with the object, that they were *pertæsi domestici et pristini tyrotarichi*, weary and ashamed of their own sordidity and manner of life. They would all be English forthwith; who but English! but when they had now submitted themselves, and lost their former liberty, they began to rebell, some of them, others repent of what they had done, when it was too late. 'Tis so with us batchelors, when we see and behold those sweet faces, those gaudy shewes that women make, observe their pleasant gestures and graces, give ear to their Siren tunes, see them dance, &c. we think their conditions are as fine as their faces; we are taken with dumb signes, *in amplexum ruimus*; we rave, we burn, and would fain be married. But when we feel the miseries, cares, woes, that

^a Amator. Embleme.

^b De rebus Hibernicis, l. 3.

^c Gemmea pocula, argentea vasa, cœlata candelabra, aurea, &c. Conchyleata anlæa, buccinarum clangorem, tibiaram cantum, et symphoniam suavitatem, majestatemque principis coronati cum vidissent sellâ deauratâ, &c.

accompany it, we make our moane, many of us, cry out at length and cannot be released. If this be true now, as some out of experience will inform us, farewell wiving for my part; and as the comicall poet merrily saith,

^a Perdatur illè pessime qui fœminam
Duxit secundus, nam nihil primo imprecor!
Ignarus ut puto mali primus fuit.

^b Fowl fall him that brought the second match to passe;
The first I wish no harm, poor man, alas,
He knew not what he did, nor what it was.

What shall I say to him that marries again and again?

^c Stulta maritali qui porrigit ora capistro.

I pity him not; for the first time he must do as he may, bear it out sometimes by the head and shoulders, and let his next neighbour ride, or else run away, or as that Syracusian, in a tempest, when all ponderous things were to be exonerated out of the ship, *quia maximum pondus erat*, fling his wife into the sea. But this I confesse is comically spoken, ^d and so I pray you take it. In sober sadness, ^e marriage is a bondage, a thralldom, a yoke, a hinderance to all good enterprises; *he hath married a wife, and cannot come*; a stop to all preferments; a rock on which many are saved, many impinge and are cast away; not that the thing is evil in it self, or troublesome, but full of all contentment and happiness; one of the three things which please God, ^f *when a man and his wife agree together*; an honorable and happy estate; who knows it not? If they be sober, wise, honest, as the poet infers;

^g Si commodos nanciscantur amores,
Nullum iis abest voluptatis genus.

If fitly matcht be man and wife,
No pleasure's wanting to their life.

But to undiscreet sensuall persons, that as brutes are wholly led by sense, it is a ferall plague; many times an hell it self; and can give little or no content, being that they are often so irregular and prodigious in their lusts, so diverse in their affections. *Uxor nomen dignitatis, non voluptatis*, as ^h he said, a wife is a name of honour, not of pleasure; she is fit to bear the office,

^a Ebulus in Crisil. Athenæus dymnosophist. l. 13. c. 3.

^b Translated by my

brother Ralfe Burton.

^c Juvenal.

^d Hæc in speciem dicta cave ut credas.

^e Bachelors always are the bravest men. Bacon. Seek eternity in memory, not in postery, like Epaminondas, that, instead of children, left two great victories behind him, which he called his two daughters.

^f Ecclus. 28.

^g Euripides

Andromach.

^h Aelius Verus imperator Spar. vit. ejus.

govern a family, to bring up children, sit at boards end and carve; as some carnal men think and say, they had rather go to the stews, or have now and then a snatch as they can come by it, borrow of their neighbours, then have wives of their own; except they may, as some princes and great men do, keep as many curtisans as they will themselves; fly out *impure*,

^a *Permolere uxores alienas,*

Or that polygamy of Turkes; or Lex Julia, which Cæsar once enforced in Rome (though Levinus Torrentius and others suspect it) *uti uxores quot et quas vellet liceret*, that every great man might marry, and keep as many wives as he would; or Irish divorcement were in use: but as it is, 'tis hard, and gives not that satisfaction to these carnal men, beastly men as too many are. ^b What still the same? to be tied ^c to one, be she never so faire, never so vertuous, is a thing they may not endure, to love one long. Say thy pleasure, and counterfeit as thou wilt, as ^d Parmeno told Thais; *Neque tu uno eris contenta*, one man will never please thee; nor one woman many men: But as ^e Pan replied to his father Mercury, when he asked whether he was married, *Nequaquam pater, amator enim sum, &c. No father, no, I am a lover still, and cannot be contented with one woman.* Pythias, Eccho, Menades, and I know not how many besides, were his mistresses; he might not abide marriage. *Varietas delectat*, 'tis loathsome and tedious; what one still? which the satyrist said of Iberina, is verified in most:

^f *Unus Iberinâ vir sufficit? oculus illud
Extorquebis ut hæc oculo contenta sit uno.*

'Tis not one man will serve her by her will,
As soon shee'l have one eye as one man still.

As capable of any impression as *materia prima* it self, that still desires new formes; like the sea, their affections ebbe and flowe. Husband is a cloak for some to hide their villany; once married, she may flye out at her pleasure; the name of husband is a sanctuary to make all good. *Eo ventum* (saith Seneca) *ut nulla virum habeat, nisi ut irritet adulterum.* They are right and straight as true Trojans as mine hostess daughter, that Spanish wench in ^g Ariosto; as good wives as Messalina. Many men are as constant in their choyce, and as good husbands as Nero himself; they must have their pleasure of all they see; and are, in a word, far more fickle then any woman.

^a Hor. ^b *Quod licet, ingratum est.* ^c For better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, &c. 'tis durus sermo to a sensuall man. ^d Ter. act. 1. sc. 2. Eunnuch. ^e Lucian. Tom. 4. *Neque cum unâ aliquâ rem habere contentus forem.* ^f Juvenal. ^g Lib. 28.

For either they be full of jealousy,
Or masterfull, or loben nobelty, etc.

Good men have often ill wives, as bad as Xantippe was to Socrates, Elevora to St. Lues, Isabella to our Edward the second: and good wives are as often matched to ill husbands; as Mariamne to Herod, Serena to Dioclesian, Theodora to Theophilus, and Thyra to Gurmunde. But I will say nothing of dissolute and bad husbands, of batchelors and their vices; their good qualities are a fitter subject for a just volume, too well known already in every village, town and city; they need no blazon: and lest I should marre any matches, or dishearten loving maids, for this present, I will let them passe.

Being that men and women are so irreligious, depraved by nature, so wandring in their affections, so brutish, so subject to disagreement, so unobservant of marriage rites, what shall I say? If thou beest such a one, or thou light on such a wife, what concord can there be, what hope of agreement? 'tis not *conjugium* but *conjurgium*; as the reed and ferne in the ^aEmbleme, averse and opposite in nature: 'tis twenty to one thou wilt not marry to thy contentment: but as in a lottery forty blanks were drawn commonly for one prize, out of a multitude you shall hardly choose a good one: a small ease hence, then, little comfort.

^b Nec integrum unquam transiges lætus diem.

If he or she be such a one,
Thou hadst much better be alone.

If she be barren, she is not——&c. If she have ^c children, and thy state be not good, though thou be wary and circumspect, thy charge will undo thee.

—— fœcundâ domum tibi prole gravabit;

thou wilt not be able to bring them up; ^d and what greater misery can there be, then to beget children, to whom thou canst leave no other inheritance but hunger and thirst? ^e cum famæ dominatur, strident voces rogantium panem, penetrantes patris cor: what so grievous as to turn them up to the wide world, to shift for themselves? No plague like to want: and when thou hast good means, and art very carefull of their education, they will not be ruled. Think but of that old proverb, Ἡρώων τινυα πνηματα, *Heroum filii noxæ*, great mens

^a Camerar. 82. cent. 3.
more bitter. Bacon.

^b Simonides.

^c Children make misfortunes

^d Heidsius Epist. Primiero. Nihil miserius quam procreare liberos, ad quos nihil ex hæreditate tuâ pervenire videas, præter famem et sitim

^e Christoph. Fonseca.

sons seldome do well; *O utinam aut cœlebs mansissem, aut prole carerem!* ^a Augustus exclaims in Suetonius. Jacob had his Ruben, Simeon, and Levi: David an Amnon, an Absolon, Adoniah; wise mens sons are commonly fools, insomuch that Spartian concludes, *Neminem prope magnorum virorum optimum et utilem reliquisse filium;* ^b They had been much better to have been childless. 'Tis too common in the middle sort; Thy sonnes a drunkard, a gamester, a spendthrift; thy daughter a fool, a whore; thy servants lazie drones and theeves; thy neighbours divels; they will make thee weary of thy life. ^c *If thy wife be froward, when she may not have her will, thou hadst better be buried alive; she will be so impatient, raving still, and roaring like Juno in the tragedy; there's nothing but tempests: all is in an uproar.* If she be soft and foolish, thou werst better have a block, she will shame thee and reveal thy secrets: if wise and learned, well qualified, there is as much danger on the other side, *mulierem doctam ducere periculosissimum,* saith ^d Nevisanus, she will be too insolent and peevish.

^e *Malo Venusinam quam te Cornelia mater.*

Take heed; if she be a slut, thou wilt loath her; if proud, shee'l begger thee, ^f *shee'l spend thy patrimony in bawbles, all Arabia will not serve to perfume her haire,* saith Lucian: if fair and wanton, shee'l make thee a *cornuto*; if deformed, she will paint. *If her face be filthy by nature, she will mend it by art, alienis et adscititiis imposturis,* ^g *which, who can indure?* If she do not paint, she will look so filthy, thou canst not love her, and that, peradventure, will make thee unhoneſt. Cromerus *lib. 12. hist.* relates of Casimirus, ^h that he was unchast, because his wife Aleida, the daughter of Henry, landsgrave of Hessi, was so deformed. If she be poor, she brings beggery with her (saith Nevisanus) misery and discontent. If you marry a maid, it is uncertain how she proves:

Hæc forsân veniet non satis apta tibi:

If yong, she is, likely, wanton and untaught; if lusty, too lascivious; and if she be not satisfied, you know where and when, *nil nisi jurgia,* all is in an uprore, and there is little quietness to be had: if an old maid, 'tis an hazard she dies in childbed:

^a *Liberi sibi carcinomata.*

^b *Melius fuerat eos sine liberis discessisse.*

^c *Lemnius, cap. 6. lib. 1. Si morosa, si non in omnibus obsequaris, omnia impacata in ædibus, omnia sursum misceri videas, multæ tempestates, &c.* ^d *Lib. 2. numer.*

101 sil. nup.

^e *Juvenal.*

^f *Tom. 4. Amores. Omnem mariti opulentiam*

profundet, totam Arabiam capillis redolens.

^g *Idem. Et quis sanæ mentis sustinere queat, &c.*

^h *Subegit ancillas quod uxor ejus deformior esset.*

if a rich widdow, ^a*induces te in laqueum*, thou dost halter thy self; she will make all away before hand, to her other children, &c.

—^b *dominam quis possit ferre tonantem?*

she will hit thee still in the teeth with her first husband: if a yong widdow, she is often unsatiabable and immodest. If she be rich, well descended, bring a great dowry, or be nobly allied, thy wives friends will eat thee out of house and home, *dives ruinam ædibus inducit*; she will be so proud, so high-minded, so imperious. For

—*nihil est magis intolerabile dite;*

there's nothing so intolerable, thou shalt be as the tassell of a gosse-hawk, ^c*she will ride upon thee, domineer as she list*, wear the breeches in her oligarchicall government, and begger thee besides. *Uxores divites servitutem exigunt*, (as Seneca hits them *declam. lib. 2. declam. 6.*) *Dotem accipi, imperium perdidit*. They will have sovereignty, *pro conjuge dominam arcessis*; they will have attendance, they will do what they list. ^d In taking a dowry thou loosest thy liberty, *dos intrat, libertas exit*, hazardest thine estate.

*Hæ sunt atque aliæ multæ in magnis dotibus
Incommoditates, sumptusque intolerabiles, &c.*

with many such inconveniences. Say the best, she is a commanding servant; thou hadst better have taken a good huswifely maid in her smock. Since then, there is such hazard, if thou be wise, keep thy self as thou art; 'tis good to match, much better to be free.

^e—*procreare liberos lepidissimum,
Hercle vero liberum esse, id multo est lepidius.*

Art thou yong? then match not yet; if old, match not at all.

^f—*Vis juvenis nubere? nondum venit tempus.
Ingravescente ætate jam tempus præterit.*

And therefore, with that philosopher, still make answer to thy

^a Sil. nup. l. 2. num. 25. Dives inducit tempestatem, pauper curam; ducens viduam se inducit in laqueum. ^b Si quisque dicit, alteram ducit tamen. ^c Si dotata

erit, imperiosa, continuoque viro irequitare conabitur. Petrarch. ^d If a woman

nourish her husband, she is angry and impudent, and full of reproach. Ecc. 1s. 25. 22. Scilicet uxori nubere nolo meæ. ^e Plautus Mil. Glor. act. 3. sc. 1. ^f Stobæus

ser. 66. Alex. ab Alexand. lib. 4. cap. 8.

friends that importune thee to marry, *adhuc intempestivum*, 'tis yet unseasonable, and ever will be.

Consider withall how free, how happy, how secure, how heavenly, in respect, a single man is, ^a as he said in the comedy, *Et isti quod fortunatum esse autumant, uxorem nunquam habui*, and that which all my neighbours admire and applaud me for, account so great a happiness, I never had a wife; consider how contentedly, quietly, neatly, plentifully, sweetly, and how merrily he lives! he hath no man to care for but himself; none to please, no charge, none to controule him, is tied to no residence, no cure to serve, may go and come, when, whither, live where he will, his own master, and do what he list himself. Consider the excellency of virgins, ^b*Virgo cœlum meruit*, marriage replenishes the earth, but virginity Paradise; Elias, Eliseus, John Baptist were bachelors: Virginity is a precious jewel, a fair garland, a never fading flowre; ^c for why was Daphne turned to a green bay tree, but to shew that virginity is immortal?

^d Ut flos insectis secretus nascitur hortis,
 Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,
 Quam mulcent auræ, firmat Sol, educat imber, &c.
 Sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum chara suis, sed
 Cum castum amisit, &c.——

Virginity is a fine picture, as ^e Bonaventure calls it; a blessed thing in it self, and if you will believe a papist, meritorious. And although there be some inconveniences, irksomeness, solitariness, &c. incident to such persons, want of those comforts, *quæ ægro assideat et curet ægrotum, fomentum paret, roget medicum, &c.* embracing, dalliance, kissing, colling, &c. those furious motives and wanton pleasures a new married wife most part enjoys; yet they are but toys in respect, easily to be endured, if conferred to those frequent incumbrances of marriage; solitariness may be otherwise avoided with mirth, musick, good company, business, imployment; in a word, ^f*Gaudebit minus, et minus dolebit*; for their good nights, he shall have good dayes. And me thinks sometime or other, amongst so many rich bachelors, a benefactor should be found to build a monasticall college for old, decayed, deformed or discontented maids to live together in, that have lost their first loves, or otherwise miscarried, or else are willing howsoever to lead a single life. The rest, I say,

^a They shall attend the Lamb in heaven, because they were not defiled with women. Apoc. 14.

^b Nuptiæ replent terram, virginitas Paradisum. Hier.

^c Daphne

in laurum semper virentem, immortalem docet gloriam paratam virginibus pudicitiam servantibus.

^d Catal. Car. nuptiali.

^e Diet. salut. c. 22.

^f Pulcherri-

mm sertum infiniti pretii, gemma et pictura speciosa.

^f Mart.

are-toyes in respect, and sufficiently recompensed by those innumerable contents and incomparable priviledges of virginity. Think of these things, confer both lives, and consider last of all, these commodious prerogatives a bachelor hath, how well he is esteemed, how heartily welcome to all his friends, *quam mentitis obsequiis*, as Tertullian observes, with what counterfeit curtesies they will adore him, follow him, present him with gifts, *hamatis donis: it cannot be beleevd*, (saith ^a Ammianus) *with what humble service he shall be worshipped*, how loved and respected: *If he want children* (and have means) *he shall be often invited, attended on by princes, and have advocates to plead his cause for nothing*, as ^b Plutarch addes. Wilt thou then be reverenced and had in estimation?

———^c dominus tamen et domini rex
 Si tu vis fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aulâ
 Luserit Æneas, nec filia dulcior illâ?
 Jucundum et charum sterilis facit uxor amicum.

Live a single man, marry not, and thou shalt soon perceive how those Hæredipetæ (for so they were called of old) will seek after thee, bribe and flatter thee for thy favour, to be thine heire or executor: Aruntius and Aterius, those famous parasites in this kinde, as Tacitus and ^d Seneca have recorded, shall not go beyond them. Periplectomines that good personat old man, *delicium senis*, well understood this in Plautus; for when Pleusides exhorted him to marry, that he might have children of his own, he readily replied in this sort,

Quando habeo multos cognatos, quid opus mihi sit liberis?
 Nunc bene vivo et fortunata, atque animo ut lubet.
 Mea bona meâ morte cognatis dicam interpartiant.
 Illi apud me edunt, me curant, visunt quid agam, ecquid velim,
 Qui mihi mittunt munera, ad prandium, ad cœnam vocant.

Whilst I have kin, what need I brats to have?
 Now I live well, and as I will, most brave.
 And when I dye, my goods I'll give away
 To them that do invite me every day,
 That visite me, and send me pretty toyes,
 And strive who shall do me most curtesies.

This respect thou shalt have in like manner, living as he did, a single man. But if thou marry once, ^e *cogitato in omni vitâ te servum fore*, bethink thyself what a slavery it is; what an

^a Lib. 24. Quâ obsequiorum diversitate colantur homines sine liberis. ^b Hunc alii ad cœnam invitant, princeps huic famulatur, oratores gratis patrocinantur. Lib. de amore prolis. ^c Annal. 11. ^d 60 de benefic. 38. ^e E Græco.

heavy burthen thou shalt undertake; how hard a task thou art tied to, (for as Hierome hath it, *qui uxorem habet, debitor est, et uxoris servus alligatus,*) and how continuat, what squalor attends it, what irksomeness, what charges; for wife and children are a perpetuall bill of charges; besides a myriade of cares, miseries, and troubles; for as that comical Plautus merrily and truly said, He that wants trouble, must get to be master of a ship, or marry a wife; and as another seconds him, wife and children have undone me; so many, and such infinite incumbrances accompany this kinde of life. Furthermore, *uxor intumuit*, &c. or as he said in the comcedy:

^a *Duxi uxorem; quam ibi miseriam vidi! nati filii, alia cura.*

All gifts and invitations cease, no friend will esteem thee, and thou shalt be compelled to lament thy misery, and make thy moane with ^b Bartholomæus Scheræus that famous poet laureat, and professor of Hebrew in Witenberge: I had finished this work long since, but that *inter alia dura et tristia, quæ misero mihi pæne tergum fregerunt* (I use his own words) amongst many miseries which almost broke my back *συζυγία ob Xantipismum*; a shrew to my wife, tormented my minde above measure, and beyond the rest. So shalt thou be compelled to complain, and to cry out at last, with ^c Phoroneus the lawyer, *How happy had I been, if I had wanted a wife!* If this which I have said will not suffice, see more in Lemnius *lib. 4. cap. 13. de occult. nat. mir.* *Espensæus de continentia. lib. 6. cap. 8.* *Kornman de virginitate; Platina in Amor. dial. Practica artis amandi; Barbarus de re. uxoria. Arniceus in polit. cap. 3;* and him that is *instar omnium Nevisanus*, the lawyer, *Sylva nuptial.* almost in every page.

SUBSECT. IV.

Philters, Magicall and Poeticall Cures.

WHERE perswasions and other remedies will not take place, many fly to unlawful means; philters, amulets, magick spells, ligatures, characters, charmes, which as a wound with the spear of Achilles, if so made and caused, must so be cured. If forced by spells and philters, saith Paracelsus, it must be eased by characters, *Mag. lib. 2. cap. 28.* and by incantations. *Fernelius Path. lib. 6. cap. 13.* ^d *Sckenkius*

^a Ter. Adolph. ^b *Itinerariâ in psalmos instructione ad lectorem.* ^c *Bruson. lib. 7. cap. 22. Si uxor deesset, nihil mihi ad summam felicitatem defuisset.* ^d *Exstinguitur virilitas ex incantamentorum maleficiis; neque enim fabula est, nonnulli reperti sunt, qui ex veneficiis amore privati sunt, ut ex multis historiis patet.*

lib. 4. observ. Med. hath some examples of such as have been so magically caused, and magically cured; and by witch-craft: so saith Baptista Codronchus, *lib. 3. cap. 6. de mor. ven. Malleus malef. cap. 6.* 'Tis not permitted to be done, I confess; yet often attempted: see more in Wierus *lib. 3. cap. 18. de præstig. de remediis per Philtra.* Delrio *tom. 2. lib. 2. quæst. 3. sect. 3. disquisit. magic.* Cardan *lib. 16. cap. 90.* reckons up many magnetical medicines, as to piss through a ring, &c. Mizaldus *cent. 3. 30.* Baptista Porta, Jason Pratensis, Lobelius *pag. 87.* Matthiolus, &c. prescribe many absurd remedies. *Radix mandragoræ ebibitæ; annuli ex unguis asini; stercus amatæ sub cervical positum, illâ nescienté, &c. quum odorem fæditatis sentit, amor solvitur. Nocturæ ovum abstemios facit comestum, ex consilio Iarthæ Indorum gomnosophistæ apud Philostratum lib. 3. Sanguis amasiæ ebibitus omnem amoris sensum tollit: Faustina Marci Aurelii uxorem, gladiatores amore captam, ita penitus consilio Chaldæorum liberatam, refert Julius Capitolinus.* Some of our astrologers will effect as much by characteristical images, *ex Sigillis Hermetis, Salomonis, Chaelis, &c. mulieris imago habentis crines sparsos, &c.* Our old poets and phantastical writers have many fabulous remedies for such as are love-sick: as that of Protesilaus tombe in Philostratus, in his dialogue betwixt Phœnix and Vinitor. Vinitor, upon occasion, discoursing of the rare virtues of that shrine, telleth him that Protesilaus altar and tombe ^a *cures almost all manner of diseases, consumptions, dropsies, quartan agues, sore eyes; and, amongst the rest, such as are love-sick, shall there be helped.* But the most famous is ^b Leucata Petra, that renowned rock in Greece, of which Strabo writes, *Geog. lib. 10.* not far from Saint Maures, saith Sands *lib. 1.* From which rock, if any lover flung himself down headlong, he was instantly cured. Venus after the death of Adonis, when she could take no rest for love,

^c Cum vesana suas torreret flamma medullas,

came to the temple of Apollo to know what she should do to bee eased of her pain: Apollo sent her to Leucata Petra, where she præcipitated herself, and was forthwith freed; and when she would needs know of him a reason of it, he told her again, that he had often observed ^d Jupiter, when he was enamored on Juno, thither go to ease and wash himself, and after him diverse others. Cephalus for the love of Protela, Degonetus daughter,

^a Curat omnes morbos, phthises, hydropes, et oculorum morbos, et febre quartanâ laborantes, et amore captos, miris artibus eos demulcet. ^b The moral is, vehement fear expells love. ^c Catullus. ^d Quum Junonem deperiret Jupiter impotenter, ibi solitus lavare, &c.

leapt down here; that Lesbian Sappho for Phaon, on whom she miserably doted,

^a Cupidinis œstro percita e summo præceps ruit,

hoping thus to ease her self, and to be freed of her love pangs.

^b Hic se Deucalion, Pyrrhæ succensus amore,
Mersit, et illæso corpore pressit aquas.
Nec mora, fugit amor, &c.—

Hither Deucalion came, when Pyrrhas love
Tormented him, and leapt down to the sea,
And had no harm at all; but by and by,
His love was gone and chased quite away.

This medicine Jos. Scaliger speaks of, *Ausoniarum lectionum lib. 18. Salmutz in Pancirol. de 7 mundi mirac.* and other writers. Pliny reports, that amongst the Cyzeni, there is a well consecrated to Cupid, of which if any lover tast, his passion is mitigated: And Anthony Verdurius *Imag. Deorum, de Cupid.* saith, that amongst the ancients there was ^c *Amor Lethes*, he took burning torches, and extinguished them in the river; his statua was to be seen in the Temple of *Venus Eleusina*, of which Ovid makes mention, and saith, that all lovers of old went thither on pilgrimage, that would be rid of their love pangs. Pausanias in ^d *Phocicis*, writes of a temple dedicated, *Veneri in speculâ*, to Venus in the vault, at Naupactus in Achaia (now Lepanto) in which your widdowes, that would have second husbands, made their supplications to the goddess: all manner of suits concerning lovers were commenced, and their grievances helped. The same author, in *Achaicis*, tells as much of the river ^e *Senelus* in Greece; if any lover washed himself in it, by a secret vertue of that water, (by reason of the extream coldness belike) he was healed of loves torments;

^f *Amoris vulnus idem qui sanat facit.*

which if it be so, that water, as he holds, is *omni auro pretiosior*, better then any gold. Where none of all these remedies will take place, I know no other, but that all lovers must make an head, and rebell, as they did in ^g *Ausonius*, and crucifie Cupid till he grant their request, or satisfie their desires.

^a Menander.

^b Ovid. ep. 21.

^c Apud antiquos Amor Lethes olim fuit; is

ardentes faces in profluentem inclinabat; hujus statua Veneris Eleusinae templo visebatur, quo amantes confluebant, qui amicæ memoriam deponere volebant. ^d Lib. 10.

Vota ei nuucupant amatores, multis de causis; sed imprimis viduæ mulieres, ut sibi alteras a Deâ nuptias exposcant.

^e Rodiginus, ant. lect. lib. 16. cap. 25. calls

it Selenns. Omni amore liberat.

^f Seneca.

^g Cupido crucifixus.

Lepidum poema.

SUBSECT. V.

The last and best Cure of Love-Melancholy, is, to let them have their Desire.

THE last refuge and surest remedy, to be put in practice in the utmost place, when no other means will take effect, is, to let them go together, and enjoye one another; *potissima cura est ut heros amasiâ suâ potiatur*, saith Guianerius, *cap. 15. tract. 15.* Æsculapius himself, to this malady, cannot invent a better remedy, *quam ut amanti cedat amatum*, ^a (Jason Pratensis) then that a lover have his desire.

Et pariter torulo bini jungantur in uno,
Et pulchro detur Æneæ Lavinia conjux.

And let them both be joynd in a bed,
And let Æneas fair Lavinia wed.

'Tis the special cure, to let them bleed *in venâ Hymenæâ*, for love is a pluresie, and if it be possible, so let it be:

————optataque gaudia carpant.

^bArculanus holds it the speediest and the best cure; 'tis Savanarolas ^clast precept; a principall infallible remedy; the last, sole, and safest refuge.

^dJulia sola potes nostras extinguere flammâs,
Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne pari.

Julia alone can quench my desire,
With neither ice nor snow, but with like fire.

When you have all done, saith ^eAvicenna, *there be no speedier or safer course, then to joyn the parties together according to their desires and wishes, the custome and forme of law; and so we have seen him quickly restored to his former health, that was languished away to skin and bones; after his desire was satisfied, his discontent ceased, and we thought it strange; our opinion is, therefore, that in such cases, nature is to be obeyed.* Arateus, an old author, *lib. 3. cap. 3.* hath an instance of a yong man ^fwhen no other means could prevail,

^aCap. 19. de morb. cerebri.
cura. cap. 16. in 9 Rhasis.

^dPetronius Catal.

^bPatiens potiatur re amatâ, si fieri possit, optima cura. cap. 16. in 9 Rhasis.

^cSi nihil aliud, nuptiæ et copulatio cura eâ.

^eCap. de Ilishi. Non invenitur cura, nisi regimen connexionis inter eos, secundum modum promissionis, et legis; et sic vidimus ad carnem restitutum, qui jam venerat ad arefactionem; evanuit cura postquam sensit, &c.

^fFama est melancholicum quendam ex amore insanabiliter se habentem, ubi puellæ se conjunxisset, restitutum, &c.

was so speedily relieved. What remains then but to joyne them in marriage?

^aTunc et basia morsiunculasque
Surreptim dare, mutuos fovere
Amplexus licet, et licet jocari.

They may then kiss and coll, lye and look babys in one anothers eyes, as their syres before them did: they may then satiate themselves with loves pleasures, which they have so long wished and expected.

Atque uno simul in toro quiescant,
Conjuncto simul ore suavientur,
Et somnos agitent quiete in unâ.

Yea, but *hic labor, hoc opus*, this cannot conveniently be done, by reason of many and severall impediments. Sometimes both parties themselves are not agreed: parents, tutors, masters, guardians, will not give consent; lawes, customes, statutes hinder: poverty, superstition, fear and suspition: many men dote on one woman, *semel-et simul*: she dotes as much on him, or them, and in modesty must not, cannot woo, as unwilling to confess, as willing to love: she dare not make it known, shew her affection, or speak her minde. And *hard is the choyce* (as it is in Euphues) *when one is compelled, either by silence to dye with grief, or by speaking to live with shame.* Inthiscase almost, was the faire lady Elizabeth, Edward the fourth his daughter, when she was enamored on Henry the seventh, that noble yong prince, and new saluted king, when she break forth into that passionate speech, ^b*O that I were worthy of that comely prince! but my father being dead, I want friends to motion such a matter! What shall I say? I am all alone, and dare not open my minde to any. What, if I acquaint my mother with it? bashfulness forbids. What, if some of the lords? audacity wants. O that I might but confer with him, perhaps in discourse I might let slip such a word that might discover mine intention!* How many modest maids may this concern, I am a poor servant, what shall I do? I am a fatherless child, and want means; I am blith and buxome, yong and lusty, but I have never a suiter; *expectant stolidi ut ego illos rogatum veniam*, as ^cshe said; a company of silly fellows, look, belike, that I should woo them and speak first: fain they would and cannot woo;

— ^dquæ primum exordia sumam?

^a Jovian. Pontanus, Basi. lib. 1.

^b Speede's hist. c. MS. Ber. Andreae.

^c Lucretia in Coelestina, act. 19. Barthio interpret.

^d Virg. 4. Æn.

being meerly passive, they may not make sute, with many such lets and inconveniences, which I know not; what shall we do in such a case? sing *Fortune my Foe?*—

Some are so curious in this behalf, as those old Romans, our modern Venetians Dutch and French, that if two parties dearly love, the one noble, the other ignoble, they may not by their lawes match, though equal otherwise in yeers, fortunes, education, and all good affection. In Germany, except they can prove gentility by three descents, they scorn to match with them. A noble man must marry a noble woman: a baron, a barons daughter; a knight, a knights; a gentleman, a gentlemans: as slatters sort their slattes, do they degrees and families. If she be never so rich, faire, well-qualified otherwise, they will make him forsake her. The Spaniards abhor all widdowes; the Turks repute them old women, if past five and twenty. But these are too severe lawes, and strict customes, *dandum aliquid amori*; we are all the sons of Adam; 'tis opposite to nature, it ought not to be so. Again, he loves her most impotently, she loves not him, and so *e contra*. ^a Pan loved Echo, Echo Satyrus, Satyrus Lyda.

Quantum ipsorum aliquis amantem oderat,
Tantum ipsius amans odiosus erat.

They love and loath of all sorts; he loves her, she hates him; and is loathed of him, on whom she dotes. Cupid hath two darts, one to force love, all of gold, and that sharp,

—————^b Quod facit auratum est.

Another blunt, of lead, and that to hinder;

————— fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.

This we see too often verified in our common experience. ^c Choresus dearly loved that virgin Callyrrhoë, but the more he loved her, the more she hated him. Oënone loved Paris, but he rejected her, they are stiffe of all sides, as if beauty were therefore created to undo, or be undone. I give her all attendance, all observance, I pray and intreat, ^d *Alma, precor, miserere mei*, faire mistress pity me, I spend my self, my time, friends and fortunes to win her favour, (as he complains in the ^e Eglogue,) I lament, sigh, weep, and make my moane to her, but she is hard as flint;

————— cautibus Ismariis immotior —————

^a E Græco Moschi. ^b Ovid. Met. 1. ^c Pausanias Achaïcis lib. 7. ^d Virg. 6. Æn. ^e Erasmus Egl. Galatea.

as faire and hard as a diamond, she will not respect, (*Despectus tibi sum*) or hear me.

— fugit illa vocantem,
Nil lachrymas miserata meas, nil flexa querelis.

What shall I do ?

I wooed her as a yong man should do,
But Sir, she said, I love not you.

^a Durior at scopulis mea Cœlia, marmore, ferro,
Robore, rupe, antro, cornu, adamante, gelu.

Rock, marble, heart of oak with iron bar'd
Frost, flint or adamants are not so hard.

I give, I bribe, I send presents, but they are refused.

^b Rusticus est Coridon, nec mûnera curat Alexis.

I protest, I swear, I weep ;

———^c odioque rependit amores,
Irrisu lachrymas——

She neglects me for all this ; she derides me, contemns me, she hates me : Phillida flouts me : *Caute, feris, quercu durior Eurydice*, stiffe, churlish, rocky still.

And 'tis most true, many gentlewomen are so nice, they scorn all suiters, crucifie their poor paramours ; and think no body good enough for them, as dainty to please as Daphne her self.

^d Multi illam petière, illa aspernata petentes,
Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia, curat.

Many did woo her, but she scorn'd them still,
And said she would not marry by her will.

One while they will not marry, as they say at least, (when as they intend nothing less,) another while not yet, when 'tis their only desire ; they rave upon it. She will marry at last, but not him : he is a proper man indeed, and well qualified, but he wants means : another of her suiters hath good means, but he wants wit ; one is too old, another too yong, too deformed, she likes not his carriage ; a third too loosely given, he is rich, but base born : she will be a gentlewoman, a lady, as her sister is, as her mother is : she is all out as faire, as well brought up, hath as good a portion, and she looks for as good a match, as Matilda

^a Angerianus Erotopœgnion.

^b Virg.

^c Lœchæus.

^d Ovid. Met. I.

or Dorinda : if not, she is resolved as yet to tarry : so apt are yong maids to boggle at every object, so soon won or lost with every toye, so quickly diverted, so hard to be pleased. In the mean time, *quot torsit amantes ?* one suiter pines away, languisheth in love, *mori quot denique cogit !* another sighs and grieves, she cares not: and which ^aStroza objected to Ariadne,

Nec magis Euriali gemitu, lacrymisque moveris,
 Quam prece turbati flectitur ora sali.
 Tu juvenem, quo non formosior alter in urbe,
 Spernis, et insano cogis amore mori.

Is no more mov'd with those sad sighs and tears
 Of her sweet-heart, then raging sea with prayers :
 Thou scorn'st the fairest youth in all our city,
 And mak'st him almost mad for love to dye.

They take a pride to prank up themselves, to make yong men enamored,

— ^bcaptare viros et spernere captos,

to dote on them, and to run mad for their sakes,

———— ^csed nullis illa movetur
 Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit :
 Whilst niggardly their favours they discover,
 They love to be belov'd, yet scorn the lover.

All suit and service is too little for them, presents too base :

Tormentis gaudet amantis——et spoliis.

As Atalanta they must be over-run, or not won. Many yong men are as obstinate, and as curious in their choyce, as tyrannically proud, insulting, deceitful, false-hearted, as irrefragable and peevish on the other side ; Narcissus like.

^dMulti illum juvenes, multæ petière puellæ,
 Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ,
 Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ petière puellæ.

Yong men and maids did to him sue,
 But in his youth so proud, so coy was he,
 Yong men and maids bad him adiew.

Echo wept and wooed by all means above the rest ; love me for pitty, or pitty me for love, but he was obstinate.

Ante ait emoriar quam sit tibi copia nostri,

he would rather dye then give consent. Psyche ran whining after Cupid,

a Formosum tua te Psyche formosa requirit,
Et poscit te Dia Deum, puerumque puella.

Faire Cupid, thy faire Psyche to thee sues,
A lovely lass a fine yong gallant woos;

but he rejected her nevertheless. Thus many lovers do hold out so long, doting on themselves, stand in their own light, till in the end they come to be scorned and rejected, as Strozas Gargiliana was;

Te juvenes, te odère senes, desertaquæ langues,
Quæ fueras procerum publica cura prius.

Both yong and old do hate thee scorned now,
That once was all their joye and comfort too.

as Narcissus was himself,

——Who despising many,
Died, ere he could enjoye the love of any.

They begin to be contemned themselves of others, as he was of his shadow, and take up with a poor curat, or an old serving-man at last, that might have had their choyce of right good matches in their youth; like that generous mare, in ^b Plutarch, which would admit of none but great horses; but when her tail was cut off and mane shorn close, and she now saw her self so deformed in the water, when she came to drink, *ab asino conscendi se passa*, she was contented at last to be covered by an ass. Yet this is a common humour, will not be left, and cannot be helped.

c Hanc volo quæ non vult, illam quæ vult ego nolo:
Vincere vult animos, non satiare Venus.

I love a maid, she loves me not: full fain
She would have me, but I not her again;
So love to crucifie mens soules is bent,
But seldoth doth it please or give content.

Their love danceth in a ring, and Cupid hunts them round about; he dotes, is doted on again.

Dumque petit petitur, pariterque accendit et ardet;

their affection cannot be reconciled. Oftentimes they may and will not; 'tis their own foolish proceedings that mars all; they are too distrustful of themselves, too soon dejected: say she be rich, thou poor: she yong, thou old: she lovely and faire, thou most illfavoured and deformed: she noble, thou base: she spruce and fine, but thou an ugly clown: *nil desperandum*, there's

^a Fracastorius Dial. de anim.

^b Dial. am.

^c Ausonius.

hope enough yet. *Mopso Nisā datur; quid non speremus amantes?* Put thy self forward once more, as unlikely matches have been and are daily made, see what will be the event. Many leave roses and gather thistles, loath honey and love verjuice; our likings are as various as our palates. But commonly they omit opportunities, *oscula qui sumpsit, &c.* they neglect the usual means and times.

He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay.

They look to be wooed, sought after, and sued to. Most part, they will and cannot, either for the above-named reasons, or for that there is a multitude of suiters equally enamored, doting all alike; and where one alone must speed, what shall become of the rest? Hero was beloved of many, but one did enjoy her; Penelope had a company of suiters, yet all missed of their aim. In such cases, he or they must wisely and warily unwind themselves, unsettle his affections by those rules above prescribed;

—————^a *quin stultos excutit ignes;*

divert his cogitations, or else bravely bear it out, as Turnus did, *Tua sit Lavinia conjux;* when he could not get her, with a kind of heroical scorn he bid Æneas take her, or with a milder farewell, let her go.

—————*Et Phillida solus habeto,*

take her to you, God give you joye, sir. The fox in the emblem would eat no grapes, but why? because he could not get them: care not thou for that which may not be had.

Many such inconveniencies, lets and hinderances there are, which cross their projects, and crucifie poor lovers; which sometimes may, sometimes again, cannot be so easily removed. But put case, they be reconciled all, agreed hitherto; suppose this love or good liking be betwixt two alone, both parties well pleased, there is *mutuus amor*, mutual love and great affection; yet their parents, guardians, tutors, cannot agree; thence all is dashed: the match is unequal; one rich, another poor: *durus pater*, an hard-hearted, unnatural, a covetous father will not marry his son, except he have so much mony; *ita in aurum omnes insaniunt*, as ^b Chrysostome notes: nor joyn his daughter in marriage, to save her dowry: or for that he cannot spare her for the service she doth him, and is resolved to part with nothing whilst he lives, not a penny; though he may peradventure, well give it, he will not till he dies; and then as a

^a Ovid. Met. 9.

^b Hom. 5. in 1 epist. Thess. cap. 4. ver. 1.

pot of mony broke, it is divided amongst them that gaped after it so earnestly. Or else he wants means to set her out, he hath no mony, and though it be the manifest prejudice of her body and soules health, he cares not; he will take no notice of it; she must and shall tarry. Many slack and careless parents, *iniqui patres*, measure their childrens affections by their own: they are now cold and decrepit themselves, past all such youthful conceits, and they will therefore starve their childrens genius, have them a *pueris* ^a *illico nasci scenes*, they must not marry, *nec earum affines esse rerum quas secum fert adolescentia: ex sua libidine moderatur quæ est nunc, non quæ olim fuit*, as he said in the comædy: they will stifle nature, their yong bloods must not participate of youthful pleasures, but be as they are themselves, old on a sudden. And 'tis a general fault amongst most parents in bestowing of their children; the father wholly respects wealth, when through his own folly, riot, indiscretion, he hath embeazled his estate, to recover himself, he confines and prostitutes his eldest sons love and affection to some fool, or ancient, or deformed piece for mony:

^b Phanaretæ ducet filiam, rufam illam virginem,
Cæsiam, sparsa ore, adunco naso—

and though his son utterly dislike, with Clitipho in the comædy, *Non possum, pater*. If she be rich, *Eja* (he replies) *ut elegans est, credas animum ibi esse?* he must and shall have her, she is faire enough, yong enough; if he look or hope to inherit his lands, he shall marry, not when or whom he loves, *Arconidis hujus filiam*, but whom his father commands, when and where he likes, his affection must dance attendance upon him. His daughter is in the same predicament, forsooth; as an empty boat, she must carry what, where, when, and whom her father will. So that in these businesses the father is still for the best advantage. Now the mother respects good kindred; most part, the son a proper woman. All which ^c Livy exemplifies, *dec. 1. lib. 4.* a gentleman and a yeoman woo'd a wench in Rome (contrary to that statute that the gentry and commonalty must not match together); the matter was controverted: The gentleman was preferred by the mothers voice, *quæ quam splendidissimis nuptiis jungi puellam volebat*: the overseers stood for him that was most worth, &c. But parents ought not to be so strict in this behalfe; beauty is a dowrie of it self all-sufficient. ^d *Virgo formosa, etsi oppido pauper, abunde dotata est*, ^e Rachel was so married by Jacob;

^a Ter.^b Ter. Heaut. scen. ult.^c Plebeius et nobilis ambiebant puellam.

puellæ certamen in partes venit, &c.

^d Apuleius Apol.^e Gen. 29.^f Non peccat venialiter qui mulierem ducit ob pulchritudinem.

and Bonaventure ^f in. 4. sent. denies that he so much as venially sins, that marries a maid for comeliness of person. The Jews, Deut. 21. 11. if they saw amongst the captives a beautifull woman, (some small circumstances observed,) might take her to wife. They should not be too severe in that kinde, especially if there be no such urgent occasion or grievous impediment. 'Tis good for a commonwealth. ^a Plato holds, that in their contracts *yong men should never avoid the affinity of poor folks, or seek after rich.* Poverty and base parentage may be sufficiently recompenced by many other good qualities, modesty, vertue, religion and choyce bringing up. ^b *I am poor, I confess; but am I therefore contemptible, and an object? Love it self is naked, the Graces, the Stars; and Hercules was clad in a lions skin.* Give something to vertue, love, wisdom, favour, beauty, person; be not all for money. Besides you must consider that *Amor cogi non potest*, love cannot be compelled, they must affect as they may. ^c *Fatum est in partibus illis quas sinus abscondit*, as the saying is, marriage and hanging goes by destiny, matches are made in heaven.

It lies not in our power to love or hate,
For will in us is over-rul'd by fate.

A servant maid in ^d Aristænetus loved her mistress minion, which when her dame perceived, *furiosâ æmulatione*, in a jealous humour she dragged her about the house by the hair of the head; and vexed her sore. The wench cryed, *O^e mistress, fortune hath made my body your servant, but not my soule!* Affections are free, not to be commanded. Moreover, it may be to restrain their ambition, pride and covetousness, to correct those hereditary diseases of a family, God in his just judgement assigns and permits such matches to be made. For I am of Plato and ^e Bodines mind, that families have their bounds and periods as well as kingdoms, beyond which, for extent or continuance they shall not exceed, six or seven hundred yeers, as they there illustrate by a multitude of examples, and which Peucer and ^f Melancthon approve: but in a perpetuall tenor (as we see by many pedegrees of knights, gentlemen, yeomen) continue as they began, for many descents with little alteration. Howsoever, let them I say, give something to youth, to love. They must not think they can fancy whom

^a Lib. 6. de leg. Ex usu reipublicæ est, ut in nuptiis juvenes neque pauperum afflictatatem fugiant, neque divitum sectentur.
^b Philost. ep. Quoniam pauper sum, ideo contempitor et abjectior tibi videar? Amor ipse nudus est, Gratia, et Astra; Hercules pelle leoninâ indutus.
^c Juvenal.
^d Lib. 2. ep. 7
^e Ejulans inquit, non mentem unâ addixit mihi fortuna servitute.
^f De repub.
c. de period. rerumpub. ^g Com. in car. Chron.

they appoint; ^a *Amor enim non imperatur, affectus liber si quis alias et vices exigens*, this is a free passion, as Pliny said in a panegyrick of his, and may not be forced. Love craves liking, as the saying is; it requires mutuall affections, a correspondency: *invito non datur nec aufertur*, it may not be learned, Ovid himself cannot teach us how to love, Solomon describe, Apelles paint, or Helena expresse it. They must not therefore compell or intrude; ^b *quis enim (as Fabius urgeth) amare alieno animo potest?* but consider withall the miseries of enforced marriages; take pittie upon youth; and such, above the rest, as have daughters to bestowe, should be very carefull and provident to marry them in due time. Siracides *cap. 7. vers. 25.* calls it a *weighty matter to perform*, so to marry a daughter to a man of understanding in due time: *Virgines enim tempestive locandæ*, as ^c Lemnius admonisheth, *lib. 1. cap. 6.* Virgins must be provided for in season, to prevent many diseases, of which ^d Rodericus a Castro *de morbis mulierum lib. 2. cap. 3.* and Lod. Mercatus *lib. 2. de mulier. affect. cap. 4. de melanch. virginum et viduarum*, have both largely discoursed. And therefore as well to avoid those ferall maladies, 'tis good to get them husbands betimes, as to prevent some other grosse inconveniences, and, for a thing that I know besides; *ubi nuptiarum tempus et ætas advenerit*, as Chrysostome adviseth, let them not defer it; they perchance will marry themselves else, or do worse. If Nevisanus the lawyer do not impose, they may do it by right: for as he proves out of Curtius and some other civilians, *Sylvæ nup. lib. 2. numer. 30.* ^e *A maid past 25 years of age, against her parents consent, may marry such a one as is unworthy of, and inferiour to her, and her father, by lawe, must be compelled to give her a competent dowrie.* Mistake me not in the mean time, or think that I do apologize here for any headstrong unruly wanton flurts. I do approve that of S^t. Ambrose (*comment. in Genesis 24. 51.*) which he hath written touching Rebeccas spousals. *A woman should give unto her parents the choyce of her husband, ^f lest she be reputed to be a malapert and wanton, if she take upon her to make her own choyce; ^g for she should rather seem to be desired by a man, then to desire a man her self.* To those hard parents alone, I retort that of Curtius, (in the behalf of modester maids) that are

^a Plin. in paneg.^b Declam. 306.^c Puellis imprimis nulla danda

occasio lapsus. Lemn. lib. 1. cap. 54. de vit. instit.

^d See more, part I. s. 3.

memb. 2. subs. 4.

^e Filia excedens annum 25, potest inscio patre nubere, licet indignus sit maritus, et eum cogere ad congruæ dotandum.^f Ne appetentiæ

procacioris reputetur auctor.

^g Expetita enim magis debet videri a viro quam

ipsa virum expetisse.

too remiss and careless of their due time and riper yeers. For if they tarry longer, to say truth, they are past date, and no body will respect them. A woman with us in Italy (saith ^a Aretines Lucretia) 24 yeers of age, *is old already, past the best, of no account.* An old fellow, as Lycistrata confesseth in ^b Aristophanes, *etsi sit canus, cito puellam virginem ducat uxorem,* and 'tis no newes for an old fellow to marry a yong wench: but as he follows it, *mulieris brevis occasio est, etsi hoc non apprehenderit, nemo vult ducere uxorem, expectans vero sedet;* who cares for an old maid? she may set, &c. A virgin, as the poet holds, *lascivi et petulans puella virgo,* is like a flowre, a rose withered on a sudden.

^c *Quam modo nascentem rutilus conspexit Eous,
Hanc rediens sero vespere vidit anum.*

She that was erst a maid as fresh as May,
Is now an old crone, time so steales away.

Let them take time then, while they may; make advantage of youth, and as he prescribes,

^d *Collige, virgo, rosas dum flos novus et nova pubes,
Et memor esto ævum sic properare tuum.*

Faire maids, go gather roses in the prime,
And think that as a flowre, so goes on time.

Let's all love, *dum vires annique sinunt,* whiles we are in the flowre of yeers, fit for love matters, and while time serves: for

^e *Soles occidere et redire possunt:
Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetuo una dormienda.*

^f *Suns that set may rise again;
But if once we lose this light;
'Tis with us perpetual night.*

Volat irrevocabile tempus, time past cannot be recal'd. But we need no such exhortation, we are all commonly too forward; yet if there be any escape, and all be not as it should, as Diogenes struck the father when the son swore, because he taught him no better, if a maid or yong man miscarry, I think their parents oftentimes, guardians, overseers, governours *neque vos* (saith ^g Chrysostome) *a supplicio immunes evadetis,*

^a Mulier apud nos 24 annorum, vetula estet projectitia.

And. Divo. Interpr.

^c Ausonius Edyl. 14.

^d Idem.

^b Comced. Lycistrat.

^e Catallus.

Translated by M. B. Johnson.

^f Hom. 5. in 1 Thes. cap. 4. 1.

si non statim ad nuptias, &c. are in as much fault, and as severely to be punished, as their children, in providing for them no sooner.

Now for such as have free liberty to bestow themselves, I could wish that good counsell of the comick old man were put in practice :

^a Opulentiores pauperiorum ut filias
Indotatas ducant uxores domum:
Et multo fiet civitas concordior,
Et invidiâ nos minore utemur, quam utimur.

That rich men would marry poor maidens some,
And that without dowrie, and so bring them home :
So would much concord be in our city,
Less envy should we have, much more pitty.

If they would care less for wealth, we should have much more content and quietness in a common-wealth. Beauty, good bringing-up, me thinks, is sufficient portion of it self,

——^b Dos est sua forma puellis,

and he doth well that will accept of such a wife. Eubulides, in ^c Aristænetus, married a poor mans child, *facie non illætabili*, of a merry countenance, and heavenly visage, in pitty of her estate, and that quickly. Acontius coming to Delos, to sacrifice to Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a noble lass; and wanting means to get her love, flung a golden apple into her lap, with this inscription upon it;

Juro tibi sane per mystica sacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturum comitem, sponsumque futurum.

I swear by all the rites of Diana,
I'll come and be thy husband, if I may.

She considered of it, and upon some small enquiry of his person and estate, was married unto him.

Blessed is the wooing,
That is not long a doing,

As the saying is; when the parties are sufficiently known to each other, what needs such scrupulosity, so many circumstances? dost thou know her condition, her bringing up, like her person? let her meanes be what they will, take her without any more ado. ^d Dido and Æneas were accidentally driven by a storm both into one cave, they made a match upon it;

^a Plautus.

^b Ovid.

^c Epist. 12. 1. 2. Eligit conjugem pauperem, indotatam et subito deamavit, ex commiseratione ejus inopie.

^d Virg. Æn.

Masinissa was married to that faire captive Sophonisba, king Scyphax wife, the same day that he saw her first, to prevent Scipio and Lælius, least they should determine otherwise of her. If thou lovest the party, doe as much: good education and beauty is a competent dowrie, stand not upon mony. *Erant olim aurei homines* (saith Theocritus) *et adamantes redamabant*, in the golden world men did so, (in the reign of ^a Ogyges, belike, before staggering Ninus began to domineere) if all be true that is reported: and some few now a dayes will do as much, here and there one; 'tis well done me thinkes, and all happiness befall them for so doing. ^b Leontius, a philosopher of Athens, had a faire daughter called Athenais, *multo corporis lepore ac Venere* (saith mine authour) of a comely carriage, he gave her no portion but her bringing up, *occulto formæ præsigio*; out of some secret fore-knowledge of her fortune, bestowing that little which he had amongst his other children. But she thus qualified was preferred by some friends to Constantinople to serve Pulcheria, the emperours sister, of whom she was baptized and called Eudocia. Theodosius the emperour in short space took notice of her excellent beauty and good parts, and a little after upon his sisters sole commendation made her his wife: 'Twas nobly done of Theodosius. ^c Rodolphe was the fairest lady in her dayes in all Ægypt; she went to wash her, and by chance (her maids mean while looking but carelessly to her clothes) an eagle stole away one of her shooes, and laid it in Psammeticus, the king of Ægypt's lap, at Memphis: he wondred at the excellency of the shooe and pretty foot, but more *aquilæ factum*, at the manner of the bringing of it; and caused forthwith proclamation to be made, that she that owned that shooe, should come presently to his court; the virgin came, and was forthwith married to the king. I say this was heroically done, and like a prince: I commend him for it, and all such as have meanes, that will either doe (as he did) themselves, or so for love, &c. marry their children. If he be rich, let him take such a one as wants, if she be vertuously given; for as Siracides *cap. 7. ver. 19.* adviseth, *Foregoe not a wise and good woman; for her grace is above gold.* If she have fortunes of her own, let her make a man. Danaus of Lacedæmon had a many daughters to bestow, and meanes

^a Fabius pictor. Amor ipse conjunxit populos, &c. Mayer. Select. sect. 1. cap. 13.

^b Lipsius polit. Sebast. Mayerus select. sect. 1. c. 14. et Ælian. l. 13. c. 33. Cum famulæ lavantis vestes incuriosius custodirent, &c. mandavit per universam Ægyptum ut foemina quæreretur, cujus is calceus esset; eamque sic inventam in matrimonium accepit.

enough for them all; he never stood inquiring after great matches, as others used to do, but ^a sent for a company of brave yong gallants home to his house, and bid his daughters choose every one one, whom she liked best, and take him for her husband, without any more ado. This act of his was much approved in those times. Aye, but in this iron age of ours, we respect riches alone, (for a maid must buy her husband now, with a great dowrie if she will have him:) covetousness and filthy lucre marrs all good matches, or some such by-respects. Crales, a Servian prince, (as Nicephorus Gregoras *Rom. Hist. lib. 6.* relates it,) was an earnest suiter to Eudocia the emperours sister; though her brother much desired it, yet she could not ^b abide him; for he had three former wives, all basely abused. But the emperour still, *Cralis amicitiam magni faciens*, because he was a great prince and a troublesome neighbour, much desired his affinity, and to that end betrothed his own daughter Simonida to him, a little girl five yeers of age (he being forty five,) and five ^c yeers elder then the emperour himself. Such disproportion-able and unlikely matches, can wealth and a fair fortune make. And yet not that alone, it is not only mony, but sometime vainglory, pride, ambition, do as much harm as wretched covetousness it self, in another extream. If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must over-match her, above her birth and calling, to a gentleman, forsooth, because of her great portion, too good for one of her own rank, as he supposeth. A gentlemans daughter and heir must be married to a knight barronets eldest son at least; and a knights only daughter to a baron himself, or an earl, and so upwards, her great dowrie deserves it. And thus striving for more honour to their wealth, they undo their children, many discontented follow, and oftentimes they ruinate their families. ^d Paulus Jovius gives instance, in Galeatius the second, that heroical duke of Millan, *externas affinitates, decoras quidem regio fastu, sed sibi et posteris damnosas et fere exitiales quæsit*; he married his eldest son John Galeatius to Isabella the king of France his sister; but she was *socero tam gravis, ut ducentis millibus aureorum constiterit*, her entertainment at Millan was so costly that it almost uadid him. His daughter Violanta was married to Lionel duke of Clarence, the youngest son to Edward the third king of England: but, *ad ejus adventum, tantæ opes tam admirabili liberalitate profusæ sunt, ut opu-*

^a Pausanias lib. 3. de Laconicis. Dimisit qui nuntiârunt, &c. optionem puellis dedit, ut earum qualibet eum sibi virum deligeret, cujus maxime esset forma complacita.

^b Illius conjugium abominabatur.

^c Socero quinque circiter annos natu major.

^d Vit. Galeat. secundi.

lentissimorum regum splendorem superasse videretur, he was welcomed with such incredible magnificence, that a kings purse was scarce able to bear it; for besides many rich presents of horses, arms, plate, mony, jewels, &c. he made one dinner for him and his company, in which were thirty two messes and as much provision left, *ut relatæ a mensâ dapes decem millibus hominum sufficerent*, as would serve ten thousand men. But a little after, Lionel died, *novæ nuptæ et intempestivis convivis operam dans*, &c. and to the Dukes great loss, the solemnity was ended. So can titles, honours, ambition, make many brave, but infortunate matches, of all sides for by-respects, (though both crased in body and minde, most unwilling, averse, and often unfit,) so love is banished, and we feel the smart of it in the end. But I am too lavish peradventure in this subject.

Another let or hinderance is strict and severe discipline, lawes and rigorous customes that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as prentises, servants, collegiats, states of lives in cobby holds, or in some base inferior offices. ^a *Velle licet* in such cases, *potiri non licet*, as he said. They see but as prisoners through a grate, they covet and catch, but, *Tantalus a labris*, &c. Their love is lost, and vain it is in such an estate to attempt. ^b *Gravissimum est adamare nec potiri*, 'tis a grievous thing to love and not enjoye. They may indeed, I denye not, marry if they will, and have free choyce some of them; but in the mean time, their case is desperate, *lupum auribus tenent*, they hold a wolfe by the ears, they must either burn or starve. 'Tis *cornutum sophisma*, hard to resolve. If they marry, they forfeit their estates, they are undone, and starve themselves through beggary and want: if they do not marry, in this heroical passion, they furiously rage, are tormented, and torn in pieces by their predominate affections. Every man hath not the gift of continence, let him ^c pray for it then, as Beza adviseth, in his tract *de Divortiiis*, because God hath so called him to a single life, in taking away the means of marriage. ^e Paul would have gone from Mysia to Bythinia, but the spirit suffered him not; and thou wouldest, peradventure, be a married man with all thy will, but that protecting angels hold it not fit. The divel too sometimes may divert by his ill suggestions, and marre many good matches; as the same ^e Paul was willing to see the Romans, but hindred of Satan, he could not. There be those, that think they are

^a Apuleius in Catel. Nobis cupido velle dat, posse abnegat.

^c Continentiæ donum ex fide postulet, quia certum sit eum vocari ad cœlibatam cui demis, &c.

^d Act. 16. 7.

^e Rom. 1. 13.

^b Anacreon 56.

necessitated by fate; their stars have so decreed; and therefore, they grumble at their hard fortune, they are well inclined to marry, but one rub or other is ever in the way. I know what astrologers say in this behalfe, what Ptolomy *quadripartit. Tract. 4. cap. 4.* Skoner *lib. 1. cap. 12.* what Leovitius *genitur. exempl. 1.* which Sextus ab Heminga takes to be the horoscope of Hieronymus Wolfius; what Pezulius, Origanaus, and Leovitius his illustrator *Garceus cap. 12.* what Junctine, Protanus, Campanella; what the rest (to omit those Arabian conjectures *a parte conjugii, a parte lasciviæ, triplicitates Veneris, &c.* and those resolutions upon a question, *an amicus potiatur, &c.* determine in this behalfe, *viz. an sit natus conjugem habiturus; facile an difficulter sit sponsam impetraturus; quot conjuges, quo tempore, quales decernantur nato uxores, de mutuo amore conjugum* both in mens and womens genitures, by the examination of the seventh house the Almutens, lords and planets there, *a ☾^d et ☉^a &c.* by particular aphorismes, *Si dominus 7^{ma} in 7^{ma} vel secunda nobilem decernit uxorem; servam aut ignobilem si duodecimâ. Si Venus in 12^{ma} &c.* with many such, too tedious to relate. Yet let no man be troubled, or find himself grieved with such prædictions, as Hier. Wolfius well saith, in his astrologically^a dialogue, *non sunt prætoriana decreta*, they be but conjectures; the stars incline, but not enforce.

Sidera corporibus præsent cœlestia nostris,
Sunt ea de vili condita namque luto:
Cogere sed nequeunt animum ratione fruentem,
Quippe sub imperio solius ipse Dei est.

Wisdom, diligence, discretion, may mitigate, if not quite alter, such decrees: *Fortuna sua a cujusque fingitur moribus;* ^b*Qui cauti, prudentes, voti compotes, &c.* let no man then be terrified or molested with such astrological aphorismes; or be much moved, either to vain hope or fear, from such predictions, but let every man follow his own free will in this case, and do as he sees cause. Better it is indeed to marry than burn, for their souls health; but for their present fortunes, by some other means to pacifie themselves, and divert the stream of this fiery torrent, to continue as they are, ^c*rest satisfied; lugentes virginitatis florem sic aruisse;* deploring their misery with that eunuch in Libanius, since there is no help or remedy; and with Jephthes daughter to bewail their virginities.

Of like nature is superstition; those rash vows of monkes

^aPræfix. gen. Leovitii.
it, and take his lot as it falls.

^bIdem Wolfius dial.

^cThat is, make the best of

and friers and such as live in religious orders, but far more tyrannical and much worse. Nature, youth, and his furious passion forcibly inclines, and rageth on the one side : but their order and vow checks them on the other.

^a Votoque suo sua forma repugnat.

What merits and indulgences they heap unto themselves by it what commodities, I know not; but I am sure, from such rash vows, and inhumane manner of life, proceed many inconveniences, many diseases, many vices, mastupration, satyriasis, ^b priapismus, melancholy, madness, fornication, adultery, buggery, sodomy, theft, murther, and all manner of mischiefes. Read but Bales Catalogue of Sodomites, at the visitation of abbies here in England; Henry Stephen his apol. for Herodotus; that which Ulicus writes in one of his epistles, ^c that *Pope Gregory, when he saw 6000 skuls and bones of infants taken out of a fishpond near a nunnery, thereupon retracted that decree of priests marriages, which was the cause of such a slaughter; was much grieved at it, and purged himself by repentance.* Read many such, and then ask what is to be done; is this vow to be broke or not? No, saith Bellarmine, *cap. 38. lib. de monach. Melius est scortari et uri quam de voto cœlibatûs ad nuptias transire*, better burne or fly out, then to break thy vow. And Coster in his *Enchirid. de cœlibat. sacerdotum*, saith, it is absolutely *gravius peccatum*, ^d a greater sin for a priest to marry, then to keep a concubine at home. Gregory de Valence, *cap. 6. de cœlibat.* maintajns the same, as those Essei and Montanists of old. Insomuch that many votaries, out of a false perswasion of merit and holiness in this kinde, will sooner dye then marry, though it be to the saving of their lives. ^e Anno 1419. Pius 2. pope, James Rossa, nephew to the king of Portugal, and then elect archbishop of Lisbon, being very sick at Florence, ^f when his physicians told him, that his disease was such, he must either lye with a wench, marry, or dye, cheerfully choose to dye. Now they commended him for it: But S^t. Paul teacheth otherwise, *Better marry then burne*; and as S^t. Hierome gravely delivers it, *Aliæ sunt leges Cæsarum, aliæ Christi; aliud Papinianus,*

^a Ovid. I. met.

^b Mercurialis de Priapismo.

^c Memorabile quod

Ulicus epistolâ refert, Gregorium, quum ex piscinâ quâdam, allata plus quam sex mille infantum capita vidisset, ingemuisse, et decretum de cœlibatu, tantam cædis causam confessus condigno illud pœnitentiæ fructu purgasse. Kennisius ex concil. Trident. part. 3. de cœlibatu sacerdotum.

^d Si nubat, quam si domi concubinam alat.

^e Alphonsus Cicaonius lib. de gest. pontificum.

^f Cum medici suaderent ut aut nuberet, aut coitu uteretur, sic mortem vitari posse, mortem potius

intrepidus expectavit, &c.

aliud Paulus noster præcipit, there's a difference betwixt Gods ordinances, and mens lawes: and therefore, Cyprian Epist. 8. boldly denounceth, *impium est, adulterum est, sacrilegum est, quodcumque humano furore statuitur, ut dispositio divina violetur*, it is abominable, impious; adulterous, and sacrilegious, what men make and ordaine after their own furies, to cross Gods lawes. ^a Georgius Wicelius one of their own arch divines (*Inspect. eccles. pag. 18.*) exclaims against it, and all such rash monasticall voves; and would have such persons seriously to consider what they doe, whom they admit, *ne in posterum querantur de inanibus stupris*, lest they repent it at last. For either, as he follows it, ^b you must allow them concubines, or suffer them to marry; for scarce shall you finde three priests of three thousand, *qui per ætatem non ament*, that are not troubled with burning lust. Wherefore I conclude, it is an unnatural and impious thing, to bar men of this Christian liberty, too severe and inhumane an edict.

^c The silly wren, the titmouse also,
The little redbreast have their election,
They fly I sawe and together gone,
Whereas hem list, about environ,
As they of kinde have inclination,
And as nature impress and guide,
Of every thing list to provide.

But man alone, alas the hard stand,
Full cruelly by kinds ordinance
Constrained is, and by statutes bound,
Any debarred from all such pleasure:
What meaneth this, what is this pretence
Of lawes, & wis, against all right of kinde,
Without a cause, so narrow men to binde.

Many lay-men repine still at priests marriages above the rest, and not at cleargy men onely, but all of the meaner sort and condition; they would have none marry, but such as are rich and able to maintain wives, because their parish, belike, shall be pestered with orphanes, and the world full of beggars: but ^d these are hard-hearted, unnatural, monsters of men, shallow polititions, they do not ^e consider that a great part of the world is not yet inhabited as it ought. How many colonies into America, Terra Australis incognita, Africa, may be sent? Let them consult with Sr. William Alexanders book of colonies,

^a Epist. 30.
gate in Chaucers flower of curtisie.
which causeth beggery.
honest trades.

^b Vide vitam ejus. edit. 1623. by D. T. James.

^c Lid.

^d 'Tis not multitude but idleness

^e Or to set them awork, and bring them up in some

Orpheus Juniors Golden Fleece, Captain Whitburne, Mr. Hagthorp, &c. and they shall surely be otherwise informed. Those politique Romans were of another minde; they thought their city and country could never betoo populous. ^a Adrian the emperour said he had rather have men then mōny, *malle se hominum adjectione ampliari imperium, quam pecuniā*; Augustus Cæsar made an oration in Rome *ad cælibes*, to perswade them to marry. Some countries compelled them to marry of old, as ^b Jewes, Turkes, Indians, Chinese, amongst the rest in these dayes, who much wonder at our discipline to suffer so many idle persons to live in monestaries, and often marvel how they can live honest. ^c In the isle of Maragnan, the governour and petty king there, did wonder at the Frenchmen, and admire how so many friers, and the rest of their company, could live without wives; they thought it a thing impossible, and would not believe it. If these men should but survey our multitudes of religious houses, observe our numbers of monasteries all over Europe; 18 nunneries in Padua; in Venice 31 cloisters of monkes, 28 of nunnes, &c. *ex ungue leonem*, 'tis to this proportion, in all other provinces and cities, what! would they think, do they live honest? Let them dissemble as they will, I am of Tertullians minde, that few can continue but by compulsion. ^d *O chastity* (saith he) *thou art a rare goddess in the world, not so easily got, seldom continuat: Thou maist now and then be compeld either for defect of nature, or if discipline perswade, decrees enforce*; or for some such by-respects, sullennesse, discontent, they have lost their first love, may not have whom they will themselves, want of meanes, rash vowes, &c. But can he willingly containe! I thinke not. Therefore, either out of commiseration of humane imbecility, in policy, or to prevent a far worse inconvenience, for they hold it, some of them, as necessary as meat and drink: and because vigour of youth, the state and temper of most mens bodies do so furiously desire it, they have heretofore, in some nations, liberally admitted polygamy and stewes, an hundred thousand curtizans in grand Cairo in Ægypt, as ^e Radzivilus observes, are tolerated, besides boyes: how many at Fessa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, &c. and still, in many other provinces and cities of Europe, they do as much, because they think yong men, churchmen, and servants amongst the rest, can

^a Dion. Cassius lib. 56.

^b Sardus. Buxtorfius.

^c Claude Albaville in

his hist. of the Frenchmen to the Isle of Maragnan, an. 1614.

^d *Rara quidem*

Dea tu es, O Castitas, in his terris! nec facile perfecta, rarius perpetua, cogi nonnunquam potest, ob naturæ defectum, vel si disciplina pervaserit, censura compresserit.

^e Peregrin. Hierosol.

hardly live honest. The consideration of this, belike, made Vibius the Spaniard, when his friend^a Crassus, that rich Roman gallant, lay hid in the cave, *ut voluptatis quam ætas illa desiderat copiam faceret*, to gratify him the more, send two lusty lasses to accompany him, all that while he was there imprisoned; and Surenus, the Parthian general, when he warred against the Romans, to carry about with him 200 concubines, as the Swissesouldiers do now (commonly) their wives. But because this course is not generally approved, but rather contradicted as unlawful and abhorred, ^cin most countries they doe much encourage them to marriage; give great rewards to such as have many children, and mulct those that will not marry; *Jus trium liberorum*; and in Angellius, *lib. 2. cap. 15. Ælian. lib. 6. cap. 5. Valerius, lib. 1. cap. 9.*^d we read, that three children freed the father from painful offices; and five from all contribution. *A woman shall be saved by bearing children.* Epictetus would have all marry, and as^e Plato will, 6 *de legibus*, he that marrieth not before 35 yeers of age, must be compelled and punished, and the mony consecrated to Junos temple, or applied to publique uses. They account him, in some countries, unfortunate that dies without a wife, a most unhappy man, as^f Boëtius inferres; and if at all happy, yet *infortunio felix*, unhappy in his supposed happiness. ^gThey commonly deplore his estate, and much lament him for it: O my sweet son, &c. See *Lucian. de luctu*; *Sands fol. 83, &c.*

Yet notwithstanding, many with us are of the opposite part, they are married themselves, and for others let them burne, fire and flæme; they care not, so they be not troubled with them. Some are too curious, and some too covetous; they may marry when they will, both for ability and meanes; but so nice, that except, as Theophilus the emperour was presented by his mother Euphrosune with all the rarest beauties of the empire, in the great chamber of his palace, at once, and bid to give a golden apple to her he liked best. If they might so take and choose whom they list, out of all the faire maids their nation affords, they could happily condescend to marry: otherwise, &c. why should a man marry, saith another epicurean rout, what's matrimony but a matter of mony; why should free nature be entrenched on, confined or obliged, to this or that man or woman, with these manicles of body and goods? &c. There are those too, that dearly love, admire and follow women all their

^a Plintarch. vitæ ejus. Adolescentiæ medio constitutus.

^b Ancillas duas egregiâ formâ et ætatis flore.

^c Alex. ab Alex. l. 4. c. 8.

^d Tres filii patrem ab excubiis, quique ab omnibus officiis liberabant.

^e Tres filii

^f primo, cogatur nubere aut mulctatur, et pecunia templo Junonis dedicetur, et publica fiat.

^g Præcepto

^h Consol. 3. pros. 7.

ⁱ Nic Hill, Epic. philos.

lives long, *sponsi Penelopes*, never well but in their companies, wistly gazing on their beauties, observing close, hanging after them, dallying still with them, and yet dare not, will not marry. Many poor people, and of the meaner sort, are too distrustful of Gods providence; *they will not marry, dare not, for such worldly respects*, fear of want, woes, miseries, or that they shall light, as ^a Lemnius saith, *on a scolde, a shut, or a bad wife*. And therefore, ^b *tristem juventam Venere desertâ colunt*, they are resolved to live single, as ^c Epaminondas did.

^d Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cœlibe vitâ;

and ready with Hippolitus, to abjure all women. ^e *Detestor omnes, horreo, fugio, exsecror, &c.* But,

Hippolite, necis quod fugis vitæ bonum,
Hippolite, nescis —————

alas, poor Hippolitus, thou knowest not what thou saiest; 'tis otherwise, Hippolitus. ^f Some make a doubt, *an uxor literato sit ducenda*, whether a scholler should marry; if she be faire, she will bring him back from his grammer to his horne-book; or else, with kissing and dâlliance she will hinder his study; if foule, with scolding: he cannot well intend to both, as Philippus Beroaldus, that great Bononian doctor, once writ, *impediri enim studia literarum, &c.* but he recanted at last, and in a solemn sort, with true conceived words, he did ask the world and all women, forgiveness. But you shall have the story as he relates himself, in his Commentaries on the sixt of Apuleius. For a long time I lived a single life, *et ab uxore ducendâ semper abhorruî, nec quicquam liber lecto censui jucundius*; I could not abide marriage; but as a rambler, *erraticus ac volaticus amator* (to use his own words) *per multiplices amores discurrebam*; I took a snatch where I could get it; nay more, I railed at marriage, down right, and in a publique auditory, when I did interpret that sixt satyre of Juvenal, out of Plutarch and Seneca, I did heap up all the dicteries I could, against women; but now recant with Stesichorus, *Palinodiam cano, nec pœnitet censeri in ordine maritorum*; I approve of marriage, I am glad I am a ^g married man, I am heartily glad I have a wife, so sweet a wife, so noble a wife, so yong, so chaste a wife, so loving a wife, and I do wish and desire all other

^a Qui se capistro matrimonii alligari non patiuntur. Lemn. l. 4. 13. de occult. nat. Abhorrent multi a matrimonio, ne morosam, querulam, acerbam, amaram uxorem perferre cogantur. ^b Senec. Hippol. ^c Cœlebs enim vixerat, nec ad uxorem ducendam unquam induci potuit. ^d Senec. Hippol. ^e Hor. ^f Aeneas Silvius de dictis Sigismundi. Heinsius. Primiero. ^g Habeo uxorem ex animi sententiâ, Camillam Paleotii jurisconsulti filiam.

men to marry; and especially schollers; that as of old, Martia did by Hortensius, Terentia by Tullius, Calphurnia to Plinius, Pudentilla to Apuleius, ^a hold the candle whilst their husbands did meditate and write, so theirs may do to them, and as my dear Camilla doth to me. Let other men be averse; raile then and scoffe at women, and say what they can to the contrary, *vir sine uxore malorum experts est, &c.* a single man is a happy man, but this is a toye.

^b Nec dulces amores sperne, puer, neque tu choreas:

these men are too distrustful and much to blame to use such speeches;

^c Parcite paucorum diffundere crimen in omnes.

They must not condemne all for some. As there be some bad, there be many good wives; as some be vitious, some be vertuous; read what Solomon hath said in their praises, Prov. 31. and Saracides, *cap. 26. §. 36.* *Blessed is the man that hath a vertuous wife, for the number of his dayes shall be double. A vertuous woman rejoyceth her husband, and he shall fulfil the yeares of his life in peace. A good wife is a good portion (36. 24.) an helpe, a pillar of rest, columna quietis.*

^d Qui capit uxorem, fratrem capit atque sororem.

And 25, *He that hath no wife, wandereth to and fro, mourning. Minuuntur atræ conjugæ curæ;* women are the sole, only joye, and comfort of a mans life; born *ad usum et lusum hominum. Firmamenta familiæ;*

^e Deliciæ humani generis, solatia vitæ,
Blanditiæ noctis, placidissima cura diei,
Vota virtum, juvenum spes, &c.

^f *A wife is a yong mans mistress, a middle ages companion, an old mans nurse: particeps lætorum et tristium,* a prop, an helpe, &c.

^g Optima viri possessio est uxor benevola,
Mitigans iram et avertens animam ejus a tristiciâ.

Mans best possession is a loving wife,
She tempers anger and diverts all strife.

There is no joye, no comfort, no sweetness, no pleasure in the world like to that of a good wife.

Quam cum chara domi conjux, fidusque maritus
Unanimés degunt ———

^a Legentibus et meditantibus, candelas et candelabrum tenuerunt.
^c Ovid. — ^d Aphranus. ^e Læchæus. ^f Bacon's Essaies.

^b Hor.
^g Euripides.

saith our Latin Homer. She is still the same in sickness and in health; his eye, his hand, his bosome friend, his partner at all times, his other self, not to be separated by any calamity, but ready to share all sorrow, discontent; and as the Indian women doe, live and dye with him, nay more, to dye presently for him. Admetus, king of Thessaly, when he lay upon his death bed, was told by Apollos oracle, that if he could get any body to die for him, he should live longer yet; but, when all refused, his parents, *etsi decrepiti*, friends and followers forsook him, Alceste, his wife, though yong, most willingly undertook it; what more can be desired or expected? And although on the other side, there be an infinite number of bad husbands (I should rail downright against some of them) able to discourage any woman, yet there be some good ones again, and those most observant of marriage rites. An honest country fellow (as Fulgus relates it) in the kingdom of Naples, ^aat plough by the sea side, saw his wife carried away by the Mauritanian pirats; he ran after in all haste, up to the chin first, and when he could wade no longer, swam, calling to the governour of the ship to deliver his wife, or if he must not have her restored, to let him follow as a prisoner; for he was resolved to be a gally slave, his drudg, willing to endure any misery, so that he might but enjoye his dear wife. The Moors seeing the mans constancy, and relating the whole matter to their governour at Tunis, set them both free, and gave them an honest pension to maintain themselves during their lives. I could tell many stories to this effect; but put case it often prove otherwise, because marriage is troublesome, wholly therefore to avoid it, is no argument; ^b*He that will avoid trouble must avoid the world* (Eusebius *præpar. Evang. 5. cap. 50.*) Some trouble there is in marriage, I deny not. *Etsi grave sit matrimonium*, saith Erasmus, *edulcatur tamen multis, &c.* yet there be many things ^cto sweeten it, a pleasant wife, *placens uxor*; pretty children, *dulces nati*; *deliciæ filiorum hominum*, the chiefe delight of the sons of men. Ecclus. 26. &c. And though it were all troubles, ^d*utilitatis publicæ causâ devorandum, grave quid libenter subeundum*, it must willingly be undergon for publique goods sake.

^e Audite, populus, hæc, inquit Susarion:

Malæ sunt mulieres; veruntamen, O populares,

Hoc sine malo, domum inhabitare non licet.

^a Cum juxta mare agrum coleret, omnis enim miseræ immemorem conjugalis amor, eum fecerat. Non sine ingenti admiratione, tantâ hominis caritate motus rex liberos esse jussit, &c.

^b Qui vult vitare molestias vitet mundum.

^c Τις βίος,

τις τερπνον, αταρ χρυσος Αφροδιτης; Quid vita est, quæso, quidve esse sine Cypride dulce? Mimner.

^d Erasmus.

^e E Stobæo.

Hear me, O my countrymen, saith Susarion,
Women are naught, yet no life without one.

^a Malum est mulier, sed necessarium malum.

they are necessary evils, and for our own ends we must make use of them to have issue. ^b *Supplet Venus ac restituit humanum genus*; and to propagate the church. For to what end is a man born; why lives he, but to increase the world? and how shall he do that well, if he do not marry? *Matrimonium humano generi immortalitatem tribuit*, saith Nevisanus, matrimony makes us immortal; and according to ^c Tacitus, 'tis *firmisimum imperii munimentum*, the sole and chief prop of an empire.

^d Indigne vivit per quem non vivit et alter,

^e which Pelopidas objected to Epaminondas, he was an unworthy member of the common-wealth, that left not a childe after him to defend it. And as ^f Trismegistus to his son Tatius, *have no commerce with a single man*: holding (belike) that a batchelor could not live honestly as he should; and with Georgius Wicelius, a great divine and holy man, who of late by twenty-six arguments commends marriage as a thing most necessary for all kinde of persons, most laudable and fit to be embraced: and is perswaded withall, that no man can live and dye religiously, and as he ought, without a wife; *persuasus neminem posse neque pie vivere, neque bene mori, citra uxorem*. He is false, an enemy to the common-wealth, injurious to himself, destructive to the world, an apostate to nature, a rebell against heaven and earth. Let our wilful, obstinate, and stale bachelors ruminat of this. *If we could live without wives*, as Marcellus Numidicus said in ^g Agellius, *we would all want them; but because we cannot, let all marry, and consult rather to the publique good, then their own private pleasure or estate*. It were an happy thing, as wise ^h Euripides hath it, if we could buy children with gold and silver, and be so provided, *sine mulierum congressu*, without womens company, but that may not be.

ⁱ Orbis jacebit squallido turpis situ,
Vanum sine ullis classibus stabit mare,
Alesque cœlo deerit, et sylvis fera.

^a Menander. ^b Seneca Hip. lib. 3. num. 1. ^c Hist. lib. 4. ^d Palin-
genius. ^e Bruson. lib. 7. cap. 23. ^f Noli societatem habere, &c. ^g Lib. 1.
cap. 6. Si, inquit, Quirites, sine uxore esse possemus, omnes careremus; sed quoniam
sic est, saluti potius publicæ quam voluptati consulendum. ^h Beatum foret si
liberos auro et argento mercari, &c. ⁱ Seneca. Hip.

Earth, ayr, sea, land eftsoon would come to nought,
The world it self should be to ruine brought.

necessity therefore compels us to marry.

But what do I trouble myself, to finde arguments to persuade to, or commend marriage? behold a brief abstract of all that which I have said, and much more, succinctly, pithily, pathetically, perspicuously, and elegantly delivered in twelve motions to mitigate the miseries of marriage, by ^aJacobus de Voragine.

- 1 *Res est? habes quæ tueatur et augeat.*
- 2 *Non est? habes quæ quærat.*
- 3 *Secundæ res sunt? felicitas duplicatur.*
- 4 *Adversæ sunt? Consolatur, adsidet, onus participat ut tolerabile fiat.*
- 5 *Domi es? solitudinis tædium pellit.*
- 6 *Foras? Discedentem visu prosequitur, absentem desiderat, redeuntem læta excipit.*
- 7 *Nihil jucundum absque societate; nulla societas matrimonio suavior.*
- 8 *Vinculum conjugalis caritatis adamantinum.*
- 9 *Accrescit dulcis affinium turba; duplicatur numerus parentum, fratrum, sororum, nepotum.*
- 10 *Pulchrâ sis prole parens.*
- 11 *Lex Mosis sterilitatem matrimonii exsecratur, quanto amplius cælibatum?*
- 12 *Si natura pœnam non effugit, ne voluntas quidem effugiet.*
 - 1 Hast thou meanes? thou hast one to keep and increase it.
 - 2 Hast none? thou hast one to helpe to get it.
 - 3 Art in prosperity? thine happiness is doubled.
 - 4 Art in adversity? shee'l comfort, assist, bear a part of thy burden to make it more tolerable.
 - 5 Art at home? shee'l drive away melancholy.
 - 6 Art abroad? shee looks after thee going from home, wishes for thee in thine absence, and joyfully welcomes thy returne.
 - 7 There's nothing delightsome without society; no society so sweet as matrimony.
 - 8 The band of conjugal love is adamantine.
 - 9 The sweet company of kinsmen increaseth, the number of parents is doubled, of brothers, sisters, nephews.
 - 10 Thou art made a father by a faire and happy issue.
 - 11 Moses curseth the barrenness of matrimony, how much more a single life?

12 If Nature escape not punishment, surely thy *will* shall not avoid it.

All this is true, say you, and who knowes it not? but how easy a matter is it to answer these motives, and to make an *anti parodia* quite opposite unto it? To exercise myself, I will essay.

- 1 Hast thou meanes? thou hast one to spend it.
- 2 Hast none? thy beggery is increased.
- 3 Art in prosperity? thy happiness is ended.
- 4 Art in adversity? like Jobs wife shee'l aggravate thy misery; vexe thy soule; make thy burden intolerable.
- 5 Art at home? shee'l scold thee out of doores.
- 6 Art abroad? if thou be wise keep thee so; shee'l perhaps graft hornes in thine absence; scowle on thee coming home.
- 7 Nothing gives more content then solitariness; no solitariness like this of a single life.
- 8 The band of marriage is adamantine; no hope of loosing it; thou art undone.
- 9 Thy number increaseth, thou shalt be devoured by thy wives friends.
- 10 Thou art made a cornuto by an unchast wife; and shalt bring up other folks children in stead of thine owne.
- 11 Paul commends marriage, yet he preferres a single life.
- 12 Is marriage honourable? What an immortall crown belongs to virginity!

So Siracides himself speaks as much as may be for and against women; so doth almost every philosopher plead *pro* and *con*; every poet thus argues the case (though what cares *vulgus hominum* what they say?) so can I conceive, peradventure, and so canst thou. When all is said, yet since some be good, some bad, let's put it to the venture. I conclude therefore with Seneca :

—— cur toro viduo jaces ?

Tristem juventam solve : nunc luxus rape,
Effunde habenas, optimos vitæ dies
Effluere prohibe.

Why dost thou lie alone, let thy youth and best dayes to passe away? Marry whilst thou maist, *donec virenti canities abest morosa*, whilst thou art yet able, yet lusty,

^a Elige cui dicas, tu mihi sola places,

make thy choyce, and that freely, forthwith, make no delay, but take thy fortune as it falls. 'Tis true,

^a —calamitosus est qui inciderit
In malam uxorem, felix qui in bonam.

'Tis an hazard both wayes I confess, to live single or to marry;

^b Nam et uxorem ducere et non ducere, malum est;

it may be bad, it may be good; as it is a cross and calamity on the one side, so 'tis a sweet delighte, an incomparable happiness, a blessed estate, a most unspeakable benefit, a sole content on the other; 'tis all in the prooffe. Be not then so wayward, so covetous, so distrustful, so curious and nice, but let's all marry, *mutuos foventes amplexus*. Take me to thee, and thee to me; to morrow is St. Valentines day, let's keep it holiday for Cupids sake, for that great god Loves sake, for Hymens sake, and celebrate ^c Venus Vigil with our ancestors, for company together, singing as they did,

Cras amet, qui nunquam amavit; quique amavit, cras amet;
Ver novum, ver jam canorum, vere natus orbis est,
Vere concordant amores, vere nubunt alites,
Et nemus coma resolvit, &c.——
Cras amet, &c.——

Let him that is averse from marriage read more in Barbarus *de re uxor. lib. 1. cap. 1.* Lemnius *de institut. cap. 4.* P. Godfridus *de amor. lib. 3. cap. 1.* ^d Nevisanus *lib. 3.* Alex. ab Alexandro, *lib. 4. cap. 8.* Tunstall, Erasmus Tracts *in laudem matrimonii, &c.* and I doubt not but in the end he will rest satisfied, recant with Beroaldus, do penance for his former folly, singing some penitentiall ditties, desire to be reconciled to the deity of this great god Love, go a pilgrimage to his shrine, offer to his image, sacrifice upon his altar, and be as willing at last to embrace marriage as the rest. There will not be found, I hope, ^e no not in that severe family of stoicks, who shall refuse to submit his grave beard, and supercilious looks to the clipping of a wife; or disagree from his fellowes in this point. For what more willingly (as ^f Varro holds) can a proper man see then a faire wife, a sweet wife, a loving wife? can the world afford a better sight, sweeter content, a fairer object, a more gracious aspect?

^a Euripides.

^b E Græco Valerius lib. 7. cap. 7.

^c Pervigilium Veneris e

veteri poetâ.

^d Domus non potest consistere sine uxore.

Nevisanus lib. 3. num. 18.

^e Nemo in severissimâ Stoicorum familiâ, qui non barbam quoque et supercilium amplexibus uxoris submiserit, aut in istâ parte a reliquis dissenserit.

^f Quid libentius homo masculus videre debet quam bellam uxorem?

Since then, this of marriage, is the last and best refuge and cure of heroical love, all doubts are cleared and impediments removed; I say again, what remaines, that but according to both their desires, they be happily joyned, since it cannot otherwise be helped? God send us all good wives; every man his wish in this kinde, and me mine!

^a And God that all this world hath wrought,
Send him his love, that hath it so deare bought.

If all parties be pleased, aske their banes, 'tis a match. ^b *Fruitur Rhodanthe sponsa, sponso Dosicle*; Rhodanthe and Dosicles shall go together; Clitiphon and Leucippe, Theagines and Chariclea; Poliarchus hath his Argenis, Lysander Calista, (to make up the maske) ^c *Potiturque sua puer Iphis Ianthi*.

And Troilus in lust and in quiet,
Is with Cressid, his own heart sweet.

And although they have hardly passed the pikes, through many difficulties and delays brought the match about, yet let them take this of ^a Aristænetus (that so marry) for their comforte ^e. *After many troubles and cares, the marriages of lovers are more sweet and pleasant.* As we commonly conclude a comcedy with a ^f wedding, and shaking of hands, let's shut up our discourse, and end all with an ^g *epithalamium*.

Feliciter nuptis, God give them joye together. ^b *Hymen O Hymenæe, Hymen ades O Hymenæe! Bonum factum.* 'Tis well done. *Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine Divum,* 'tis an happy conjunction, a fortunate match, an even couple.

Ambo animis, ambo præstantes viribus, ambo
Florentes annis, —

they both excell in gifts of body and minde, are both equal in yeares, youth, vigor, alacrity; she is faire and lovely as Lais or Helena, he as another Charinus or Alcibiades,

—————; ludite ut lubet, et brevi
Liberos date. ———

Then modestly go sport and playe,
And let's have every year a boy.

^a Chancer.

^b Conclusio Theod. Prodromi. 9. I. Amor.

^c Ovid.

^d Epist. 4. l. 2. Jucundiores multo et suaviores longe post molestas turbas amantium nuptiæ.

^e Olim meminisse juvabit.

^f Quid expectatis, intus sunt nuptiæ.

The musick, guests, and all the good cheere is within.

^g The conclusion of

Chancer's Poem of Troilus and Cressid.

^b Catullus.

^c Catullus. J. Secundus

sylvar. lib. Jam virgo thalamum subibit, unde ne virgo redeat, marite, cura.

^a Goe give a sweet smel as incense, and bring forth flowres, as the lilly; that we may say hereafter,

Scitus, mecastor! natus est Pamphilo puer.

In the mean time I say,

^b Ite, agite, O juvenes, ^c non murmura vestra columbæ,
Brachia non hederæ, neque vincant oscula conchæ.

Gentle youths go sport your selves betimes,
Let not the doves outpass your murmurings,
Or ivy clasping armes, or oyster kissings.

And in the more betime, as those ^d Lacedæmonian lasses saluted Helena and Menelaus, singing at their windowes and wishing good successe, do we at yours;

Salve, O sponsa, salve felix; det vobis Latona
Felicem sobolem; Venus Dea det æqualem amorem
Inter vos mutuo; Saturnus durabiles divitias.
Dormite, in pectora mutuo amorem inspirantes,
Et desiderium! ———

Good morrow master bridegroom, and mistress bride,
Many faire lovely bernes to you betide!
Let Venus to you mutual love procure,
Let Saturne give you riches to endure.
Long may you sleep in one anothers armes,
Inspiring sweet desire, and free from harmes.

Even all your lives long,

^e Contingat vobis turturum concordia,
Corniculæ vivacitas ———

The love of turtles hap to you,
And ravens yeares still to renew.

Let the Muses sing, (as he said) the Graces dance not at their weddings only but all their dayes long; so couple their hearts, that no irksomeness or anger ever befall them: Let him never call her other name then my joye, my light; or she call him otherwise then sweet-heart. To this happiness of theirs, let not old age any whit detract, but as their yeares, so let their

^a Ecclus. 39. 14.

^b Galeni Epithal.

^c O noctem quater et quater beatam.

^d Theocritus edyl. 18.

^e Erasm. Epithal. P. Ægidij. Nec saltent modo, sed duo charissima pectora indissolubili mutua benevolentia nodo copulent, ut nihil unquam eos incedere posset ira vel tædij. Illa perpetuo nihil audiat nisi, mea lux: ille vicissim nihil nisi, anime mi: atque huic jucunditati ne senectus detrahat, imo potius aliquid adaugeat.

mutual love and comfort increase. And when they depart this life,

—————concordes quoniam vixere tot annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem, nec conjugis usquam
Busta suæ videat, nec sit tamulandus ab illâ.

Because they have so sweetly liv'd together,
Let not one dye a day before the other,
He bury her, she him, with even fate,
One houre their soules, let jointly separate.

Fortunati ambo, si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.

Atque hæc de amore dixisse sufficiat *sub correctione*,^a quod ait ille, *cujusque melius sentientis*. Plura qui volet de remedijs amoris, legat Jasonem Pratensem, Arnoldum, Montaltum, Savanarolam, Langium, Valescum, Crimisonum, Alexandrum Benedictum, Laurentium, Valleriolam, e Poetis Nasonem, e nostratibus Chaucerum, &c. with whom I conclude,

^b For my words here and every part,
I speak hem all under correction
Of you that feeling have in love's art,
And put it all in your discretion,
To intreat or make diminution
Of my language that I you beseech:
But now to purpose of my rather speech.

^a Korn mannis de lineâ amoris.

^b Finis 3. book of Troilus and Cressid.

SECT. III.

MEMB. I. SUBSECT. I.

JEALOUSIE.

Jealousie, its equivocations, name, definition, extent, severall kinds; of princes, parents, friends. In beasts, men: before marriage, as corrivals; or after, as in this place.

VALESCUS de Taranta *cap. de Melanchol.* *Ælian Montaltus, Felix Platerus, Guianerius, put jealousy for a cause of melancholy, others for a symptome; because melancholy persons, amongst these passions and perturbations of the minde, are most obnoxious to it. But me thinks, for the latitude it hath, and that prerogative above other ordinary symptomes, it ought to be treated of as a species apart, being of so great and eminent note, so furious a passion, and almost of as great extent as love it self, as ^aBenedette Varchi holds, No love without a mixture of jealousy; qui non zelat, non amat.* For these causes, I will dilate, and treat of it by it self, as a bastard-branch or kinde of Love Melancholy, which, as heroical love goeth commonly before marriage, doth usually follow, torture, and crucifie in like sort; deserves therefore to be rectified alike, requires as much care and industry, in setting out the severall causes, prognosticks and cures of it. Which I have more willingly done, that he that is or hath been jealous, may see his errour as in a glasse; he that is not, may learn to detest, avoid it himselfe, and dispossess others that are any wise affected with it.

Jealousie is described and defined to be ^b*a certain suspicion which the lover hath, of the party he chiefly loveth, lest he or she should be enamored of another: or any eager desire to enjoye some beauty alone, to have it proper to himselfe only: a fear or doubt, lest any forrainer should participate or share with him in his love. Or (as ^cScaliger adds) a fear of losing her favour, whom he so earnestly affects.* Cardan calls it a

^a In his Oration of Jealousie, put out by Fr. Sansevino.

^b Benedetto Varchi.

^c Exercitat. 317. Cum metuimus ne amate rei exturbemur possessione.

^azeale for love, and a kinde of envy lest any man should be-
guile us. ^bLudovicus Vives defines it in the very same words,
or little differing in sense.

There be many other jealousies, but improperly so called
all; as that of parents, tutors, guardians over children; friends
whom they love; or such as are left to their wardship or pro-
tection.

(Storax, non rediit hac nocte a cœnâ Æschinus,
Neque servulorum quispiam qui adversum ierant?)

As the olde man in the comœdy cried out in passion, and
from a sollicitous fear and care he had of his adopted son)
^cnot of their beauty, but lest they should miscarry, do amiss,
or any way discredit, disgrace (as Vives notes) or endanger
themselves and us. ^dÆgeus was so sollicitous for his son
Theseus, (when he went to fight with the Minotaure) of his
success, lest he should be foiled. ^e*Prona est timori semper in
pejus fides.* We are still apt to suspect the worst in such
doubtful cases, as many wives in their husbands absence; fond
mothers in their childrens: lest if absent, they should be
mised or sicke, and are continually expecting newes from
them, how they do fare, and what is become of them, they
cannot endure to have them long out of their sight. O my
sweet son, O my dear childe, &c. Paul was jealous over the
church of Corinth, as he confesseth, 2 Cor. 11. 3. *With a
godly jealousie, to present them a pure virgin to Christ;* and
he was affraid still, lest as the serpent beguiled Eva through
his subtilty, so their mindes could be corrupt from the sim-
plicity that is in Christ. God himself, in some sense, is said
to be jealous, ^f*I am a jealous God, and will visite:* so Psal.
79. 5. *Shall thy jealousie burn like fire for ever?* But these
are improperly called jealousies, and by a metaphor, to shew
the care and sollicitude they have of them. Although some
jealousies express all the symptomes of this which we treat
of, feare, sorrow, anguish, anxiety, suspicion, hatred, &c. the
object only varied. That of some fathers is very eminent, to
their sons and heires; for though they love them dearly being
children, yet now comming toward mans estate they may not
well abide them; the son and heire is commonly sick of the
father, and the father again may not well brook his eldest son;
inde simultates, plerumque contentiones et inimicitia; but
that of princes is most notorious, as when they fear corrivals

^aZelus de formâ est invidentiæ species, ne quis formâ quam amamus fruatur.
^b3. de Animâ. ^cR. de Animâ. Tangimur zelotypiâ de pupillis, liberis
charisque eura nostræ concreditus, non de formâ, sed ne male sit iis, aut ne nobis
sibique parent ignominiam. ^dPlutarch. ^eSenec. in Herc. fur. ^fExod. 20.

(if I may so call them) successours, emulators, subjects, or such as they have offended. ^a *Omnisque potestas impatiens consortis erit: They are still suspitious, lest their authority should be diminished,* ^b as one observes; and as Comineus hath it, ^c *It cannot be expressed what slender causes they have of their griefe and suspition, a secret disease, that commonly lurkes and breedes in princes families.* Sometimes it is for their honour onely; as that of Adrian the emperor, ^d *that killed all his emulators.* Saul envied David; Domitian Agricola, because he did excell him, obscure his honour as he thought, eclipse his fame. Juno turned Prætus daughters into kine, for that they contended with her for beauty; Cyparissæ king Eteocles' children, were envied of the goddesses for their excellent good parts, and dancing amongst the rest, saith ^e *Constantine; and for that cause, slung downe headlong from heaven, and buried in a pit; but the earth took pity of them, and brought out cypriss trees to preserve their memories.* ^f Niobe, Arachne, and Marsias can testifie as much. But it is most grievous when it is for a kingdome it self, or matters of commodity, it produceth lamentable effects, especially amongst tyrants, *in despotico imperio*, and such as are more feared then beloved of their subjects, that get and keep their soveraignty by force, and feare. ^g *Quod civibus tenere te invitiascias, &c.* as Phalaris, Dionysius, Periander held theirs. For though feare, cowardise and jealousie, in Plutarchs opinion, be the common causes of tyranny, as in Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, yet most take them to be symptomes. For ^h *what slave, what hangman* (as Bodine well expresseth this passion, *l. 2. c. 5. de rep.*) *can so cruelly torture a condemned person, as this feare and suspition? Feare of death, infamie, torments, are those furies and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants, and torture them day and night, with perpetuall terrors and affrights, envy, suspition, feare, desire of revenge, and a thousand such disagreeing perturbations, turn and affright the soule out of the hinges of health; and more grievously wound and pierce, then those cruel masters can exasperate and vex their prentises*

^a Lucan. minuatur.

^b Danaus Aphoris. polit. Semper metuunt ne eorum auctoritas causas habent mceroris et suspicionis, et hic est morbus occultus, qui in familiis principum regnat.

^c Belli Neapol. lib. 5. Dici non potest quam tennes et infirmas omnes amulos interfecit. Lamprid. ^e Constant. agricult. lib. 10. c. 5. Cyparissæ, Eteoclis filiz, saltantes ad æmulationem Dearum, in puteum demolitæ sunt; sed terra miserata, cupressos inde produxit.

^f Ovid. Met. ^g Seneca. ^h Quis autem carnifex addictum supplicio crudelius afficiat, quam metus? Metus, inquam, mortis, infamiz, cruciatûs, sunt illæ ultrices Furiz quæ tyrannos exagitant, &c. Multo acerbis sanciant et pungunt, quam crudeles domini servos victos iustibus ac tormentis exulcerare possunt.

or servants, with clubbes, whippes, chaines and tortures. Many terrible examples we have in this kinde, amongst the Turkes especially, many jealous outrages; ^a Selimus killed Cornutus his yongest brother, five of his nephewes, Mustapha Bassa, and divers others. ^b Bajazet, the second Turke, jealous of the valour and greatness of Acmet Bassa, caused him to be slaine. ^c Solyman the magnificent murdered his own son Mustapha; and 'tis an ordinary thing amongst them, to make away their brothers, or any competitors, at the first comming to the crown: 'tis all the solemnity they use at their fathers funerals. What mad pranks, in his jealous fury, did Herode of old commit in Jury, when he massacred all the children of a yeare old? ^d Valens, the emperour in Constantinople, when as he left no man alive of quality in his kingdome that had his name begun with Theo, Theodoti, Theognosti, Theodosii, Theoduli, &c. They went all to their long home, because a wizard told him that name should succeed in his empire. And what furious designes hath ^e Jo. Basilius, that Muscovian tyrant, practised of late? It is a wonder to read that strange suspition, which Suetonius reports of Claudius Cæsar, and of Domitian; they were afraid of every man they saw: And, which Herodian reports of Antonius and Geta, these two jealous brothers; the one could not endure so much as the others servants; but made away him, his chiefest followers, and all that belonged to him, or were his well-wishers. ^f *Maximinus perceiving himselfe to be odious to most men, because he was come to that height of honour out of base beginnings, and suspecting his meane parentage would be objected to him, caused all the senators that were nobly descended, to be slain in a jealous humour, turned all the servants of Alexander, his predecessor, out of doores, and slew many of them, because they lamented their masters death, suspecting them to be traytors, for the love they bare to him.* When Alexander in his fury had made Clitus, his deare friend, to be put to death, and saw now, (saith ^g Curtius) an alienation in his subjects hearts, none durst talk with him; he began to be jealous of himselfe, lest they should attempt as much on him, and said, *they lived like so many wilde beasts*

^a Lonicerus tom. 1. Turc. hist. c. 24.

^b Jovius vitæ ejus.

^c Knowles.

Busbequins. Sand. fol. 52.

^d Nicephorus lib. 11. c. 45. Socrates lib. 7. cap. 35.

Neque Valens alicui pepercit qui Theo cognomine vocaretur.

^e Alexand.

Gaguin. Muscov. hist. descrip. c. 5.

^f Dr. Fletcher. Timet omnes ne insidias

essent. Herodian. l. 7. Maximinus invisum se sentiens, quod ex infimo loco in tantam

fortunam venisset moribus ac genere barbarus, metuens ne natalium obscuritas objiceretur, omnes Alexandri, prædecessoris ministros ex anâ ejecit, pluribus interfectis

quod moesti essent ad mortem Alexandri, insidias inde metuens.

^g Lib. 8.

Tanquam ferae solitudine vivebant, terrentes alios, timentes.

in a wilderness, one afraid of another. Our modern stories afford us many notable examples. ^a Henry the third of France, jealous of Henry of Loraine duke of Guise, Anno 1588, caused him to be murdered in his owne chamber. ^b Lewes the eleventh was so suspicious, he durst not trust his children; every man about him he suspected for a traytor: many strange tricks Comines telleth of him. How jealous was our Henry the ^c fourth of king Richard the second, so long as he lived, after he was deposed! and of his own son Henry, in his later dayes! which the prince well perceiving, came to visite his father in his sicknesse, in a watchet velvet gowne, full of oilet holes, and with needles sticking in them, (as an embleme of jealousy) and so pacified his superstitious father, after some speeches and protestations, which he had used to that purpose. Perpetual imprisonment, as that of Robert ^d duke of Normandy, in the dayes of Henry the first; forbidding of marriage to some persons, with such like edicts and prohibitions, are ordinary in all states. In a word (^e as he said) three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a faire wife; or where there is a crackt title, much tyranny, and many exactions. In our state, as being freed from all these feares and miseries, we may be most secure and happy under the raign of our fortunate prince.

‡ His fortune hath indebted him to none,
 But to all his people universallly;
 And not to them but for their love alone,
 Which they account as placed worthily.
 He is so set, he hath no cause to be
 Jealous, or dreadfull of disloyalty;
 The pedistall whereon his greatnesse stands,
 Is held of all our hearts, and all our hands.

But I rove, I confesse. These æquivocations, jealousies, and many such, which crucifie the soules of men, are not here properly meant, or in this distinction of ours included; but that alone which is for beauty, tending to love, and wherein they can brooke no corrival, or endure any participation. And this jealousy belongs as well to bruite beasts as men. Some creatures, saith ^g Vives, swans, doves, cockes, bulls, &c. are jealous as well as men, and as much moved, for feare of communion.

^a Serres fol. 56.

insidiari sibi putabat.

notes in blason jealousy.

animâ cap. de zel.

Animalia quædam zelotypiâ tanguntur, ut olores, columbæ, galli,

^b Neap. belli lib. 5. Nulli prorsus homini fidebat omnes

^c Camden's Remaines.

^d Mat. Paris.

^e R. T.

^f Daniel in his Panegyrick to the king.

^g 3. De

tauri, &c. ob metum communionis.

^a Grege pro toto bella juveni,
 Si conjugio timuere suo,
 Possunt timidi proelia cervi,
 Et mugitus dant concepti signa furoris.

In Venus' cause what mighty battels make
 Your raving bulls, and stirs for their herds sake!
 And harts and bucks that are so timorous,
 Will fight and roare, if once they be but jealous.

In bulls, horses, goats, this is most apparently discerned, bulls especially; *alium in pascuis non admittit*; he will not admit another bull to feed in the same pasture, saith ^bOppian: which Stephanus Bathorius, late king of Poland, used as in impresse, with that motto, *Regnum non capit duos*. R. T. in his blason of jealousy, telleth a story of a swan about Windsore, that finding a strange cocke with his mate, did swim, I know not how many miles after him, to kill him; and when he had so done, came back and killed his hen; a certain truth, he saith, done upon Thames, as many water-men, and neighbour gentlemen can tell. *Fidem suam liberet*; for my part, I do beleieve it may be true; for swans have ever been branded with that epithite of jealousy.

^c The jealous swanne against his death that singeth,
 And eke the owle that of death hode bringeth.

^d Some say as much of elephants, that they are more jealous then any other creatures whatsoever; and those old Ægyptians, as ^ePierius informeth us, expresse, in their hieroglyphicks, the passion of jealousy by a camell; ^f because that fearing the worst still about matters of venery, he loves solitudes, that he may enjoye his pleasure alone, *et in quoscunque obvios insurgit, zelotypicæ stimulis agitatus*, he will quarrel and fight with whosoever come next, man or beast, in his jealous fits. I have reade as much of ^gcrocodiles; and if Peter Martyrs authority be authentique, *legat. Babylonicæ lib. 3.* you shall have a strange tale to that purpose confidently related. Another story of the jealousy of dogs, see in Hierome. *Fabricsius Tract. 3. cap. 5. de loquelâ animalium.*

But this furious passion is most eminent in men; and is as well amongst batchelors, as married men. If it appear amongst batchelors we commonly call them rivals or corrivals, a meta-

^a Seneca.

^b Lib. 11. Cynoget.

^c Chancer in his assembly of fowls.

^d Aldrovand.

^e Lib. 12.

^f *Sibi timens circa res venereas, solitudines*

amat, quo solus solâ foeminâ fruatur.

^g *Crocodili zelotypi et uxorum amantis-*

simi, &c.

phor derived from a river, *rivales*, a *rivo*; for as a river, saith Acron in *Hor. art. Poet.* and *Donat. in Ter. Eunuch.* divides a common ground betwixt two men, and both participate of it, so is a woman indifferent betwixt two suiters, both likely to enjoy her; and thence comes this emulation, which breakes out many times into tempestuous stormes, and produceth lamentable effects, murder it self, with much cruelty, many single combats. They cannot endure the least injury done unto them before their mistress; and in her defence will bite off one anothers noses; they are most impatient of any floute, disgrace, the least emulation or participation in that kinde. ^b *Lacerat lacertum Largi mordax Memnius.* Memnius the Roman (as Tully tels the story *de oratore lib. 2.*) being corrival with Largus at Terracina, bit him by the arme, which fact of his was so famous, that it afterwards grew to a proverbe in those parts. ^c Phædria could not abide his corrival Thraso: for when Parmeno demanded, *numquid aliud imperas?* whether he would command him any more service: *No more* (saith he) *but to speake in his behalfe, and to drive away his corrival, if he could.* Constantine in the eleventh book of his husbandry, *cap. 11.* hath a pleasant tale of the pine tree; ^d she was once a faire maid, whom Pineus and Boreas two corrivals, dearly sought; but jealous Boreas broke her neck, &c. And in his 18 chapter he telleth another tale of ^e Mars, that in his jealousie slew Adonis. Petronius calleth this passion *amantium furiosam emulationem*, a furious emulation; and their symptoms are well expressed by Sir Jeffery Chaucer, in his first Canterbury tale. It will make the neerest and dearest friends fall out; they will endure all other things to be common, goods, lands, monys, participate of each others pleasures, and take in good part any disgraces, injuries in another kinde; but, as Propertius well describes it in an elegy of his, in this they will suffer nothing, have no corrivals.

^f Tu mihi vel ferro pectus, vel perde veneno,
 A dominâ tantum te modo tolle meâ:
 Te socium vitæ, te corporis esse licebit,
 Te dominum admitto rebus, amice, meis.
 Lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno:
 Rivalem possum non ego ferre Jovem.

^a Qui dividit agrum communem; inde deducitur ad amantes.
 chil. 1. cent. 9. adag. 99.

^c Ter. Eun. act. 1. sc. 1.

Munus nostrum ornato

verbis, et istum æmulum, quoad poteris, ab eâ pellito.

^d Pinus puella quondam

^f R. T.

^e Mars zelotypus Adonidem interfecit.

Stab me with sword, or poyson strong
 Give me to work my bane ;
 So thou court not my lass, so thou
 From mistress mine refrain.

Command my selfe, my body, purse,
 As thine own goods take all,
 And as my ever dearest friend,
 I ever use thee shall.

O spare my love, to have alone
 Her to my self I crave ;
 Nay, Jove himselfe I'll not endure
 My rival for to have.

This jealousy which I am to treat of, is that which belongs to married men, in respect to their own wives; to whose estate, as no sweetness, pleasure, happiness can be compared in the world, if they live quietly and lovingly together; so if they disagree or be jealous, those bitter pills of sorrow and grief, disastrous mischieves, mischances, tortures, gripings, discontents, are not to be separated from them. A most violent passion it is, where it taketh place, an unspeakable torment, a hellish torture, an infernal plague, as Ariosto calls it; *a fury, a continual fever, full of suspicion, feare, and sorrow; a martyrdom, a mirth-marring monster.* The sorrow and grief of heart of one woman jealous of another, is heavier then death, *Ecclus. 26. 6.* as ^a Peninnah did Hannah, *vexe her and upbraid her sore.* 'Tis a main vexation, a most intollerable burden, a corrosive to all content, a frenzy, a madness it self, as ^b Benedetto Varchi proves out of that select sonnet of Giovanni de la Casa, that reverend lord, as he stiles him.

SUBJECT. II.

Causes of Jealousie. Who are most apt. Idleness, melancholy, impotency, long absence, beauty, wantonness, naught themselves. Allurements from time, place, persons, bad usage.

ASTROLOGERS make the stars a cause or signe of this bitter passion; and out of every mans horoscope will give a probable conjecture whether he will be jealous or no, and at what time, by direction of the significators to their several promissors; their aphorismes are to be read in Alubator, Pontanus, Skoner, Junctine, &c. Bodine *cap. 5. meth. hist.* ascribes

^a 1 Sam. 1. 6.

^b Blason of Jealousie.

a great cause to the country or clime, and discourseth largely there of this subject, saying, that southerne men are more hot, lascivious, and jealous, then such as live in the north; they can hardly containe themselves in those hotter climes, but are most subject to prodigious lusts. Leo Afer telleth incredible things almost, of the lust and jealousie of his country men of Africke, and especially such as live about Carthage; and so doth every geographer of them in ^a Asia, Turkie, Spaniards, Italians. Germany hath not so many drunkards, England tobaccoists, France dancers, Holland mariners, as Italy alone hath jealous husbands. And in ^b Italy, some account them of Piacenza more jealous then the rest. In ^c Germany, France, Brittain, Scandia, Poland, Muscovy, they are not so troubled with this ferall malady, although Damianus a Goes, which I doe much wonder at, in his topography of Laplande, and Herbastein of Russia, against the stream of all other geographers, would fasten it upon those northerne inhabitants. Altomarius Poggius, and Munster in his description of Baden, reports that men and women of all sorts, go commonly into the bathes together, without all suspition, *the name of jealousie* (saith Munster) *is not so much as once heard of among them*: In Frisland the women kiss him they drink to, and are kissed again of those they pledge. The virgins in Holland go hand in hand with yong men from home, glide on the ice, such is their harmless liberty, and lodge together abroad without suspition, which rash Sansovinus, an Italian, makes a great signe of unchastity. In France, upon small acquaintance, it is usual to court other mens wives, to come to their houses, and accompany them arme in arme in the streets, without imputation. In the most northerne countries, yong men and maids familiarly dance together, men and their wives, ^d which, Siena only excepted, Italians may not abide. The ^e Greekes, on the other side, have their private bathes for men and women, where they must not come neer, not so much as see one another: and as ^f Bodine observes *lib. 5. de repub. the Italians could never endure this*, or a Spaniard; the very conceit of it would make him mad: and for that cause they locke up their women, and will not suffer them to be neer men, so much as in the ^g church,

^a Mulierum conditio misera; nullam honestam credunt nisi domo conclusa vivat.

^b Fines Moris.

^c Nomen zelotypiæ apud istos locum non habet. lib. 3. c. 8.

^d Fines Moris. part. 3. cap. 2.

^e Busbequius. Sands.

^f Præ amore

et zelotypiâ sæpius insaniant.

^g Australes ne sacra quidem publica fieri patiuntur, nisi uterque sexus pariete medio dividatur; et quum in Angliam, inquit, legationis causâ profectus essem, audi vi Mendozam legatum Hispaniarum dicentem, turpe esse viros et feminas, &c.

but with a partition between. He telleth moreover, how that when he was embassadour in England, he heard Mendoza, the Spanish legate, finding fault with it, as a filthy custome for men and women to sit promiscuously in churches together: but Dr. Dale, the master of the requests, told him again, that it was indeed a filthy custome in Spain, where they could not contain themselves from lascivious thoughts in their holy places, but not with us. Baronius, in his Annals out of Eusebius, taxeth Licinius the emperour for a decree of his made to this effect, *jubens ne viri simul cum mulieribus in ecclesiâ interessent*: for being prodigiously naught himself, *aliorum naturam ex suâ vitiosâ mente spectavit*, he so esteemed others. But we are far from any such strange conceits, and will permit our wives and daughters to go to the taverne with a friend, as Aubanus saith, *modo absit lascivia*, and suspect nothing; to kiss comming and going, which as Erasmus writes in one of his epistles, they cannot endure. England is a paradise for women, and hell for horses: Italy a paradise for horses, hell for women as the diverbe goes. Some make a question whether this headstrong passion rage more in women then men, as Montagne l. 3. But sure it is more outragious in women, as all other melancholy is, by reason of the weakness of their sexe. Scaliger, *Poet. lib. cap. 13.* concludes against women. ^a Besides their inconstancy, treachery, suspition, dissimulation, superstition, pride, (for all women are by nature proud) desire of sovereignty, if they be great women (he gives instance in Juno) bitterness and jealousy are the most remarkable affections.

^b Sed neque fulvus aper mediâ tam fulvus in irâ est,
Fulmineo rapidos dum rotat ore canes,
Nec leo, &c.

Tyger, bore, bear, viper, lioness,
A womans fury cannot express.

^c Some say red-headed women, pale-coloured, black-eye and of a shril voice, are most subject to jealousy.

^d High colour in a woman choler shews,
Naught are they, peevish, proud, malicious;
But worst of all, red, shril, and jealous.

^a Idea. Mulieres præterquam quod sunt infidæ, suspicaces, inconstantes, insidiosæ, simulatrices, supersitiosæ, etsi potentes, intolerabiles, amere zelotypæ supra modum.

^b Ovid. 2. de art.

^c Bartello,

^d R. T.

Comparisons are odious; I neither parallel them with others, nor debase them any more: men and women are both bad, and too subject to this pernicious infirmity. It is most part a symptome and cause of melancholy, as Plater and Valescus teach us: melancholy men are apt to be jealous, and jealous apt to be melancholy.

^a Pale jealousie, child of insatiate love,
Of heart-sick thoughts which melancholy bred,
A hell-tormenting feare, no faith can move,
By discontent with deadly poyson fed;
With headless youth and error vainly led.
A mortall plague, a vertue drowning floode,
A hellish fire, not quenched but with blood.

If idleness concurr with melancholy, such persons are most apt to be jealous; 'tis ^b Nevisanus' note, *An idle woman is presumed to be lascivious, and often jealous. Mulier cum sola cogitat, male cogitat:* and 'tis not unlikely, for they have no other business to trouble their heads with.

More particular causes be these that follow. Impotency first, when a man is not able of himselfe to performe those dues which he ought unto his wife: for though he be an honest liver, hurt no man, yet Trebius the lawyer may make a question, *an suum cuique tribuat*, whether he gave every one their owne; and therefore, when he takes notice of his wants, and perceives her to be more craving, clamorous, unsatiable and prone to lust then is fit, he begins presently to suspect, that wherein he is defective, she will satisfie her selfe, she will be pleased by some other meanes. Cornelius Gallushath elegantly expressed this humour in an epigram to his Lycoris.

Jamque alios juvenes aliosque requirit amores,
Me vocat imbellem decrepitumque senem, &c.

For this cause is most evident in old men, that are cold and drye by nature, and married *succi plenis*, to yong wanton wives. With old doting Janivere in Chaucer, they begin to mistrust all is not well:

—she was yong and he was old,
And therefore he feared to be a cuckold.

And how should it otherwise be? Old age is a disease of it self, loathsome, full of suspition and feare; when it is at best, unable, unfit for such matters. ^c *Tam apta nuptiis quam*

^a R. T.
sæpe zelotypa.

^b Lib. 2. num. 8. *Mulier otiosa facile præsumitur luxuriosa, et*
^c Lib. 2. num. 4.

bruma messibus, as welcome to a yong woman as snow in harvest, saith Nevisanus: *Et si capis juvenulam, facit tibi cornua.* Marry a lusty maid and she will surely graft hornes on thy head. ^a *All women are slipperly, often unfaithfull to their husbands*, (as *Æneas Silvius epist.* 38. seconds him) *but to old men most treacherous of all: they had rather mortem amplexarier*, lye with a corse then such a one. ^b *Oderunt illum pueri, contemnunt mulieres.* On the other side, many men, saith Hieronymus, are suspicious of their wives, ^c if they be lightly given, but old folkes above the rest. In so much that she did not complain without a cause, in ^d Apuleius, of an old, bald, beridden knave she had to her good man. *Poor woman as I am, what shall I doe? I have an old grim sire to my husband, as bald as a coute, as little and as unable as a childe*, a bedfull of bones, *he keeps all the doores barred and locked upon me: wo is me, what shall I doe?* He was jealous, and she made him a cuckold for keeping her up. Suspition without a cause, hard usage is able of it selfe to make a woman flye out, that was otherwise honest.

—^e *plerasque bonas tractatio pravæ
Esse facit, —*

bad usage aggravates the matter. *Nam quando mulieres cognoscunt maritum hoc advertere, licentius peccant*, as ^f Nevisanus holds, when a woman thinks her husband watcheth her, she will sooner offend; ^g *liberius peccant, et pudor omnis abest*, rough handling makes them worse: as the good wife of Bathe in Chancer brags,

In his owne grease I made him trie,
For anger and for very jealousie.

Of two extreames, this of hard usage is the worst. 'Tis a great fault (for some men are *uxorii*) to be too fond of their wives, to dote on them as ^h senior Deliro on his Fallace, to be too effeminate; or as some doe, to be sick for their wives, breed children for them, and like the ⁱ Tiberini, lye in for them, as some birds hatch egges by turns, they do all womens offices. *Cælius Rhodiginus ant. lect. lib. 6. cap. 24.* makes mention of

^a *Quum omnibus infideles fœminæ, senibus infidelissimæ.* ^b *Mimnermus.*
^c *Vix aliqua non impudica, et quam non suspectam merito quis habeat.* ^d *Lib. 5.*
^e *de aur. asinõ. At ego misera, patre meo seniore[m] maritum nacta sum, dein cucurbitâ calviorem et quovis puero pumiliorem, cunctam domum seris et catenis obditam custodientem.* ^f *Lib. 4. n. 80.* ^g *Ovid. 2. de art. amandi.*
^h *Every man out of his humour.* ⁱ *Calcagninus Apol. Tiberini ab uxorum partu earum vices subeunt, ut aves per vices incubant, &c.*

a fellow out of Seneca, ^a that was so besotted on his wife, he could not endure a moment out of her company; he wore her scarfe, when he went abroad, next his heart, and would never drinke but in that cup she began first. We have many such fondlings, that are their wives packhorses and slaves, (*nam grave malum uxor superans virum suum*, as the comical poet hath it, there's no greater misery to a man than to let his wife domineer) to carry her muffle, dog, and fan; let her weare the breeches, lay out, spende and do what she will, go and come, whither, when she will, they give consent.

Here take my muffle; and do you hear, good man?
Now give me Pearl, and carry you my fan, &c.

——^b *poscit pallam, redimicula, in aures;*
Curre; quid hinc cessas? vulgo vult illa videri.
Tu pete lecticas——

many brave and worthy men have trespassed in this kinde, *multos foras claros domestica hæc destruxit infamia*, and many noble senators and souldiers (as ^cPliny notes) have lost their honour, in being *uxorii*, so sottishly overruled by their wives. And therefore Cato, in Plutarch, made a bitter jeste on his fellow citizens, the Romans, *we govern all the world abroad, and our wives at home rule us*. These offend in one extreame; but too hard and too severe, are far more offensive on the other. As just a cause may be, long absence of either party, when they must of necessity be much from home, as lawyers, physicians, marriners, by their professions; or otherwise make frivolous impertinent journeyes; tarry long abroad to no purpose, lye out and are gadding still, upon small occasions, it must needs yeeld matter of suspition, when they use their wives unkindly in the mean time, and never tarry at home, it cannot use but ingender some such conceit.

^d *Uxor, si cessas, amare te cogitat*
Aut tete amari, aut potare, aut animo obsequi,
Et tibi bene esse soli, quum sibi sit male.

If thou be absent long, thy wife then thinks,
Th' art drunk, at ease, or with some pretty minks,
'Tis well with thee, or else beloved of some,
Whilst she, poor soule, doth fare full ill at home.

Hippocrates, the physician, had a smack of this disease; for when he was to go from home as far as Abdera, and some

^a *Exiturus fasciâ uxoris pectus alligabat, nec momento præsentia ejus carere poterat, potumque non hauriebat nisi prægustatam labris ejus.*
^c Panegy. Trajano. ^d Ter. Adelp. act. 1. sc. 1. ^b Chaloner.

other remote cities of Greece, he writ to his friend Dionysius (if at least those ^a epistles be his) ^b to oversee his wife in his absence, (as Apollo set a raven to watch his Coronis) although she lived in his house with her father and mother, whom he knew would have a care of her; yet that would not satisfie his jealousie, he would have his speciall friend Dionysius to dwell in his house with her, all the time of his peregrination, and to observe her behaviour, how she carried her self in her husbands absence; and that she did not lust after other men. ^c For a woman had need to have an overseer to keep her honest; they are bad by nature, and lightly given all, and if they be not curbed in time, as an unpruned tree. they will be full of wilde branches, and degenerate of a sudden. Especially in their husbands absence; though one Lucretia were trusty, and one Penelope, yet Clytemnestra made Agamemnon a cuckold; and no question there be too many of her conditions. If their husbands tarry too long abroad upon unnecessary business, well they may suspect: or if they run one way, their wives at home will flye out another. *Quid pro quo.* Or if present, and give them not that content which they ought, ^d *primum ingratae, mox invisae noctes quae per somnum transiguntur*, they cannot endure to lye alone, or to fast long. ^e Peter Godfridus, in his second book of love, and sixt chapter, hath a story out of St. Antonies life, of a gentleman, who by that good mans advise, would not meddle with his wife in the passion week, but for his pains, she set a pair of hornes on his head. Such another he hath, out of Abstemijs, one perswaded a new married man, ^f to forbear the three first nights, and he should all his life time after be fortunate in cattle; but his impatient wife would not tarry so long: well he might speede in cattle; but not in children. Such a tale hath Heinsius of an impotent and slack scholler, a meere student, and a friend of his, that seeing by chance a fine damsel sing and dance, would needs marry her; the match was soon made, for he was yong and riche, *genis gratus, corpore glabellus, arte multicius, et fortunâ opulentus*, like that Apollo in ^g Apuleius. The first

^a Fab. Calvo Ravennate interprete.

^b Dum rediero domum meam habitabis, et licet cum parentibus habitet hac meâ peregrinatione, eam tamen et ejus mores observabis uti absentia viri sui probe degat, nec alios viros cogitet aut quaerat. ^c Foemina semper custode eget, qui se pudicam contineat; snavte enim naturâ nequitiâ insitas habet, quas nisi indies comprimat, ut arbores stolones emittunt, &c. ^d Heinsius.

^e Uxor cujusdam nobilis quam debitum maritale sacrâ passionis hebdomadâ non obtineret, alterum adiit. ^f Ne tribus prioribus noctibus rem haberet eum eâ, ut esset in pecoribus fortunatus, ab uxore morae impatiente, &c. ^g Totam noctem bene et pudice nemini molestus dormiendo transegit; mane autem quum nullius conscios facinoris sibi esset, et inertiae puderet, audisse se dicebat cum dolore calcni solere eam conflictari. Duo praëcepta juris nâ nocte expressit, neminem læserat et honeste vixerat, sed an sumum cuique reddidisset, quaeri poterat. Mucius opinor et Trebatius hoc negassent. lib. I.

night, having liberally taken his liquor (as in that countrey they do) my fine scholler was so fusled, that he no sooner was laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed, *purpureis formosa rosis cum Aurora ruberet*, when the faire morn with purple hew 'gan shine, he made an excuse, I know not what, out of Hippocrates Cous, &c. and for that time it went current; but when, as afterward, he did not play the man as he should do, she fell in league with a good fellow, and whil'st he sate up late at his study about those criticismes, mending some hard places in Festus or Pollux, came cold to bed, and would tell her still what he had done, she did not much regard what he said, &c. * *Shee would have another matter mended much rather, which he did not perceive was corrupt*: thus he continued at his study late, she at her sport, *alibi enim festivas noctes agitabat*, hating all schollers for his sake, till at length he began to suspect, and turned a little yellow, as well he might; for it was his owne fault; and if men be jealous in such cases (as oft it falls out) the mends is in their owne hands; they must thank themselves. Who will pitie them, saith Neander, or be much offended with such wives, *si deceptæ prius viros decipiant, et cornutos redant*, if they deceive those that cozened them first? A lawyers wife in *Arístænetus*, because her husband was negligent in his business, *quando lecto danda opera*, threatned to cornute him; and did not stick to tell Philinna one of her gossips as much, and that aloud for him to hear: *If he follow other mens matters, and leave his own, I'll have an orator shall plead my cause*; I care not if he know it.

A fourth eminent cause of jealousie, may be this, when he that is deformed, and as Pindarus says of Vulcan, *sine gratiis natus*, hirsute, ragged, yet vertuously given, will marry some very faire nice peece, or light huswife, begins to misdoubt (as well he may) she doth not affect him. *Lis est cum formæ magna pudicitia*; beautie and honesty have ever been at oddes. Abraham was jealous of his wife because she was faire: so was Vulcan of his Venus, when he made her creeking shooes, saith *Philostratus*, *ne mæcharetur, sandalio scilicet deferente*, that he might hear, by them, when she stirred; which Mars *indigne ferre*,² was not well pleased with. Good cause had Vulcan to do as he did, for she was no honestier then she should be. Your fine faces have commonly this fault, and it is harde to finde, saith

² Alterius loci emendationem serio optabat, quem corruptum esse ille non invenit.
^b Such another tale is in Neander de Jocosariis his first tale. c Lib. 2. Ep. 3.
 Si pergit alienis negotiis operam dare, sui negligens, erit alius mihi orator qui rem meam agat. e Epist.
^d Ovid. Rara est concordia formæ atque pudicitia.
^f Quod strideret ejus calceamentum.

Francis Philephus, in an epistle to Saxola his friend, a rich man honest, a proper woman not proud or unchast. *Can she be faire honest too?*

^a Sæpe eteuim oculuit pictâ sase Hydra sub herbâ,
Sub specie formæ, incauto se sæpe marito
Nequam animus vendit, —

He that marries a wife that is snout-faire alone, let him look, saith ^b Barbarus, for no better successe then Vulcan had with Venus, or Claudius with Messalina. And 'tis impossible almost in such cases, the wife should containe, or the good man not be jealous. For when he is so defective, weak, ill proportioned, unpleasing in those parts which women most affect, and she most absolutely faire and able on the other side, if she be not very vertuously given, how can she love him? and although she be not faire, yet if he admire her and think her so, in his conceit she is absolute; he holds it unpossible for any man living not to dote as he doth; to look on her and not lust or covet, and if he be in company with her, not to lay siege to her honestie: or else, out of a deep apprehension of his infirmities, deformities, and other mens good parts, out of his own little worth and desert, he distrusts himselfe, (for what is jealousy but distrust? he suspects she cannot affect him, nor be so kinde and loving as she should; she certainly loves some other man better then himselfe.

^c *Nevisanus lib. 4. num. 72.* will have barrenness to be a main cause of jealousy. If her husband cannot play the man, some other shall; they will leave no remedies unassayed, and thereupon the good man growes jealous. I could give an instance, but be it as it is.

I finde this reason given by some men, because they have been formerly naught themselves; they think they may be so served by others; they turned up trumpe, before the cards were shuffled; they shall have therefore *legem talionis*, like for like.

^d Ipse miser docui, quo posset ludere pacto
Custodes, cheu nunc premor arte meâ!

Wretch as I was, I taught her bad to be,
And now mine own slye tricks are put on me.

Mala mens, malus animus, as the saying is, ill dispositions cause ill suspitions.

^a Hor. epist. 15.

^b De re uxoriâ lib. 1. cap. 5.

^c Cum steriles sunt, ex

mutatione viri se putant concipere.

^d Tibullus eleg. 6.

^a There is none jealous, I durst pawne my life,
 But he that hath defil'd anothers wife :
 And for that he himself hath gone astray,
 He straightway thinks his wife will tread that waye.

To these two above named causes, or incendiaries of this rage, I may very well annex those circumstances of time, place, persons, by which it ebbes and flowes, the fewell of this furie, as ^b Vives truly observes; and such like accidents or occasions proceeding from the parties themselves, or others, which much aggravate and intend this suspicious humour. For many men are so lasciviously given, either out of a depraved nature, or too much liberty, which they do assume unto themselves, by reason of their greatnesse, in that they are noble men, (for *licentia peccandi, et multitudo peccantium* are great motives) though their own wives be never so faire, noble, vertuous, honest, wise, able and well given, they must have change.

^c Qui cū legitimi junguntur fœdere lecti,
 Virtute egregiis, facieque domoque puellis,
 Scorta tamen, fœdasque lupas in fornice quærunt,
 Et per adulterium nova carpere gaudia tentent.

Who being match'd to wives most vertuous,
 Noble and fair, fly out lascivious.

Quod licet ingratum est, that which is ordinary is unpleasant. Nero (saith Tacitus) abhorred Octavia his own wife, a noble vertuous lady, and loved Acte, a base quean in respect. ^d Cærinthus rejected Sulpitia, a noble mans daughter, and courted a poor servant maid.

—*tanta est alienâ in messe voluptas,*

for that ^e *stolne waters be more pleasant*: or as Vitellius the emperour was wont to say, *Jucundiores amores, qui cum periculo habentur*; like stolne venison, still the sweetest is that love, which is most difficultly attained: they like better to hunt by stealthe in another mans walk, then to have the fairest course that may be, at game of their own.

^f *Aspice ut in cœlo modo Sol, modo Luna ministret,
 Sic etiam nobis una puella parum est.*

As sun and Moone in heaven change their course,
 So they change loves, though often to the worse.

Withers Sat.
 locis, temporibus, negotiis.
^f Propert .eleg. 2.

^b 3. de Animâ. Crescit ac decrescit zelotypia cum personis,
^c Marullus.

^d Tibullus Epig.

^e Prov. 9. 17.

Or that some faire object so forcibly moves them, they cannot contain themselves, be it heard or seen they will be at it.

^a Nessus the Centaure, was by agreement, to carry Hercules and his wife over the river Evenus; no sooner had he set Deianira on the other side, but he would have offered violence unto her, leaving Hercules to swim over as he could: and though her husband was a spectator, yet would he not desist till Hercules with a poysoned arrow shot him to death.

^b Neptune saw by chance that Thessalian Tyro, Eunippius wife; he forthwith, in the furie of his lust, counterfeited her husbands habit, and made him a cuckold. Tarquin heard Collatine commend his wife, and was so far enraged, that in midst of the night to her he went. ^c Theseus stole Ariadne, *vi rapuit*, that Trazenian Anaxa, Antiope, and now being old, Helena, a girle not ready for an husband. Great men are most part thus affected all, as an horse they neigh, saith ^d Jeremiah, after their neighbours wives;

———— ut visâ pullus adhinnit equâ.

And if they be in company with other women, though in their own wives presence, they must be courting and dallying with them. Juno, in Lucian, complains of Jupiter that he was still kissing Ganymede before her face, which did not a little offend her: and besides he was a counterfeit Amphytryo, a bull, a swan, a golden showre, and plaid many such bad pranks, too long, too shameful to relate.

Or they care little for their own ladies, and fear no lawes, they dare freely keep whores at their wives noses. 'Tis too frequent with noblemen to be dishonest; *pietas, probitas, fides, privata bona sunt*, as ^e he said long since; piety, chastity, and such like vertues, are for private men: not to be much looked after in great courts; and what Suetonius said of the good princes of his time, they might be all engraven in one ring, we may truly hold of chast potentates of ourage. For great personages will familiarly run out in this kinde, and yeeld occasion of offence. ^f Montagne, in his essayes, gives instance in Cæsar, Mahomet the Turke, that sacked Constantinople, and Ladislaus king of Naples, that besieged Florence: great men, and great souldiers, are commonly great, &c. *probatum est*, they are good doers. Mars and Venus are equally ballanced in their actions.

^g Militis in galeâ nidum fecere columbæ,
Apparet Marti quàm sit amica Venus.

^a Ovid. lib. 9. Met. Pausanias, Strabo. Quum crevit imbris hyemalibus, Deianiram suscipit, Herculem nando sequi jubet. ^b Lucian. tom. 4. ^c Plutarch.

^d Cap. 5. 8.

^e Seneca.

^f Lib. 2. cap. 23.

^g Petronius Catal.

A dove within a head-piece made her nest,
'Twixt Mars and Venus see an interest.

Especially if they be bald, for bald men have ever been suspicious (reade more in Aristotle *sect. 4. prob. 19.*) as Galba, Otho, Domitian, and remarkable Cæsar amongst the rest. ^a *Urbani, servate uxores, mæchum calvum adducimus*; besides, this bald Cæsar, saith Cureo in Sueton, was *omnium mulierum vir*; he made love to Eunœe queen of Mauritania, to Cleopatra, to Posthumia wife to Sergius Sulpitius, to Lollia wife to Gabinius, to Tertulla of Crassus, and to Mutia Pompeys wife; and I know not how many besides. And well he might, for if all be true that I have reade, he had a licence to lye with whom he list. *Inter alios honores Cæsari decretos* (as Sueton. *cap. 52. de Julio*, and Dion *lib. 44.* relate) *jus illi datum, cum quibuscunque fœminis se jungendi.* Every private history will yeeld such variety of instances; otherwise good, wise, discreet men, vertuous and valiant, but too faulty in this. Priamus had fifty sons, but seventeen alone lawfully begotten. ^b Philippus bonus left fourteen bastards. Laurence Medices, a good prince and a wise, but, saith ^c Machiavel, prodigiously lascivious. None so valiant as Castruccijs Castrucanus, but as the said author hath it, ^d none so incontinent as he was. And 'tis not only predominant in grandies, this fault; but if you will take a great mans testimony, 'tis familiar with every base souldier in France, (and elsewhere I think) *This vice* (saith ^e mine author) *is so comen with us in France, that he is of no accompt, a meer coward, not worthy the name of a souldier, that is not a notorious whore-master.* In Italy, he is not a gentleman, that besides his wife hath not a courtisan and a mistress. 'Tis no marvail then, if poore women in such cases be jealous, when they shall see themselves manifestly neglected, contemned, loathed, unkindly used; their disloyal husbands to entertain others in their rooms, and many times to court ladies to their faces; other mens wives to wear their jewels: how shall a poore woman in such a case moderate her passions?

^f Quis tibi nunc, Dido, cernenti talia sensus?

How on the other side shall a poore man contain himself from this feral maladie, when he shall see so manifest signes of his wives inconstancy? when as, like Milos wife, she dotes upon every yong man she sees; or as ^g Martials Sota,

^a Sueton.

^b Pontus Heuter vitâ ejus.

^c Lib. 8. Flor. hist. Dux

omnium optimus et sapientissimus, sed in re venereâ prodigiosus.

^d Vita

Castrucci. Idem uxores maritis abalienavit.

^e Sesellius lib. 2. de republ. Gallo-

rum. Ita nunc apud infimos obtinuit hoc vitium, ut nullius fere pretii sit, et ignavus miles, qui non in scortatione maxime excellat, et adulterio.

^f Virg. Æn. 4.

^g Epig. 9. lib. 4.

———deserto sequitur Clitum marito.

Though her husband be proper and tall, faire and lovely to behold, able to give contentment to any one woman, yet she will taste of the forbidden fruit: Juvenals Iberina to an hair, she is as well pleased with one eye, as one man. If a yong gallant come by chance into her presence, a fastidious brisk, that can weare his cloths well in fashion, with a locke, ginsling spur, a feather, that can cringe, and withal complement, court a gentlewoman, she raves upon him, *O what a lovely proper man he was*, another Hector, an Alexander, a goodly man, a demi-god, how sweetly he carried himselfe, with how comely a grace, *sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat*, how neatly he did weare his cloaths!

^a Quam sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!

how bravely did he discourse, ride, sing and dance, &c. and then she begins to loathe her husband, *repugnans osculatur*, to hate him and his filthie beard, his goatish complexion, as Doris said of Polyphemus, ^b *Totus qui saniem, totus ut hircus olet*; he is a rammy fulsome fellow, a goblin faced fellow, he smels, he stinkes,

Et cepas simul alliumque ructat———

si quando ad thalamum, &c. how like a dizard, a foole, an asse he looks, how like a clowne he behaves himselfe! ^c she will not come neer him by her good will, but wholly rejects him, as Venus did her fuliginous Vulcan, at last,

Nec Deus hunc mensâ, Dea nec dignata cubili est.

So did Lucretia a lady of Senes, after she had butseen Eurialus, *in Eurialum tota ferebatur, domum reversa, &c.* she would not hold her eys off him in his presence.

———^d Tantum egregio decus enitet ore,

and in his absence could think of none but him, *odit virum*, she loathed her husband forthwith, might not abide him.

^e Et conjugalis negligens tori, viro
Præsente, acerbo nauseat fastidio.

All against the lawes of matrimony,
She did abhor her husbands phisnomy,

and sought all opportunity to see her sweet-heart again. Now when the good man shall observe his wife so lightly given, *to be*

^a Virg. 4. Æn.
^e S. Græco Simonidis.

^b Secundus syl.

^c Æneas Sylvius.

^d Virg. 4. Æn.

so free, and familiar with every gallant, her immodesty and wantonness, (as ^a Camerarius notes) it must needs yeeld matter of suspition to him, when she still pranks up herself beyond her meanes and fortunes, makes impertinent journeys, unnecessary visitations, staies out so long, with such and such companions, so frequently goes to playes, masks, feasts, and all publique meetings, shall use such immodest ^b gestures, free speeches, and withal shew some distast of her own husband; how can he chuse, though he were another Socrates, but be suspicious, and instantly jealous?

^c Socraticas tandem faciet transcendere metas;

More especially, when he shall take notice of their more secret and slye tricks, which to cornute their husbands they commonly use, (*dum ludis, ludos hæc te facit*) they pretend love, honour, chastity, and seem to respect them before all men living, saints in shew, so cunningly can they dissemble, they will not so much as look upon another man, in his presence; ^d so chaste, so religious, and so devout, they cannot endure the name or sight of a quean, an harlot, out upon her! and in their outward carriage are most loving and officious, will kiss their husband, and hang about his neck, (dear husband, sweet husband) and with a composed countenance, salute him, especially when he comes home, or if he go from home; weep, sigh, lament, and take upon them to be sick and swoune, (like Jocundos wife in ^e Ariosto, when her husband was to depart) and yet arrant, &c. they care not for him,

Aye me, the thought (quoth she) makes me so fraid,
That scarce the breath abideth in my brest;
Peace, my sweet love and wife, Jocundo said,
And weeps as fast, and comforts her his best, &c.
All this might not asswage the womans pain:
Need must I dye before you come again,
Nor how to keep my life I can devise;
The doleful dayes and nights I shall sustain,
From meat my mouth, from sleep will keep mine eyes, &c.
That very night, that went before the morrow,
That he had pointed surely to depart,
Jocundos wife was sick, and swoun'd for sorrow
Amid his armes, so heavy was her heart.

And yet for all these counterfeit tears and protestations, Jocundo coming back in all haste, for a jewell he had forgot,

^a Cont. 2. ca: 38. oper. subcis. Mulieris liberius et familiaris communicanti cum omnibus licentia et immodestia sinistri sermonis et suspitionis materiam viro præbet.

^b Voces liberæ, oculorum colloquia, contrectationes parum verecundæ, motus immodici, &c. Heinsius.

^c Chaloner.

^d What is here said, is not prejudicial

to honest women.

^e Lib. 28. sc. 13.

His chast and yoke-fellow he found,
 Yok't with a knave, all honesty neglected ;
 Th' adulterer sleeping very sound,
 Yet by his face was easily detected :
 A beggars brat bred by him from his cradle,
 And now was riding on his masters saddle.

Thus can they cunningly counterfeit, as ^a Platina describes their customes, *kiss their husbands, whom they had rather see hanging on the gallows ; and swear they love him dearer then their own lives, whose soule they would not ransom for their little dogs ;*

——similis si permutatio detur,
 Morte viri cupiunt animam servare catellæ.

Many of them seem to be precise and holy forsooth, and will go to such a ^b church, to hear such a good man, by all meanes, an excellent man, when 'tis for no other intent (as he followes it) then *to see and to be seen, to observe what fashions are in use, to meet some pander, bawde, monk, frier, or to entise some good fellow.* For they perswade themselves, as ^c Nevisanus shews, *that it is neither sin nor shame to lye with a lord or a parish priest, if he be a proper man : ^d and though she kneele often, and pray devoutly, 'tis (saith Platina) not for her husbands welfare, or childrens good, or any friend, but for her sweet hearts return, her panders health.* If her husband would have her go, she fains her self sick, ^e *et simulat subito condouisse caput* : her head akes, and she cannot stir : but if her paramour ask as much, she is for him in all seasons, at all houres of the night. ^f *In the kingdome of Malabar, and about Goa in the East-Indies, the women are so subtile, that with a certain drink they give them to drive away cares as they say, ^g they will make them sleep for twenty foure houres, or so intoxicatethem, that they can remember naught of that they saw done, or heard, and by washing of their feet, restore them again, and so make their husbands cuckolds to their faces.* Some are ill disposed at all times, to all persons they like, others more wary to some few, at such and such seasons ; as

^a Dial. amor. Pendet fallax et blanda circa oscula mariti, quem in cruce, si fieri posset, deoculari velit. Illius vitam cariorem esse suâ jurejurando affirmat : quem certe non redimeret animâ catelli si posset.

^b Adeant templum ut rem divinam audiant, ut ipsæ simulant, sed vel ut monachum fratrem, vel adulterum linguâ, oculis, ad libidinem provocent.

^c Lib. 4. num. 81. Ipsæ sibi persuadent, quod adulterinm cum principe vel cum præsule non est pudor, nec peccatum.

^d Deum rogat, non pro salute mariti, filii, cognati vota suscipit, sed pro reditu mœchi si abest, pro valetudine lenonis si ægrotat.

^e Tibullus. ^f Gotardus Artus descript. Indîæ Orient. Linchoften.

^g Garcias ab Horto hist. lib. 2. cap. 24. Daturam herbam vocat et describit. Tam proclives sunt ad venerem mulieres, ut viros inebrient per 24 horas, liquore quodam, ut nihil videant, recordentur, at dormiant ; et, post lotionem pedum, ad se restituant, &c.

Augusta, Livia, *non nisi plenâ navi vectorem tollebat.* But as he said,

^a No pen could write, no tongue attain to tell,
By force of eloquence, or help of art,
Of womens treacheries the hundredth part.

Both, to say truth, are often faulty; men and women give just occasions in this humor of discontent, aggravate and yeeld matter of suspition: but most part of the chief causes proceed from other adventitious accidents and circumstances, though the parties be free, and both well given themselves. The indiscreet carriage of some lascivious gallant (*et e contra* of some light woman) by his often frequenting of an house, bold unseemly gestures, may make a breach, and by his over familiarity, if he be inclined to yellowness, colour him quite out. If he be poor, basely born, saith Benedetto Varchi, and otherwise unhandsome, he suspects him the lesse; but if a proper man, such as was Alcibiades in Greece, and Castruccijs Castrucanus in Italy, well descended, commendable for his good parts, he taketh on the more, and watcheth his doings. ^bTheodosius the emperour, gave his wife Eudoxia a golden apple when he was a suiter to her, which she long after bestowed upon a yong gallant in the court, of her especiall acquaintance. The emperour, espying this apple in his hand, suspected forthwith, more then was, his wives dishonesty, banished him the court, and from that day following forbare to accompany her any more. ^cA rich merchant had a faire wife; according to his custome, he went to travell; in his absence a good fellow tempted his wife; she denied him; yet he dying a little after, gave her a legacy for the love he bore her. At his return, her jealous husband, because she had got more by land than he had done at sea, turned her away upon suspition.

Now when those other circumstances of time and place, opportunity and importunity shall concurre, what will they not effect?

Faire opportunitie can win the coyest she that is,

So wisely he takes time, as hee'll be sure he will not miss:

Then he that loves her gamesome vein, and tempers toys with art,

Brings love that swimmeth in her eyes, to dive into her heart.

As at playes, masks, great feasts and banquets, one singles out his wife to dance, another courts her in his presence, a third tempts her, a fourth insinuates with a pleasing complement, a sweet smile, ingratiates himself with an amphibological speech,

^a Ariosto, lib. 28. st. 75.

^b Lipsius Polit.

^c Seneca lib. 2. contro. 8.

as that merry companion in the ^asatyrist did to his Glycerium, *adsidens et interiorem palman amabiliter concutiens,*

Quod meus hortus habet, sumas impune licebit,
Si dideris nobis quod tuus hortus habet,

with many such, &c. and then as he saith,

^b She may no while in chastity abide,
That is assaid on every side.

For after a great feást,

^c *Vino sæpe suum nescit amica virum.*

Noah (saith ^d Hierome) shewed his nakedness in his drunkenness, which for six hundred yeers he had covered in soberness. Lot lay with his daughters in his drink, as Cyneras with Myrrha,

^e —quid enim Venus ebria curat?

The most continent may be overcome, or if otherwise they keep bad company, they that are modest of themselves, and dare not offend, confirmed by ^f others, grow impudent, and confident, and get an ill habit.

^g *Alia quæstus gratiâ matrimonium corrumpit,
Alia peccans multas vult morbi habere socias.*

Or if they dwell in suspected places, as in an infamous inne, neer some stewes, neer monkes, friers, Nevisanus addes, where be many tempters and solliciters, idle persons that frequent their companies, it may give just cause of suspition. Martial of old enveighed against them that counterfeited a disease to go to the bath; for so, many times,

—————relicto
Conjuge Penelope venit, abit Helena.

Æneas Silvius puts in a caveat against princes courts, because there be *tot formosi juvenes qui promittunt*; so many brave suiters to tempt, &c. ^h *If you leave her in such a place, you shall likely finde her in company you like not; either they come to her, or she is gone to them.* ⁱ Kornmannus makes a doubting jest in his lascivious countrey, *Virginis illibata censeatur ne castitas ad quam frequenter accedant scholares?* And

^a Bodicher. Sat. ^b Chaucer. ^c Tibullus. ^d Epist. 85. ad Oceanum. Ad unius horæ ebrietatem nudat femora, quæ per sexcentos annos sobrietate contexerat.
^e Juv. Sat. 13. ^f Nihil audent primo; post ab aliis confirmata, audaces et confidentes sunt, ubi semel verecundiæ limites transierint. ^g Euripides.
^h De miser. curialium. Aut alium cum eâ invenies, aut isse alium reperies. ⁱ Cap. 18. de Virg.

Baldus, the lawyer, scoffs on, *quum scholaris, inquit, loquitur cum puellâ, non præsumitur ei dicere, pater noster*; when a scholler talkes with a maid, or another mans wife in private, it is presumed he saith not a *pater noster*. Or if I shall see a monke or frier climbe up by a ladder at midnight into a virgins or widdowes chamber window, I shall hardly think he then goes to administer the sacraments, or to take her confession. These are the ordinary causes of jealousy, which are intended or remitted as the circumstances vary.

MEMB. II. SUBSECT. I.

Symptomes of Jealousie; fear, sorrow, suspition, strange actions, gestures, outrages, locking-up, oathes, trials, lawes, &c.

OF all passions, as I have already proved, love is most violent, and of those bitter potions which this Love-Melancholy affords, this bastard jealousy is the greatest, as appears by those prodigious symptomes which it hath, and that it produceth. For besides feare and sorrow, which is common to all melaucholy, anxiety of minde, suspition, aggravation, restless thoughts, paleness, meagerness, neglect of business, and the like, these men are farther yet misaffected, and in an higher strain. 'Tis a more vehement passion, a more furious perturbation, a bitter pain, a fire, a pernicious curiosity, a gall corrupting the hony of our life, madness, vertigo, plague, hell, they are more then ordinarily disquieted, they lose *bonum pacis*, as ^aChrysostome observes; and though they be rich, keep sumptuous tables, be nobly allied, yet *miserrimi omnium sunt*, they are most miserable; they are more then ordinarily discontent, more sad, *nihil tristius*, more then ordinarily suspicious. *Jealousie*, saith ^bVives, *begets unquietness in the minde, night and day: he hunts after every word he hears, every whisper, and amplifies it to himself* (as all melancholy men do in other matters) *with a most unjust calumny of others, he misinterprets every thing is said or done, most apt to mistake or misconstrue; he pryed into every corner, follows close, observes to an hair.* 'Tis proper to jealousy so to do,

Pale hag, infernall fury, pleasures smart,
Envies observer, pryeing in every part.

^a Hom. 38. in c. 17. Gen. Etsi magnis affluunt divitiis, &c. ^b 3. de Animâ.
Omnes voces, auras, omnes susurros captat zelotypus, et amplificat apud se cum iniquissimâ de singulis calumniâ. Maxime suspiciosi, et ad pejora credendum proclives.

Besides those strange gestures of staring, frowning, grinning, rolling of eys, menacing, ghastly looks, broken pace, interrupt, precipitate, half-turns. He will sometimes sigh, weep, sob for anger,

Nempe suos imbres etiam ista tonitrua fundunt,

swear and bely, slander any man, curse, threaten, braule, scold, fight; and sometimes again flatter, and speak faire, ask forgiveness, kisse and coll, condemn his rashness and folly, vow, protest and swear he will never do so again; and then eftsoons, impatient as he is, rave, roar, and lay about him like a mad man, thump her sides, drag her about, perchance, drive her out of doors, send her home, he will be divorced forthwith, she is a whore, &c. by and by, with all submiss complement intreat her faire, and bring her in again; he loves her dearly; she is his sweet, most kinde and loving wife; he will not change, not leave her for a kingdom; so he continues off and on, as the toy takes him, the object moves him, but most part brauling, fretting, unquiet he is; accusing and suspecting not strangers only, but brothers and sisters, father and mother, neerest and dearest friends. He thinks with those Italians,

*Chi non tocca parentado,
Tocca mai e rado.*

And through feare, conceives unto himself things almost incredible and impossible to be effected. As an hearn when she fishes, still pryeing on all sides; or as a cat doth a mouse, his eye is never off hers; he glotes on him, on her, accurately observing on whom she looks, who looks at her, what she saith, doth, at dinner, at supper, sitting, walking, at home, abroad, he is the same, still enquiring, mandring, gazing, listning, affrighted with every small object; why did she smile, why did she pitty him, commend him? why did she drink twice to such a man? why did she offer to kisse, to dance? &c. a whore, a whore, an arrant whore. All this he confesseth in the poet,

^a *Omnia me terrent, timidus sum, ignosce timori,
Et miser in tunicâ suspicor esse virum.
Me lædit si multa tibi dabit oscula mater,
Me soror, et cum quâ dormit amica simul.*

Each thing affrights me, I do feare,
Ah pardon me my feare:
I doubt a man is hid within
The cloathes that thou dost wear.

Is't not a man in womans apparel? is not some body in that

great chest, or behinde the door, or hangings, or in some of those barrels? May not a man steal in at the window with a ladder of ropes, or come down the chimney, have a false key, or get in when he is asleep? If a mouse do but stir, or the winde blow, a casement clatter, that's the villaine, there he is. By his good will no man shall see her, salute her, speak with her, she shall not go forth of his sight, so much as to do her needs. ^a *Non ita bovem Argus, &c.* Argus did not so keep his cow, that watchful dragon the golden fleece, or Cerberus the comming-in of hell, as he keeps his wife. If a dear friend or neer kinsman come as guest to his house, to visit him, he will never let him be out of his own sight and company, lest per-adventure, &c. If the necessity of his business be such, that he must go from home, he doth either lock her up, or commit her with a deale of injunctions and protestations to some trusty friends, him and her he sets and bribes to oversee. One servant is set in his absence to watch another, and all to observe his wife, and yet all this will not serve, though his business be very urgent, he will, when he is halfeway, come back again in all post hast, rise from supper, or at midnight, and be gone, and sometimes leave his business undone, and as a stranger court his own wife in some disguised habit. Though there be no danger at all, no cause of suspition, she live in such a place, where Messalina her self could not be dishonest if she would, yet he suspects her as much as if she were in a bawdy house, some princes court, or in a common inne, where all comers might have free accesse. He calls her on a sudden, all to naught; she is a strumpet, a light huswife, a bitch, an arrant whore. No perswasion, no protestation can divert this passion, nothing can ease him, secure or give him satisfaction. It is most strange to report what outragious acts by men and women have been committed in this kinde; by women especially, that will run after their husbands into all places and companies, as ^b Jovianus Pontanus wife did by him, follow him whithersoever he went, it matters not, or upon what business, raving like Juno in the tragedy, miscalling, cursing, swearing, and mistrusting every one she sees. Gomesius, in his third book of the life and deeds of Francis Ximenius, sometime archbishop of Toledo, hath a strange story of that incredible jealousie of Joane queen of Spaine, wife to king Philip, mother of Ferdinand and Charles the 5th. emperours. When her husband Philip, either for that he was tryed with his wives jealousie, or had some great business, went into the low-countries, she was so impatient and melancholy upon his departure, that she would scarce eat her meat,

^a Æneas Silv.^b Ant. Dial.

or converse with any man; and though she were with child, the season of the yeer very bad, the winde against her, in all haste she would to sea after him. Neither Isabella, her queen mother, the archbishop, or any other friend, could perswade her to the contrary, but she would after him. When she was now come into the Low-countries, and kindly entertained by her husband, she could not contain her self, ^a *but in a rage, ran upon a yellow hair'd wench, with whom she suspected her husband to be nought, cut off her hair, did beat her blacke and blew, and so dragged her about.* It is an ordinary thing for women, in such cases, to scrat the faces, slit the noses of such as they suspect; as Henry the seconds importune Juno did by Rosamond at Woodstock: for she complains in a moderne ^b poet, she scarce spake,

But flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most unwomanly disgrace.
Look how a tigresse, &c.
So fell she on me in outragious wise,
As could disdain and jealousy devise.

Or if it be so, they dare not, or cannot execute any such tyrannical injustice, they will miscall, rail and revile, bear them deadly hate and malice, as ^c Tacitus observes; *the hatred of a jealous woman is inseparable against such as she suspects.*

^d Nulla vis flammæ, tumidique venti
Tanta, nec teli metuenda torti,
Quanta cum conjux viduata tædis
Ardet et odit.

^e Windes, weapons, flames make not such hurly burly,
As raving women turn all topsie turvy.

So did Agrippina by Lollia, and Calphurnia in the dayes of Claudius. But women are sufficiently curbed in such cases, the rage of men is more eminent, and frequently put in practice. See but with what rigour those jealous husbands tyrannize over their poor wives. In Greece, Spain, Italy, Turkie, Africke, Asia, and generally over all those hot countries, ^e *mulieres vestræ terra vestra, arate sicut vultis.* Mahomet, in his Alcoran, gives this power to men: Your wives are as your land, till them, use them, intreat them faire or fowl, as you will yourselves.

^f Mecastor, lege durâ vivunt mulieres.

They lock them stil in their houses, which are as so many pri-

^a Rabie conceptâ, caesariem abrasit, puellæque mirabiliter insultans, faciem vibicibus fœdavit.

^b Daniel.

^c Anna. lib. 12. Principes mulieris zelotypæ est

in alias mulieres quas suspectas habet, odium inseparabile.

^d Seneca in Medea.

^e Alcoran cap. Bovis, interprete Ricardo præd. 8. Confutationis.

^f Plautus.

sons to them; will suffer no body to come at them, or their wives to be seen abroad :

—nec campos liceat lustrare patentes.

They must not so much as look out. And if they be great persons, they have eunuchs to keep them, as the Grand Seignior among the Turkes, the Sophies of Persia, those Tartarian Mogors and kings of China. *Infantes masculos castrant innumeros ut regi serviant*, saith ^a Riccius; they geld innumerable infants to this purpose. The king of ^b China maintains 10000 eunuchs in his family, to keep his wives. The Xeriffes of Barbary keep their curtisians in such strict manner, that if any man come but in sight of them, he dies for it; and if they chance to see a man, though from their windowes, and do not instantly crie out, they must be put to death. The Turkes have, I know not how many, black deformed eunuchs (for the white serve for other ministeries) to this purpose sent commonly from Ægypt, deprived in their childhood of all their privities; and brought up in the seraglio at Constantinople, to keep their wives, which are so penned up, they may not confer with any living man, or converse with yonger women, have a cucumber or carret sent in to them for their diet, but sliced, for feare, &c. and so live, and are left alone to their unchast thoughts, all the dayes of their lives. The vulgar sort of women, if at any time they come abroad, which is very seldome, to visit one another, or to go to their bathes, are so covered, that no man can see them, as the matrons were in old Rome, *lecticâ aut sellâ tectâ vectæ*; so ^c Dion and Seneca record, *velatæ totæ incedunt*; ^d which Alexander ab Alexandro relates of the Parthians, *lib. 5. cap. 24.* which, with Adreas Tiraquellus his commentator, I rather think should be understood of Persians. I have not yet said all. They do not onely lock them up, *sed et pudendis seras adhibent.* Hear what Bembus relates, *lib. 6.* of his Venetian History, of those inhabitants that dwell about Quiloa in Africke. *Lusitani, inquit, quorundam civitates adherunt, qui natis statim fœminis naturam consueunt, quoad urinx exitus ne impediatur, easque quum adoleverint sic consutas in matrimonium collocant, ut sponsi prima cura sit conglutinatas, puellæ oras ferro interscindere.* In some parts of Greece at this day, like those old Jewes, they will not beleve their wives are honest, *nisi pannum menstruatam primâ nocte videant.* Our countryman ^e Sands, in his peregrination, saith, it is severely observed in Zazyntus, or Zante; and Leo Afer in his time, at Fez in Africke, *non credunt virgi-*

^a Expedi. in Sinas l. 3. c. 9.
regiâ familiâ, qui servant uxores ejus.

^b Decem eunuchorum millia numerantur in
^c Lib. 57. ep. 81

^d Semotas a viris
servant in interioribus, ab eorum conspectu immunes.

^e Lib. 1. fol. 7.

nem esse, nisi videant sanguineam mappam; si non, ad parentes pudore rejicitur. Those sheets are publicly shewed by their parents, and kept as a signe of incorrupt virginity. The Jewes of old, examined their maids, *ex tenui membraná*, called hymen, which Laurentius in his Anatomy, Columbus, *lib. 12. cap. 16.* Capivaccius, *lib. 4. cap. 11. de uteri affectibus*, Vincent. Alsarus Genuensis *quæsit. med. cent. 4.* Hieronymus Mercurialis *consult.* Ambros. Parens, Julius Cæsar Claudinus *Respons. 4.* as that also *de a rupturâ venarum ut sanguis fluat*, copiously confute: 'tis no sufficient trial, they contend. And yet others again defend it. Gasper Bartholinus *Institut. Anat. lib. 1. cap. 31.* Pinæus of Paris, Albertus Magnus *de secret. mulier. cap. 9. et 10. &c.* and think they speak too much in favour of women. ^b Ludovicus Boncialus, *lib. 2. cap. 2. muliebr. naturalem illam uteri labiorum constrictionem, in quâ virginitatem consistere volunt, astringentibus medicinis fieri posse vendicat; et si defloratæ sint, astutæ c mulieres (inquit) nos fallunt in his.* Idem Alsarius Crucius Genuensis *iisdem fere verbis.* Idem Avicenna *lib. 3. Fen. 20. tract. 1. cap. 47.* ^d Rhasis *Continent. lib. 24.* Rodericus a Castro *de nat. mul. lib. 1. cap. 3.* An old bawdy nurse, in ^e Aristænatius, (like that Spanish Cælestina, ^f *que quinque mille virgines fecit mulieres, totidemque mulieres arte suâ virgines*) when a faire maid of her acquaintance wept and made her moan with her, how she had been deflowered, and now ready to be married, was afraid it would be perceived, comfortably replied, *Noli vereri, filia, &c. Fear not, daughter, I'll teach thee a trick to help it. Sed hæc extra callem.* To what end are all these astrological questions, *an sit virgo, an sit casta, an sit mulier?* and such strange absurd trials in Albertus Magnus, *Bap. Porta, Mag. lib. 2. cap. 21,* in Wecker. *lib. 5. de secret.* by stones perfumes, to make them pisse, and confess I know not what in their sleep. Some jealous brain was the first founder of them. And to what passion may we ascribe those severe laws against jealousie, *Num. 5. 14. Adulterers, Deut. cap. 22. v. 22,* amongst the Hebrewes? amongst the Ægyptians (reade ^g Boheimus *l. 1. c. 5. de mor. gen.* of the Carthaginians, *cap. 6.* of Turkes, *lib. 2. cap. 11.*) amongst the Athenians of old? Italians at this day wherein they are to be severely punished, cut in peeces, burned, *viva-comburio*, buried alive, with severall expurgations, &c. are they not as so many symptomss of incre-

^a Disruptiones hymenis sæpe fiunt a propriis digitis vel ab aliis instrumentis.

^b Idem Rhasis Arab. Cont.

^c Ita clausæ pharmacis ut non possunt coitum exercere.

^d Qui et pharmacum præscribit decetque.

^e Epist. 6. Mercero

Inter.

^f Barthius. Ladus illi temeratum pudicitie florem mentitis machinis pro integro vendere. Ego docebo te, qui mulier ante nuptias sponso te probes virginem.

^g Qui mulierem violasset, virilia exsecabant, et mille virgas dabant.

dible jealousie? We may say the same of those vestall virgins that fetched water in a sieve, as Tatia did in Rome, *anno ab urb. conditâ* 800. before the senators; and ^a *Æmilia, virgo innocens*, that ran over hot irons; as Emma, Edward the Confessors mother did, the king himself being a spectator; with the like. We reade in Nicephorus, that Cunegunda, the wife of Henricus Bavarus, emperor, suspected of adultery, *insimulata adulterii per ignitos vomeres illæsa transiit*; trod upon red hot coulthers, and had no harm. Such another story we finde in Regino, *lib. 2.* in Aventinus and Sigonius, of Charles the third and his wife Richada, *An. 887.* that was so purged with hot irons. Pausanias saith, that he was once an eye-witness of such a miracle at Dianas temple; a maid, without any harm at all, walked upon burning coales. Pius secund. in his description of Europe, *c. 46.* relates as much; that it was commonly practiz'd at Dianas temple, for women to go bare-foot over hot coales, to try their honesties. Plinius, Solinus, and many writers make mention of ^b *Feronias* temple; and Dionysius Halicarnasseus, *lib. 3.* of Memnons statue, which were used to this purpose. Tattius *lib. 6.* of Pan his cave, (much like old St. Wilfrides needle in Yorkshire) wherein they did use to try maids, ^c whether they were honest. When Leucippe went in, *suavisissimus exaudiri sonus cæpit.* Austin, *de civ. Dei, lib. 10. c. 16.* relates many such examples, all which Lavater *de spectr. part. 1. cap. 19.* contends to be done by the illusion of divels; though Thomas *quæst. 6. de potentia, &c.* ascribe it to good angels. Some, saith ^d Austin, compell their wives to swear they be honest; as if perjury were a lesser sin then adultery. ^e Some consult oracles, as Phærus that blinde king of *Ægypt.* Others reward, as those old Romans used to do. If a woman were contented with one man, *coronâ pudicitie donabatur*, she had a crown of chastity bestowed on her. When all this will not serve, saith Alexander Gaguinus, *cap. 5. descript. Muscovia.* the Muscovites, if they suspect their wives, will beat them till they confess, and if that will not availe, like those wilde Irish, be divorced at their pleasures, or else knock them on the heads, as the old ^f *Gauls* have done in former ages. Of this tyranny of jealousie reade more in Parthenius *Ærot. cap. 10.* Camera-rius *cap. 58. hor. subcis. et cent. 2. cap. 34.* Cælias Epistles; Tho. Chaloner *de repub. Ang. lib. 9.* Ariosto *lib. 31. staffe 1.* Fælix Platerus *observat. lib. 1; &c.*

^a Dion. Halic.

^b Viridi gaudens Feronia lupo. Virg.

^c Ismene

was so tried by Dianas well, in which maids did swimme, unchast were drowned. Eustathius *lib. 8.*

^d Contra mendac. ad confess. 21. cap.

^e Phærus *Ægypti rex*

captus oculis per decennium, oraculum consuluit de uxoris pudicitia. Herod. Enterp. Cæsar. lib. 6. de bello Gall. Vitæ necisque in uxores habuerunt potestatem.

MEMB. III.

Prognostickes of Jealousie; despair, madness, to make away themselves and others.

THOSE which are jealous, most part, if they be not otherwise relieved, ^a proceed from suspicion to hatred; from hatred to frenzie, madness, injurie, murder and despair.

^b A plague by whose most damnable effect,
Divers in deep despair to dye have sought,
By which a man to madness neer is brought,
As well with causlesse, as with just suspect.

In their madness, many times, saith ^c Vives, they make away themselves and others. Which induceth Cyprian to cal it, *fœcundam et multiplicem perniciem, fontem cladum et seminarium delictorum*; a fruitfull mischiefe, the seminary of offences, and fountain of murders. Tragical examples are too common in this kinde, both new and old, ^d in all ages; as of ^e Cephalus and Procris, ^f Phærus of Ægypt, Tereus, Atreus, and Thyestes. ^g Alexander Phærus was murdered of his wife, *ob pellicatûs suspicionem*, Tully saith. Antonius Verus was so made away by Lucilla; Demetrius the son of Antigonus, and Nicanor, by their wives. Hercules poysoned by Deianira; ^h Cæcinnæ murdered by Vespasian; Justina a Roman lady by her husband. ⁱ Ametris, Xerxes wife, because she found her husbands cloake in Masista his house, *cut off Masista his wives paps, and gave them to the dogs; flead her besides, and cut off her eares, lips, tongue, and slit the nose of Artynta her daughter*. Our late writers are full of such outrages. ^j Paulus Æmilius, in his history of France, hath a tragical story of Chilpericus the first his death, made away by Ferde-

^a Animi dolores et zelotypia, si diutius perseverent, dementes reddunt. Acad. comment. in par. art. Galeni.

^b Ariosto lib. 31. staff. 6.

^c 3. de animâ, c. 3.

de zelotyp. Transit in rabiem et odium, et sibi et aliis violentas sæpe manus injiciunt.

^d Hyginus cap. 189. Ovid, &c.

^e Phærus Ægypti rex de cæcitate oraculum

consulens, visum ei redditurum accepit, si oculos abluisset lotio mulieris quæ aliorum virorum esset expertus; uxoris urinam expertus nihil profecit, et aliarum frustra; eas omnes (eâ exceptâ per quam curatus fuit) unum in locum coactas concremavit. Herod. Euterp.

^f Offic. lib. 2.

^g Aurelius Victor.

^h Herod. lib. 9.

in Calliope. Masistæ uxorem excarnificat, mammillas præscindit, easque canibus abjicit, filiæ nares præscidit, labra, linguam, &c.

ⁱ Lib. 1. Dum formæ

curandæ intenta capillum in sole pectit, a marito per lusum leviter percussa furtim superveniente virgâ. Risu suborto, mi Landrice, dixit, frontem vir fortis petet, &c. Marito conspecto attonita, cum Landrico mox in ejus mortem conspirat, et statim inter venandum efficit.

gunde his queen. In a jealous humour, he came from hunting, and stole behinde his wife, as she was dressing and combing her head in the sun, gave her a familiar touch with his wand, which she mistaking for her lover, said, *Ah Landre, a good knighte should strike before, and not behinde*: but when she saw herself betrayed by his presence, she instantly took order to make him away. Hierome Osorius, in the eleventh book of the deeds of Emanuel king of Portugal, to this effect hath a tragical narration, of one Ferdinandus Chalderia, that wounded Gotherinus, a noble countryman of his, at Goa in the East Indies, *and cut off one of his legs, for that he looked, as he thought, too familiarly upon his wife; which was afterwards a cause of many quarrels, and much bloudshed.* Guianerius, cap. 36. de *ægritud. matr.* speakes of a silly jealous fellow, that seeing his childe new born, included in a kell, thought sure *a^b Franciscan, that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like the friers coule; and thereupon threatned the frier to kill him.* Fulgosus, of a woman in Narbone, that cut off her husbands privities in the night, because she thought he plaid false with her. The story of *c*Jonuses Bassa and faire Manto his wife, is well known to such as have read the Turkish history; and that of Joane of Spain, of which I treated in my former section. Her jealousie, saith Gomesius, was cause of both their deaths. King Philip died for grief a little after, as *d*Martian his physician gave it out; *and she, for her part, after a melancholy discontented life, mispent in lurking holes, and corners, made an end of her miseries.* Fælix Plater in the first booke of his observations, hath many such instances; of a physician, of his acquaintance, *e* *that was first mad through jealousie, and afterwards desperate.* Of a merchant *f* *that killed his wife in the same humour, and after precipitated himself.* Of a doctor of law that cut off his mans nose. Of a painters wife in Basil, anno 1600, that was mother of nine children, and had been 27 yeers married, yet afterwards jealous, and so impatient, that she became desperate, and would neither eat nor drink in her own house, for feare her husband should poyson her. 'Tis a common signe this; for when once the humours are stirred, and the imagination misaffected, it will vary itself in divers forms; and many such absurd

^a Qui Gose uxorem habens, Gotherinum, principem quendam virum, quod axori suæ oculos adjecisset, ingenti vulnere deformavit in facie, et tibiam abscidit, unde multæ cædes. ^b Eo quod infans natus involutus esset panniculo, credebat eum filium fratris Francisci, &c. ^c Knowles. ^d Zelotypia reginæ regis mortem acceleravit paulo post, ut Martianus medicus mihi retulit. Illa autem atrâ bile inde exagitata, in latebras se subducens, præ ægritudine animi reliquum tempus consumpsit. ^e A zelotypiâ redactus ad insaniam et desperationem. ^f Uxorem interemit, inde desperabundus, ex alto se precipitavit.

symptomes will accompany even madness it self. Skenkius *observat. lib. 4. cap. de uter.* hath an example of a jealous woman, that by this meanes had many fits of the mother: and in his first book, of some that through jealousie, ran mad; of a baker that gelded himself to try his wives honesty, &c. Such examples are too common.

MEMB. IV. SUBSECT. I.

Cure of Jealousie. By avoiding occasions; not to be idle. Of good counsell. To contemn it; not to watch or lock them up: to dissemble it, &c.

AS of all other melancholy, some doubt whether this malady may be cured or no; they think 'tis like the ^agout, or Switzers, whom we commonly call Wallones, those hired soldiers, if once they take possession of a castle, they can never be got out.

Qui timet ut sua sit, ne quis sibi subtrahat illam,
Ille Machaoniâ vix ope salvus erit.

^bThis is that cruel wound against whose smart,
No liquors force prevailes, or any plaister,
No skill of starres, no depth of magick art,
Devised by that great clerk Zoroaster;
A wound that so infects the soule and heart,
As all our sense and reason it doth master;
A wound whose pange and torment is so durable,
As it may rightly called be incurable.

Yet what I have formerly said of other melancholy, I will say again, it may be cured, or mitigated at least, by some contrary passion, good counsell and perswasion, if it be withstood in the beginning, maturely resisted, *and as those ancients hold, ^cthe nailes of it be pared before they grow too long.* No better meanes to resist or repell it, then by avoiding idleness; to be stil seriously busied about some matters of importance, to drive out those vaine fears, foolish fantasies and irksome suspicions out of his head, and then to be perswaded by his judicious friends, to give eare to their good counsell and advice, and wisely to consider, how much he discredits himself, his friends, dishonours his children, disgraceth his family, publisheth his shame, and as a trumpeter of his own misery, divulgeth,

^a Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram.

^b Ariosto lib. 31. staff. 5.

^c Veteres mature suadent ungues amoris esse radendos, priusquam producant se nimis.

macerates, grieves himself and others : what an argument of weakness it is, how absurd a thing in its own nature, how ridiculous, how brutish a passion, how sottish, how odious ; how harebraine a disease, mad and furious. For as ^a Hierome well hath it, *odium sui facit, et ipse novissime sibi odio est*, others hate him, and at last he hates himself for it. If he will but hear them speake, no doubt he may be cured. ^b Joane, queen of Spain, of whom I have formerly spoken, under pretence of changing ayr, was sent to Complutum, or Alcada delas Heneras, where Ximenius the archbishop of Toledo then lived, that by his good counsell (as for the present she was) she might be eased. ^c *For a disease of the soule, if concealed, tortures and overturns it, and by no physicke can sooner be removed then by a discreet mans comfortable speeches.* I will not here insert any consolatory sentences to this purpose, or forestall any mans invention, but leave it to every one to dilate and amplifie, as he shall think fit in his own judgement. Let him advise with Siracides *cap. 9. 1. Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosome* ; reade that comfortable and pithy speech to this purpose of Ximenius in the author himself, as it is recorded by Gomesius ; consult with Chaloner, *lib. 9. de repub. Anglor.* or Cælia in her epistles, &c. Onely this I will adde, that if it be considered aright, which causeth this jealous passion, be it just or unjust, whether with or without cause, true or false, it ought not so hainously to be taken ; 'tis no such real or capital matter, that it should make so deep a wounde. 'Tis a blow that hurts not, an insensible smart, grounded many times upon false suspicion alone, and so fostered by a sinjster conceit. If she be not dishonest, he troubles and macerates himself without a cause ; or put case, which is the worst, he be a cuckold, it cannot be helped, the more he stirres in it, the more he aggravates his own misery. How much better were it, in such a case, to dissemble or contemne it ! why should that be feared which cannot be redressed ? *multæ tandem deposuerunt* (saith ^d Vives) *quum flecti maritos non posse vident*, many women when they see there is no remedy, have been pacified ; and shall men be more jealous then women ? 'Tis some comfort in such a case to have companions.

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris ;

Who can say he is free ? Who can assure himself he is not one *de præterito*, or secure himself *de futuro* ? If it were his case

^a In Jovianum.

^b Gomesius. lib. 3 de repub. gestis Ximenii.

^c Urit enim præcordia ægrotudo animi compressa, et in angustias adducta mentem subvertit, nec alio medicamine facilius erigitur, quam cordati hominis sermone.

^d 3. de

animâ.

alone, it were hard; but being as it is, almost a common calamity, 'tis not so grievously to be taken. If a man have a locke, which every mans key will open, as well as his owne, why should he think to keep it private to himself? In some countries they make nothing of it, *ne nobiles quidem*, saith ^a Leo Afer, in many parts of Africke (if she be past fourteen) there's not a noble man that marries a maid, or that hath a chaste wife; 'tis so common; as the moone gives horns once a moneth to the world, do they to their husbands, at least. And 'tis most part true, which that ^b Caledonian lady (wife of Argetocoxus, a British prince) told Julia Augusta, when she took her up for dishonesty. *We Brittaines are naught at least with some few choyce men of better sort, but you Romans lye with every base knave; you are a company of common whores.* Severus the emperour, in his time, made lawes for the restraint of this vice; and as ^cDion Nicæus relates in his life, *tria millia mœchorum*, three thousand cuckold makers, or *naturæ monetam adulterantes*, as Philo calls them, false coyners and clippers of natures mony, were summoned into the court at once. And yet,

Non omnem molitor quæ fluit undam videt;

the miller sees not all the water that goes by his mill: no doubt but as in our dayes, these were of the commonalty; all the great ones were not so much as called in question for it. ^d Martials epigram, I suppose, might have been generally applied in those licentious times, *Omnia solus habes, &c.* thy goods, lands, mony, wits, are thine owne, *Uxorem sed habes, Candide, cum populo*; but neighbour Candidus your wife is common. Husband and cuckold in that age, it seems, were reciprocal termes; the emperours themselves did wear Actæons badge; how many Cæsars might I reckon up together, and what a catalogue of cornuted kings and princes in every story! Agamemnon, Menelaus, Philippus of Greece, Ptolomæus of Ægypt, Lucullus, Cæsar, Pompeius, Cato, Augustus, Antonius, Antoninus, &c. that wore fair plumes of bulls feathers in their crests. The bravest souldiers and most heroical spirits could not avoid it. They have been active and passive in this business, they have either given or taken hornes. ^e King Arthur, whom we call one of the nine worthies, for all his great valour was unworthily served by Mordred, one of his round-table knights: and Guithera, or Helena Alba his faire wife, as Leland

^a Lib. 3.

^b Argetocoxi Caledonii reguli uxor, Julię Augustę, cum ipsam morderet quod inhoneste versaretur, respondet: Nos cum optimis viris consuetudinem habemus; vos Romanas autem occulte passim homines constuprant.

^c Leges de mœchis fecit, ex civibus plures in jus vocati. ^d L. 3. Epig. 26. ^e Asser. Arthuri. Parcerem libenter heroinarum læsæ majestati, si non historiae veritas aurem vellicaret. L. 1. c. 1. d.

interprets it, was an arrant honest woman. *Parcerem libenter* (saith ^a mine author) *heroinarum læsæ majestati, si non historix veritas aurem vellicaret*, I could willingly winke at a faire ladies faults, but that I am bound, by the lawes of history, to tell the truth. Against his will, God knowes, did he write it, and so do I repeat it. I speak not of our times all this while; we have good honest, vertuous men and women, whom fame, zeale, feare of God, religion and superstition containes; and yet for all that, we have too many knights of this order, so dubbed by their wives; many good women abused by dissolute husbands, in some places; and such persons you may as soon enjoyne to carry water in a sieve, as to keep themselves honest. What shall a man do now in such a case? What remedy is to be had? how shall he be eased? By suing a divorce? that is hard to be effected: *si non caste, tamen caute*, they carry the matter so cunningly, that though it be as common as simony, as clear and as manifest as the nose in a mans face, yet it cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken in the fact: they will have a knave Gallus to watch; or with that Roman ^b Sulpitia, all made fast and sure,

Ne se cadurcis destitutam fasciis,
Nudam Caleno concumbentem videat.

She will hardly be surprised by her husband, be he never so wary. Much better then to put it up: the more he strives in it, the more he shall divulge his owne shame: make a vertue of necessity, and conceal it. Yea, but the world takes notice of it, 'tis in every mans mouth: let them talke their pleasure, of whom speak they not in this sense? From the highest to the lowest, they are thus censured, all. There is no remedy then but patience. It may be 'tis his owne fault, and hath no reason to complain, 'tis *quid pro quo*, she is bad, he is worse. ^c *Be-thinke thy self, hast thou not done as much for some of thy neighbours? why dost thou require that of thy wife, which thou wilt not performe thy self?* Thou rangest like a town bull; ^d *why art thou so incensed if she tread awry?*

^e Be it that some woman break chast wedlocks lawes,
And leaves her husband and becomes unchast;
Yet commonly it is not without cause,
She sees her man in sin her goods to waste,
She feels that he his love from her withdrawes,
And hath on some, perhaps, less worthy plac't.

^a Lelands assert. Arthuri.

^b Epigram.

^c Cogita au sic aliis tu unquam feceris; an hoc tibi nunc fieri dignum sit? severus aliis, indulgens tibi, cur ab uxore exigis quod non ipse præstas? Plutar.

^d Vagâ libidine cum ipse quovis rapiaris, cur, si vel modicum aberret ipsa, insanis?

^e Ariosto li. 28. staffe 80.

Who strikes with sword, the scabbard them may strike,
And sure, love craveth love, like asketh like.

Ea semper studebit, saith ^aNevisanus, *pares reddere vices*, she will quit it if she can. And therefore as well adviseth Siracides, *cap. 9. 1. teach her not an evill lesson against thy self*, which as Jansenius, Lyranus, on this text, and Carthusianus interpret, is no otherwise to be understood, then that she do thee not a mischief. I do not excuse her in accusing thee; but if both be naught, mend thyself first; for as the old saying is, a good husband makes a good wife.

Yea, but thou repliest, 'Tis not the like reason betwixt man and woman, through her fault my children are bastards, I may not endure it; ^b*sit amarulenta, sit imperiosa, prodiga, &c.* let her scolde, brawle, and spend, I care not, *modo sit casta*, so she be honest, I could easily bear it; but this I cannot, I may not, I will not; my faith, my fame, mine eye must not be touched, as the diverbe is,

Non patitur tactum fama, fides, oculus.

I say the same of my wife, touch all, use all, take all but this. I acknowledge that of Seneca to be true, *nullius boni jucunda possessio sine socio*, there is no sweet content in the possession of any good thing without a companion, this only excepted, I say, *This*. And why this? Even this which thou so much abhorrest, it may be for thy progenies good; ^cbetter be any mans son then thine, to be begot of base Irus, poor Seius, or mean Mœvius, the town swineheards, a shepheards son: and well is he, that like Hercules, he hath any two fathers; for thou thyself hast, peradventure, more diseases then an horse, more infirmities of body and minde, a cankerd soule, crabbed conditions, make the worst of it, as it is *vulnus insanabile, sic vulnus insensibile*, as it is incurable, so it is insensible. But art thou sure it is so?

^d *res agit ille tuas?*

doth he so indeed? It may be, thou art over suspitious, and without a cause as some are: if it be *octimestris partus*, born at eight moneths, or like him, and him, they fondly suspecte he got it; if she speake or laugh familiarly with such or such men, then presently she is naught with them: such is thy weakness. Whereas charity, or a well-disposed minde, would interpret all unto the best. St. Francis, by chance, seeing a frier familiarly kissing another mans wife, was so far from misconceiving it, that he presently kneeled down and thanked God

^a Sylva nupt. l. 4. num. 72.

^c Optimum bene nasci. ^d Mart. |

^b Lemnius lib. 4. cap. 13. de occult. nat. mir.

there was so much charity left: but they, on the other side, will ascribe nothing to naturall causes, indulge nothing to familiarity, mutual society, friendship: but one of a sinister suspicion, presently locke them close, watch them, thinking by those meanes to prevent all such inconveniences, that's the way to help it; whereas by such tricks they doe aggravate the mischief. 'Tis but in vain to watch that which will away.

^a Nec custodiri si velit ulla potest;
Nec mentem servare potes, licet omnia serves;
— Omnibus exclusis, intus adulter erit.

None can be kept resisting for her part;
Though body be kept close, within her heart
Advoutry lurks, t' exclude it there's no art.

Argus with an hundred eys cannot keep her, *et hunc unus sæpe fefellit Amor*, as in ^b Ariosto.

If all our hearts were eys, yet sure, they said,
We husbands of our wives should be betray'd.

Hierome holds, *uxor impudica servari non potest, pudica non debet; infida custos castitatis est necessitas*, to what end is all your custody? A dishonest woman cannot be kept; an honest woman ought not to be kept; necessity is a keeper not to be trusted. *Difficile custoditur, quod plures amant*; that which many covet, can hardly be preserved, as ^cSalisburiensis thinks. I am of Æneas Silvius minde, ^d*Those jealous Italians do very ill to locke up their wives; for women are of such a disposition, they will most covet that which is denyed most, and offend least when they have free liberty to trespass.* It is in vain to locke her up if she be dishonest; *et tyrannicum imperium*, as our great master Aristotle calls it, too tyrannical a taske, most unfit. For when she perceives her husband observes her and suspects, *liberius peccat*, saith ^eNevisanus. ^f*Toxica zelotypo dedit uxor mæcha marito*, she is exasperated, seeks, by all meanes, to vindicate her self, and will therefore offend, because she is unjustly suspected. The best course then is to let them have their own wills, give them free liberty, without any keeping.

In vain our friends from this do us dehort,
For beauty will be where is most resort.

^a Ovid. amor. lib. 3. eleg. 4.

^b Lib. 4. st. 72.

^c Policrat. lib. 8. c. 11.

De amor. ^d Eurial. et Lucret. Qui uxores occludunt, meo iudicio minus utiliter faciunt; sunt enim eo ingenio mulieres, ut id potissimum cupient, quod maxime denegatur. Si liberas habent habenas, minus delinquant; frustra seram adhibes, si non sit sponte casta.

^e Quando cognoscunt maritos hoc advertere.

^f Ausonius.

If she be honest as Lucretia to Collatinus, Leodamia to Protesilaus, Penelope to her Ulysses, she will so continue her honour, good name, credit;

Penelope conjux semper Ulyssis ero.

And as Phocias wife in ^a Plutarch, called her husband *her wealth, treasure, world, joye, delight, or beandspeare*, she will hers. The vow she made unto her good man; love, vertue, religion, zeale, are better keepers then all those looks, eunuches, prisons; she will not be moved.

^b At mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Aut pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,
Ante pudor, quam te violem, aut tua jura resolvam.

First I desire the earth to swallow mee,
Before I violate mine honesty;
Or thunder from above drive me to hell,
With those pale ghosts, and ugly nights to dwell.

She is resolved with Dido to be chaste; though her husband be false, she will be true: and as Octavia writ to her Anthony;

^c These wals that here do keep me out of sight,
Shall keep me all unspotted unto thee,
And testifie that I will do thee right,
I'll never stain thine house, though thou shame mee.

Turn her loose to all those Tarquins and Satyres, she will not be tempted. In the time of Valence the emperour, saith a St. Austin, one Archidamus, a consul of Antioch, offered an hundred pound of gold to a faire yong wife, and besides to set her husband free, who was then *sub gravissimâ custodia*, a dark prisoner, *pro unius noctis concubitu*: but the chaste matron would not accept of it. ^e When one commended Theanas fine arme to his fellows, she took him up short, *Sir, 'tis not common*; she is wholly reserved to her husband. ^f Bilia had an old man to her spouse, and his breath stunke, so that nobody could abide it abroad, *comming home one day, he reprehended his wife, because she did not tell him of it: she vowed unto him she would have told him, but that she thought every mans breath had been as strong as his.* ^g Tigranes and Armena his lady were invited to supper by king Cyrus; when they came home, Tigranes

^a Opes suas, mundum suum, thesaurum suum, &c. ^b Virg. *Æn.* ^c Daniel.
^d 1 de serm. d. in monte ros. 16. ^e O quam formosus lacertus hic, quidam inquit ad æquales conversus; at illa, Publicus, inquit, non est. ^f Bilia Dinutum virum senem habuit et spiritum foetidum habentem, quem quum quidam exprobrasset, &c. ^g Numquid tibi, Armena, Tigranes, videbatur esse pulcher? et illum, inquit, ædopol, &c. Xenoph. *Cyropæd.* l. 3.

asked his wife, how she liked Cyrus, and what she did especially commend in him? *she swore she did not observe him.* When he replied again, what then she did observe, whom looked she on? *She made answer, Her husband, that said he would dye for her sake.* Such are the properties and conditions of good women: and if she be well given, she will so carry her self; if otherwise she be naught, use all the meanes thou canst, she will be naught. *Non deest animus sed corruptor,* she hath so many lyes, excuses, as an hare hath meshes, tricks, panders, bawdes, shifts to deceive, 'tis to no purpose to keep her up, or to reclaine her by hard usage. Faire meanes, peradventure, may do somewhat.

^a Obsequio vinces aptius ipse tuo,

Men and women are both in a predicament in this behalfe, sooner won and better pacified. *Duci volunt non cogi:* though she be as arrante a scolde as Xantippe, as cruel as Medea, as clamorous as Hecuba, as lustfull as Messalina, by such meanes (if at all) she may be reformed. Many patient ^bGrizels by their obsequiousness in this kinde, have reclaimed their husbands from their wandring lusts. In Nova Francia and Turkie (as Lea, Rachel, and Sarah did to Abraham and Jacob) they bring their fairest damsels to their husbands beds. Livia seconded the lustfull appetites of Augustus: Stratonice wife to king Seleucus did not only bring Electra, a faire maid, to her goodmans bed, but brought up the children begot on her, as careful as if they had been her owne. Tertius Æmilius wife, Cornelias mother, perceiving her husbands intemperance, *rem dissimulavit,* made much of the maid, and would take no notice of it. A new married man, when a pickthank friend of his, to curry favour, had shewn him his wife familiar in private with a yong gallant, courting and dallying, &c. Tush, said he, let him do his worst; I dare trust my wife, though I dare not trust him. The best remedy then is by faire meanes; if that will not take place, to dissemble it as I say, or turn it off with a jest. Hear Guexerras advice in this case, *vel joco excipies, vel silentio eludes;* for if you take exceptions at every thing your wife doth, Solomons wisdome, Hercules valour, Homers learning, Socrates patience, Argus vigilancy will not serve turne. Therefore *minus malum,* ^ca less mischief, Nevisanus holds, *dissimulare,* to be ^d*cunarum emptor,* a buyer of cradles, as the proverb is, then to be too

^a Ovid.
lib. 4. num. 80.

^b Read Petrarchs tale of patient Grizel in Chaucer.

^d Erasmus.

^c Sil. nup.

solicitous. ^a A good fellow, when his wife was brought to bed before her time, bought half a dozen of cradles before hand for so many children, as if his wife should continue to bear children at every two moneths. ^b Pertinax the emperor, when one told him a fidler was too familiar with his empress, made no reckoning of it. And when that Macedonian Philip was upbraided with his wives dishonesty, *cum tot victor regnorum ac populorum esset, &c.* a conquerour of kingdoms could not tame his wife, (for she thrust him out at doores) he made a jest of it. *Sapientes portant cornua in pectore, stulti in fronte*, saith Nevisanus; wise men beare their hornes in their hearts, fooles on their foreheades. Eumenes king of Pergamus, was at deadly feud with Perseus of Macedonia, in so much that Perseus hearing of a journey he was to take to Delphos, ^c set a company of souldiers to intercept him in his passage; they did it accordingly, and as they supposed, left him stoned to death. The newes of this fact was brought instantly to Pergamus: Attalus, Eumenes brother proclaimed himself king forthwith, took possession of the crown, and married Stratonice the queen. But by and by, when contrary newes was brought, that king Eumenes was alive, and now comming to the citie, he laid by his crown, left his wife, as a private man went to meet him, and congratulate his returne. Eumenes though he knew all particulars passed, yet dissembling the matter, kindly embraced his brother, and took his wife into his favour again, as if no such matter had been heard of or done. Jocundo in Ariosto, found his wife in bed with a knave, both asleep, went his wayes, and would not so much as wake them, much less reprove them for it. ^d An honest fellow, finding in like sort, his wife had plaid false at tables, and born a man too many, drew his dagger, and swore if he had not been his very friend, he would have kill'd him. Another hearing one had done that for him, which no man desires to be done by a deputy, followed in a rage with his sword drawne, and having overtaken him, laid adultery to his charge; the offender, hotly pursued, confessed it was true; with which confession he was satisfied, and so left him, swearing that if he had denyed it, he would not have put it up. How much better is it to do thus, then to macerate himself; impatiently to rave and rage, to enter an action (as Arnoldus

^a Quum accepisset uxorem peperisse secundo a nuptiis mense, cunas quinas vel senas coëmit, ut si forte uxor singulis bimensibus pareret. ^b Julius Capitol. vitâ ejus. Quum palam citbarædas uxorem diligeret, minime curiosus fuit. ^c Disposuit armatos qui ipsum interficerent: hi protenus mandatum exequentes, &c. Ille et rex declaratur, et Stratonicem, quæ fratri nupserat, uxorem ducit; sed postquam audivit fratrem vivere, &c. Attalum comiter accepit, pristinamque uxorem complexus, magno honore apud se habuit. ^d Sir John Harringtons notes in 28. book of Ariosto.

Tilius did in the court of Tholouse, against Martin Guerre his fellow souldier, for that he counterfeited his habit, and was too familiar with his wife) so to divulge his own shame, and to remaine for ever a cuckold on record? How much better be Cornelius Tacitus, then Publius Cornutus, to contemne in such cases, or take no notice of it? *Melius sic errare, quam zelotypiæ curis*, saith Erasmus, *se conficere*, better be a wittall and put it up, then to trouble himself to no purpose. And though he will not *omnibus dormire*, be an asse, as he is an oxe, yet to winke at it as many do, is not amisse at some times, in some cases, to some parties, if it be for his commodity, or some great mans sake, his land-lord, patron, benefactor, (as Calbas the Roman saith ^a Plutarch did by Mæcenas, and Phallyus of Argos did by king Philip, when he promised him an office on that condition, he might lye with his wife) and so to let it passe :

—————^b pol me haud pœnitet
Scilicet boni dimidium dividere cum Jove.

it never troubles me, said Amphitrio, to be cornuted by Jupiter; let it not molest thee then; be friends with her.

^cTu cum Alcmenâ uxore antiquam in gratiam
Redi —————

let it, I say, make no breach of love betwixt you. Howsoever, the best waye is, to contemne it; which ^dHenry the second, king of France, advised a courtier of his, jealous of his wife, and complaining of her unchastness, to reject it, and comfort himself; for he that suspects his wifes incontinencie, and feares the popes curse, shall never live a merry houre, or sleep a quiet night: no remedy but patience. When all is done, according to that counsell of ^eNevisanus, *si vitium uxoris corrigi non potest, ferendum est*: if it may not be helped, it must be endured. *Date veniam et sustinete taciti*, ^ftis Sophocles advice, keep it to thy self; and which Chrysostome calls *palæstram philosophiæ, et domesticum gymnasium*, a school of philosophie, put it up. There is no other cure, but time to wear it out, *injuriarum remedium est oblivio*, as if they had drunk a draught of Lethe in Trophonius den. To conclude, age will bereave her of it, *dies dolorem minuit*, time and patience must end it.

^fThe minds affections patience will appease,
It passions kills, and healeth each disease.

^aAmator. Dial.
conjurat. French.

^bPlautus scen. ult. Amphit.
^cLib. 4. num. 80. ^fR. T.

^eIdem.

^dT. Daniel

SUBSECT. II.

By prevention before, or after marriage; Platos communitie; marry a curtisan; philters; stews; to marry one equal in yeers, fortunes, of a good family, education, good place, to use them well, &c.

OF such medicines as conduce to the cure of this malady, I have sufficiently treated; there be some good remedies remaining, by way of prevention, precautions, or admonitions, which if rightly practised, may do much good. Plato in his commonwealth, to prevent this mischief, belike, would have all things common, wives and children all as one: and which Cæsar in his commentaries observed of those old Brittaines, that first inhabited this land; they had ten or twelve wives allotted to such a family, or promiscuously to be used by so many men: not one to one, as with us; or foure, five or six to one, as in Turkie. The ^aNicholaites, a sect that sprung, saith Austin, from Nicholas the deacon, would have women indifferent; and the cause of this filthie sect, was Nicholas the deacons jealousy, for which, when he was condemned, to purge himself of his offence, he broched this heresie, that it was lawful to lye with one anothers wives, and for any man to lye with his. Like to those ^banabaptists in Munster, that would consort with other mens wives as the spirit moved them. Or as ^cMahomet, the seducing prophet, would needs use women as he list himself, to beget prophets; 205 their Alcoran saith, were in love with him, and ^dhe as able as fortie men. Amongst the old Carthaginians, as ^eBohemus relates out of Sabellicus, the king of the countrey lay with the bride the first night, and once in the year they went promiscuously together. Munster *Cosmog. lib. 3. cap. 497.* ascribes the beginning of this brutish custome (injustly) to one Picardus a Frenchman, that invented a new sect of Adamites, to go naked as Adam did, and to use promiscuous venery at set times. When the priest repeated that of Genesis, *Increase and multiply*, out ^fwent the candles in the place where they met, and without all respect of age, persons, conditions, catch that catch may, every man took her came next, &c. some fasten

^a Lib. de heres. Quum de zelo culparetur, purgandi se causâ permisisse fertur, ut eâ qui vellet uteretur; quod ejus factum in sectam turpissimam versum est, quâ placet usus indifferens foeminarum.

^b Sleiden. Com.

^c Alcoran.

^d Alcoran edit. a Bibliandro.

^e De mor. gent. lib. cap. 6. Nupturæ regi de-

virginandæ exhibentur. ^f Lumina exstinguebantur, nec personæ et ætatis habita reverentia, in quam quisque per tenebras incidit, mulierem cognoscit.

this on those ancient Bohemians and Russians; ^a others on the inhabitants of Mambrium, in the Lucerne valley in Piedmont; and as I read, it was practised in Scotland amongst Christians themselves; until king Malcomes time, the king, or the lord of the town, had their maidenheads. In some parts of ^b India, in our age; and those ^c Islanders; ^d as amongst the Babylo- nians of old, they will prostitute their wives and daughters (which Chalcocondila, a Greek modern writer, for want of better intelligence, puts upon us Britains) to such travellers or sea-faring men as come amongst them by chance, to shew how far they were from this ferál vice of jealousie, and how little they esteemed it. The kings of Calecut, as ^e Lod. Vertoman- nus relates, will not touch their wives till one of their Biarmi or high priests have lain first with them, to sanctifie their wombes. But those Essæai and Montanists, two strange sects of old, were in another extream; they would not marry at all, or have any society with women, ^f because of their intemperance they held them all to be naught. Nevisanus the lawyer, *lib. 4. num. 33. syl. nup.* would have him that is inclined to this malady, to prevent the worst, marry a quean; *capiens meretricem, hoc habet saltem boni, quod non decipitur, quia scit eam sic esse, quod non contingit aliis.* A fornicator, in Seneca, con- stuprated two wenches in a night: for satisfaction, the one de- sired to hang him, the other to marry him. ^g Hierome, king of Syracuse in Sicily, espoused himself to Pitho, keeper of the stewes; and Ptolomy took Thais, a common whore, to be his wife; had two sons, Leontiscus and Lagus by her, and one daughter Irene: 'tis therefore no such unlikely thing. ^h A citizen of Eugubine gelded himself to try his wives honesty, and to be freed from jealousie: so did a baker in ⁱ Basil, to the same intent. But of all other presidents in this kinde, that of ^k Combalus is most memorable: who, to prevent his masters suspition, for he was a beautiful yong man, and sent by Seleucus his lord and king, with Stratonice, the queen, to conduct her into Syria, fearing the worst, gelded himself before he went,

^a Leander Albertus. Flagitioso ritu cuncti in ædem convenientes, post impuram concionem, extinctis luminibus, in Venerem ruunt.

^b Lod. Vertomannus

capionem, lib. 6. cap. 8. et Marcus Polus lib. 1. cap. 46. Uxores viatoribus prostituunt.

^c Dithmarus, Bleskenius, ut Agetas Aristoni. Pulcherrimam uxorem habens amico prostituit.

^d Herodot. in Erato. Mulieres Babylo- ni cæcum hospite permiscuntur ob argentum quod post Veneri sacrum. Bohemus lib. 2.

^e Navigat. lib. 5.

^f Pius thorum non inuit, quam a digniore sacerdote nova nupta deflorata sit. Bohemus lib. 2. cap. 3. Ideo nubere nollent ob mulierum intemperantiam, nullam scrvare viro fidem putabant.

^g Stephanus præfat. Herod. Alius e lupanari meretricem, Pitho dictam, in uxorem duxit; Ptolomæus Thaidem nobile scortum duxit, et ex eâ duos filios suscepit, &c.

^h Poggius Florent.

ⁱ Felix Plater.

^k Lucian Salmutz Tit. 2. de porcellanis com. in Pancirol. de nov. repert. et Plu- tarchus.

and left his genitals behind him in a box, sealed up. His mistress by the way, fell in love with him, but he not yeelding to her, was accused to Seleucus of incontinency, (as that Belle-rophon was, in like case falsely traduced by Sthenobia, to king Prætus her husband, *cum non posset ad coitum inducere*) and that by her, and was therefore at his comming home, cast into prison: the day of hearing appointed, he was sufficiently cleared and acquitted by shewing his privities, which to the admiration of the beholders, he had formerly cut off. The Lydians used to geld women whom they suspected, saith Leonicus *var. hist. lib. 3. cap. 59.* as well as men. To this purpose ^aSaint Francis, because he used to confess women in private, to prevent suspicion, and prove himself a maid, stripped himself before the bishop of Assise and others: and frier Leonard, for the same cause, went through Viterbum in Italy, without any garments.

Our pseudocatholickes, to help these inconveniences which proceed from jealousie, to keep themselves and their wives honest, make severe lawes: against adultery, present death: and withal, fornication a venial sin. As a sink to convey that furious and swift stream of concupiscence, they appoint and permit stewes, those punks and pleasant sinners, the more to secure their wives in all populous cities; for they hold them as necessary as churches. And howsoever unlawful, yet to avoid a greater mischief, to be tolerated in policy, as usury, for the hardness of mens hearts; and for this end, they have whole colledges of curtisans in their towns and cities. Of ^bCatos minde, belike, that would have his servants (*cum ancillis congregati coitus causâ, definito ære, ut graviora facinora evitent, cæteris interim interdicens*) familiar with some such feminine creatures, to avoid worse mischiefs in his house, and made allowance for it. They hold it unpossible for idle persons, yong, rich, and lusty, so many servants, monkes, friers, to live honest; too tyrannical a burden to compel them to be chast; and most unfit to suffer poor men, yonger brothers and souldiers at all to marry, as also diseased persons, votaries, priests, servants. Therefore, as well to helpe and ease the one as the other, they tolerate and wink at these kind of brothel houses and stewes. Many probable arguments they have to prove the lawfulness, the necessity, and a toleration of them, as of usury; and without question in policy, they are not to be contradicted: but altogether in religion. Others prescribe philters, spels, charms to keep men and women honest. ^c*Mulier ut alienum virum non admittat præter suum: Accipe fel-*

^a Stephanns e l. confor. Bonavent. c. 6. vit. Francisci.

^b Plutarch. vit. ejus.

^c Wecker lib. 5. secret.

hirci, et adipem, et exsicca, calescat in oleo, &c. et non alium præter te amabit. In Alexi, Portâ, &c. plura invenies, et multo his absurdiora; uti et in Rhasi, ne mulier virum admittat, et maritum solum diligat, &c. But these are most part Pagan, impious, irreligious, absurde, and ridiculous devices.

The best meanes to avoid these and like inconveniences, are, to take away the causes and occasions. To this purpose, ^a Varro writ Satyram Menippeam, but it is lost. ^b Patricius prescribes foure rules to be observed in chusing of a wife (which who so will may rede) Fonseca the Spaniard in his 45. *c. Amphitheat. Amoris*, sets down six special cautions for men, foure for women: Sam. Neander out of Shonbernerus, five for men, five for women: Anthony Guiverra many good lessons: ^c Cleobulus two alone, others otherwise; as first, to make a good choyce in marriage, to invite Christ to their wedding, and which ^d Saint Ambrose adviseth, *Deum conjugii præsidem habere*, and to pray to him for her, (*a Domino enim datur uxor prudens, Prov. 19.*) not to be too rash and precipitate in his election, to run upon the first he meets, or dote on every stout faire pece he sees, but to chuse her as much by his ears as eys; to be well advised whom he takes, of what age, &c. and cautelous in his proceeding. An old man should not marry a yong woman, or a yong man an old woman:

^e Quam male inæquales veniunt ad aratra juveni!

such matches must needs minister a perpetual cause of suspicion, and be distastful to each other.

^f Noctua ut in tumulis, super atque cadavera bubo,
Talis apud Sophoclem nostra puella sedet.

Night-crows on tombes, owl sits on carcass dead,
So lyes a wench with Sophocles in bed.

For Sophocles, as ^g Athenæus describes him, was a very old man, as cold as January, a bed-fellow of bones; and doted yet upon Archippe a yong curtisan, then which nothing can be more odious. ^h *Senex maritus uxori juveni ingratus est*, an old man is a most unwelcome guest to a yong wench, unable, unfit.

ⁱ Amplexus suos fugiunt puellæ,
Omnis horret amor, Venusque Hymenque.

^a Citatur a Gellio.

^c Ne cum eâ blande nimis agas, ne objurges præsentibus extraneis.

^e Ovid.

^f Alciat. emb. 116.

^b Lib. 4. Tit. 4. de instit. reipub. de officio mariti.

^g Deminosoph. l. 3. cap. 12.

^d Epist. 70.

ⁱ Pontanus biarum lib. 1.

^h Euripides.

And as, in like case, a good fellow that had a peck of corn weekly to grinde, yet would needs build a new mill for it, found his errour eftsoons, for either he must let his mill lye waste, pull it quite down, or let others grinde at it. So these men, &c.

Seneca therefore disallowes all such unseasonable matches; *habent enim maledicti locum crebræ nuptiæ*. And as ^aTully farther inveighs, *'tis unfit for any, but ugly and filthy in old age*. *Turpe senilis amor*, one of the three things ^bGod hateth. Plutarch in his book *contra Coleten*, rails downright at such kinde of marriages, which are attempted by old men, *qui jam corpore impotenti, et a voluptatibus deserti, peccant animo*; and makes a question, whether, in some cases, it be tolerable at least for such a man to marry,

—qui Vencrem affectat sine viribus :

that is now past those venerous exercises, *as a gelded man lyes with a virgin and sighs*, Ecclus. 30. 20. and now complains with him in Petronius, *funerata est hæc purs jam, quæ fuit olim Achillea*, he is quite done.

^c Vixit puellæ nuper idoneus,
Et militavit non sine gloriâ.

But the question is, whether he may delight himself, as those Priapeian popes, which in their decrepid age lay commonly between two yong wenches every night, *contactu formosarum et contrectatione, num adhuc gaudeat*; and as many doting syres still do to their own shame, their childrens undoing, and their families confusion: he abhors it, *tanquam ab agresti et furioso domino fugiendum*, it must be avoided as a bedlame master, and not obeyed.

Alecto—
Ipsa faces præfert nubentibus, et malus Hymen
Triste ululat,—

the divel himself makes such matches. ^dLevinus Lemnius reckons up three things, which generally disturb the peace of marriage. The first is when they marry intempestive or unseasonably, *as many mortall men marry precipitately and inconsiderately, when they are effæte and old*. The second, *when they marry unequally for fortunes and birth*. The third, *when a sick impotent person weeds one that is sound, novæ nuptiæ spes frustratur*: Many dislikes instantly follow. Many doting

^a Offic. lib. Luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima.

25. 2. An old man that dotes, &c.

^c Hor. lib. 3. ode 26.

^b Ecclus.

^d Cap. 54. instit. ad optimam vitam. Maxima mortalium pars præcipitanter et inconsiderate nubit, idque eâ ætate quæ minus apta est, quum senex adolescentulæ, sanus morbidæ, dives pauperi, &c.

dizards, it may not be denyed, as Plutarch confesseth, ^arecreate themselves with such obselete, unseasonable and filthy remedies (so he calls them) with a remembrance of their former pleasures, against nature, they stir up their dead flesh: but an old leacher is abominable; *mulier tertio nubens*, ^bNevisanus holds, *præsimitur lubrica et inconstans*, a woman that-marries the third time may be presumed to be no honestier than she should. Of them both thus Ambrose concludes, in his comment upon Luke, ^cthey that are coupled together, not to get children, but to satisfie their lust, are not husbands, but fornicators; with whom St. Austin consents. Matrimony, without hope of children, *non matrimonium, sed concubium dici debet*, is not a wedding, but a jumbling or coupling together. In a word, except they wed for mutual society, helpe and comfort one of another, (in which respects, though ^dTiberius denye it, without question old folks may well marry) for sometimes a man hath most need of a wife, according to Puccius, when he hath no need of a wife; otherwise, it is most odious, when an old Acheronticke dizard, that hath one foote in his grave, a *silicernium*, shall flicker after a lusty yong wench that is blitlie and bonny:

^e —salaciorque
Verno passere, et albulis columbis.

What can he more detestable?

^fTu cano capite amas, senex nequissime,
Jam plenus ætatis, animæque fœtidâ,
Senex hircosus tu osculare mulierem?
Utine adiens vomitum potius excuties?
Thou old goat, hoary leacher, naughty man
With stinking breath; art thou in love?
Must thou be slaving? she spewes to see
Thy filthie face, it doth so move.

Yet as some will, it is much more tolerable for an old man to marry a yong woman (our ladies match they call it) for *cras erit mulier*, as he said in Tully. Cato the Roman, Critobulus in ^gXenophon, ^hTiraquellus of late, Julius Scaliger, &c. and many famous precedents we have in that kinde; but not *contra*: 'tis not held fit for an ancient woman to match with a yong man. For as Varro will, *Anus dum ludit morti delicias*

^a Obsoleto, intempestivo, turpi remedio fatentur se uti; recordatione pristinarum voluptatè se recreant, et adversante naturâ, pollinctam carnem et enectam excitant.
^b Lib. 2. nu. 35. ^c Qui vero non procreandæ prolis, sed explendæ libidinis causâ, sibi invicem copulantur, non tam conjuges quam fornicarii habentur. ^d Lex Papiæ. Sueton. Claud. c. 23. ^e Pontanus biarum lib. I. ^f Plantus. Mercator. Sy mposio. ^g Vide Thuani historiam.

facit; 'tis Charons match-between ^a Cascus and Casca, and the divel himself is surely well pleased with it. And therefore, as the poet inveighs, thou old Vetustina bed-ridden quean, thou art now skin and bones,

^b Cui tres capilli, quatuorque sunt dentes,
Pectus cicadae, crusculumque formicae,
Rugosiolem quæ geris stolâ frontem,
Et aranearum cassibus pares mammas.

That hast three hairs, foure teeth, a brest
Like grasshopper, an emmets crest,
A skin more rugged then thy coat,
And dugs like spiders web to boot.

Must thou marry a youth again? And yet *ducentas ire nuptum post mortes amant*: howsoever it is, as ^c Apuleius gives out of his Meroe, *congressus annosus, pestilens, abhorrendus*, a pestilent match, abominable, and not to be endured. In such case, how can they otherwise choose but be jealous, how should they agree one with another? This inequality is not in yeers only, but in birth, fortunes, conditions, and all good qualities.

^d Si qua volēs apte nubere, nube pari:

'Tis my counsell, saith Anthony Guiverra, to choose such a one. *Civiscivem ducat, nobilis nobilem*, let a citizen match with a citizen, a gentleman with a gentlewoman; he that observes not this precept (saith he) *non generum sed malum genium; non nurum sed furiam; non vitæ comitem, sed litis fomitem domi habebit*: in stead of a faire wife shall have a furie; for a fit son-in-law a meer fiend, &c. examples are too frequent.

Another main caution fit to be observed, is this, that though they be equal in yeers, birth, fortunes, and other conditions, yet they do not omit vertue and good education, which Musonius and Antipater so much inculcate in Stobæus:

Dos est magna parentum
Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
Certo foedere castitas.

If, as Plutarch adviseth, one must eat *modium salis*, a bushell of salt with him, before he choose his friend, what care should be had in choosing a wife, his second self; how sollicitous should he be to know her qualities and behaviour? and when he is assured of them, not to prefer birth, fortune, beauty, before bringing up, and good conditions. ^e Coquage, god of cuckolds as one merrily said, accompanies the goddess Jea-

^a Catal. vet. poetarum.

^b Martial. lib. 3. 62. Epig.

^c Lib. 1. Miles.

^d Ovid.

^e Rabelais hist. Pantagruel. 1. 3. cap. 33.

lousie, both follow the fairest, by Jupiters appointment, and they sacrifice to them together. Beauty and honesty seldom agree; straight personages have often crooked manners; faire faces, foule vices; good complexions, ill conditions. *Suspicionis plena res est, et insidiarum*, beauty (saith ^a Chrysostome) is full of treachery and suspition: he that hath a faire wife, cannot have a worse mischiefe, and yet most covet it; as if nothing else in marriage, but that and wealth were to be respected. ^b Francis Sforza, duke of Millain, was so curious in this behalfe, that he would not marry the duke of Mantuas daughter, except he might see her naked first; which Lycurgus appointed in his lawes, and Morus in his Utopian Commonwealth approves. ^c In Italy, as a traveller observes, if a man have three or foure daughters, or more, and they prove faire, they are married eftsoons: if deformed, they change their lovely names of Lucia, Cynthia, Camæna, call them Dorotheie, Ursula, Bridget, and so put them into monasteries, as if none were fit for marriage, but such as are eminentlie faire: but these are erroneous tenents: a modest virgin well conditioned, to such a fair-snout peece, is much to be preferred. If thou wilt avoid them, take away all causes of suspition and jealousie, marry a coarse peece, fetch her from Cassandras ^d temple, which was wont in Italy to be a sanctuary of all deformed maids, and so thou shalt be sure that no man will make thee cuckold, but for spight. A citizen of Bizance in Thrace, had a filthy dowdy, deformed slut to his wife, and finding her in bed with another man, cryed out as one amazed; *O miser! quæ te necessitas huc adegit?* O thou wretch, what necessity brought thee hither? as well he might; for who can affect such a one? But this is warily to be understood, most offend in another extrem; they prefer wealth before beauty, and so she be rich, they care not how she look; but these are all out as faulty as the rest. *Attendenda semper uxoris forma*, as ^e Salisburiensis adviseth, *ne si alteram aspexeris, mox eam sordere putes*, as the knight in Chaucer that was married to an old woman;

And all day after hid him as an owle,
So woe was him, his wife looked so foule.

Have a care of thy wifes complexion, lest whilst thou seest another, thou loathest her, she prove jealous thou naught,

^a Hom. 80. Qui pulchram habet uxorem, nihil pejus habere potest. ^b Arniseus.
^c Itinerar. Ital. Coloniae edit. 1620. Nomine trium Ger. fol. 304. Displicuit quod dominæ filibus immutent nomen inditum in baptismo, et pro Catharinâ Margareta, &c. ne quid desit ad luxuriam, appellent ipsas nominibus Cynthiae. Camænae, &c.
^d Leonicus de var. lib. 3. c. 43. Asylus virginum deformium Cassandreae templum. Plutarch.
^e Polycrat. l. 8. cap. 11.

Si tibi deformis conjux, si serva venusta,
Ne utaris servâ,——

I can perhaps give instance. *Molestum est possidere quod nemo habere dignetur*, a misery to possess that which no man likes: on the other side, *difficile custoditur quod plures amant*. And as the bragging souldier vaunted in the comœdy, *nimia est miseria pulchrum esse hominem nimis*. Scipio did never so hardly besiege Carthage, as these yong gallants will beset thine house, one with wit or person, another with wealth, &c. If she be faire, saith Guazzo, she will be suspected howsoever. Both extreams are naught, *pulchra cito adamatur, fœda facile concupiscit*, the one is soon beloved, the other loves: one is hardly kept, because proud and arrogant, the other not worth keeping; what is to be done in this case? Ennius, in Meneippe, adviseth thee as a friend, to take *statam formam, si vis habere incolumem pudicitiam*, one of a middle size, neither too faire, nor too foule;

^a Nec formosa magis quam mihi casta placet,

which old Cato, though fit, let her beauty be, *neque lectissima, neque illiberalis*, between both. This I approve; but of the other two I resolve with Salisburiensis, *cæteris paribus*, both rich alike, endowed alike, *majori miseriâ deformis habetur quam formosa servatur*, I had rather marry a faire one, and put it to the hazard, then be troubled with a blowze; but doe thou as thou wilt, I speak only of my self.

Howsoever, *quod iterum moneo*, I would advise thee thus much, be she faire or foule, to choose a wife out of a good kindred, parentage, well brought up, in an honest place.

^b Primum animo tibi proponas quo sanguine creta,
Quâ formâ, quâ ætate, quibusque ante omnia virgo
Moribus, in junctos veniat nova nupta penates.

He that marries a wife out of a suspected inne or alehouse, buyes a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Pauls, as the diverbe is; shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, an arrant honest woman to his wife. *Filia præsumitur esse matri similis*, saith ^cNevisanus: *Such ^da mother, such a daughter: mali corvi malum ovum*, cat to her kinde.

^e Scilicet expectas ut tradat mater honestos
Atque alios mores quam quos habet?——

^a Marullus.

^b Chaloner lib. 9. de repub. Ang.

^c Lib. 2. num. 159.

^d Si genetrix caste, caste quoque filia vivit; Si meretrix mater, filia talis erit.

^e Juven.

Sat. 6.

If the mother be dishonest, in all likelihood the daughter will *matrizare*, take after her in all good qualities,

Creden' Pasiphae non tauripotente futuram
Tauripetam?—

If the dam trot, the foale will not amble. My last caution is, that a woman do not bestowe her self upon a fool, or an apparent melancholy person; jealousy is a symptome of that disease, and fools have no moderation. Justina, a Roman lady, was much persecuted, and after made away by her jealous husband, she caused and enjoyned this epitaph, as a caveat to others, to be engraven on her tombe.

^a Discite ab exemplo Justinæ, discite patres,
Ne nubat fatuo filia vestra viro, &c.

Learn parents all, and by Justinas case,
Your children to no dizards for to place.

After marriage, I can give no better admonitions then to use their wives well; and which a friend of mine, that was a married man, told me, I will tell you as good cheape, saith Nicostratus in ^b Stobæus, to avoid future strife, and for quietness sake, *when you are in bed, take heed of your wives flattering speeches over night, and curtain sermons in the morning.* Let them do their endeavour likewise to maintain them to their meanes, which ^c Patricius ingeminates, and let them have liberty with discretion, as time and place requires. Many women turn queans by compulsion, as ^d Nevisanus observes, because their husbands are so harde, and keep them so short in diet and apparell, *paupertas cogit eas meretricari*, poverty and hunger, want of meanes, makes them dishonest, or bad usage; their churlish behaviour forceth them to fly out; or bad examples, they doe it to cry quittance. In the other extreame, some are too liberal, as the proverb is, *turdus malum sibi cacat*, they make a rod for their own tailes, as Candaules did to Gyges in ^e Herodotus, commend his wives beauty himselve, and besides would needs have him see her naked. Whilst they give their wives too much liberty to go abroad, and bountifull allowance, they are accessary to their own miseries; *animæ uxorum pessime olent*, as Plautus jybes, they have deformed soules; and by their painting and colours procure *odium mariti*, their husbands hate; especially,

^a Cæmerarius cent. 2. cap. 54. oper. subcis.

^b Ser. 72. Quod amicus quidam

uxorem habens mihi dixit, dicam vobis, in cubili cavendæ adulationes vesperi, mane clamores.

^c Lib. 4. tit. 4. de institut. reipub. cap. de officio mariti et uxoris.

^d Lib. 4. syl. nup. num. 81. Non curant de uxoribus, nec volunt iis subvenire de victu, vestitu, &c.

^e In Clio. Speciem uxoris supra modum extollens, fecit ut illam nudam coram aspiceret.

cum misere viscantur labra mariti.

Besides, their wives (as ^b Basil notes) *impudenter se exponunt masculorum aspectibus, jactantes tunicas, et coram tripudiantes*; impudently thrust themselves into other mens companies, and by their undecent wanton carriage, provoke and tempt the spectators. Vertuous women should keep house; and 'twas well performed and ordered by the Greeks,

— mulier ne qua in publicum
Spectandam se sine arbitro præbeat viro:

which made Phidias, belike, at Elis paint Venus treading on a tortoise, a symbole of womens silence and house keeping. For a woman abroad and alone, is like a deer broke out of a parke, *quam mille venatores insequuntur*, whom every hunter followes; and besides, in such places, she cannot so well vindicate her self, but as that virgin Dinah (Gen. 34. 2.) *going forth to see the daughters of the land*, lost her virginity, she may be defiled and overtaken on a sudden:

Imbelles damæ quid nisi præda sumus?

And therefore I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time, ^c *to be baptized, married, and buried*; but he was too strait laced. Let them have their liberty in good sort, and go in good sort, *modo non annos viginti ætatis suæ domi relinquunt*, as a good fellowe said, so that they look not twenty yeers yonger abroad then they do at home, they be not spruce, neate, angels abroad, beasts, dowdies, sluts at home; but seek by all meanes to please and give content to their husbands; to be quiet, above all things; obedient, silent and patient; if they be incensed, angry, chide a little, their wives must not ^d *cample* againe, but take it in good part. An honest woman, I cannot now tell where she dwelt, but by report an honest woman she was, hearing one of her gossips by chance complain of her husbands impatience, told her an excellent remedie for it, and gave her withall a glasse of water, which when he brauled, she should hold still in her mouth, and that *toties quoties*, as often as he chid; she did so two or three times with good successe, and at length seeing her neighbour, gave her great thanks for it, and would needs know the ingredients: ^e she told her in brief what it was, *faire water*, and no more: for it was not the water, but her silence which performed the cure.

^a Juven. Sat. 6. He cannot kisse his wife for paine.

^c Ad baptismum, matrimonium, et tumulum.

obgannat.

^d Non vociferatur illa si maritus

^e Fraudem aperiens, ostendit ei non aquam, sed silentium iracundiæ moderari.

^b Orat. contra ebr;

Let every froward woman imitate this example, and be quiet within doores, and (as ^aM. Aurelius prescribes) a necessary caution it is to be observed of all good matrons that love their credits, to come little abroad, but followe their work at home; look to their houshold affaires and private business, *œconomicæ incumbentes*, be sober, thrifty, wary, circumspect, modest, and compose themselves to live to their husbands meanes, as a good huswife should do.

^b Quæ studiis gavisâ coli, partita labore s
Fallet opus cantu, formæ assimilata coronæ
Cura puellaris, circum fusosque rotasque
Cum volvet, &c.

Howsoever 'tis good to keepe them private, not in prison.

^c Quisquis custodit uxorem vectibus et seris,
Etsi sibi sapiens, stultus est, et nihil sapit.

Reade more of this subject, Horol. *princ. lib. 2. per totum.* Arnisæus *polit.* Cyprian, Tertullian, Bossus *de mulier. apparat.* Godfridus *de Amor. lib. 2. cap. 4.* Levinus Lemnius, *cap. 54. de institut.* Christ. Barbarus *de re uxor. lib. 2. cap. 2.* Franciscus Patricius *de institut. reipub. lib. 4. Tit. 4. et 5. de officio mariti et uxoris*, Christ. Fonseca *Amphitheat. Amor. cap. 45.* Sam. Neander, &c.

These cautions concerne him; and if by these, or his own discretion, otherwise he cannot moderate himself, his friends must not be wanting by their wisdom, if it be possible, to give the party grieved satisfaction, to prevent and remove the occasions, objects, if it may be to secure him. If it be one alone, or many, to consider whom he suspects, or at what times, in what places he is most incensed, in what companies

^d Nevisanus makes a question, whether a yong physician ought to be admitted in case of sicknesse, into a new married mans house, to administer a julip, a syrupe, or some such physick. The Persians of old, would not suffer a yong physician to come amongst women. ^e Apollonides Cous made Artaxerxes cuckold, and was after buried alive for it. A gaoler, in Aristænetus, had a fine yong gentleman to his prisoner; ^f in commiseration of his youth and person he let him loose, to enjoye the liberty of the prison, but he unkindly made him a cornuto. Menelaus gave good welcome to Paris, a stranger; his whole house and family were at his commande; but he urgently stole away his best beloved wife. The like measure was offered to Agis, king of Lacedæmon, by ^g Alci-

^a Horol: Princii lib. 2. cap. 8. Diligenter cavendum fœminis illustribus ne frequenter exeant. ^b Chaloner. ^c Menander. ^d Lib. 5. num. 11.

^e Ctesias in Persicis finxit, vulvæ morbum esse, nec curari posse, nisi cum viro concumberet; hæc arte voti compos, &c. ^f Exsolvit vinculis solutumque demisit, at ille inhumanus stupravit conjugem. ^g Plutarch, vitâ ejus.

biades an exile; for his good entertainment, he was too familiar with Timæa his wife, begetting a childe of her called Leotichides; and bragging, moreover, when he came home to Athens, that he had a son should be king of the Lacedæmonians. If such objects were removed, no doubt but the parties might easily be satisfied, or that they could use them gently, and intreat them well, not to revile them, scoffe at, hate them, as in such cases commonly they doe; 'tis an humane infirmity, a miserable vexation; and they should not add griefe to griefe, nor aggravate their misery, but seek to please, and by all meanes, give them content; by good counsell; removing such offensive objects, or by mediation of some discreet friends. In old Rome, there was a temple erected by the matrones to the ^a Viriplaca Dea, another to *Venus verticorda, quæ maritos uxoris reddebat benevolos*, whither (if any difference hapned betwixt man and wife) they did instantly resort: there they did offer sacrifice, a white hart, Plutarch records, *sine felle*, without the gall (some say the like of Junos temple) and made their prayers for conjugall peace: before some ^b indifferent arbitratours and friends, the matter was heard betwixt man and wife, and commonly composed. In our times we want no sacred churches, or good men to end such controversies, if use were made of them. Some say that precious stone called ^c beryllus, others a diamond, hath excellent vertue, *contra hostium injurias, ei conjugatos invicem conciliare*, to reconcile men and wives, to maintaine unitie and love; you may trye this when you will, and as you see cause. If none of all these meanes and cautions will take place, I know not what remedy to prescribe, or whither such persons may go for ease; except they can get into the same ^d Turkie paradise, *where they shall have as many faire wives as they will themselves, with cleare eyes, and such as look on none but their own husbands*; no fear, no danger of being cuckolds. Or else, I would have them observe that strict rule of ^e Alphonsus, to marry a deaf and dumb man to a blinde woman. If this will not help, let them, to prevent the worst, consult with an ^f astrologer, and see whether the significatours in her horoscope agree with his, that they be not *in signis et partibus odiose intuentibus aut imperantibus, sed mutuo et amice antiscii et obedientibus*; otherwise, (as they holde) there will be intolerable enmitiés between them. Or else get him *sigillum Veneris*, a character-

^a Rosinus lib. 2. 19. Valerius lib. 2. cap. 1.

^b Alexander ab Alexandro

l. 4. cap. 8. et gen. dier. ^c Fr. Rœus de gemmis l. 2. cap. 8. et 15. ^d Strozius

Cicogna lib. 2. cap. 15. spirit. et incan. Habent ibidem uxores quot volunt, cum oculis clarissimis, quos nunquam in aliquem præter maritum fixuri sunt, &c. Bredenbacchius, idem et Bohemus, &c.

^e Uxor cæca ducat maritum surdum, &c. ^f See Valent. Nabod. differ. com. in Alcabitium, ubi plura.

istical seal stamped in the daye and houre of Venus, when she is fortunate, with such and such set words and charmes; which Villanovanus and Leo Suavius prescribe, *ex sigillis magicis Salomonis, Hermetis, Raguellis, &c.* with many suche: which Alexis, Albertus, and some of our natural magitians put upon us: *ut mulier cum aliquo adulterare non possit, incide de capillis ejus, &c.* and he shall surely be gracious in all womens eys, and never suspect or disagree with his own wife, so long as he wears it. If this course be not approved, and other remedies may not be had, they must, in the last place, sue for a divorce: but that is somewhat difficult to effect, and not all out so fit. For as Felisacus, in his tracte *de justâ uxore* ureth, if that lawe of Constantine the great, or that of Theodosius and Valentinian, concerning divorce, were in use in our times, *innumeras prope modum viduas haberemus, et cœlibes viros,* we should have almost no married couples left. Try therefore those former remedies: or as ^aTertullian reports of Democritus, that put out his eys because he could not look upon a woman without lust, and was much troubled to see that which he might not enjoye; let him make himself blinde, and so he shall avoid that care and molestation of watching his wife. One other soveraign remedie I could repeat, an especial antidote against jealousy, an excellent cure, but I am not now disposed to tell it, not that like a covetous emperick I conceal it for any gaine, but for some other reasons, I am not willing to publish it; if you be very desirous to know it, when I meet you next, I will peradventure tell you what it is in your ear. This is the best counsell I can give; which he that hath need of, as occasion serves may applye unto himself. In the mean time,

—— Di talem terris avertite pestem,

as the proverbe is, from heresie, jealousy, and frensie, good Lord deliver us.

^a Cap. 46. Apol. Quod mulieres sine concupiscentiâ aspicere non posset, &c.

SECT. IV.

MEMB. I. SUBSECT. I.

RELIGIOUS MELANCHOLY.

Its object God; what his beauty is; how it allureth. The parts and parties affected.

THAT there is such a distinct species of Love-Melancholy, no man hath ever yet doubted; but whether this sub-division of ^a *Religious Melancholy* be warrantable, it may be controverted.

^b Pergite, Pierides, medio nec calle vagantem
Linquite me, quâ nulla pedum vestigia ducunt,
Nulla rotæ currus testantur signa priores.

I have no patterne to followe as in some of the reste, no man to imitate. No physician hath as yet distinctly written of it as of the other: all acknowledge it a most notable symptome, some a cause, but few a species or kinde. ^c Aretæus, Alexander, Rhasis, Avicenna, and most of our late writers, as Gordonius, Fuchsius, Plater, Bruel, Montaltus, &c. repeat it as a symptome. ^d *Some seem to be inspired of the holy Ghoste; some take upon them to be prophets; some are addicted to new opinions; some foretell strange things, de statu mundi et Antichristi*, saith Gordonius. Some will prophecy of the end of the world to a daye almost, and the fall of the Antichrist, as they have been addicted or brought up; for so melancholy works with them, as ^e Laurentius holds. If they have been precisely given, all their meditations tend that way, and in conclusion, produce strange effects, the humour imprints symptomes according to their several inclinations and conditions, which makes ^f Guianerius and ^g Felix Plater, put too much devotion, blinde zeal, feare of eternall punishment, and the last judgement, for a cause of those enthusiasticks and desperate persons. But some do not obscurely make a distinct species of it, dividing Love-Melancholy into that whose object is women;

^a Called Religious, because it is still conversant about religion and such divine objects.

^b Grotius.

^c Lib. 1. cap. 16. Nonnulli opinionibus addicti

sunt, et futura se prædicere arbitrantur.

^d Aliis videtur quod sunt prophetae,

et inspirati a Spiritu Sancto, et incipiunt prophetare, et multa futura prædicunt.

^e Cap. 6. de Melanch.

^f Cap. 5. Tractat. Multiob timorem Dei sunt melan-

cholici, et timorem gehennæ. They are still troubled for their sins. ^g Plater.

c. 13.

and into the other, whose object is God, Plato in *Convivio*, makes mention of two distinct furies; and amongst our Neotericks, Hercules de Saxonîâ, *lib. 1. pract. med. cap. 16. cap. de Melanch.* doth expresly treat of it as a distinct species. ^a *Love-Melancholy* (saith he) is twofolde; the first is that (to which peradventure some will not vouchsafe this name or species of melancholy) affection of those which put God for their object, and are altogether about prayer, fasting, &c. the other about women. Peter Forestus, in his observations, delivereth as much in the same words: and Felix Platerus *de mentis alienat. cap. 3. frequentissima est ejus species, in quâ curandâ sæpissime multum fui impeditus*; 'tis a frequent disease; and they have a ground of what they say, forth of Aretæus and Plato. ^b Aretæus, an old authour, in his third booke, *cap. 6.* doth so divide Love-Melancholy, and derives this second from the first, which comes by inspiration or otherwise. ^c Plato, in his *Phædrus*, hath these words, *Apollos priests in Delphos, and at Dodona, in their furie do many pretty feats, and benefit the Greekes, but never in their right wits.* He makes them all mad, as well he might; and he that shall but consider that superstition of old, those prodigious effects of it (as in its place I will shew the several furies of our Fatidici Dii, Pythonissas, Sibyls, Enthusiasts, Pseudoprophets, Heretiques and Schismaticks in these our latterages) shall instantly confess, that all the world again cannot afford so much matter of madness, so many stupend symptoms, as superstition, heresie, schisme hath brought out; that this species alone may be parallel'd to all the former, hath a greater latitude, and more miraculous effects; that it more besôts and infatuates men, then any other above named whatsoever; doth more harne, work more disquietness to mankinde, and hath more crucified the soules of mortall men, (such hath been the divels craft) then wars, plagues, sicknesses, dearth, famine and all the rest.

Give me but a little leave, and I will set before your eys, in briefe, a stupend, vast, infinite ocean of incredible madness and folly: a sea full of shelves and rockes, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides; full of fearfull monsters, uncouth shapes, roaring waves, tempests, and Siren calmes, Halcyonian seas, unspeakable misery, such comœdies and tragœdies, such absurde and ridiculous, ferall and lamentable fits, that I

^a *Melancholia Erotica, vel quæ cum amore est, duplex est: prima, quæ ab aliis forsân non meretur nomen melancholiæ, est affectio eorum qui pro objecto proponunt Deum, et ideo, nihil aliud curant aut cogitant quam Deum, jejunia, vigiliæ; altera ob mulieres.*

^b *Alia reperitur furoris species a primâ vel a secundâ. Deorum rogantium, vel afflata numinum furor hic venit.*

^c *Qui in Delphis futura prædicunt vates, et in Dodonâ sacerdotes furentes, quidem multa jucunda Graiis deferunt, sani vera exigua aut nulla.*

know not whether they are more to be pitied or derided, or may be beleaved; but that we daily see the same still practised in our dayes, fresh examples, *nova novitia*, fresh objects of misery and madness in this kinde, that are still represented unto us, abroad, at home, in the midst of us, in our bosomes.

But, before I can come to treat of these several errors and obliquities, their causes, symptomes, affections, &c. I must say something necessarily of the object of this love, God himself; what this love is; how it allureth; whence it proceeds; and (which is the cause of all our miseries) how we mistake, wander and swerve from it.

Amongst all those divine attributes that God doth vindicate to himself, eternity, omnipotency, immutability, wisdom, majesty, justice, mercy, &c. his ^a beauty is not the least. *One thing, saith David, have I desired of the Lord, and that I will still desire, to behold the beauty of the Lord, Psal. 27. 4. And out of Sion which is the perfection of beauty, hath God shined, Psal. 50. 2.* All other creatures are faire, I confess; and many other objects do much enamour us, a faire house, a faire horse, a comely person. ^b *I am amazed, saith Austin, when I look up to heaven, and behold the beauty of the stars, the beauty of angels, principalities, powers, who can expresse it? who can sufficiently commend, or set out this beauty which appears in us? so faire a body, so faire a face, eys, nose, cheeks, chin, browes, all faire and lovely to behold; besides the beauty of the soule which cannot be discerned. If we so labour, and be so much effected with the comeliness of creatures, how should we be ravished with that admirable lustre of God himself?* If ordinary beauty have such a prerogative and power, and what is amiable and faire, to draw the eys and ears, hearts and affections of all spectatours unto it, to move, win, entise, allure: how shall this divine forme ravish our soules, which is the fountain and quintessence of all beauty? *Cælum pulchrum, sed pulchrior cæli fabricator;* if heaven be so faire, the sun so faire, how much fairer shall he be, that made them faire? *For by the greatness and beauty of the creatures, proportionally the maker of them is seen.* Wisd. 13 5. If there be such pleasure in beholding a beautifull person alone, and as a plausible sermon, he so much affect us, what shall this beauty of God himself, that is infinitely fairer then all creatures, men, angels, &c. ^c *Omnis pulchritudo florum, hominum, angelorum, et rerum omnium pulcherrimarum ad Dei pulchritudinem collata,*

^a Deus bonus, justus, pulcher, juxta, Platonem.

cum cælum aspicio et pulchritudinem siderum, angelorum, &c. et quis digne laudet quod in nobis viget, corpus tam pulchrum, frontem pulchrum, nares, genas, oculos, intellectum, omnia pulchra? si sic in creaturis laboramus, quid in ipso Deo? ^c Drexelius Nicet. lib. 2. cap. 11.

^b Miror et stupeo.

nox est et tenebræ; all other beauties are night it self, meer darkness to this our inexplicable, incomprehensible, unspeakable, eternall, infinite, admirable and divine beauty. This lustre, *pulchritudo omnium pulcherrima*. This beauty and ^a *splendor of the divine Majesty*, is it that drawes all creatures to it, to seeke it, love, admire, and adore it. And those heathens, pagans, philosophers, out of those reliques they have yet left of Gods image, are so far forth incensed, as not only to acknowledge a God, but, though after their own inventions, to stand in admiration of his bounty, goodness, to adore and seeke him; the magnificence and structure of the world it self, and beauty of all his creatures, his goodness, providence, protection, inforceth them to love him, seeke him, fear him, though a wrong way to adore him. But for us that are Christians, regenerate, that are his adopted sons, illuminated by his word, having the eys of our hearts and understandings opened; how fairly doth he offer and expose himself! *Ambit nos Deus* (Austin saith) *donis et formâ suâ*, he wooes us by his beauty, gifts, promises, to come unto him; ^b *the whole scripture is a message, an exhortation, a love letter to this purpose*, to incite us, and invite us; ^c Gods Epistle, as Gregory calls it, *to his creatures*. He sets out his son and his church in that epithalamium or mysticall song of Solomon, to enamour us the more; comparing his head *to fine gold, his lockes curled and black as a raven*, Cant. 5. 10. *his eys like doves on rivers of waters, washed with milk; his lippes as lillies, dropping down pure juyce, his hands as rings of gold set with chrysolite: and his church to a vineyard, a garden inclosed, a fountaine of living waters, an orchard of pomegranates, with sweet sents of saffron, spike, calamus and cinnamon, and all the trees of incense, as the chief spices, the fairest amongst women, no spot in her, ^d his sister, his spouse, undefiled, the only daughter of her mother, dear unto her, faire as the moone, pure as the sun, looking out as the morning*. That by these figures, that glasse, these spiritual eys of contemplation, we might perceive some resemblance of his beauty, the love betwixt his church and him. And so in the 45 Psalm, this beauty of his church is compared to a *Queen in a vesture of gold of Ophir, embroidered raiment of needle worke, that the king might take pleasure in her beauty*. To incense us further yet, ^e John in his Apocalypse, makes a description of that heavenly Jerusalem, the beauty of it, and in it the maker of it; *likening it to a city of pure gold, like unto cleer glasse, shining and garnished with all manner of*

^a Fulgor divinæ magestatis. Aug. ^b In Psal. 64. Misit ad nos epistolas et totam scripturam, quibus nobis faceret amandi desiderium. ^c Epist. 43. l. 4. Quid est tota scriptura nisi epistola omnipotentis Dei ad creaturam suam? ^d Cap. 4. 9. ^e Cap. 21. 11.

precious stones, having no need of sun or moone: for the lambe is the light of it, the glory of God doth illuminate it: to give us to understand the infinite glory, beauty and happiness of it. Not that it is no fairer then these creatures to which it is compared, but that this vision of his, this lustre of his divine majesty, cannot otherwise be expressed to our apprehensions, no tongue can tell, no heart can conceive it, as Paul saith. Moses himself, Exod. 33. 18. when he desired to see God in his glory, was answered, that he might not endure it, no man could see his face and live. *Sensible forte destruit sensum*, a strong object overcometh the sight, according to that axiome in philosophy: *fulgorem solis ferre non potes, multo magis creatoris*: if thou canst not endure the sun beames, how canst thou endure that fulgor and brightness of him that made the sun? The sun it self, and all that we can imagine, are but shadowes of it; 'tis *visio præcellens*, as ^a Austin calls it, the quintessence of beauty this, *which far exceeds the beauty of heavens, sun and moone, stars, angels, gold and silver, woods, faire fields, and whatsoever is pleasant to behold.* All those other beauties fail, vary, are subject to corruption, to loathing; ^b *but this is an immortall vision, a divine beauty, an immortall love, an indefatigable love and beauty*, with sight of which we shall never be tired, nor wearied, but still the more we see, the more we shall covet him. ^c *For as one saith, where this vision is, there is absolute beauty; and where is that beauty, from the same fountaine comes all pleasure and happiness; neither can beauty, pleasure, happiness, be separated from his vision or sight, or his vision from beauty, pleasure, happiness.* In this life we have but a glimpse of this beauty and happiness; we shall hereafter, as John saith, see him as he is: thine eys, as Isay promiseth, 33. 17. *shall behold the king in his glory*; then shall we be perfectly enamored, have a full fruition of it, desire, ^d behold and love him alone, as the most amiable and fairest object, or *summum bonum*, or chiefest good.

This likewise should we now have done, had not our will been corrupted; and as we are enjoyned to love God with all our heart, and all our soule: for to that end were we born, to love this object, as ^e Melancthon discourseth, and to enjoye it. *And him our will would have loved and sought alone as our*

^a In Psal. 85. *Omnes pulchritudines terrenas auri, argenti, nemorum et camporum, pulchritudinem solis et lunæ, stellarum, omnia pulchra superans.* ^b *Immortalis hæc visio, immortalis amor, indefessus amor et visio.* ^c *Osorius. Ubiçunque visio et pulchritudo divini aspectûs ibi voluptas ex eodem fonte omnisque beatitudo, nec ab ejus aspectu voluptas, nec ab illâ voluptate aspectus separari potest.* ^d *Leon Hebræus. Dubitatur an humana felicitas Deo cognoscendo in amando terminetur.* ^e *Lib. de animâ. Ad hoc objectum amandum et fruendum nati sumus: et hunc expetisset, unico hume amasset, humana voluntas, ut summum bonum, et cæteras res omnes eo ordine.*

summum bonum, or principall good, and all other good things for Gods sake: and nature as she proceeded from it, would have sought this fountaine; but in this infirmity of humane nature this order is disturbed, our love is corrupt: and a man is like that monster in ^a Plato, composed of a Scylla, a lyon, and a man. We are carried away headlong with the torrent of our affections: the world, and that infinite variety of pleasing objects in it, do so allure and enamor us, that we cannot so much as look towards God, seeke him, or think on him as we should: we cannot, saith Austin, *rempub. caelestem cogitare*, we cannot contain our selves from them, their sweetness is so pleasing to us. Marriage, saith ^b Gualter, detains many; a thing in it self laudable, good and necessary, but many deceived and carried away with the blinde love of it, have quite laid aside the love of God, and desire of his glory. Meat and drinke hath overcome as many, whilst they rather strive to please, satisfie their guts and belly, then to serve God and nature. Some are so busied about merchandise, to get money, they loose their own soules, whiles covetously carried; and with an unsatiabable desire of gain, they forget God. As much we may say of honour, leagues, friendships, health, wealth, and all other profits or pleasures in this life, whatsoever. ^c In this world there be so many beautiful objects, splendors and brightness of gold, majesty of glory, assistance of friends, faire promises, smooth words, victories, triumphs, and such an infinite company of pleasing beauties to allure us, and drave us from God, that we cannot look after him. And this is it which Christ himself, those prophets and apostles so much thundred against 1. John 2. 15. dehort us from. *Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world; if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him, 16. For all that is in the world, as lust of the fleshe, the lust of the eys, and pride of life, is not of the Father, but of the world: and the world passeth away and the lust thereof: but he that fulfilleth the will of God, abideth for ever.* No man, saith our Saviour, can serve two masters, but he must love the one and hate the other, &c. *bonos vel malos mores boni vel mali faciunt amores*, Austin well infers: and this is that which all the fathers inculcate. He cannot (^d Austin admonisheth) be Gods friend, that is delighted with the pleasures of the world:

^a 9. de Repub.

^b Hom. 9. in epist. Johannis cap. 2. Multos conjugium deceptit, res alioqui salutaris et necessaria, eo quod caeco ejus amore decepti, divini amoris et gloriae studium in universum abjecerunt; plurimos cibus et potus perdit.

^c In mundo splendor opum, gloriae majestas, amicitiarum praesidia, verborum blanditiae, voluptatum omnis generis illecebrae, victoriae, triumphus, et innumera alia ab amore Dei nos hstrahunt, &c.

^d In Psal. 32. Dei amicus esse non potest, qui mundi studiis delectatur: ut hanc formam videas, munda cor, serena cor, &c.

make clean thine heart, purifie thine heart, if thou wilt see this beauty, prepare thy self for it. It is the eye of contemplation by which we must behold it; the wing of meditation which lifts us up and rears our soules with the motion of our hearts, and sweetnesse of contemplation. So saith Gregory, cited by ^a Bonaventure. And as ^b Philo Judæus seconds him, *He that loves God, will soare aloft and take him wings; and leaving the earth flye up to heaven, wander with sun and moone, stars, and that heavenly troop, God himself being his guide.* If we desire to see him, we must lay aside all vain objects, which detain us, and dazel our eyes; and as ^c Ficinus adviseth us, *get us solar eyes, spectacles as they that look on the sun: to see this divine beauty, lay aside all material objects, all sense, and then thou shalt see him as he is.* Thou covetous wretch, as ^d Austiu expostulates. *Why dost thou stand gaping on this dross, muck-hills, filthy excrements? behold a far fairer object; God himself woos thee; behold him, enjoye him, he is sick for love. Cant. 5.* He invites thee to his sight, to come into his faire garden, to eat and drink with him, to be merry with him, to enjoye his presence for ever. ^e Wisdome cryes out in the streets, besides the gates, in the top of high places, before the city, at the entry of the door, and bids them give ear to her instruction, which is better then gold or precious stones; no pleasures can be compared to it: leave all then, and follow her, *vos exhortor, ó amici, et obsecro.* In ^f Ficinus words, I exort and beseech you, *that you would embrace and follow this divine love with all your hearts and abilities, by all offices and endeavours make this so loving God propitious unto you.* For whom alone, saith ^g Plotinus, *we must forsake the kingdomes and empires of the whole earth, sea, land, and ayr, if we desire to be ingrafted into him, leave all and follow him.*

Now, forasmuch, as this love of God is an *habitus* infused of God, as ^h Thomas holds, 1. 2. *quæst. 23. by which a man is inclined to love God above all, and his neighbour as himself,* we must pray to God that he will open our eyes, make cleen

^a Contemplationis pluma nos sublevat, atque inde erigimur intentione cordis, dulcedine contemplationis distinct. 6. de 7. Itineribus. ^b Lib. de victimis. Amans Deum, sublimia petit, sumptis alis et in cœlum recte volat, relictâ terra, cupidus aberrandi cum sole, lunâ, stellarumque sacrâ militiâ ipso Dœo duce. ^c In com. Plat. cap. 7. Ut solem videas oculis, fieri debes solaris: ut divinam aspicias pulchritudinem, demitte materiam, demitte sensum, et Deum qualis sit videbis. ^d Avare, quid inhias his, &c. pulchrior est qui te ambit ipsum visurus, ipsum habiturus. ^e Prov. 8. ^f Cap. 18. Rom. Amorem hunc divinum totis viribus amplextamini; Deum vobis omni officiorum genere propitium facite. ^g Cap. 7. de pulchritudine. Regna et imperia totius terræ et maris et cœli oportet abjicere, si ad ipsum conversus velis inseri. ^h Habitus a Deo infusus, per quem inclinatur homo ad diligendum Deum super omnia.

our hearts, that we may be capable of his glorious rayes, and performe those duties that he requires of us. Deut. 6. and Jos. 23. *To love God above all, and our neighbour as our self,* to keepe his commandements. *In this we know,* saith John, c. 5. 2. *we love the children of God, when we love God and keep his commandements. This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments; he that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love, cap. 4. 16. and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him;* for love presupposeth knowledge, faith, hope, and unites us to God himself, as ^aLeon Hebræus delivereth unto us; and is accompanied with the feare of God, humility, meekness, patience, all those vertues, and charity it self. For if we love God, we shall love our neighbour, and performe the duties which are required at our hands; to which we are exhorted, 1 Cor. 15. 4. 5. Ephes. 4. Coloss. 3. Rom. 12. We shall not be envious or puffed up, or boast, disdain, think evil, or be provoked to anger, but suffer all things; *endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.* Forbear one another, forgive one another, cloath the naked, visit the sick, and performe all those works of mercy, which ^bClemens Alexandrinus calls *amoris et amicitiae impletionem et extentionem*, the extent and complement of love; and that not for feare or worldly respects, but *ordine ad Deum*, for the love of God himself. This we shall do if we be truly enamored; but we come short in both, we neither love God nor our neighbour as we should. Our love in spiritual things is too ^c*defective, in worldly things too excessive, there is a jarre in both.* We love the world too much; God too little; our neighbour not at all, or for our owne ends.

Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.

The chiefe thing we respect is our commodity; and what we do, is for feare of worldly punishment, for vain-glory, praise of men, fashion, and such by respects; not for Gods sake. We neither know God aright, nor seek, love or worship him as we should. And for these defects, we involve our selves into a multitude of errorrs, we swerve from this true love and worship of God: which is a cause unto us of unspeakable miseries; running into both extreames, we become fooles, mad-men, without sense, as now in the next place I will shew you.

The parties affected are innumerable almost, and scattered over the face of the earth, far and neer, and so have been in all

^a Dial. 1. Omnia convertit amor in ipsius pulchri naturam.
lib. 2. ^cGreenham.

^bStramatium

precedentages, from the beginning of the world to these times, of all sorts and conditions. For methods sake, I will reduce them to a twofold division, according to those two extrems of *excess* and *defect*, impiety and superstition, idolatry and atheisme. Not that there is any excess of divine worship or love of God; that cannot be; we cannot love God too much, or do our duty as we ought, as papists hold, or have any perfection in this life, much less supererogate; when we have all done, we are *unprofitable servants*. But because we do *aliud agere*, zealous without knowledge, and too solicitous about that which is not necessary, busying our selves about impertinent, needless, idle and vaine ceremonies, *populo ut placerent*, as the Jewes did about sacrifices, oblations, offerings, incense, new moones, feasts, &c. but as Isay taxeth them 1. 12. *Who required this at your hands?* We have too great opinion of our owne worth, that we can satisfie the lawe; and do more then is required at our hands, by performing those evangelical counsells, and such works of supererogation, merit for others; which Bellarmine, Gregory de Valentia, all their Jesuites and champions defend, that if God should deal in rigour with them, some of their Franciscans and Dominicans are so pure, that nothing could be objected to them. Some of us again are too dear, as we thinke, more divine and sanctified then others, of a better mettle, greater gifts, and with that proude Pharisee, contemn others in respect of our selves, we are better Christians, better learned, choyce spirits, inspired, know more, have special revelation, perceive Gods seerets, and thereupon presume, say and do many times, what is not befitting to be said or done. Of this number are all superstitious idolaters, ethnicks, Mahometans, Jewes, heretiques, ^aenthusiasts, diviners, prophets, sectaries, and scismaticques. Zanchius reduceth such infidels to four chiefe sectes; but I will insist and follow mine own intended method: all which with many other curious persons, monkes, heremits, &c. may be ranged in this extreame, and fight under this superstitious banner, with those rude idiots, and infinite swarms of people that are seduced by them. In the other extreame or in defect, march those impious epicures, libertines, atheists, hypocrites, infidels, worldly, secure, impenitent, unthankful, and carnal-minded men, that attribute all to natural causes, that will acknowledge no supream power; that have cauterized consciences, or live in a reprobate sense: or such desperate persons as are too distrustful of his mercies. Of these there be many subdivisions, divers degrees of madness

^a De primo præcepto.

and folly, some more then other, as shall be shewed in the symptomes: and yet all miserably out, perplexed, doting, and besides themselves for religious sake. For as ^a Zanchy well distinguished, and all the world knowes, religion is twofold, true or false; false is that vain superstition of idolaters, such as were of old, Greekes, Romans, present Mahometans, &c. *Timorem Deorum inanem*, ^bTully could terme it; or as Zanchy defines it, *ubi falsi Dii, aut falso cultu colitur Deus*, when false gods, or that God is falsely worshipped. And 'tis a miserable plague, a torture of the soule, a meer madness, *religiosa insania*, ^cMeteran calls it, or *insanus error*, as ^dSeneca, a frantick error; or as Austin, *insanus animi morbus*, a furious disease of the soule; *insania omnium insanissima*, a quintessence of madness; ^efor he that is superstitious, can never be quiet. 'Tis proper to man alone, *uni superbia, avaritia, superstitio*, saith Plin. *lib. 7. cap. 1. atque etiam post sævit de futuro*, which wrings his soule for the present, and to come: the greatest miserie belongs to mankinde, a perpetual servitude, a slavery, ^f*ex timore timor*, an heavie yolk, the seal of damnation, an intolerable burthen. They that are superstitious, are still fearing, suspecting, vexing themselves with auguries, prodiges, false tales, dreams, idle, vain workes, unprofitable labours, as ^gBoterus observes, *curâ mentis ancipite versantur*: enemies to God and to themselves. In a word, as Seneca concludes, *Religio Deum colit, superstitio destruit*. Superstition destroyes, but true religion honours God. True religion, *ubi versus Deus vere colitur*, where the true God is truly worshipped, is the way to heaven, the mother of all vertues, love, feare, dévotion, obedience, knowledge, &c. It rears the dejected soule of man; and amidst so many cares, miseries, persecutions, which this world affords, it is a sole ease, an unspeakable comforte, a sweet reposal, *jugum suave et leve*, a light yolk, an anchor and an haven. It addes courage, boldness, and begets generousspirits: although tyrants rage, persecute, and that bloody *lictor* or serjeant be ready to martyr them, *aut lita, aut morere*, (as in those persecutions of the primitive church, it was put in practice, as you may reade in Eusebius and others) though enemies be now ready to invade, and all in an uproare, ^h*Si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidos ferient ruinæ*, though heaven should fall on his head, he would not be dismayed. But as a good Christian prince once made answer to a menacing Turke, *facile scelerata hominum arma*

^a De relig. 1. 2. Thes. 1.^b 2. De nat. Deorum.^c Hist. Belgic. 1. 8.^d Superstitio error insanus est. epist. 123.^e Nam qui superstitione imbutus est,

quietus esse nunquam potest.

^f Greg.^g Polit. lib. 1. cap. 13,^h Hor.

contemnit, qui Dei præsidio tutus est: or as ^aPhalaris writ to Alexander in a wrong cause, he nor any other enemy could terrifie him, for that he trusted in God. *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* In all calamities, persecutions whatsoever, as David did, 2 Sam. 22. 2. he will sing with him, *The Lord is my rock, my fortresse, my strength, my refuge, the towre and horne of my salvation, &c.* In all troubles and adversities, *Psal. 45. 1. God is my hope and helpe, still ready to be founde, I will not therefore feare, &c.* 'tis a feare expelling feare; he hath peace of conscience, and is full of hope, which is (saith ^bAustin) *vita vitæ mortalis*, the life of this our mortal life, hope of immortality, the sole comfort of our miserie: otherwise as Paul saith, we of all others *were most wretched*; but this makes us happy: counterpoising our hearts in all miserie; superstition torments, and is from the divel, the authour of lyes; but this is from God himself, as Lucian that Autiochian priest made his divine confession in ^cEusebius, *Auctor nobis de Deo Deus est*, God is the author of our religion himself; his word is our rule, a lanthorne to us, dictated by the Holy Ghost, he playes upon our hearts as so many harp-string, and we are his temples, he dwelleth in us, and we in him.

The part affected of superstition, is the braine, heart, will, understanding, soule itself, and all the faculties of it, *totum compositum*, all is mad, and dotes. Now for the extent, as I say, the world it self is the subject of it, (to omit that grand sin of atheisme) all times have been misaffected, past, present, *there is not one that doth good, no not one, from the prophet to the priest, &c.* A lamentable thing it is to consider, how many myriades of men this idolatrie and superstition (for that comprehends all) hath infatuated in all ages, besotted by this blinde zeale, which is religions ape, religions bastard, religions shadow, false glasse. For where God hath a temple, the divel will have a chappel: where God hath sacrifices, the divel will have his oblations: where God hath ceremonies, the divel will have his traditions: where there is any religion, the divel will plant superstition; and 'tis a pitifull sight to behold and reade, what tortures, miseries it hath procured; what slaughter of soules it hath made; how it raged amongst those old Persians, Syrians, Ægyptians, Greekes, Romans, Tuscans, Gaules, Germanes, Britaines, &c. *Britannia jam hodie celebrat tam attonite*, saith ^dPliny, *tantis ceremoniis*, (speaking of superstition) *ut dedisse Persis videri possit*. The Britaines are so stupendly superstitious in their ceremonies,

^a Epist. Phalar.^b In Psal. 3.^c Lib. 9. cap. 6.^d Lib. 3. cap.

that they go beyond those Persians. He that shall but reade in Pausanios alone, those gods, temples, altars, idols, statues, so curiously made with such infinite cost and charge, amongst those old Greekes, such multitudes of them, and frequent varieties, as ^a Gerbelius truly observes, may stand amazed, and never enough wonder at it: and thank God withall, that by the light of the Gospel, we are so happily freed from that slavish idolatrie in these our dayes. But therefore, almost in all countries, in all places superstition hath blinded the hearts of men. In all ages, what a small portion hath the true church ever been!

Divisum imperium cum Jovē Dæmon habet.

The Patriarchs and their families, the Israelites a handfull in respect, Christ and his Apostles, and not all of them neither. Into what straights hath it been compinged, a little flocke! how hath superstition on the other side dilated her self, error, ignorance, barbarisme, folly, madness, deceived, triumphed, and insulted over the most wise, discreet and understanding men, philosophers, dyuastes, monarches, all were involved and over-shadowed in this mist, in more then Cymmerian darkness. ^b *Adeo ignara superstitione mentes hominum depravat, et nonnunquam sapientium animos transversos agit.* At this present, *quota pars!* How small a part is truly religious! How little in respect. Divide the world into six parts, and one or not so much is Christians. Idolaters and Mahometans possesse almost Asia, Africke, America, Magellanica. The kings of China, great Cham, Siam and Bornaye, Pegu, Decan, Narsinga, Japan, &c. are gentiles, idolaters, and many other pettie princes in Asia, Monomotopa, Congo, and I knowe not how many Negro princes in Africke, all Terra Australis incognita, most of America, Pagans, differing all in their severall superstitions; and yet all idolaters. The Mahometans extend themselves over the great Turkes dominions in Europe, Africke, Asia, to the Xeriffes in Barbary, and his territories in Fez, Sus, Morocco, &c. The Tartar, the great Mogor, the Sophy of Persia, with most of their dominions and subjects, are at this day Mahometans. See how the divel rageth. Those at oddes, or differing among themselves, some for ^c Alli, some for Enbocar, for Acmar, and Ozimen, those foure doctours, Mahomets successours, and are subdivided into 72 inferior sectes, as ^d Leo Afer reports. The Jewes, as a company of

^a Lib. 6. descrip. Græc. Nulla est via quâ non innumeris idolis est referta. Tantum tunc temporis in misserrimos mortales. potentia et crudelis tyrannidis Satan exercuit.

^b Alex. ab Alex. lib. 6. cap. 26.

^c Purchas Pilgrim. lib. 1. c. 3.

^d Lib. 2.

vagabonds are scattered over all parts; whose story, present estate, progresse from time to time, is fully set down by ^aMr. Thomas Jackson, doctor of divinity, in his Comment on the Creed. ^aA fift part of the world, and hardly that, now professeth CHRIST; but so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions, that there is scarce a sound part to be founde, or any agreement amongst them. Presbyter John in Africke, lord of those Abyssines, or Æthiopians, is by his profession a Christian, but so different from us, with such new absurdities and ceremonies, such liberty, such a mixture of idolatry and paganisme, ^bthat they kept little more then a bare title of Christianitie. They suffer poligamy, circumcision, stupend fastings, divorce as they will themselves, &c. and as the Papists call on the Virgin Mary, so do they on Thomas Didymus before Christ. ^cThe Greeke or Eastern Church, is rent from this of the West, and as they have foure chief Patriarchs so have they foure subdivisions, besides those Nestorians, Jacobines, Syrians, Armenians, Georgians, &c. scattered over Asia Minor, Syria, Ægypt, &c. Greece, Valachia, Circassia, Bulgary, Bosnia, Albania, Illyricum, Sclavonia, Croatia, Thrace, Servia, Rascia, and a sprinkling amongst the Tartars. The Russians, Muscovites, and most of that great dukes subjects, are part of the Greeke church, and still Christians: but, as ^done saith, *temporis successu multas illi addiderunt superstitiones*; in processe of time, they have added so many superstitions, they be rather semi-Christians, then otherwise. That which remaines is the Western Church with us in Europe; but so eclipsed with severall schismes, heresies and superstitions, that one knows not where to finde it. The Papists have Italy, Spaine, Savoy, part of Germany, France, Poland, and a sprinkling in the rest of Europe. In America, they hold all that which Spaniards inhabit, Hispania Nova, Castella Aurea, Peru, &c. In the East Indies, the Phillipinæ, some small holds about Goa, Malacha, Zelan, Ormus, &c. which the Portugall got not long since, and those land-leaping Jesuites have essayed in China, Japan, as appears by their yeerly letters; in Africke they have Melinda, Quiloa, Mombaza, &c. and some fewe towns, they drive out one superstition with another. Poland is a receptacle of all religions, where Samosetans, Socinians, Photinians (now protected in Transilvania and Poland) Arrians, Anabaptists are to be found, as well as in some German cities. Scandia is Christian, but

^a 2 part. sec. 3. lib. 1. cap. et deinceps.

^b Titelmannus. Maginus. Bredenbachius. Fr. Aluarezus Itin. de Abyssinis. Herbis solum vescuntur votarii, aquimento tenuis dormiunt, &c.

^c Bredenbachius Jod. a Meggen.

^d See Possevinus Herbastein, Magin. D. Fletcher, Jovius, Hacluit, Purchas, &c. of their errors.

as ^a Damianus A-Goes the Portugal knight complains, so mixt with magick, pagan rites, and ceremonies, they may be as well counted idolaters. What Tacitus formerly said of a like nation, is verified in them; ^b *a people subject to superstition, contrary to religion.* And some of them, as about Lapland and the Pilapians, the divels possession to this daye, *Misera hæc gens* (saith mine ^c authour) *Satanæ hactenus possessio,—et quod maxime mirandum et dolendum*, and which is to be admired and pittied, if any of them be baptized, which the kings of Sweden much labour, they dye within 7 or 9 dayes after; and for that cause they will hardly be brought to Christianity, but worship still the divel, who dayly appears to them. In their idolatrous courses, *gaudentibus Düs patriis, quos religiose colunt, &c.* Yet are they very superstitious, like our wilde Irish. Though they of the better note, the kings of Denmark and Sweden themselves, that govern them be Lutherans; the remnant are Calvinists, Lutherans; in Germany equally mixt; and yet the emperour himself, dukes of Lorraine, Bavaria, and the princes electors, are most part professed papists. And though some part of France and Ireland, Great Britaine, half the cantons in Switzerland, and the low countries be Calvinists, more defecate then the rest, yet at oddes amongst themselves, not free from superstition. And which ^d Brochard the monke in his description of the holy land, after he had censured the Greeke church, and shewed their errours, concluded at last, *Faxit Deus ne Latinis multæ irreperint stultitiæ*; I say, God grant there be no fopperies in our church. As a damme of water stopt in one place breaks out into another, so doth superstition. I say nothing of Anabaptists, Socinians, Brownists, Barrowists, Familists, &c. There is superstition in our prayers; often in our hearing of sermons, bitter contentions, invectives, persecutions, strange conceits, besides diversitie of opinions, schismes, factions, &c. But as the Lord (Job 42. 7.) said to Eliphaz the Termanite, and his two friends, *his wrath was kindled against them, for they had not spoken of him things that were right*: we may justly of these schismatiques, and heretiques, how wise soever in their own conceits, *non recte loquuntur de Deo*, they speak not, they think not, they write not well of God, and as they ought. And therefore, *Quid quæso, mi Dorpi*, as Erasmus concludes to Dorpius, *hisce theologis faciamus, aut quid preceris, nisi forte fidelem medicum, qui cerebro medeatur?* What shall we

^a Deplorat. Gentis Lapp.

^b Gens superstitioni obnoxia, religionibus adversa.

^c Boisardus de Magiâ. Intra septimum aut nonum a baptismo diem moriuntur. Hinc fit, &c.

Cap. de in colis terre sanctæ.

wish them, but *sanam mentem*, and a good physician? But more of their differences, paradoxes, opinions, mad pranks, in the symptoms: I now hasten to the causes.

SUBSECT. II.

Causes of Religious Melancholy. From the Diavel; by miracles, apparitions, oracles. His instruments or factors; politicians, priests, imposters, heretiques, blinde guides. In them simplicity, feare, blinde zeal, ignorance, solitariness, curiosity, pride, vain-glory, presumption, &c. his engins; fasting, solitariness, hope, fear, &c.

WE are taught in holy Scripture, that the *diavel rangeth abroad like a roaring lyon, still seeking whom he may devour*: and as in severall shapes, so by severall engins and devices he goeth about to seduce us. Sometimes he transforms himself into an angel of light; and is so cunning, that he is able, if it were possible, to deceive the very elect. He will be worshipped as ^aGod himself; and is so adored by the heathen, and esteemed. And in imitation of that divine power, ^bas Eusebius observes, ^cto abuse or emulate Gods glory, as Dandinus addes, he will have all homage, sacrifices, oblations, and whatsoever else belongs to the worship of God, to be done likewise unto him, *similis erit altissimo*, and by this meanes infatuates the world, deludes, entraps, and destroys many thousand soules. Sometimes by dreams, visions (as God to Moses by familiar conference) the diavel in severall shapes talkes with them. In the ^dIndies, it is common; and in China nothing so familiar as apparitions, inspirations, oracles, by terrifying them with false prodigies, counterfeit miracles, sending storms, tempests, diseases, plagues (as of old in Athens there was Apollo Alexicacus, Apollo λοιμωκος, *pestifer et malorum depulsor*) raising wars, seditions by spectrums, troubling their consciences, driving them to despair, terrours of minde, intolerable pains; by promises, rewards, benefits, and faire meanes, he raiseth such an opinion of his deity and greatness, that they dare not do otherwise then adore him; do as he will have them; they dare not offend him. And to compel them

^a Plato in Crit. Dæmones custodes sunt hominum et eorum domini, ut nos animalium; nec hominibus, sed et regionibus imperant, vaticiniis, auguriis, somniis, oraculis, nos regunt. Idem fere Max. Tyrius ser. 1. et 26. 27. Medios vult dæmones inter Deos et homines Deorum ministros, præsides hominum, a cælo ad homines descendentes.

^b De præparat. Evangel.

^c Vel in abusum Dei vel in

emulationem. Dandinus com. in lib. 2. Arist. de An. Text. 29. ^d Dæmones consulunt, et familiares habent dæmones plerique sacerdotes. Riccius lib. 1. cap. 10. expedit. Sinar.

more to stand in awe of him, ^a *he sends and cures diseases, disquiets their spirits, (as Cyprian saith) torments and terrifies their soules, to makes them adore him: and all his study, all his endeavour is to divert them from true religion to superstition: and because he is damned himself, and in an error he would have all the world participate of his errors, and be damned with him.* The *primum nobile* therefore, and first mover of all superstition is the divel, that great enemy of mankind, the principal agent, who in a thousand several shapes, after divers fashions, with several engines, illusions, and by several names, hath deceived the inhabitants of the earth, in several places and countries, still rejoycing at their fals. *All the world over, before Christs time, he freely domineered, and held the soules of men in most slavish subjection, saith* ^b *Eusebius, in divers formes, ceremonies, and sacrifices, till Christs coming; as if those divels of the ay had shared the earth amongst them; which the Platonists held for Gods (^c *Ludus Deorum sumus*) and were our governours and keepers.* In several places, they had several rites, orders, names, of which read *Wierus de præstigijs dæmonum lib. 1. cap. 5.* ^d *Strozius, Cigogna, and others.* Adonided amongst the Syrians; Adramelech amongst the Capernaïtes; Asiniæ amongst the Emathites; Astartes with the Sydonians; Astartoth with the Palestines; Dagon with the Philistines; Tartari with the Hanæi; Melchonis amongst the Ammonites; Beli the Babylonian; Beelzebub and Baal with the Samaritans and Moabites; Apis, Isis and Osyris amongst the Ægyptians; Apollo Pythius at Delphos, Colophon, Ancyra, Cuma, Erythra; Jupiter in Crete; Venus at Cyprus; Juno at Carthage; Æsculapius at Epidaurus; Diana at Ephesus; Pallas at Athens, &c. And even in these our dayes, both in the East and West Indies, in Tartary, China, Japan, &c. what strange idols, in what prodigious formes, with what absurd ceremonies are they adored! What strange Sacraments, like ours of Baptisme and the Lords Supper; what goodly temples, priests, sacrifices they had in America, when the Spaniards first landed there, let Acosta the Jesuite relate, *lib. 5. cap. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.* and how the divel imitated the ark, and the children of Israels coming out of Egypt: with many such. For as Lipsius well discourseth out

^a *Vitam turbant, somnos inquietant, irrepentes etiam in corpora mentes terrent, valetudinem frangunt, morbos læcessunt, ut ad cultum sui cogant nec aliud his studium, quam ut a verâ religione ad superstitionem vertant; eum sint ipsi pœnales, querunt sibi ad pœnas comites; ut habeant erroris participes.*

^b *Lib. 4. præparat. Evangel. Tantamque victoriam amentia hominum consequuti sunt, ut si colligere in unum velis, universum orbem istis scelestibus spiritibus subjectum fuisse invenies. Usque ad Salvatoris adventum, hominum eade perniciosissimos dæmones placabant, &c.*

^c *Plato.* ^d *Strozius, Cigogna omnif. mag. lib. mag. lib. 3. cap. 7. Ezek. 8. 10. Reg. 11. 4. Reg. 3. et 17. 14. Jer. 49. Num. 21. 3. Reg. 13.*

of the doctrine of the Stoicks, *maxime capiunt adorationem hominum*, now and of olde, they still and most especially, desire to be adored by men. See but what Vertomannus, *l. 5. c. 2.* Marcus Polus, Lelius, Benzo, P. Martyr in his Ocean Decades, Acosta, and Mat. Riccius, *expedit. Christ. in Sanis lib. 1.* relate. ^aEusebius wonders how that wise city of Athens, and flourishing kingdomes of Greece should be so besotted; and we, in our times, how those witty Chinese, so perspicacious in all other things, should be so gulled, so tortured with superstition, so blinde as to worship stockes and stones. But it is no marvel, when we see all out as great effects amongst Christians themselves: how are those Anabaptists, Arrians, and Papists above the rest, miserably infatuated! Mars, Jupiter, Apello, and Æsculapius, have resigned their interest, names and offices to Saint George,

^b(Maxime bellorum rector, quem nostra juvenus
Pro Mavorte colit.)

St. Christopher, and a company of fictitious saints; Venus to the lady of Lauretta. And as those old Romans had several distinct gods, for divers offices, persons, places, so have they saints, as ^cLavater well observes out of Lactantius, *mutato nomine tantum*, 'tis the same spirit or divel that deludes them still. The manner how, as I say, is by rewards, promises, terrours, affrights, punishments. In a word, faire and foule meanes, hope and feare. How often hath Jupiter, Apollo, Bacchus, and the rest, sent plagues in ^dGreece and Italy, because their sacrifices were neglected!

^eDii multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuosae,

to terrifie them, to rouze them up, and the like: see but Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Thucydides, Pausanias, Philostratus, ^fPolybus, before the battel of Cannas, *prodigiis, signis, ostensis, templa cuncta, privata etiam ædes scatebant*. Oeneus raigned in Ætolia, and because he did not sacrifice to Diana with his other gods (see more in Libanius his Diana) she sent a wilde bore, *insolitæ magnitudinis, qui terras et homines misere depascebatur*, to spoile both men and country, which was afterwards killed by Meleager. So Plutarch in the life of Lucullus relates, how Mithridates, king of Pontus, at the siege of Cizicum, with all his navy was overthrown by Proserpina, for neglecting of her holy daye. She appeared in

^a Lib. 4. cap. 8. prepar.
cap. 1. et lib. 2. cap. 9.
^f Lib. 3. hist.

^b Bapt. Mant. 4. Fast. de Sancto Georgio.
^d Polyd. Virg. lib. 1. de prodig.

^c Part. 1.
^e Hor. l. 3. od. 6.

a vision to Aristagoras in the night, *Cras, inquit, tibicinem Libyæ cum tibicine Pontico committam*, and the daye following this ænigma was understood; for with a great south winde which came from Libya, she quite overwhelmed Mithridates army. What prodigies and miracles, dreams, visions, predictions, apparitions, oracles, have been of olde at Delphos, Dodona, Trophonius denne, at Thebes, and Lebaudia, of Jupiter Ammon in Ægypt, Amphiareus in Attica, &c. what strange cures performed by Apollo and Æsculapius; Junos image, and that of ^a Fortune spake? ^b Castor and Pollux fought in person for the Romans, against Hannibals army, as Pallas, Mars, Juno, Venus, for Greekes and Trojans, &c. Amongst our pseudocatholiques, nothing so familiar as such miracles. How many cures done by our lady of Lauretta, at Sicheim! of olde, at our St. Thomas shrine, &c. St. Sabine was seen to fight for Arnulphus duke of Spoleto; St. George fought in person for John the bastard of Portugal, against the Castilians; St. James for the Spaniards in America. In the battel of Bannoxburn, where Edward the seconde, our English king, was foyled by the Scots, St. Philanus arm was seen to fight (if ^c Hector Boëthius doth not impose) that was before shut up in a silver capcase: Another time in the same author St. Magnus fought for them. Now for visions, revelations, miracles, not onely out of the Legend, out of purgatory, but every daye comes newes from the Indies, and at home, read the Jesuites letters, Ribadineira, Thurselinus, Acosta, Lippomanus, Xaverius, Ignatius lives, &c. and tell me what difference?

His ordinary instruments or factors, which he useth, as God himself did good kings, lawful magistrates, patriarchs, prophets, to the establishing of his church, ^f are polititians, statesmen, priests, heretiques, blinde guides, impostours, pseudoprophets, to propagate his superstition. And first to begin with polititians: it hath ever been a principal axiome with them, to maintain religion, or superstition, which they determine of, alter and vary upon all occasions, as to them seems best. They make religion meer policie, a cloak, a human invention; *nihil æque valet ad regendos vulgi animos ac superstitio*, as ^g Tacitus and ^h Tully holde. Austin *l. 4. de civitat Dei c. 9.* censures Scævola saying and acknowledging, *expedire civitates religione falli*, that it was a fit thing cities should be deceived by religion, according to the

^a Oratâ lege me dicâstis, mulieres. Dion Halicarn. lib. 2. Æqua Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit.

^b Tully de nat. Deorum

^d Pet. Oliver. De Johanne primo Portugalliæ rege strenue pugnans, et adversæ partis ictus clypeo excipiens.

^e Jo. Molanus lib. 3. cap. 59.

^f L. 14. Loculos sponte aperuisse et pro iis pugnasse.

^g Religion, as they holde, is policie, invented alone to keep men in awe. ^h 1. Annal.

ⁱ Omnes religione moventur. 5. in Verrem.

diverbe, *Si mundus vult decipi, decipiatur*, if the world will be gulled, let it be gulled; 'tis good howsoever to keep it in subjection. 'Tis that ^a Aristotle and ^b Plato inculcate in their politiques; *Religion neglected, brings plagues to the city, opens a gap to all naughtiness.* 'Tis that which all our late polititians ingeminate. Cromerus *l. 2. pol. hist.* Boterus, *l. 3. de incrementis urbium*, Clapmarius *l. 2. c. 9. de Arconis rump.* Arnisæus *cap. 4. lib. 2. polit.* Captain Machiavel will have a prince, by all means to counterfeit religion, to be superstitious in shew, at least; to seem to be devoute, frequent holy exercises, honour divines, love the church, affect priests, as Numa, Lÿcurgus, and such law-makers were, and did; *non ut his fidem habeant, sed ut subditos religionis metu facilius in officio contineant*, to keep people in obedience. ^c *Nam naturaliter* (as Cardan writes) *lex Christiana lex est pietatis, justitiæ, fidei, simplicitatis, &c.* But this error of his, Innocentius Jentilettus a French lawyer, *Theorem. 9. comment. 1. de Relig.* and Thomas Bozius, in his book *de ruinis gentium et regnorum*, have copiously confuted. Many polititians, I dare not denye, maintain religion as a true meanes, and sincerely speak of it without hypocrysie; are truly zealous and religious themselves. Justice and religion are the two chief props and supporters of a well-governed commonwealth: but most of them are but Machiavellians; counterfeits only for politicall ends; for, *Solus Rex* (which Campanella *cap. 18. Atheismi Triumphati* observes) as amongst our modern Turkes, Reipub. Finis, as knowing ^d *magnum ejus in animos imperium*; and that as ^e Sabellicus delivers, *a man without religion is like an horse without a bridle.* No way better to curb then superstition, to terrifie mens consciences, and to keep them in awe: they make new lawes, statutes, invent new religions, ceremonies, as so many stalking horses, to their owne ends. ^f *Hæc enim (religio) si falsa sit, dummodo vera credatur, animorum ferociam domat, libidines coeracet, subditos principi obsequentes efficit.* Therefore (saith ^g Polybius of Lÿcurgus) *did he maintain ceremonies, not that he was superstitious himselve, but that he perceived mortall men more apt to embrace paradoxes, then ought else, and durst attempt no evil things for feare of the gods.* This was Zamolcus stratagem amongst the Thracians; Numas plot, when he said he had conference with the nymph Ægeria; and that of Sertorius

^a Zelencus, præfat. legis. Qui urbem aut regionem inhabitant, persuasos esse oportet esse Deos.

^b 10. de legibus. Religio neglecta maximam pestem in civitatem infert, omnium scelerum fenestram aperit.

^c Cardanus Com. in Ptolomæum

quadripart.

^d Lipsius l. 1. c. 3.

^e Homò sine religione, sicut equus

sine fræno.

^f Vānius dial. 52. de oraculis.

^g Lib. 10. Ideo Lÿcurgus,

&c. non quod ipse superstitiosus, sed quod videret mortales paradoxas facilius amplecti, nec res graves audere sine periculo Deorum.

with an hart; to get more credit to their decrees, by deriving them from the gods; or else they did all by divine instinct, which Nicholas Damascen well observes of Lycurgus, Solon, and Minos, they had their lawes dictated, *monte sacro*, by Jupiter himself. So Mahomet referred his new lawes to the ^a Angel Gabriel, by whose direction, he gave out, they were made. Caligula, in Dion, fained himself to be familiar with Castor and Pollux, and many such, which kept those Romans under, (who, as Michiavel proves, *lib. 1. disput. cap. 11 et 12.* were *religione maxime moti*, most superstitious;) and did curb the people more by this meanes, then by force of armes, or severity of humane lawes. *Sola plebecula eam agnoscebat* (saith Vaninus *dial. 1. lib. 4. de admirandis naturæ arcanis*) speaking of religion, *quæ facile decipitur, magnates vero et philosophi nequaquam*; your grandies and philosophers had no such conceit, *sed ad imperii conformationem et amplificationem, quam sine prætextu religionis tueri non poterant*; and many thousands in all ages have ever held as much, philosophers especially, *animadvertabant hi semper hæc esse fabellas, attamen ob metum publicæ potestatis silere cogebantur*, they were still silent for fear of lawes, &c. To this end, that Syrian Phyresides, Pythagoras his master, broached in the East amongst the heathens, first the immortality of the soule, as Trismegistus did in Ægypt, with a many of fained Gods. Those French and Britain druides in the west, first taught, saith ^b Cæsar, *non interire animas, but after death to go from one to another, that so they might encourage them to vertue.* 'Twas for a politique end; and to this purpose the old poets fained those ^c Elysian fields, their Æacus, Minos, and Rhadamantus, their infernal judges, and those Stygian lakes, fiery Phlegetons, Plutos kingdome, and variety of torments after death. Those that had done well, went to the Elysian fields; but evil doers to Cocytus, and to that burning lake of ^d hell, with fire and brimstone for ever to be tormented. 'Tis this which ^e Plato labors for in his Phædon, *et 9. de rep.* The Turkes in their Alcoran, when they set down rewards, and severall punishments for every particular vertue and vice; ^f when they perswade men, that they that dye in battle, shall go directly to heaven; but wicked livers to eternal torment, and all of all sortes (much like our papistical purgatory) for a set time shall be tortured in their graves, as appears by that tract which John

^a Cleonardus epist. 1. Novas leges suas ad Angelum Gabrielem referebat, quo monitore, mentiebatur omnia se gerere.

^b Lib. 16. belli Gallici. Ut metu mortis

neglecto, ad virtutem incitarent.

^c De his lege Lucianum de luctu Tom. 1.

Homer. Odyss. 11. Virg. Æn. 6.

^d Barathro sulfure et flammâ stagnante æternum demergebantur.

^e Et 3. de repub. Omnis institutio adolescentum eo referenda, ut de Deo bene sentiant, ob commune bonum.

^f Boterus.

Baptista Alfaqui that Mauritanian priest, now turned Christian, hath written in his confutation of the Alcoran. After a mans death two black angels, Nunquir and Nequir (so they call them) come to him to his grave, and punish him for his precedent sins; if he lived well they torture him the less; if ill, *per indesinentes cruciatus ad diem judicii*, they incessantly punish him to the daye of judgement. *Nemo viventium qui ad horum mentionem non totus horret et contremiscit*, the thought of this crucifies them all their lives long, and makes them spende their dayes in fasting and prayer, *ne mala hæc contingant, &c.* A Tartar prince, saith Marcus Polus, *lib. 1. cap. 28.* called Senex de montibus, the better to establish his government amongst his subjects, and to keep them in awe, found a convenient place in a pleasant valley, environed with hills, in ^a *which he made a delitious park, full of odoriferous flowres and fruits, and a palace full of all worldly contents*, that could possibly be devised, musick, pictures, variety of meats, &c. and chose out a certain yong man, whom with a ^b *soporiferous potion* he so benumbed, that he perceived nothing: and so, *fast asleep as he was, caused him to be conveyed into this faire garden.* Where after he had lived a while in all such pleasures a sensual man could desire, ^c *he cast him into a sleep againe, and brought him forth, that when he awaked he might tell others he had been in paradise.* The like he did for hell, and by this meanes brought his people to subjection. Because heaven and hell are mentioned in the scriptures, and to be beleevd necessary by christians: so cunningly can the divel and his ministers, in imitation of true religion, counterfeit and forge the like, to circumvent and delude his superstitious followers. Many such trickes and impostures are acted by polititians, in China, especially, but with what effect I will discourse in the symptomes.

Next to polititians, if I may distinguish them, are some of our priests, (who make religion policy) if not far beyond them, for they domineer over princes and statesmen themselves. *Carnificinam exercent*, one saith, they tyrannize over mens consciences more then any other tormentors whatsoever, partly for their commodity and gaine; *religionum enim omnium abusús* (as ^d Postellus holds) *quæstus scilicet sacrificiúm in causá est*: for soveraignty, credit, to maintain their state

^a Citra aquam, viridarium plantavit maximum et pulcherrimum, floribus odoriferis et suavibus fructibus plenum, &c. ^b Potum quandam dedit, quo inescatus, et gravi sopore oppressus, in viridarium interim ducebatur, &c. ^c Atque iterum memoratum potum bibendum exhibuit, et sic extra Paradisum reduxit, ut cum evigilaret, sopore soluto, &c. ^d Lib. 1. de orb. Concord. cap. 7.

and reputation, out of ambition and avarice, which are their chief supporters. What have they not made the common people believe? Impossibilities in nature, incredible things; what devices, traditions, ceremonies, have they not invented in all ages, to keep men in obedience, to enrich themselves? *Quibus quæstui sunt capti superstitione animi*, as ^a Livy saith. Those Egyptian priests of old, got all the sovereignty into their hands, and knowing, ^b as Curtius insinuates, *nulla res efficacius multitudinem regit quam superstitio; melius vatibus quam ducibus parent, vana religione capti, etiam impotentes fœminæ*; the common people will sooner obey priests than captains, and nothing so forcible as superstition, or better than blinde zeale to rule a multitude; have so terrified and gulled them, that it is incredible to relate. All nations almost, have been besotted in this kinde. Amongst our Brittaines and old Gaules the Druides; Magi in Persia; Philosophers in Greece; Chaldeans amongst the Orientall; Brachmanni in India; Gymnosophists in Æthiopia; the Turditanes in Spaine; Augures in Rome, have insulted; Apollos priests in Greece, Phæbades and Pythonissæ, by their oracles and phantasmes; Amphiarus and his companions; now Mahometan and Pagan priests, what can they not effect? How doe they not infatuate the world? *Adeo ubique* (as ^c Scaliger writes of the Mahometan priests) *tum gentium tum locorum, gens ista sacrorum ministra, vulgi secat spes, ad ea quæ ipsi fingunt somnia*, so cunningly can they gull the commons in all places and countries. But above all others, that high priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious brood, the bull-bellowing pope, which now rageth in the west, that three-headed Cerberus hath plaid his part. ^d *Whose religion at this day is meer policie, a state wholly composed of superstition. and wit, and needs nothing but wit and superstition to maintain it: that useth colledges and religious houses to as good purpose as forts and castles, and doth more at this day by a company of scribbling parasites, fiery spirited friers, zealous anchorites, hypocritical confessours, and those pretorian souldiers, his Janisary Jesuites, that dissociable society, as ^e Langius terms it, postremus diaboli conatus, et sæculi excrementum*, that now stand in the fore fronte of the battle, will have a monopoly of, and ingrosse all other learning, but domineer in divinity;

^f *Excipiunt soli totius vulnera belli,*

and fight alone almost, for the rest are but his dromedaries and

^a Lib. 4. ^b Lib. 4. ^c Exerc. 228.
consult. de princ. inter provinc. Europ.

^f Lucian.

^d Sir Ed. Sands.

^e In

asses) then ever he could have done by garrisons and armies. What power of prince, or pœnal law, be it never so strict, could enforce men to doe that which for conscience sake they will voluntarily undergo? As to fast from all fleshe, abstain from marriage, rise to their prayers at midnight, whip themselves, with stupend fasting and pennance, abandon the world, wilfull poverty, perform canonical and blinde obedience, to prostrate their goods, fortunes, bodies, lives, and offer up themselves at their superiours feet, at his command? What so powerful an engin as superstition? which they right well perceiving, are of no religion at all themselves: *Primum enim* (as Calvin rightly suspects, the tenor and practice of their life proves) *arcanae illius theologiæ, quod apud eos regnat, caput est, nullum esse Deum*, they hold there is no God, as Leo 10. did, Hildebrand the magician, Alexander 6. Julius 2. meer atheists, and which the common proverb amongst them approves; *“The worst Christians of Italy are the Romans, of the Romans the priests are wildest, the lewdest priests are preferred to be cardinals, and the baddest man amongst the cardinals is chosen to be pope*, that is an epicure, as most part the popes are, infidels and Lucianists, for so they think and beleeve; and what is said of Christ, to be fables and impostures; of heaven and hell, day of judgement, paradise, immortality of the soule, are all.

^b *Rumores vani, verbaque inania,
Et par sollicito fabula somnio,*

Dreams, toyes, and old wives tales. Yet as so many ^c whetstones to make other tools cut, but cut not themselves, though they be of no religion at all, they will make others most devout and superstitious, by promises and threats, compel, enforce from, and lead them by the nose like so many bears in a line; when as their end is not to propagate the church, advance Gods kingdome, seeke his glory or common good; but to enrich themselves, to enlarge their territories, to domineer and compel them to stand in awe, to live in subjection to the see of Rome. For what otherwise care they? *Si mundus vult decipi, decipiatur*; 'tis fit it should be so. And what ^d Austin cites from Varro to maintain his Roman religion, we may better apply to them: *multa vera, quæ vulgus scire non est utile; pleraque falsa, quæ tamen aliter existimare populum expedit*; some things are true, some false, which for their owne ends they will not have the gullish commonalty take notice of. As well may witness their intolerable covetousness, strange

^b Sir Ed. Sands in his Relation.
quæ ferrum valet, exors ipsa secandi.

^b Seneca.

^c *Vice cotis, acutum Reddere*

^d *De civ. Dei lib. 4. cap. 31.*

forgeries, fopperies, fooleries, unrighteous subtleties, impostures, illusions, new doctrines, paradoxes, traditions, false miracles, which they have still forged, to enthrall, circumvent and subjugate them, to maintain their own estates. ^a One while by bulls, pardons, indulgences, and their doctrine of good works, that they be meritorious; hope of heaven by that meanes, they have so fleeced the commonalty, and spurred on this free superstitious horse, that he runs himself blinde, and is an asse to carry burdens. They have so amplified Peters patrimony, that from a poor bishop, he is become *rex regum, dominus dominantium*, a demi-god, as his caonists make him (Felinus and the rest) above God himselfe. And for his wealth and ^b temporalties, is not inferiour to many kings; ^c his cardinals, princes companions; and in every kingdome almost, abbots, priors, monkes, friers, &c. and his cleargy have ingrossed a ^d third part, half, in some places all, into their hands. Three prince electors in Germany, bishops; besides Magdeburge, Spire, Saltsburge, Breme, Bamburge, &c. In France, as Bodine, *lib. de repub.* gives us to understand, their revenues are twelve millions, and three hundred thousand livres; and of twelve parts of the revenues in France, the church possesseth seven. The Jesuites, a new sect begun in this age, have, as ^e Middendorpius and ^f Pelargus reckon up, three or foure hundred colledges in Europe, and more revenues then many princes. In France, as Arnoldus proves, in thirty yeares they have got *bis centum librarum millia annua*, 200000l. I say nothing of the rest of their orders. We have had in England, as Armachanus demonstrates, above thirty thousand friers at once, and as ^g Speed collects out of Lelande and others, almost 600 religious houses, and neer two hundred thousand pound, in revenues of the old rent, belonging to them; besides images of gold, silver, plate, furniture, goods and ornaments, as ^h Weever calculates, and esteems them at the dissolution of abbies, worth a million of gold. How many towns in every kingdome hath superstition enriched! What a deal of mony by musty reliques, images, idolatry, have their mass-priests ingrossed, and what sums have they scraped by their other tricks! Lauretum in Italy, Walsingham in England, in those dayes, *ubi omnia auro nitent*, saith Erasmus, S^t. Thomas shrine, &c.

^a Seeking their own, saith Paul, not Christs.

in Italy, the marquisate of Ancona, beside Rome, and the territories adjacent, Bologna, Ferrara, Avignon in France, &c.

^b He hath the dutchy of Spoledo

^c Estote fratres mei, et principes

^d The laity suspect their greatness, witness those statutes of mortmain.

^e Lib. 8. de Academ.

^f Præfat. lib. de paradox. Jesuit. Rom. provincia habet Col. 36. Neapol. 23. Veneta 13. Lusit. 15. India orient. 27. Brasil. 20, &c.

^g In his Chronic. vit. Hen. 8.

^h 15 cap. of his funeral Monuments.

may witness. ^a Delphos so renowned of old in Greece, for Apollos oracle, *Delos communè conciliabulum et emporium solâ religione munitam*; Dodona, whose fame and wealth were sustained by religion, were not so rich, so famous. If they can but get a relique of some saint, the Virgin Maries picture, idols or the like, that city is for ever made, it needs no other maintenance. Now if any of these their impostures or juggling tricks be controverted, or called in question: If a magnanimous or zealous Luther, an heroical Luther, as ^b Dithmarus calls him, dare touch the monkes bellies, all is in a combustion, all is in an uprore. Demetrius and his associates are ready to pull him in pieces, to keep up their trades, ^c *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*: With a mighty shout of two houres long they will roare and not be pacified.

Now for their authority: what by auricular confession, satisfaction, penance, Peters keyes, thundrings, excommunications, &c. roaring buls, this high priest of Rome, shaking his Gorgons head, hath so terrified the soule of many a silly man, insulted over majesty it self, and swaggered generally over all Europe for many ages, and still doth to some, holding them as yet in slavish subjection, as never tyrannizing Spaniards did by their poor Negroes, or Turkes by their gally-slaves. ^d *The Bishop of Rome* (saith Stapleton, a parasite of his, *de mag. Eccles. lib. 2. cap. 1.*) hath done that without armes, which those Roman emperours could never atchieve with forty legions of souldiers; deposed kings, and crowned them again with his foot; made friends, and corrected at his pleasure, &c. ^e *Tis a wonder*, saith Machiavel, *Florentinae, hist. lib. 1.* what slavery king Henry the second endured for the death of Tho. a Becket, what things he was enjoyned by the Pope, and how he submitted himself to doe that which in our times, a private man would not endure, and all through superstition. ^f Henry the fourth, deposed of his empire, stood bare-footed with his wife at the gates of Canossus. ^g Fredericke the emperour was trodden on by Alexander the third. Another held Adrians stirrup; king John kissed the knees of Pandulphos the Popes legat, &c. What made so many thousand Christians travel from France, Britain, &c. into the holy land, spend such huge sums of mony, go a pilgrimage so familiarly to Jerusalem, to creep and crouch, but slavish superstition? What makes them so freely venture their lives, to leave their

^a Pausanias in Laconicis lib. 3. Idem de Achaicis lib. 3. Cujus summæ opes, et valde incluta fama. ^b Exercit. Eth. Colleg. 3. disp. 3. ^c Act. 19. 28.

^d Pontifex Romanus prorsus inermis regibus terræ jura dat, ad regna evehit, ad pacem cogit, et peccantes castigat, &c. quod imperatores Romani 40 legionibus armati non effecerunt. ^e Mirum quanta passus sit H. 2. quomodo se submitit, ea se facturum pollicitus, quorum hodie ne privatus quidem partem faceret. ^f Sigonius 9.

hist. Ital. ^g Curio lib. 4. Fox Martyrol.

native countries, to go seek martyrdom in the Indies, but superstition? to be assassinated, to meet death, murder kings, but a false persuasion of merit, of canonical or blinde obedience which they instill into them, and animate them by strange illusions, hope of being martyrs and saints? Such pretty feats can the diavel work by priests; and so well for their own advantage can they play their parts. And if it were not yet enough, by priests and politicians to delude mankind, and crucifie the soules of men, he hath more actors in his tragœdy, more irons in the fire, another scean of heretiques, factions, ambitious wits, insolent spirits, schismaticks, impostors, false prophets, blind guides; that out of pride, singularity, vainglory, blinde zeale, cause much more madness yet, set all in an uprore by their new doctrines, paradoxes, figments, crotchets, make new divisions, subdivisions, new sects, oppose one superstition to another, one kingdome to another, commit prince and subjects, brother against brother, father against son, to the ruine and destruction of a commonwealth, to the disturbance of peace, and to make a generall confusion of all estates. How did these Arrians rage of old! How many did they circumvent! Those Pelagians, Manichees, &c. their names alone would make a just volume. How many silly soules have impostors still deluded, drawn away, and quite alienated from Christ! Lucians Alexander, Simon Magus, whose statue was to be seen and adored in Rome, saith Justine Martyr, *Simoni Deo sancto*; &c. after his decease. ^a Apollonius Tianæus, Cynops, Enmo, who by counterfeiting some new ceremonies and juggling tricks of that *Dea Syria*, by spitting fire, and the like, got an army together of forty thousand men, and did much harm: with *Eudo de stellis*, of whom Nubrigensis speakes, *lib. 1. cap. 19.* that in king Stephens dayes imitated most of Christs miracles, fed I know not how many people in the wilderness, and built castles in the ayr, &c. to the seducing of multitudes of poor soules. In Franconia, 1476, a base illiterate fellow took upon him to be a prophet, and preach, John Beheim by name, a neatherd at Nicholhausen; he seduced 30000 persons, and was taken by the commonalty to be a most holy man, come from heaven. ^b *Tradesmen left their shops, women their distaves, servants ran from their masters, children from their parents, schollers left their tutors, all to hear him; some for novelty, some for zeale. He was burnt at last by the Bishop of Wartzburge, and so he and his heresie vanished together.* How many

^a Hierocles contends Apollonius to have been as great a prophet as Christ, whom Eusebins confutes.

^b Munster Cosmog. l. 3. c. 36. *Artifices ex officinis, fœminæ e colo, &c. quasi numine quodam rapti, nesciis parentibus et dominis, recta adeunt, &c. Combustus demum ab Herbipolensi episcopo, hæresis evanuit.*

such impostours, false prophets, have lived in every kings reign! What chronicle will not afford such examples! that as so many *ignes fatui*, have led men out of the way, terrified some, deluded others, that are apt to be carried about with the blast of every winde, a rude inconstant multitude, a silly company of poor soules, that follow all, and are cluttered together like so many pibbles in a tide. What prodigious follies, madness, vexations, persecutions, absurdities, impossibilities, these impostours, heretiques, &c. have thrust upon the world; what strange effects, shall be shewed in the symptomes.

Now the meanes by which, or advantages the diel and his infernall ministers take, so to delude and disquiet the world with such idle ceremonies, false doctrines, superstitious fopperies, are from themselves, innate feare, ignorance, simplicity, hope and feare, those two battering cannons and principal engins, with their objects, reward and punishment, purgatory, *Limbus Patrum*, &c. which now more then ever tyrannize; ^a *for what province is free from atheisme, superstition, idolatry, schisme, heresie, impiety, their factours and followers?* thence they proceed, and from that same decayed image of God, which is yet remaining in us.

Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
Jussit, —————

our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us; we know there is a God, and nature doth informe us; ^b *Nulla gens tam barbara* (saith Tully) *cui non insideat hæc persuasio Deum esse; sed nec Scythæ, nec Græcus, nec Persæ, nec Hyperboreus dissentiet* (as Maximus Tyrius the Platonist ser. 1. farther addes) *nec continentis nec insularum habitator*, let him dwell where he will, in what coast soever, there is no nation so barbarous that is not perswaded there is a God. It is a wonder to reade of that infinite superstition amongst the Indians in this kinde, of their tenents in America, *pro suo quisque libitu varias res venerabantur superstitionose, plantas, animalia, montes, &c. omne quod amabant aut horrebant* (some few places excepted, as he grants, that had no God at all). *So the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament declareth his handie-work, Psalm 19.* Every creature will evince it;

Præsentemque refert quælibet herba Deum.

Nolentes sciunt, fatentur inviti, as the said Tyrius proceeds, will or nill, they must acknowledge it. The philosophers, Socrates, Plato, Plotinus, Pythagoras, Trismegius, Seneca,

^a *Nulla non provincia hæresibus, atheismis, &c. plena. Nullus orbis angulus ab hisce bellis immunis.* — ^b *Lib. I. de nat. Deorum.*

Epictetus, those Magi, Druides, &c. went as far as they could by the light of Nature; *multa præclara de naturâ Dei scripta reliquerunt, writ many things well of the nature of God, but they had but a confused light, a glimpse;*

^b Quale per incertam lunam sub luce malignâ
Est iter in sylvis,——

as he that walkes by moonshine in a wood, they groped in the darke. They had a gross knowledge, as he in Euripides, *O Deus, quicquid es, sive cælum, sive terra, sive aliud quid;* and that of Aristotle, *Ens entium miserere mei.* And so of the immortality of the soule, and future happiness. *Immortalitatem animæ* (saith Hierome) *Pythagoras somniavit, Democritus non credidit, in consolationem damnationis suæ Socrates in carcere disputavit; Indus, Persa, Gothus, &c. philosophantur.* So some said this, some that, as they conceived themselves; which the diuel perceiving, led them farther out (as ^c Lemnius observes) and made them worship him as their God, with stockes and stones; and torture themselves to their owne destructione, as he thought fit himself; inspired his priests and ministers with lies and fictions to prosecute the same; which they for their own ends were as willing to undergoe, taking advantage of their simplicitie, feare and ignorance. For the common people are as a flocke of sheep, a rude illiterate rout, void many times of common sense, a meer beast, *bellua multorum capitum,* will go whithersoever they are led: as you lead a ram over a gap by the hornes, all the rest will follow; ^d *non quâ eundum, sed quâ itur,* they will doe as they see others doe, and as their prince will have them; let him be of what religion he will, they are for him. Now for those idolaters, Maxentius and Licinius; then, for Constantine a Christian. ^e *Qui Christum negant male pereant, acclamatum est decies,* for two houres space; *qui Christum non colunt, Augusti inimici sunt, acclamatum est ter decies;* and by and by idolaters again under that Apostate Julianus; all Arrians under Constantius; good Catholiques again under Jovinianus. *And little difference there is betwixt the discretion of men and children in this case; especially of old folkes and women,* as ^f Cardan discourseth, *when as they are tossed with feare and superstition, and with other mens folly and*

^a Zanchius.

^b Virg. 6. Æn.

^c Superstitio ex ignorantia divinitatis

emersit, ex vitiosa æmulatione, et dæmonis illicebis, inconstans, timens, fluctuans, et cui se addicat nesciens, quem imploret, cui se committat, a dæmone facile decepta. Lemnius, lib. 3. c. 8.

^d Seneca.

^e Vide Baronium 3. Annalium, ad

annum 324. vit. Constantin.

^f De rerum varietate l. 3. c. 38.

Parum vero distat sapientia virorum a puerili, multo minus senum et mulierum, cum metu et superstitione et aliena stultitia et improbitate simplices agitantur.

dishonesty. So that I may say their ignorance is a cause of their superstition, a symptome, and madness it self;

Supplicii causa est, suppliciumque sui.

Their own feare, folly, stupidity, to be deplored lethargy, is that which gives occasion to the other, and puls these miseries on their own heads. For in all these religions and superstitions, amongst our idolaters, you shall still finde that the parties first affected, are silly, rude, ignorant people, old folkes, that are naturally prone to superstition, weak women, or some poor rude illiterate persons, that are apt to be wrought upon, and gulled in this kinde, prone without either examination or due consideration, (for they take up religion a trust, as at mercers they do their wares) to beleeve any thing. And the best meanes they have to broach first, or to maintain it when they have done, is to keep them still in ignorance: for *Ignorance is the mother of devotion*, as all the world knowes, and these times can amply witness. This hath been the divels practice, and his infernall ministers in all ages; not as our Saviour by a few silly fishermen, to confound the wisdome of the world, to save publicans and sinners, but to make advantage of their ignorance, to confound them and their associates; and that they may better effect what they intend, they begin, as I say, with poor, ^a stupid, illiterate persons. So Mahomet did when he published his Alcoran, which is a piece of work (said ^b Bredenbachius) *full of non-sense, barbarisme, confusion, without rime, reason, or any good composition; first published to a company of rude rustickes, hog-rubbers, that had no discretion, judgement, art, or understanding; and is so still maintained.* For it is a part of their policy to let no man comment; dare to dispute or call in question, to this day, any part of it, be it never so absurd, incredible, ridiculous; fabulous as it is, it must be beleevd *implicite*; upon pain of death no man must dare to contradict it, *God and the Emperour, &c.* What else do our Papists, but by keeping the people in ignorance, vent and broach all their new ceremonies and traditions, when they conceal the Scripture, reade it in Latine, and to some few alone, feeding the slavish people in the mean time, with tales out of Legends, and such like fabulous narrations? Whom do they begin with but collapsed ladies, some few tradesmen, superstitious old folkes, illiterate persons, weak women, discontent, rude, silly companions, or sooner circumvent? So do all our

^a In all superstition, wise men follow fools. Bacon's Essayes.

^b Peregrin. Hieros. cap. 5. Totum scriptum confusum sine ordine vel colore, absque sensu et ratione ad rusticissimos idem dedit, rudissimos, et prorsus agrestes, qui nullius erant discretionis, ut dijudicare possent.

schismaticks and heretiques. Marcus and Valentinian, heretiques in ^a Irenæus, seduced first, I know not how many women, and made them beleieve they were prophets. ^b Frier Cornelius of Dort, seduced a company of silly women. What are all our Anabaptists, Brownists, Barrowists, Familists, but a company of rude, illiterate, capritious base fellowes? What are most of our Papists, but stupid, ignorant, and blinde bayards? how should they otherwise be, when as they are brought up and kept still in darkness? ^c *If their pastors (saith Lavater) had done their duties, and instructed their flockes as they ought, in the principles of the Christian religion, or had not forbidden them the reading of the Scriptures, they had not been as they are.* But being so mis-led all their lives in superstition, and carried hood-winked like hawkes, how can they prove otherwise then blinde ideots, and superstitious asses? what shall we expect else at their hands? Neither is it sufficient to keep them blinde, and in Cymmerian darkness, but withall, as a schoolmaster doth by his boyes, to make them follow their books, sometimes by good hope, promises and encouragements; but most of all by feare, strict discipline, severity, threats and punishment, do they collogue and sooth up their silly auditors, and so bring them into a fools paradise. *Rex eris, aiunt, si recte facies,* do well, thou shalt be crowned; but for the most part by threats, terrours and affrights, they tyrannize and terrifie their distressed soules; knowing that feare alone is the sole and onely means to keep men in obedience, according to that Hemistichium of Petronius, *primus in orbe Deos fecit timor*, the feare of some divine and supreme powers, keeps men in obedience, makes the people do their duties; they play upon their consciences; ^d which was practised of old in Ægypt by their priests. When there was an eclipse, they made the people beleieve God was angry, great miseries were to come; they take all opportunities of naturall causes, to delude the peoples senses, and with fearfull tales out of purgatory, fained apparitions, earth quakes in Japonia or China, tragicall examples of divels, possessions, obsessions, false miracles, counterfeit visions, &c. they doe so insult over, and restrain them, never Hoby so dared a larke, that they will not ^e offend the least tradition, tread, or scarce look awry. *Deus bone,* (^f Lavater exclaimes) *quot hoc commentum de purgatorio misere affixit!* good God, how many men have been miserably afflicted by this fiction of purgatory!

^a Lib. 1. cap. 9. Valent. hæres. 9.

^b Meteranus li. 8. hist. Belg.

^c Si

doctores suum fecissent officium, et plebem fidei commissam recte instituisent de doctrinæ Christianæ capitibus, nec sacris scripturis interdixissent, de multis proculdubio recte sensissent.

^d Curtius li. 4.

^e See more in Kemnissius Examen

Concil. Trident. de Purgatorio.

^f Part. 1. c. 16. part. 3. cap. 18. et 14.

To these advantages of hope and feare, ignorance and simplicity, he hath several engins, traps, devices, to batter and enthrall; omitting no opportunities, according to mens severall inclinations, abilities, to circumvent and humour them; to maintain his superstition; sometimes to stupifie, besot them; sometimes again by oppositions, factions, to set all at oddes and in an uprore; sometimes he infects one man, and makes him a principall agent; sometimes whole cities, countries. If of meaner sort, by stupidity, canonically obedience, blind zeale, &c. If of better note, by pride, ambition, popularity, vain glory. If of the cleargy and more eminent, of better parts then the rest, more learned, eloquent, he puffs them up with a vain conceit of their own worth, *scientiâ inflati*, they begin to swell and scorn all the world in respect of themselves, and thereupon turn heretiques, schismatickes, broach new doctrines, frame new crotchets and the like; or else out of too much learning become mad; or out of curiosity, they will search into Gods secrets, and eat of the forbidden fruit; or out of presumption of their holiness and good gifts, inspirations, become prophets, *enthusiasts*, and what not? Or else, if they be displeased, discontent, and have not (as they suppose) preferment to their worth, have some disgrace, repulse, neglected, or not esteemed as they fondly value themselves, or out of emulation they begin presently to rage and rave, *cælum terræ miscent*, they become so impatient in an instant, that a whole kingdome cannot contain them; they will set all in a combustion, all at variance, to be revenged of their adversaries. ^a Donatus, when he saw Cecilianus preferred before him in the bishoprick of Carthage, turned heretique; and so did Arian, because Alexander was advanced: we have examples at home, and too many experiments of such persons. If they be lay-men of better note, the same engins of pride, ambition, emulation, and jealousie take place; they will be gods themselves. ^b Alexander in India after his victories became so insolent, he would be adored for a god: and those Roman emperours came to that height of madness, they must have temples built to them; sacrifices to their deities; Divus Augustus, D. Claudius, D. Adrianus: ^c *Heliogabalus put out that Vestall fire at Rome, expelled the virgins, and banished all other religions all over the world, and would be the sole god himself.* Our Turkes, China kings, great Chams, and Mogors, do little less; assuming divine and bombast titles to themselves; the meaner sort are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience; to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall pro-

^a Austin. ^b Curtius lib. 8. ^c Lampridius vitâ ejus. Virgines vestales, et sacrum ignem Romæ exstinxit, et omnes ubique per orbem terræ religiones, unum hoc studens ut solus Deus coleretur.

pose : what they in pride and singularity, revenge, vain glory, ambition, spleen, for game, shall rashly maintain and broach, their disciples make a matter of conscience, of hell and damnation, if they doe it not; and will rather forsake wives, children, house and home, lands, goods, fortunes, life it self, then omit or abjure the least tittle of it; and to advance the common cause, undergo any miseries, turn traytors, assassins, pseudo-martyrs, with full assurance and hope of reward in that other world, that they shall certainly merit by it, win heaven, be canonized for saints.

Now when they are truly possessed with blinde zeale, and nusled with superstition, he hath many other baits to inveagle and infatuate them farther yet; to make them quite mortified and mad; and that under colour of perfection to merit by penance, going wollward, whipping, almes, fasting, &c. An. 1320. there was a sect of ^a whippers in Germany, that to the astonishment of the beholders, lashed, and cruelly tortured themselves. I could give many other instances of each particular. But these works so done are meritorious, *ex opere operato, ex condigno*, for themselves and others, to make them macerate and consume their bodies, *specie virtutis et umbrâ*, those evangelicall counsells are propounded, as our pseudocatholickes call them; canonicall obedience, wilfull poverty, ^b vovoes of chastity, monkery, and a solitary life, which extend almost to all religions and superstitions, to Turks, Chinese, Gentiles, Abyssines, Greeks, Latines, and all countries. Amongst the rest, fasting, contemplation, solitariness, are, as it were, certain rams by which the divel doth batter and work upon the strongest constitutions. *Nonnulli* (saith Peter Forestus) *ob longas inedias, studia et meditationes caelestes, de rebus sacris et religione semper agitant*; by fasting over much, and divine meditations, are overcome. Not that fasting is a thing of it selfe to be discommended; for it is an excellent meanes to keep the body in subjection, a preparative to devotion, the physick of the soule, by which chaste thoughts are ingendred, true zeale, a divine spirit, whence wholesome counsells do proceed, concupiscence is restrained, vicious and predominant lusts and humours are expelled. The fathers are very much in commendation of it, and as Calvin notes, *sometimes immoderate*. ^c *The mother of health, key of heaven, a spiritual wing to ereare us, the chariot of the holy Ghost, banner of faith, &c.* And 'tis true they say of it, if it be moderately and seasonably used, by such

^a Flagellatorum secta. Munster. lib. 3. Cosmog. cap. 19.

monachatus.

^b Votum coelibatus
^c Mater sanitatis, clavis coelorum, ala animæ quæ leves pennas producat, ut in sublime ferat; currus Spiritus sancti, vexillum fidei, porta paradisi, vita angelorum, &c.

parties as Moses, Elias, Daniel, CHRIST, and as his ^aapostles made use of it: but when by this meanes they will supererogate, and as ^bErasmus well taxeth, *cælum non sufficere putant suis meritis*, heaven is too small a reward for it; they make choyce of times and meats, buy and sell their merits, attribute more to them then to the ten commandments; and count it a greater sin to eat meat in Lent, then to kill a man; and as one saith, *Plus respiciunt assum piscem, quam Christum crucifixum; plus salmonem quam Salomonem; quibus in ore Christus, Epicurus in corde*, when some counterfeit, and some attribute more to such workes of theirs then to Christs death and passion; the divel sets in a foot, strangely deludes them, and by that meanes makes them to overthrow the temperature of their bodies, and hazard their soules. Never any strange illusions of divels amongst hermites, anchorites, never any visions, phantasmes, apparitions, enthusiasmes, prophets, any revelations, but immoderate fasting, bad diet, sickness, melancholy, solitariness, or some such things, were the precedent causes, the forerunners, or concomitants of them. The best opportunity and sole occasion the divel takes to delude them. Marcilius Cognatus, *lib. 1. cont. cap. 7.* hath many stories to this purpose, of such as after long fasting have been seduced by divels: and ^c'tis a miraculous thing to relate (as Cardan writes) *what strange accidents proceed from fasting; dreames, superstition, contempt of torments, desire of death, propheties, paradoxes, madness; fasting naturally prepares men to these things.* Monkes, anchorites, and the like, after much emptiness, become melancholy, vertiginous; they think they hear strange noises, confer with hobgoblins, divels, rivell up their bodies, *et dum hostem insequimur*, saith Gregory, *civem quem diligimus trucidamus*, they become bare skeletons, skin and bones: *carnibus abstinentes proprias carnes devorant, ut nil præter cutem et ossa sit reliquum.* Hilarion, as ^dHierome reports in his life, Athanasius of Antonius, was so bare with fasting, *that his skin did scarce stick to the bones*; for want of vapours he could not sleepe, and for want of sleepe, became idle headed, *heard every night infants crye, oxen lowe, wolves howl, lions roare (as he thought) clattering of chaines, strange voyces, and the like illusions of divels.* Such symptomes are common to those that fast long, are solitary, given to contemplation, over much solitariness and

^a Castigo corpus meum. Paul.

^b Mor. encom.

^c Lib. 8. cap. 10. rerum

varietate. Admiratione digna sunt quæ per jejunium hoc modo contingunt: somnia, superstitio, contemptus tormentorum, mortis desiderium, obstinata opinio, insania: jejunium naturaliter præparat ad hæc omnia.

^d Epist. l. 3. Ita attenuatus fuit jejunio et vigiliis, in tantum exeso corpore ut ossibus vix hærebat, unde nocte infantum vagitus, balatus pecorum, mugitus boum, voces et ludibra dæmonum, &c.

meditation. Not that these things (as I said of fasting) are to be discommended of themselves, but very behovefull, in some cases and good: sobriety and contemplation joyn our soules to God, as that heathen^a Porphyrie can tell us. ^b *Extasis is a taste of future happiness, by which we are united unto God; a divine melancholy, a spiritual wing*, Bonaventure termes it, to lift us up to heaven: but as it is abused, a meer dotage, madness, a cause and symptome of *religious melancholy*. ^c *If you shall at any time see (saith Guatinerius) a religious person over superstitious, too solitary or much given to fasting, that man will certainly be melancholy; thou maist boldly say it, he will be so.* P. Forestus hath almost the same words, and ^d Cardan *subtil. lib. 18. et cap. 40. lib. 8. de rerum varietate; solitariness, fasting, and that melancholy humour, are the causes of all hermites illusions.* Lavater, *de spect. part. 1. cap. 10. and 19.* puts solitariness a main cause of such spectrums and apparitions; none, saith he, so melancholy as monkes and hermites, the divels bath melancholy; ^e *none so subject to visions and dotage in this kinde, as such as live solitary lives; they hear and act strange things in their dotage.* ^f Polydore Virgil *lib. 2. de prodigiis*, holds, that those propheties and monkes revelations, nunnes dreams, which they suppose come from God, do proceed wholly ab instinctu dæmonum, by the divels meanes: and so those enthusiasts, anabaptists, pseudo-prophets from the same cause. ^g Fracastorius *lib. 2. de intellect.* will have all your Pythonissæ, Sibyls, and pseudo-prophets to be meer melancholy: so doth Wierus prove, *lib. 1. cap. 8. et l. 3. cap. 7.* and Arculanus in 9. *Rhasis*, that melancholy is a sole cause, and the divel together, with fasting and solitariness, of such Sibylline propheties, if there were eversuch; which with ^h Causabon and others I justly except at; for it is not likely that the spirit of God should ever reveal such manifest revelations and predictions of Christ, to those Pythonissæ, witches, Apollos priests, the divels ministers, (they were no better) and conceal them from his own prophets. For these Sibyls set down all particular

^a Lib. de abstinentiâ. Sobrietas et continentia mentem Deo conjungunt. ^b Extatis nihil est aliud quam gustus futuræ beatitudinis, in quâ toti absorbemur in Deum. Erasmus epist. ad Dorpium. ^c Si religiosum nimis jejuniâ videris observantem, audacter melancholicum pronuntiabis. Tract. 5. cap. 5. ^d Solitudo ipsa, mens ægra laboribus anxius et jejuniis, tum temperatura cibis mutata agrestibus, et humor melancholicus, heremitis illusionum causæ sunt. ^e Solitudo est causa apparitionum; nulli visionibus et huic delirio magis obnoxii sunt quam qui collegiis et eremo soli vivunt monachi; tales plerumque melancholici ob victum, et solitudinem. ^f Monachi sese putant prophetare ex Deo, et qui solitariam agunt vitam, quom sit instinctu dæmonum; et sic falluntur fatidicæ; a malo genio habent, quæ putant a Deo, et sic enthusiastæ. ^g Sibyllæ, Pythii; et prophetæ qui divinare solent, omnes phantastici sunt melancholici. ^h Exercit. c. 1.

circumstances of Christs coming, and many other future accidents, far more perspicuous and plain then ever any prophet did. But howsoever there be no Phæbades, or Sibyls, I am assured, there be other enthusiasts, prophets, *Dii Fatidici, Magi*, (of which read Jo. Boissardus, who hath laboriously collected them into a great ^a volume of late, with elegant pictures, and epitomized their lives) &c. ever have been in all ages, and still proceeding from those causes, ^b*qui visiones suas enarrant, somniant futura, prophetisant, et ejusmodi deliriis agitati, Spiritum Sanctum sibi communicari putant.* That which is written of Saint Francis five wounds, and other such monasticall effects, of him and others, may justly be referred to this our melancholy. And that which Matthew Paris relates of the ^cmonke of Evesham, who saw heaven and hell in a vision: of ^dSir Owen, that went down into Saint Patrickes purgatory in king Stephens dayes, and saw as much: Walsingham of him that was shewed as much by Saint Julian. Beda *lib. 5. cap. 13. 14. 15 et 20.* reports of king Sebba, *lib. 4. cap. 11. eccles. hist.* that saw strange ^evisions: and Stumphius Helvet. Cornic. a cobler of Basil, 1520, that beheld rare apparitions at Ausborough ^fin Germany. Alexander ab Alexandro, *gen. dier. lib. 6. cap. 21.* of an enthusiastically prisoner, (all out as probable as that of Eris Armenius, in Platos tenth dialogue *de Repub.* that revived again ten dayes after he was killed in a battell, and told strange wonders, like those tales Ulysses related to Alcinoüs, in Homer; or Lucians *vera historia* it self) was still after much solitariness, fasting or long sickness, when their brains were addlè, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. Florilegus hath many such examples, *fol. 191.* one of Saint Gutlake of Crowalde that fought with divels, but still after long fasting, overmuch solitariness, ^gthe divel perswaded him therefore to fast, as Moses and Elias did, the better to delude him. ^hIn the same authour is recorded Carolus Magnus vision *an. 185.* or extasis, wherein he saw heaven and hell after much fasting and meditation. So did the divel of old with Apollos priests. Amphiarus and his fellowes, those Ægyptians, still enjoyn long fasting before he would give any oracles, *triduum a cibo et vino abstinerent,*

^a De divinatione et magicis præstigiis. præces et jejunia, mirabiles videbat visiones.

^b Idem.

^c Post 15 dierum

Post trium mensium inedia et languorem per 9 dies nihil comedens aut bibens.

^d Fol. 84. vita Stephani et fol. 177.

^e After contemplation in an extasis; so Hierome was whipped for reading Tully; see millions of examples in our Annals.

^f Bede, Gregory, Jacobus de Voragine, Lippomanus, Hieronymus, John Major de vitis Patrum, &c.

^g Fol. 199. Post

^h Fol. 255. Post seriam meditationem in vigiliis diei dominicæ visionem habuit de purgatorio.

^abefore they gave any answers; as Volateran *lib. 13. cap. 4.* records, and Strabo *Geog lib. 14.* describes Charons den, in the way betwixt Tralles and Nisum, whither the priests led sicke and fanaticke men: but nothing performed without long fasting, no good to be done. That scoffing ^bLucian conducts his Menippus to hell, by the directions of that Chaldæan Mitrobarzanes, but after long fasting, and such like idle preparation. Which the Jesuits right well perceiving of what force this fasting and solitary meditation is, to alter mens mindes, when they would make a man mad, ravish him, improve him beyond himself, to undertake some great business of moment, to kill a king, or the like, ^cthey bring him into a melancholy dark chamber, where he shall see no light for many dayes together, no company, little meat, ghastly pictures of divels all about him, and leave him to lye as he will himself, on the bare floor in this chamber of meditation, as they call it, on his back, side, belly, till by his strange usage they make him quite mad and beside himself. And then after some ten dayes, as they find him animated and resolved, they make use of him. The divel hath many such factours, many such engines, which, what effect they produce, you shall hear in these following symptomes.

SUBSECT. III.

Symptomes generall. Love to their own sect; hate of all other religions; obstinacie; peevishness; ready to undergo any danger or crosse for it. Martyrs: blinde zeale, blind obedience, fasting, vowes, belief of incredibilities, impossibilities: Particular of Gentiles, Mahometans, Jewes, Christians; and in them, heretiques old and new, schismaticks, schoolmen, prophets, enthusiasts, &c.

FLEAT Heraclitus, an rideat Democritus? in attempting to speak of these symptomes, shall I laugh with Democritus, or weep with Heraclitus? they are so ridiculous and absurd on the one side, so lamentable and tragicall on the other; a mixt scene offers it self, so full of errours, and a promiscuous variety of objects, that I know not in what straine to represent it. When I think of that Turkish paradise, those Jewish fables, and pontifical rites; those pagan superstitions, their

^aUbi multos dies manent jejuni, consilio sacerdotum, auxilia invocantes. Necromant. Et cibus quidem glandes erant, potus aqua, lectus sub dio, &c. Everardus Britanno-Romanus lib. edit. 1611. describes all the manner of it.

^b In
^c John

sacrifices, and ceremonies, as to make images of all matter, and adore them when they have done; to see them kiss the pyx, creep to the crosse, &c. I cannot choose but laugh with Democritus. But, when I see them whip and torture themselves, grind their soules for toys and trifles, desperate, and now ready to dye, I cannot choose but weep with Heraclitus. When I see a priest say masse, with all those apish gestures, murmurings, &c. read the customes of the Jewes synagogue, or Mahometan meskites, I must needs ^a laugh at their folly, *risum teneatis, amici?* but when I see them make matters of conscience of such toys and trifles, to adore the divel, to endanger their soules, to offer their children to their idols, &c. I must needs condole their misery. When I see two superstitious orders contend *pro aris et focis*, which such have and hold, *de lanâ caprinâ*, some write such great volumes to no purpose, take so much pains to so small effect, their satyres, invectives, apologies, dul and grosse fictions; when I see grave learned men rail and scold like butter-women, methinks 'tis pretty sport, and fit ^b for Calphurnius and Democritus to laugh at. But when I see so much blood spilt, so many murders and massacres, so many cruel battels fought, &c. 'tis a fitter subject for Heraclitus to lament. ^cAs Merlin when he sate by the lake side with Vortiger, and had seen the red and white dragon fight, before he began to interpret or to speak, *in fletum prorupit*, fell a weeping, and then proceeded to declare to the king what it meant—I should first pittie and bewaile this misery of humane kinde with some passionate preface, wishing mine eyes a fountain of tears, as Jeremy did, and then to my task. For it is that great torture, that infernall plague of mortal men, *omnium pestium pestilentissima superstitio*, and able of it self alone to stand in opposition to all other plagues, miseries, and calamities whatsoever; far more cruell, more pestiferous, more grievous, more generall, more violent, of a greater extent. Other feares and sorrows, grievances of body and minde are troublesome for the time; but this is for ever, eternal damnation, hell it self, a plague, a fire. An inundation hurts one province alone, and the loss may be recovered; but this superstition involves all the world almost, and can never be remedied. Sickness and sorrows come and go, but a superstitious soule hath no rest: ^d*superstitione imbutus animus nunquam quietus esse potest*, no peace, no quietness. True religion and superstition are quite opposite, *longe diversa carnificina et pietas*, as Lactantius describes, the one creates, the other dejects; *illorum pietas, mera impietas*; the one

^a Varius mappâ componere risum vix poterit.
Hor.

^c Alanus de Insulis.

^b Pleno ridet Calphurnius ore.

^d Cicero 1. de finibus.

is an easie yoaik, the other an intolerable burden, an absolute tyranny; the one a sure anchor, an haven; the other a tempestuous ocean; the one makes, the other marrs; the one is wisdom, the other is folly, madness, indiscretion; the one unfained, the other a counterfeit; the one a diligent observer, the other an ape; one leades to heaven, the other to hell. But these differences will more evidently appear by these particular symptomes. What religion is, and of what parts it doth consist, every catechism will tell you, what symptomes it hath, and what effect it produceth. But for their superstitions, no tongue can tell them, no pen express, they are so many, so diverse, so uncertaine, so unconstant; and so different from themselves. *Tot mundo superstitiones, quot cælo stellæ*, one saith, there be as many superstitions in the world, as there be stars in heaven, or divels themselves that are the first founders of them; with such ridiculous, absurd symptomes and signes, so many severall rites, ceremonies, torments and vexations accompanying, as may well expresse and beseem the divel to be the authour and maintainer of them. I will only point at some of them, *ex ungue leonem* guesse at the rest, and those of the chief kindes of superstition, which besides us Christians now domineer and crucifie the world, Gentiles, Mahometans, Jewes, &c.

Of these symptomes some be generall, some particular to each private sect. Generall to all, are, an extraordinary love and affection they bear and shew to such as are of their own secte, and more then Vatinian hate to such as are opposite in religion, as they call it; or disagree from them in their superstitious rites, blinde zeale, (which is as much a symptome as a cause,) vain feares, blind obedience, needless works, incredibilities, impossibilities, monstrous rites and ceremonies, wilfulness, blindness, obstinacy, &c. For the first, which is love and hate, as ^a Montanus saith, *nulla firmior amicitia quam quæ contrahitur hinc; nulla discordia major, quam quæ a religione fit*; no greater concord, no greater discord then that which proceeds from religion. It is incredible to relate, did not our dayly experience evince it, what factions, *quam teterrimæ factiones*, (as ^b Rich. Dinoth writes) have been of late, for matters of religion in France, and what hurly burlies all over Europe, for these many years. *Nihil est quod tam impotenter rapiat homines, quam suscepta de salute opinio; siquidem pro eâ omnes gentes corpora et animas devovere solent, et arctissimo necessitudinis vinculo se invicem colligare*. We are all brethren in Christ, servants of one Lord, members of one body, and therefore are or should be at least dearly beloved, inseparably

^a In Micah comment.

^b Gall. hist. lib. I.

allied in the greatest bond of love and familiarity, united partakers not only of the same crosse, but coadjutors, comforters, helpers, at all times, upon all occasions: as they did in the primitive church, *Acts* the 5. they sold their patrimonies, and laid them at the apostles feet, and many such memorable examples of mutual love we have had under the ten general persecutions, many since. Examples on the other side of discord none like, as our Saviour saith, he came therefore into the world to set father against son, &c. In imitation of whom the divel, belike (*nam^a superstitio irrepsit veræ religionis imitatrix*, superstition is still religions ape, as in all other things, so in this) doth so combine and glew together his superstitious followers in love and affection, that they will live and dye together: and what innate hatred hath he still inspired to any other superstition opposite! How those old Romans were affected, those ten persecutions may be a witness, and that cruel executioner in Eusebius, *aut lita aut morere*, sacrifice or dye. No greater hate, more continuat, bitter faction, wars, persecution in all ages, then for matters of religion; no such ferall opposition, father against son, mother against daughter, husband against wife, city against city, kingdome against kingdome; as of old at Tentira and Combos:

^b Immortale odium, et nunquam sanabile vulnus,
Inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
Odit uterque locus, quum solos credit habendos
Esse Deos quos ipse colat.—

Immortal hate it breeds, a wound past cure,
And fury to the commons still to endure;
Because one city t'others gods as vain
Deride, and his alone as good, maintain.

The Turkes at this day, count no better of us then of dogs; so they commonly call us *gaires*, infidels, miscreants, make that their main quarrel and cause of Christian persecution. If he will turn Turke, he shall be entertained as a brother, and had in good esteem, a Muselman or a beleever, which is a greater tye to them then any affinity or consanguinity. The Jewes stick together like so many burrs, but as for the rest whom they call Gentiles, they do hate and abhor, they cannot endure their Messias should be a common Saviour to us all, and rather, as ^c Luther writes, *then they that now scoffe at them, curse them, persecute and revile them, shall be coheires and brethren with*

^a Lactantius. ^b Juv. Sat. 15. ^c Comment. in Micah. Ferre non possunt ut illorum Messias communis servator sit, nostrum gaudium, &c. Messias vel decem decies crucifixuri essent, ipsumque Deum, si id fieri posset, una cum angelis et creaturis omnibus, nec absterrentur ab hoc facto, etsi mille inferna subeunda forent.

them, or have any part or fellowship with their *Messias*, they would crucifie their *Messias* ten times over, and God himself, his angels, and all his creatures, if it were possible, though they endure a thousand hells for it. Such is their malice towards us. Now for Papists, what in a common cause for the advancement of their religion they will endure, our traitors and pseudocatholicks will declare unto us; and how bitter on the other side to their adversaries, how violently bent, let those Marian times record, as those miserable slaughters at Merindol and Cabriers, the Spanish inquisition, the duke of Alvas tyranny in the Low-countries, the French massacres and civil wars.

^a *Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.*

Not there only, but all over Europe, we read of bloody battels, racks and wheels, seditions, factions, oppositions,

—————^b *obvia signis*

Signa, pares aquilas, et pila minantia pilis,

Invectives and contentions. They had rather shake hands with a Jewe, Turke, or as the Spaniards do, suffer Moores to live amongst them, and Jewes then Protestants; *My name*, (saith ^c Luther) *is more odious to them then any thief or murderer.* So it is with all heretiques or schismaticks whatsoever: And none so passionate, violent in their tenants, opinions, obstinate, wilful, refractory, peevish, factious, singular and stiffe in defence of them; they do not only persecute and hate, but pitty all other religions, account them damned, blinde; as if they alone were the true church, they are the true heires, have the feesimple of heaven by a peculiar donation, 'tis entailed on them and their posterities, their doctrine sound, *per funem aureum de caelo delapsa doctrina*; they alone are to be saved. The Jewes at this day are so *incomprehensibly proud and churlish*, saith ^d Luther, that *solī salvārī, solī domini terrarum salutarī volunt.* And, as ^e Buxtorfius adds, *so ignorant and self-willed withall, that amongst their most understanding rabbines you shall finde nought but gross dotage, horrible hardness of heart, and stupend obstinacy, in all their actions, opinions, conversations: and yet so zealous withall, that no man living can be more, and vindicate themselves for the elect people of GOD.* 'Tis so with all other superstitious sects, Mahometans, Gentiles in China, and Tartary; our ignorant Papists,

^a Lucret.

^b Lucan.

^c Ad Galat. comment.

ullus homicida aut fur.

eorum superbia, &c.

Rabbinos nil præter ignorantiam et insipientiam grandem invenies, horrendam indurationem, et obstinationem, &c.

^d In comment. Micah. Adeo incomprehensibilis et asperarum superbia, &c.

^e Synagog. Judæorum. ca. 1. Inter eorum intelligentissimos

Anabaptists, Separatists, and peculiar churches of Amsterdam, they alone, and none but they, 'can be saved. ^a Zealous (as Paul saith, Rom. 10. 2.) *without knowledge*, they will endure any misery, any trouble, suffer and doe that which the sun beams will not endure to see, *Religionis acti Furüs*, all extremities, losses and dangers, take any pains, fast, pray, vow chastity, wilful poverty, forsake all and follow their idols, dye a thousand deaths, as some Jewes did to Pilatsouldiers, in like case, *exsertos præbentes jugulos, et manifeste præ se ferentes*, (as Josephus hath it) *chariorem esse vitá sibi legis patriæ observationem*; rather then abjure, or deny the least particle of that religion which their fathers profess, and they themselves have been brought up in, be it never so absurd, ridiculous, they will embrace it, and without farther inquiry or examination of the truth, though it be prodigiously false, they will beleeve it: they will take much more pains to goe to hell, then we shall doe to heaven. Single out the most ignorant of them, convince his understanding, shew him his errours, grossness, and absurdities of his secte, *non persuadebis etiamsi persuaseris*, he will not be persuaded. As those pagans told the Jesuites in Japona, ^b they would doe as their fore-fathers have done; and with Ratholde the Frisian prince, goe to hell for company, if most of their friends went thither: they will not be moved, no perswasion, no torture can stir them. So that Papists cannot brag of their vows, poverty, obedience, orders, merits, martyrdomes, fasting, almes, good works, pilgrimages: much and more then all this, I shall shew you, is, and hath been done by these superstitious Gentiles, Pagans, Idolaters and Jewes: their blind zeale and idolatrous superstition in all kindes is much at one; little or no difference, and it is hard to say, which is the greatest, which is the grossest. For if a man shall duly consider those superstitious rites amongst the Ethnicks in Japan, the Bannians in Gussart, the Chinese idolaters, ^c Americans of old, (in Mexico especially) Mahometan priests, he shall find the same government almost, the same orders and ceremonies, or so like, that they may seem all apparently to be derived from some heathen spirit, and the Roman hierarchy no better then the rest. In a word, this is common to all superstition, there is nothing so mad and absurd, so ridiculous, impossible, incredible, which they will not beleeve, observe, and diligently perform as much as in them lies; nothing so monstrous to conceive, or intolerable to put in practice, so cruel to suffer, which they will not willingly undertake. So powerful a

^a Great is Diana of the Epesians, Acts 19.
cum aliis bene sentire.

^c Acosta. l. 5.

^b Malunt cum illis insanire, quam

thing is superstition. * *O Ægypt* (as Trismegistus exclaims) *thy religion is fables, and such as posterity will not beleeve.* I know that in true religion it self, many mysteries are so apprehended alone by faith, as that of the Trinity, which Turkes especially deride; Christs incarnation, resurrection of the body at the last day, *quod ideo credendum* (saith Tertullian) *quod incredibile, &c.* many miracles not to be controverted or disputed of. *Mirari non rimari sapientia vera est,* saith ^b Gerhardus; *et in divinis* (as a good father informs us) *quædam credenda, quædam admiranda, &c.* some things are to be beleaved, embraced, followed with all submission and obedience, some again admired. Though Julian the apostate scoffe at Christians in this point, *quod captivemus intellectum in obsequium fidei,* saying, that the Christian Creed is like the *Pythagorean Ipse dixit,* we make our will and understanding too slavishly subject to our faith, without farther examination of the truth; yet as Saint Gregory truly answers, our creed is *altioris præstantiæ,* and much more divine: and as Thomas will, *pie consideranti semper suppetunt rationes, ostendentes credibilitatem in mysteriis supernaturalibus,* we do absolutely beleave it, and upon good reasons; for, as Gregory well informeth us; *fides non habet meritum, ubi humana ratio quærit experimentum;* that faith hath no merit, is not worth the name of faith, that will not apprehend without a certain demonstration: we must and will beleave Gods words; and if we be mistaken or erre in our general beliefe, as ^c *Richardus de sancto Victore,* voves he will say to Christ himself at the day of judgement; *Lord, if we be deceived, thou alone hast deceived us;* thus we plead. But for the rest, I will not justifie that pontifical consubstantiation, that which ^d Mahometans and Jewes justly except at, as Campanella confesseth: *Atheismi triumphat. cap. 12. fol. 125. Difficillimum dogma esse, nec aliud subjectum magis hæreticorum blasphemis, et stultis irrisionibus politicorum reperiri.* They hold it impossible, *Deum in pane manducari;* and besides they scoffe at it, *vide gentem comedentem Deum suum, inquit quidam Maurus.* ^e *Hunc Deum muscæ et vermes irridunt, quum ipsum polluant et devorant; subditus est igni, aquæ, et latrones furantur; pixidem auream humi prosterunt, et se tamen non defendit hic Deus. Qui fieri potest, ut sit integer in singulis hostiæ particulis, idem corpus numero, tam multis locis, cælo, terra? &c.* But he that shall read the ^f Turkes Alcoran, the Jewes Talmud, and Papists Golden

* *O Ægypte, religionis tuæ solæ supersunt fabulæ, eaque incredibiles posteris tuis.*

^b Meditat. 19. de corâ domin.

^c Lib. 1. de Trin. cap. 2. Si decepti sumus, &c.

^d Vide Samsatis Isphocanis objectiones in monachum Milesium.

^e Lege Hoffman.

Mus exenteratus.

^f As true as Homer's Iliad, Ovid's Metamorphosis, Æsop's Fables.

Legend, in the mean time will swear that such gross fictions, fables, vain traditions, prodigious paradoxes and ceremonies, could never proceed from any other spirit, then that of the divel himselfe, who is the author of confusion and lies; and wonder withall, how such wise men as have been of the Jewes, such learned understanding men as Averröes, Avicenna, or those heathen philosophers, could ever be perswaded to beleieve, or to subscribe to the least part of them: *aut fraudem non detegere*: but that, as ^a Vanninus answers, *ob publicæ potestatis formidinem allatrare philosophi non audebant*, they durst not speak for feare of the lawe. But I will descend to particulars: read their severall symptomes, and then guess.

Of such symptomes as properly belong to superstition, or that irreligious religion, I may say as of the rest, some are ridiculous, some againe ferall to relate. Of those ridiculous, there can be no testimony then the multitude of their gods, those absurd names, actions, offices they put upon them, their feasts, holy dayes, sacrifices, adorations, and the like. The Ægyptians that pretended so great antiquity, 300 kings before Amasis: and as Mela writes, 13000 yeers from the beginning of their chronicles, that brag'd so much of their knowledge of old, for they invented arithmetick, astronomy, geometry: of their wealth and power, that vaunted of 20000 cities: yet at the same time their idolatry and superstition was most gross. They worshipped, as Diodorus Siculus records, sun and moone under the name of Isis and Osyris; and after, such men as were beneficial to them, or any creature that did them good. In the city of Bubasti they adored a cat, saith Herodotus; Ibis and storks, an oxe (saith Pliny); ^b leekes and onions, Macrobius;

^c *Porum et cæpe Deos imponere nubibus ausi,
Hos tu, Nile, Deos colis.* —

Scoffing ^d Lucian, in his *vera Historia*, which as he confesseth himself, was not perswasively written as a truth, but in comical fashion to glaunce at the monstrous fictions, and gross absurdities of writers and nations, to deride, without doubt, this prodigious Ægyptian idolatry, fains this story of himself; that when he had seen the Elisian fields, and was now comming away, Radamanthus gave him a mallow-root, and bade him pray to that when he was in any peril or extremity; which he did accordingly; for when he came to Hydamordia in the island of treacherous women, he made his prayers to his root, and was instantly delivered. The Syrians, Chaldeans, had as

^a Dial. 52. de oraculis.
mina! Juven. Sat. 15.

^b O sanctas gentes quibus hæc nascuntur in horto Numæ.
^c Prudentius. ^d Præfat. ver. hist.

many proper gods of their own invention; see the said Lucian *de Deâ Syriâ*. Morny *cap. 22. de veritat. relig.* Guliel. Stuc-
 kius ^a *Sacrorum Sacrificiorumque Gentil. descript.* Peter
 Faber Semester. l. 3. c. 1, 2, 3. Selden *de Diis Syris*; Pur-
 chas Pilgrimage; ^b Rosinus of the Romans, and Lilius Giral-
 dus of the Greekes. The Romans borrowed from all, besides
 their own gods, which were *majorum* and *minorum gentium*;
 as Varro holds, certain and uncertain; some celestiall, select
 and greatones; others *Indigentes* and *Semi-Dei*, *Lares*, *Lemures*,
Dioscuri, *Soteres*, and *Parastatæ*, *Dii tutelares* amongst the
 Greekes; gods of all sorts, for all functions; some for the land,
 some for sea; some for heaven, some for hell: some for pas-
 sions, diseases, some for birth, some for weddings, husbandry,
 woods, waters, gardens, orchards, &c. All actions, and of-
 fices, Pax, Quies, Salus, Libertas, Fœlicitas, Strenua, Stimula,
 Horta, Pan, Sylvanus, Priapus, Flora, Cloacina, Stercutius,
 Febris, Pallor, Invidia, Protervia, Risus, Angerona, Volupia,
 Vacuna, Viriplaca, Veneranda, Pales, Neptunia, Doris, Kings,
 emperours, valiant men that had done any good offices for
 them, they did likewise canonize and adore for gods; and it
 was usually done, *usitatum apud antiquos*, as ^c Jo. Boissardus
 well observes, *deificare homines qui beneficiis mortales juva-*
rent, and the diuel was still ready to second their intents,
statim se ingessit illorum sepulchris, statuis, templis, aris, &c.
 he crept into their temples, statues, tombes, altars, and was
 ready to give oracles, cure diseases, doe miracles, &c. as by
 Jupiter, Æsculapius, Tiresias, Apollo, Mopsus, Amphiarus,
 &c. *Dii et Semi-Dei*. For as they were *Semi-Dei*, demi-
 gods, some *medii inter Deos et homines*, as Max. ^d Tyrius,
 the Platonist, *ser. 26. et 27.* maintains and justifies in many
 words. *When a good man dyes, his body is buried, but his*
soule ex homine dæmon evadit, becomes forthwith a demi-god,
nothing disparaged with malignity of ayr, or variety of
formes: rejoyceth, exults and sees that perfect beautye with
his eyes. Now being deified, in commiseration he helps his
poor friends here on earth, his kindred and allies, informs,
succours, &c. punisheth those that are bad, and do amiss,
as a good genius to protect and govern mortal men ap-
pointed by the gods; so they will have it; ordaining some
for provinces, some for private men, some for one office,
some for another. Hector and Achilles assist souldiers to this

^a Tiguri fol. 1494.

^b Rosin. antiq. Rom. l. 2. c. 1. et deinceps.

^c Lib.

de devinatione et magicis præstigiis in Mopso. ^d Cosmo Paccio interpret. Nihil
 ab æris caligine aut figurarum varietate impeditis meram pulchritudinem meruit, ex-
 ultans et misericordiâ motus, cognatos amicos qui adhuc morantur in terrâ tuetur, er-
 rantibus succurrit, &c. Deus hoc jussit ut essent genii, Dii tutelares hominibus, bonos
 juvantes, malos punientes, &c.

day; Æsculapins all sick men, the Dioscuri seafaring men, &c. and sometimes upon occasion, they shew themselves. The Dioscuri, Hercules and Æsculapius, he saw himself (or the divel in his likeness) *non somnians sed vigilans ipse vidi*: So far Tyrius. And not good men only do they thus adore, but tyrants, monsters, divels (as ^a Stuckius inveighs) Neros, Domitians, Heliogables, beastly women, and arrant whores amongst the rest. For all intents, places, creatures, they assign gods;

Et domibus, tectis, thermis, et equis soleatis
Assignare solent genios —

saith Prudentius. Cuna for cradles; Diverra for sweeping houses; Nodina knots; Prema, Premunda, Hymen, Hymeneus, for weddings; Comus the god of good fellows; gods of silence, of comfort; Hebe goddess of youth; *Mena menstruarum*, &c. male and female gods of all ages, sexes, and dimensions, with beards, without beards, married, unmarried, begot, not born at all, but as Minerva start out of Jupiters head. Hesiodus reckons up at least 30000 gods; Varro 300 Jupiters. As Jeremy told them, their gods were to the multitude of cities.

Quicquid humus, pelagus, cœlum miserabile gignit,
Id dixere Deos, colles, freta, flumina, flammæ.

Whatever heavens, sea and land begat,
Hills, seas and rivers, God was this and that.

And which was most absurd, they made gods upon such ridiculous occasions; *as children make babies* (so saith ^b Morneus) *their poets make gods; et quos adorant in templis ludunt in theatris*, as Lactantius scoffes. Saturn a man, gelded himself, did eat his own children, a cruell tyrant driven out of his kingdome by his son Jupiter, as good a god as himself, a wicked, lascivious, paltry king of Crete, of whose rapes, lusts, murders, villanies, a whole volume is too little to relate. Venus, a notorious strumpet, as common as a barbers chair; Mars, Adonis, Anchises whore, is a great she-goddess as well as the rest; as much renowned by their poets; with many such. And these gods, so fabulously and foolishly made, *ceremoniis, hymnis, et canticis celebrant*; their errours, *luctus et gaudia, amores, iras, nuptias et liberorum procreationes*, (^c as Eusebius well taxeth) weddings, mirth and mournings, loves, angers, and quarrelling they did celebrate in hymns, and sing

^a Sacrorum gent. descript. Non bene meritos solum, sed et tyrannos pro Diis colunt, qui genus humanum horrendum in modum portentosa immanitate divexarunt, &c. foedas meretrices, &c. ^b Cap. 22. de ver. rel. Deos finxerunt eorum poetæ, tu infantium puppas. ^c Proem. lib. contra philos.

of in their ordinary songs, as it were publishing their villanies. But see more of their originals. When Romulus was made away by the sedition of the senators, to pacifie the people, ^aJulius Proculus gave out that Romulus was taken up by Jupiter into heaven; and therefore, to be ever after adored for a god amongst the Romans. Syrophanes of Ægypt had one onely son, whom he dearly loved; he erected his statue in his house, which his servants did adorne with crownes and garlandes, to pacifie their masters wrath when he was angry, so by little and little he was adored for a god. This did Semiramis for her husband Belus; and Adrian the Emperour by his minion Antinoüs. Flora was a rich harlot in Rome, and for that she made the common-wealth her heir, her birth day was solemnised long after; and to make it a more plausible holyday, they made her goddess of flowres; and sacrificed to her amongst the rest. The matrons of Rome, as Dionysius Halicarnassæus relates, because at their entreaty, Coriolanus desisted from his wars, consecrated a church *Fortunæ muliebri*: and ^bVenus Barbata had a temple erected, for that somewhat was amiss about hair; and so the rest. The citizens ^c of Alabanda, a small town in Asia Minor, to curry favour with the Romans, (who then warred in Greece with Perseus of Macedon, and were formidable to these parts) consecrated a temple to the city of Rome, and made her a goddess, with annual games and sacrifices. So a town of houses was deified, with shameful flattery of the one side to give, and intolerable arrogance on the other to accept, upon so vile and absurd an occasion. Tully writes to Atticus, that his daughter Tulliola might be made a goddess, and adored as Juno and Minerva, and as well she deserved it. Their holydayes and adorations were all out as ridiculous. Those Lupercals of Pan, Florales of Flora, Bona Dea, Anna Perenna, Saturnals, &c. as how they were celebrated, with what lascivious and wanton gestures, bald ceremonies, ^d by what bawdy priests, how they hang their noses over the smoke of sacrifices, saith ^e Lucian, and lick bloud that was pilled about the altars, like flies. Their carved idols, gilt images of wood, iron, ivory, silver, brass, stone, *olim truncus eram, &c.* were most absurd, as being their own workmanship; for as Seneca notes, *adorant ligneos Deos, et fabros interim qui fecerunt, contemnunt*, they adore work, contempt the workman; and as Tertullian follows it, *si homines*

^a Livius lib. 1. Deus vobis in posterum propitius, Quirites.

^b Anth.

Verdure Imag. Deorum.

^c Mulieres candido splendentes amicissime varioque lætantes gestimine, verno florentes conamine, solum sternentes, &c. Apuleius lib. 11.

de asino aureo.

^d Magnâ religione quæritur quæ possit adulteria plura numerare.

Minnt.

^e Lib. de sacrificiis. Fumo inhiantes, et muscarum in morem sanguinem exsugentes circum aras effusum.

non essent Diis propitii, non essent Diu, had it not been for men, they had never been gods, but blocks still, and stupid statues, in which mice, swallowes, birds made their nests, spiders their webbes, and in their very mouths laid their excrements. Those images, I say, were all out as gross, as the shapes in which they did represent them: Jupiter with a rams head; Mercury a dogges, Pan like a goat, Hecate with three heads, one with a beard, another without; see more in Carterius and ^a Verdurius of their monstrous formes and ugly pictures: and which was absurder yet, they told them these images came from heaven; as that of Minerva in her temple at Athens, *quod e cælo cecidisse credebant accolæ*, saith Pausanias. They formed some like storkes, apes, buls, and yet seriously beleaved; and that which was impious, and abominable, they made their gods notorious whoremasters, incestuous sodomites, (as commonly they were all, as well as Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, Mercury, Neptune, &c.) theeves, slaves, druges, (for Apollo and Neptune made tiles in Phrygia,) kept sheep, Hercules empty'd stables, Vulcan a black-smith, unfit to dwell upon the earth for their villanies, much less in heaven, as ^b Mornay well saith, and yet they gave them out to be such; so weak and brutish, some to whine, lament, and roare, as Isis for her son and Cenocephalus, as also all her weeping priests. Mars in Homer to be wounded, vexed; Venus run away crying, and the like; then which, what can be more ridiculous? *Nonne ridiculum lugere quod colas, vel colere quod lugeas?* which ^c Minutius objects) *Si Diu, cur plangitis? si mortui, cur adoratis?* that it is no marvel if ^d Lucian, that adamantine persecutor of superstition, and Pliny, could so scoffe at them and their horrible idolatry as they did. Diagoras took Hercules image, and put it under his pot to seeth his pottage, which was, as he said, his 13th labour. But see more of their fopperies in Cypr. 4. *tract. de Idol. varietat.* Chrysostome *advers. Gentil.* Arnobius *adv. Gentes.* Austin. *de civ. Dei.* Theodoret. *de curat. Græc. affect.* Clemens Alexandrinus, Minutius Fœlix, Eusebius, Lactantius, Stuckius, &c. Lamentable, tragicall, and fearful those symptomes are, that they should be so far forth affrighted with their fictitious gods, as to spend the goods, lives, fortunes, pretious time, best dayes in their honour, to ^e sacrifice unto them, to their inestimable loss, such hecatombes, so many

^a Imagines Deorum lib. sic inscript.

terram calcant, &c.

^c Octaviano.

passim alias.

^e 666 severall kindes of sacrifices in Ægypt Major reckons up, Tom. 2. coll. of which reade more in cap. 1. of Laurentius Pignorius his Ægypt characters, a cause of which, Sanubius gives subcis. lib. 3. cap. 1.

^b De ver. relig. cap. 22. Indigni qui

^d Jupiter Tragoedus, de sacrificiis, et

thousand sheep, oxen with gilded horns, goats, as ^a Croesus king of Lydia, ^b Marcus Julianus, surnamed *ob crebras hostias, Victimarius et Tauricremus*; and the rest of the Roman emperours usually did with such labour and cost: and not emperours onely, and great ones, *pro communi bono*, were at this charge, but private men for their ordinary occasions. Pythagoras offered an hundred oxen for the invention of a geometrical probleme, and it was an ordinary thing to sacrifice in ^c Lucians time, *a heifer for their good health, four oxen for wealth, an hundred for a kingdome, nine buls for their safe return from Troja to Pylus, &c.* Every god almost had a peculiar sacrifice: the Sun horses, Vulcan fire, Diana a white hart, Venus a turtle, Ceres an hog, Proserpine a black lamb, Neptune a bull, (read more in ^d Stuckius at large) besides sheep, cockes, corals, frankincense, to their undoings, as if their gods were affected with blood or smoke. *And surely* (^e saith he) *if one should but repeat the fopperies of mortall men, in their sacrifices, feasts, worshipping their gods, their rites and ceremonies, what they think of them, of their diet, houses, orders, &c. what prayers and vowes they make; if one should but observe their absurdities and madnesse, he would burst out a laughing, and pittie their folly.* For what can be more absurd then their ordinary prayers, petitions, ^f requests, sacrifices, oracles, devotions? of which we have a taste in Maximus Tyrius, *serm. 1. Platos Alcibiades Secundus, Persius Sat. 2. Juvenal. Sat. 10.* there likewise exploded, *Mactant opimas et pingues hostias Deo quasi esurienti, profundunt vina tanquam sitienti, lumina accendant velut in tenebris agenti* (*Lactantius lib. 2. cap. 6.*) as if their gods were an hungrie, a thirst, in the darke, they light candles, offer meat and drink. And what so base as to reveal their counsels and give oracles *e viscerum sterquiliniis*, out of the bowels and excrementall parts of beasts? *sordidos Deos* Varro truly calls them therefore, and well he might. I say nothing of their magnificent and sumptuous temples, those majestical structures. To the roof of Apollo Didymeus temple, *ad Branchidas*, as ^g Strabo writes, a thousand oakes did not suffice. Who can relate the glorious splendor, and stupend magnificence, the

^a Herod. Clio. Immolavit lecta pecora ter mille Delphis, una cum lectis phialis tribus.

^b Superstitiosus Julianus innumeras sine parsimonia pecudes mactavit. Ammianus. 25. Boves albi M. Cæsari salutem. Si tu viceris perimus. lib. 3. Romani observantissimum sunt ceremoniarum, bello præsertim.

^c De sacrificiis. Baculum pro bonâ valetudine, boves quatuor pro divitiis, centum tauros pro sospite a Trojâ reddito, &c.

^d De sacris Gentil. et sacrific. Tyg. 1596. ^e Enimvero si quis recenseret quæ stulti mortales in festis, sacrificiis, Diis adorandis, &c. quæ vota faciant, quid de iis statuant, &c. hand scio an risurus, &c.

^f Max. Tyrius ser. 1. Croesus regum omnium stultissimus de lebetæ consulit, alius de numero arenarum, dimensione maris, &c.

^g Lib. 4.

sumptuous building of Diana at Ephesus, Jupiter Ammons temple in Africke, the Pantheon at Rome, the Capitoll, the Serapium at Alexandria, Apollos temple at Daphne in the suburbs of Antioch. The great temple at Mexico so richly adorned, and so capacious (for 10000 men might stand in it at once) that faire pantheon of Cusco, described by Acosta in his Indian History, which eclipses both Jewes and Christians. There were in old Jerusalem, as some write, 408 synagogues; but new Cairo reckons up (if ^a Radzivilus may be beleevd) 6800 meskites. Fessa 400, whereof 50 are most magnificent, like Saint Pauls in London. Helena built 300 faire churches in the holy land, but one Bassa hath built 400 meskites. The Mahometans have 1000 monkes in a monastery; the like saith Acosto of Americans; Riccius of the Chineses, for men and women, fairly built, and more richly endowed some of them, then Arras in Artois, Fulda in Germany, or Saint Edmunds-Bury in England with us. Who can describe those curious and costile statues, idols, images, so frequently mentioned in Pausanias? I conceal their donaries, pendants, other offerings, presents, to these their fictitious gods daily consecrated. ^b Alexander the son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, sent two statues of pure gold to Apollo at Delphos. ^c Cræsus, king of Lydia, dedicated an hundred golden tiles in the same place, with a golden altar. No man came empty-handed to their shrines. But these are base offerings in respect; they offered men themselves alive. The Leucadians, as Strabo writes, sacrificed every yeer a man, *averruncandæ Deorum iræ causâ*, to pacifie their gods; *de montis præcipitio dejecerunt, &c.* and they did voluntarily undergoe it. The Decii did so sacrifice *Dius manibus*; Curtius did leap into the gulfe. Were they not all strangely deluded to go so far to their oracles, to be so gulled by them, both in war and peace, as Polybius relates, (which their augures, priests, vestall virgins can witness) to be so sperstitious, that they would rather lose goods and lives, than omit any ceremonies or offend their heathen gods? Nicias, that generous and valiant captain of the greekes, overthrew the Athenian navy, by reason of his too much superstition, ^dbecause the augures told him it was ominous to set sail from the haven of Syracuse whilst the moone was eclipsed, he tarried so long till his enemies besieged him, he and all his army was overthrown. The ^e Parthians of old were so sottish in this kinde, they would rather lose a victorie, nay lose their own lives then fight in the night; 'twas against their religion. The Jewes would make no resistance on the sabbath, when Pompeius

^a Peregr Hierosol. polit. lib. 2. cap. 16.

^b Solinus.
^c Plutarch. vit. Crassi.

^c Herodotus.

^d Boterus

besieged Jerusalem; and some Jewish Christians in Africke, set upon by the Gothes, suffered themselves, upon the same occasion, to be utterly vanquished. The superstition of the Dibrenses; a bordering town in Epirus, besieged by the Turkes, is miraculous almost to report. Because a dead dog was flung into the only fountain which the citie had, they would dye of thirst all, rather then drink of that^a unclean water, and yeeld up the citie upon any conditions. Though the prætor and chief citizens began to drink first, using all good perswasions, their superstition was such, no saying would serve, they must all forthwith dye or yeeld up the citie. *Vix ausim ipse credere* (saith^b Barletius) *tantam superstitionem, vel affirmare levis- simam hanc causam tantæ rei, vel magis ridiculam, quum non dubitem risum potius quam admirationem posteris excitaturam.* The story was too ridiculous, he was ashamed to report it, because he thought nobody would beleve it. It is stupend to relate what strange effects this idolatry and superstition hath brought forth of the latter yeers in the Indies and those bordering parts: ^c in what ferall shapes the ^d divel is adored; *ne quid mali intentet*, as they say; for in the mountains betwixt Scanderone and Aleppo, at this day, there are dwelling a certaine kinde of people called Coordes, coming of the race of the ancient Parthians, who worship the divel, and alledge this reason in so doing; God is a good man and will do no harm, but the divel is bad and must be pleased, lest he hurt them. It is wonderful to tell how the divel deludes them, how he terrifies them, how they offer men and women sacrifices unto him, an hundred at once, as they did infants in Crete to Saturne of old, the finest children, like Agamem- nons Iphigenia, &c. At ^e Mexico, when the Spaniards first overcame them, they daily sacrificed *viva hominum corda e viventium corporibus extracta*, the hearts of men yet living, 20000 in a yeer (Acosta lib. 5. cap. 20.) to their idols made of flowre and mens blood; and every yeer six thousand infants of both sexes: and, as prodigious to relate ^f how they burie their wives with husbands deceased, 'tis fearful to report, and harder to beleve.

§ Nam certamen habent lethi quæ viva sequatur
Conjugium, pudor est non licuisse mori,

and burn them alive, best goods, servants, horses, when a grandie dies; ^h 12000 at once amongst the Tartars, when a

^a They were of the Greek church.

^b Lib. 5. de gestis Scanderbegis.

^c In

templis immania idolorum monstra conspiciuntur, marmorea, lignea, lutea, &c. Ric- cius.

^d Deum enim placare non est opus, quia non nocet; sed dæmonem sacrificiis placant, &c.

^e Fer. Cortesius.

^f M. Polus: Lod. Vertomannus.

navig. lib. 6. cap. P. Martyr. Ocean. dec.

§ Propertius lib. 3. eleg. 12.

^h Matthias a Michou.

great Cham departs, or an emperour in America: how they plague themselves, who abstaine from all that hath life, like those old Pythagoreans; with immoderate fastings, * as the Bannians about Surat; they of China, that for superstitions sake never eat flesh nor fish all their lives, never marry, but live in deserts and by-places, and some pray to their idols 24 hours together, without any intermission, biting of their tongues when they have done, for devotions sake. Some again are brought to that madness by their superstitious priests, (that tell them such vain stories of immortality, and the joyes of heaven in that other life) ^b that many thousands voluntarily break their own neckes, Cleombrotus Amborciciatus' auditors of old, precipitate themselves, that they may participate of that unspeakable happiness in the other world. One poysons, another stranglenth himself; and the king of China hath done as much, deluded with this vain hope, had he not been detained by his servant. But who can sufficiently tell of their severall superstitions, vexations, follies, torments? I may conclude with ^c Possevinus, *Religio facit asperos mites, homines e feris; superstitio ex hominibus feras*, Religion makes wilde beasts civil, superstition makes wise men beasts and fools; and the discreetest that are, if they give way to it, are no better than dizards; nay more, if that of Plotinus be true, *is unus religionis scopus, ut ei quem colimus similes fiamus*, that's the drift of religion to make us like him whom we worship; what shall be the end of idolaters, but to degenerate into stockes and stones? of such as worship these heathen Gods, (for *Dii gentium demonia*) ^d but to become divels themselves? 'Tis therefore *exitiosus error, et maxime periculosus*, a most perilous and dangerous error of all others, as ^e Plutarch holds, *turbulenta passio hominem consternans*, a pestilent, a troublesome passion, that utterly undoeth men. Unhappy superstition, ^f Pliny calls it, *morte non finitur*, death takes away life, but not superstition. Impious and ignorant men are far more happy then they which are superstitious, no torture like to it, none so continuate, so generall, so destructive, so violent.

In this superstitious row, Jewes for antiquitie may go next to Gentiles; what of old they have done, what idolatries they

^a Epist. Jesuit. ann. 1549. a Xaverio et sociis. Idemque Riccius expedit ad Sinas. l. 1. Jejunatores apud eos toto die carnibus abstinent et piscibus ob religionem, nocte et die idola colentes; nusquam egredientes.

^b Ad immortalitatem morte aspirant summi magistratus, &c. Et multi mortales hac insaniâ, et præpostero immortalitatis studio laborant, et misere perent; rex ipse clam venenum hausisset, nisi a servo fuisset detentus.

^c Cantione in lib. 10. Bodini de repub. fol. 111.

^d Quin ipsius diaboli ut nequitiam referant.

^e Lib. de superstit.

^f Hominibus vitæ finis mors, non autem superstitionis; profert hæc suos terminos ultra vitæ finem.

have committed in their groves and high places, what their Pharisees, Sadducees, Scribes, Essei, and such sectaries have maintained, I will not so much as mention: for the present, I presume no nation under heaven can be more sottish, ignorant, blinde, superstitious, wilfull, obstinate, and peevish, tyring themselves with vaine ceremonies to no purpose; he that shall but reade their Rabbins ridiculous Comments, their strange interpretation of Scriptures, their absurd ceremonies, fables, childish tales, which they stedfastly beleeve, will think they be scarce rational creatures; their foolish^a customes, when they rise in the morning; and how they prepare themselves to prayer, to meat, with what superstitious washings; how to their sabbath, to their other feasts, weddings, burials, &c. Last of all, the expectation of their Messias, and those figments, miracles, vaine pompe that shall attend him; as how he shall terrifie the gentiles, and overcome them by new diseases; how Michael the Archangel shall sound his trumpet, how he shall gather all the scattered Jewes into the holy land, and there make them a great banquet, *wherein shall be all the birds, beasts, fishes, that ever God made; a cup of wine that grew in Paradise, and that hath been kept in Adam's cellar ever since.* At the first course shall be served in that great oxe in Psal. 50. 10. *that every day feeds on a thousand hills;* Job. 41. that great Leviathan; and a great bird that laid an egge so big, *that by chance tumbling out of the nest, it knockt down 300 tall cedars, and breaking as it fell, drowned 160 villages.* This bird stood up to the knees in the sea, and the sea was so deep, that a hatchet would not fall to the bottom in seven yeers. Of their Messias^d wives and children; Adam and Eve, &c. and that one stupend fiction amongst the rest: When a Roman prince asked of Rabbi Jehosua ben Hanania, why the Jewes God was compared to a lion; he made answer, he compared himself to no ordinary lion, but to one in the wood Ela, which when he desired to see, the Rabbin pray'd to God he might, and forthwith the lion set forward; *But when he was 400 miles from Rome, he so roared that all the great-bellied women in Rome made aborts; the citie walls fell down; and when he came an hundred miles nearer, and roared the second time, their teeth fell out of their heads, the em-*

^a Buxtorfius, Synagog. Jud. c. 4. Inter precandum nemo pediculos attingat, vel pulicem, aut per guttur inferius ventum emittas, &c. Id. c. 5. et seq. cap. 36.

^b Illic omnia animalia, pisces, aves, quos Deus unquam creavit mactabuntur, et vinum generosum, &c.

^c Cujus lapsu cedri altissimi 300 dejecti sunt, quumque lapsu ovum fuerat contractum, pagi 160 inde submersi, et alluvione inundati.

^d Every king in the world shall send him one of his daughters to be his wife, because it is written Psal. 45. 10. kings daughters shall attend on him, &c.

^e Quum quadringentis adhuc milliaribus ab imperatore leo hic abesset, tam fortiter rugiebat, ut mulieres Romanæ abortierint omnes, munique, &c.

perour himself fell down dead, and so the lion went back. With an infinite number of such lyes and forgeries, which they verily beleeve, feed themselves with vain hope, and in the mean time will by no perswasions be diverted, but still crucifie their soules with a company of idle ceremonies, live like slaves and vagabonds, will not be relieved or reconciled.

Mahometans are a compound of Gentiles, Jewes, and Christians; and so absurd in their ceremonies, as if they had taken that which is most sottish out of every one of them; full of idle fables in their superstitious law; their Alcoran it self a gallimaufrie of lyes, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts, stole from other sectes, and confusedly heaped up, to delude a company of rude and barbarous clownes. As how birds, beasts, stones, saluted Mahomet when he came from Mecha, the moone came downe from heaven to visit him; ^a how God sent for him, spake to him, &c. with a company of stupend figments of the angels, sun, moone, and stars, &c. Of the day of judgement, and three sounds to prepare to it, which must last 50000 yeers; of Paradise, which wholly consists in *coundi et comedendi voluptate*, and *pecorinis hominibus scriptum, bestialis beatitudo*, is so ridiculous, that Virgil, Dantes, Lucian, nor any poet, can be more fabulous. Their rites and ceremonies are most vaine and superstitious; wine and swines flesh are utter forbidden by their law; ^b they must pray five times a day; and still towards the south; wash before and after, all their bodies over, with many such. For fasting, vowes, religious orders, peregrinations, they go far beyond any papists. ^c They fast a month together many times, and must not eat a bit till sun be set. Their Kalenders, Dervises, and Tórlachers, &c. are more ^d abstemious, some of them, then Carthusians, Franciscans, Anchorites; forsake all, live solitary, fare hard, goe naked, &c. ^e Their pilgrimages are as far as to the river ^f Ganges (which the Gentiles of those tracts likewise do) to wash themselves; for that river, as they hold, hath a sovereign vertue to purge them of all sins, and no man can be saved that hath not been washed in it. For which reason they come far and near from the Indies; *Maximus gentium omnium confluxus est*, and infinite numbers

^a Strozius Cicogna; omnif. mag. lib. 1. c. 1. Putida multa recenset ex Alcorano, de caelo, stellis, angelis, Lonicerus, c. 21, 22. l. 1.

Turcae tenentur ad meridiem. Bredenbachius, cap. 5.

^b Quinquies in die orare
^c In quolibet anno
mensem integrum jejunant interdium, nec comedentes nec bibentes, &c.

^d Nullis
unquam multi per totam aetatem carnibus vescuntur. Leo Afer.
^e Lonicerus, tom. 1. cap. 17, 18.

^f Gotardus Arthus, ca. 33. hist. orient. Indiae. Opinio est expiatorium esse Gangem; et nec mundum ab omni peccato nec salvum fieri posse, qui non hoc flumine se abluit: quam ob causam ex tota India, &c.

yeerly resort to it. Others go as far as Mecha to Mahomets tombe, which journey is both miraculous and meritorious. The ceremonies of flinging stones to stone the divel; of eating a camell at Cairo by the way; their fastings, their running till they sweat, their long prayers, Mahomets temple, tombe, and building of it, would aske a whole volume to dilate: and for their paines taken in this holy pilgrimage, all their sins are forgiven, and they reputed for so many saints. And divers of them with hot bricks, when they return, will put out their eyes, ^a *that they never after see any prophane thing, bite out their tongues, &c.* They look for their prophet Mahomet as Jewes doe for their Messias. Read more of their customes, rites, ceremonies, in Lonicerus, *Turcic. hist. tom. 1.* from the 10th to the 24th chapter. Bredenbachius, *cap. 4, 5, 6.* Leo Afer, *lib. 1.* Busbequius, Sabellicus, Purchas, *lib. 3. cap. 3. et 4, 5.* Theodorus Bibliander, &c. Many foolish ceremonies you shall finde in them; and which is most to be lamented, the people are generally so curious in observing of them, that if the least circumstance be omitted, they think they shall be damned; 'tis an irremissible offence, and can hardly be forgiven. I kept in my house, amongst my followers (saith ^b Busbequius, sometimes the Turkes orator in Constantinople) a Turkey boye that by chance did eat shell-fish, a meat forbidden by their law; but the next day when he knew what he had done, he was not only sick to cast and vomit, but very much troubled in minde, would weep and ^c grieve many dayes after, torment himself for his foule offence. Another Turke being to drink a cup of wine in his cellar, first made a huge noise and filthy faces, ^d *to warn his soule (as he said) that it should not be guilty of that foule fact which he was to commit.* With such toyes as these, are men kept in awe; and so cowed, that they dare not resist, or offend the least circumstance of their law, for conscience sake misled by superstition, which no humane edict otherwise, no force of arms could have enforced.

In the last place are Pseudo-Christians: in describing of whose superstitious symptomes, as a mixture of the rest, I may say that which St. Benedict once saw in a vision; one divel in the market place, but ten in a monastery, because there was more work; in populous cities, they would swear and forswear; lye, falsifie, deceive fast enough of themselves, one divel could circumvent a thousand; but in their religious houses a thousand divels could scarce tempt one silly monke.

^a Quia nil volunt deinceps videre.

^c Nullum se confictandi finem facit.

^d Ut in aliquem angulum se reciperet, ne reus feret ejus delecti quod ipse erat admissurus.

^b The German ambassador in Turkey.

All the principal divels I think busie themselves in subverting Christians; Jewes, Gentiles, and Mahometans are *extra caulam*, out of the fold, and need no such attendance; they make no resistance; *eos enim pulsare negligit, quos quieto jure possidere se sentit*, they are his own already; but Christians have that shield of faith, sword of the spirit to resist, and must have a great deal of battery before they can be overcome. That the divel is most busie amongst us that are of the true church, appears by those several oppositions, heresies, schismes, which in all ages he hath raised to subvert it, and in that of Rome especially, wherein Antichrist himself now sits and plays his prize. This mystery of iniquity began to work even in the Apostles time; many Antichrists and heretiques were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the worlds end, to dementate mens mindes, to seduce and captivate their soules. Their symptomes I know not how better to express, then in that twofold division, of such as lead, and are led. Such as lead are heretiques, schismatickes, false prophets, impostors, and their ministers: they have some common symptomes, some peculiar. Common; as madness, folly, pride, insolency, arrogancy, singularity, peevishness, obstinacy, impudence, scorn and contempt of all other sects:

Nullius addicti jurare in verba magistri;

They will approve of nought but what they first invent themselves, no interpretation good but what their infallible spirit dictates; none shall be *in secundis*, no not *in tertiis*, they are onely wise, onely learned in the truth; all damned but they and their followers; *caedem scripturarum faciunt ad materiam suam*, saith Tertullian: they make a slaughter of Scriptures, and turn it as a nose of wax to their own ends. So irrefragable, in the mean time, that what they have once said, they must and will maintain, in whole tomes, duplications, triplifications, never yeeld to death, so self-conceited, say what you can. As ^b Bernard (erroneously some say) speaks of P. Aliardus, *omnes patres sic, atque ego sic*. Though all the fathers, councils, the whole world contradict it, they care not, they are all one: and as ^c Gregory well notes *of such as are vertiginous, they think all turns round and moves, all err; when as the error is wholly in their own braines*. Magallianus the Jesuite in his Comment on the first of Timothy, *cap. 6. vers. 20.* and Alphonsus de Castro, *lib. 1. adversus hæreses*, gives two more eminent notes, or probable conjectures to know such men by, (they might have taken themselves by the noses when

^a Gregor. Hom. ^b Epist. 190. ^c Orat. 8. Ut vertigine correptis videntur omnia moveri, omnia iis falsa sunt, quum error in ipsorum cerebro sit.

they said it) ^a *First they affect novelties and toys, and prefer falsehood before truth. Secondly, they care not what they say; that which rashness and folly hath brought out, pride afterward, peevishness and contumacy shall maintain to the last gasp.* ^b Peculiar symptomes are prodigious paradoxes, new doctrines, vain phantasmes, which are many and divers as they themselves. ^c Nicholaites of old would have wives in common. Montanists would not marry at all, nor Tatians; forbidding all flesh. Severians, wine. Adamians go naked, ^d because Adam did so in Paradise; and some ^e barefoot all their lives, because God, Exod. 3. and Joshua 5. bid Moses so to doe; and Isay 20. was bid put off his shooes. Manichees hold that Pythagorian transmigration of soules from men to beasts. ^f The Circumcellians in Africke, *with a mad cruelty made away themselves, some by fire, water, breaking their neckes, and seducing others to doe the like, threatning some if they did not;* with a thousand such: as you may read in ^g Austin, (for there were fourscore and eleven heresies in his times, besides schismes and smaller factions) Epiphanius, Alphonsus de Castro, Danæus, Gab. Prateolus, &c. Of prophets, enthusiasts and impostors, our ecclesiastical stories afford many examples; of Elias and Christs, as our ^h Eudo de Stellis, a Brittain in King Stephens time, that went invisible, translated himself from one to another in a moment, fed thousands with good chear in the wilderness, and many such; nothing so common as miracles, visions, revelations, prophecies. Now what these brain-sick heretiques once broach, and impostors set on foot, be it never so absurd, false and prodigious, the common people will follow and beleieve. It will run along like murrain in cattel, scab in sheep. *Nulla scabies,* ⁱ as he said, *superstitione scabiosior:* as he that is bitten with a madd dogg bites others, and all in the end become mad. Either out of affection of novelty, simplicity, blinde zeal, hope and feare, the giddy-headed multitude will embrace it, and without farther examination approve it.

Sed vetera querimur, these are old, *hæc prius fuère.* In our dayes we have a new scene of superstitious imposters and heretiques, a new company of actors, of Antichrists, that great Antichrist himself: A rope of popes, that by their greatness and authority bear down all before them: who from that time they

^a 1. Res novas affectant et inutiles, falsa veris præferunt. 2. Quod temeritas effutierit, id superbia post modum tuebitur et contumacia, &c. ^b See more in Vincent. Lyrin. ^c Aust. de hæres. Usus mulierum indifferens. ^d Quod ante peccavit Adam, nudus erat. ^e Alii nudis pedibus semper ambulat. ^f Insanã feritate sibi non parcunt, nam per mortes varias præcipitiorum, aquarum, et ignium, seipsos necant, et in istum furorem alios cogunt, mortem minantes ni faciant. ^g Elench. hæref. ab orbe condito. ^h Nubrigensis, lib. 1. cap. 19. ⁱ Jovian. Pont. Ant. Dial.

proclaimed themselves universal bishops, to establish their own kingdome, sovereignty, greatness, and to enrich themselves, brought in such a company of humane traditions, purgatory, *Limbus Patrum, Infantum*, and all their subterranean geography, masse, adoration of saints, almes, fastings, buls, indulgences, orders, friers, images, shrines, musty reliques, excommunications, confessions, satisfactions, blind obedience, vows, pilgrimages, peregrinations, with many such curious toys, intricate subtelties, gross errors, obscure questions, to vindicate the better and set a gloss upon them, that the light of the Gospel was quite eclipsed, darkness over all, the Scriptures concealed, legends brought in, religion banished, hypocritical superstition exalted, and the church it self^a obscured and persecuted. Christ and his members crucified more, saith Benzo, by a few necromanticall, atheistical popes, then ever it was by^b Julian the apostate, Porphyrius the platonist, Celsus the physician, Libanius the sophister; by those heathen emperours, Hunnes, Gothes, and Vandals. What each of them did, by what meanes, at what times, *quibus auxiliis*, superstition climbed to this height, traditions encreased, and Antichrist himself came to his estate, let Magdeburgenses, Kemnisius, Osiander, Bale, Mornay, Fox, Usher, and many others relate. In the mean time, he that shall but see their prophane rites and foolish customes, how superstitiously kept, how strictly observed, their multitude of saints, images, that rabble of Romish deities, for trades, professions, diseases, persons, offices, countries, places; St. George for England; St. Denis for France; Patrick, Ireland; Andrew, Scotland; Iago, Spain; &c. Gregory for students; Luke for painters; Cosmus and Damian for philosophers; Crispine, shoemakers; Katherine, spinners; &c. Anthony for pigs; Gallus, geese; Wenceslaus, sheep; Pelagius, oxen; Sebastian, the plague; Valentine, falling sickness; Apollonia, tooth-ach; Petronella for agues; and the Virgin Mary for sea and land, for all parties, offices. He that shall observe these things, their shrines, images, oblations, pendants, adorations, pilgrimages they make to them; what creeping to crosses, our lady of Laurettas rich^c gownes, her donaries, the cost bestowed on images, and number of suiters; St. Nicholas Burge in France; our St. Thomas shrine of old at Canterbury; those reliques at Rome, Jerusalem, Genoa, Lions, Pratum, St. Denis; and how many thousands come yeerly to offer to them, with what cost, trouble, anxiety, superstition

^a Cum per Paganos nomen ejus persequi non poterat, sub specie religionis fraudulenter subvertere disponebat. ^b That writ de professo against Christians, et Palesinum Deum, (et Socrates, lib. 3. cap. 19.) scripturam nugis plenam, &c. vide Cyrillum in Julianum, Originem in Celsum, &c. ^c One image had one gown worth 400,000 crownes and more.

(for forty several masses are daily said in some of their^a churches, and they rise at all houres of the night to masse, come bare-foot, &c.) how they spend themselves, times, goods, lives, fortunes, in such ridiculous observations; their tales and figments, false miracles, buying and selling of pardons, indulgences for 40000 yeers to come; their processions on set dayes, their strict fastings, monkes, anchorites, frier mendicants, Franciscans, Carthusians, &c. Their vigils and fasts, their ceremonies at Christmas, Shrovetide, Candlemas, Palme-sunday, Blase, St. Martin, St. Nicholas-day; their adorations, exorcismes, &c. will think all those Grecian, Pagan, Mahometan superstitions, gods, idols, and ceremonies, the name, time and place, habit onely altered, to have degenerated into christians. Whilst they prefer traditions before scriptures; those evangelical counsels, poverty, obedience, vowes, almes, fasting, supererogations, before Gods commandements; their own ordinances in stead of his precepts, and keep them in ignorance, blindnesse; they have brought the common people into such a case, by their cunning conveiances, strict discipline and servile education, that upon pain of damnation they dare not breák the least ceremony, tradition, edict: hold it a greater sin to eat a bit of meat in Lent, then kill a man: their consciences are so terrified, that they are ready to despair if a small ceremony be omitted; and will accuse their own father, mother, brother, sister, neerest and dearest friends of heresie, if they doe not as they doe; will be their chief executioners, and help first to bring a fagot to burn them. What mulct, what penance soever is enjoyned, they dare not but doe it; tumble with St. Francis in the mire amongst hogs, if they be appointed; go wollward, whip themselves, build hospitals, abbies, &c. go to the East or West Indies, kill a king, or run upon a sword point: they performe all, without any muttering or hesitation, beleeve all.

^b Ut pueri infantes credunt signa omnia athena
Vivere, et esse homines, et sic isti omnia ficta
Vera putant, credunt signis cor inesse ahenis.

As children thinke their babies live to be,
Doe they these brazen images they see.

And whilst the ruder sort are so carried headlong with blinde zeale, are so gulled and tortured by their superstitions, their own too credulous simplicity and ignorance, their Epicurean popes, and hypocritical cardinals laugh in their sleeves, and are merry in their chambers with their punkes; they do *indulgere genio*

^a As at our Ladies church at Bergamo in Italy.
falsa relig.

^b Lucilius, lib. 1. cap. 22. de

and make much of themselves. The middle sort, some for private gain, hope of ecclesiasticall preferment, (*quis expedit psittaco suum xaiqs*) popularity, base flattery, must and will beleave all their paradoxes and absurd tenents without exception; and as obstinately maintain, and put in practice, all their traditions and idolatrous ceremonies (for their religion is halfe a trade) to the death; they will defend all, the golden legend it self, with all the lyes and tales in it: as that of St. George, St. Christopher, St. Winifred, St. Denis, &c. It is a wonder to see how Nic. Harpsfield that pharisaical impostor amongst the rest, *Ecclesiast. hist. cap. 22. sæc. prim. sex.* puzzles himself to vindicate that ridiculous fable of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins; as, when they lived, how they came to Cullen, by whom martyred, &c. though he can say nothing for it, yet he must and will approve it: *nobilitavit* (inquit) *hoc a sæculum Ursula cum comitibus, cujus historia utinam tam mihi esset expedita et certa, quam in animo meo certum ac expeditum est, eam esse cum sodalibus beatam in caelis virginem.* They must and will (I say) either out of blinde zeal beleave, vary their compass with the rest, as the latitude of religion varies; apply themselves to the times and seasons, and for feare and flattery are content to subscribe and doe all that in them lies to maintain and defend their present government, and slavish religious schoolmen, canonists, jesuites, friers, priests, orators, sophisters, who either for that they had nothing else to doe, luxuriant wits knew not otherwise how to busie themselves in those idle times, (for the church then had few or no open adversaries) or better to defend their lyes, fictions, miracles, transubstantiations, traditions, popes, pardons, purgatories, masses, impossibilities, &c. with glorious shews, faire pretences, big words, and plausible wits have coyned a thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, obs and sols, such tropological, allegorical expositions, to salve all appearances, objections, such quirks and quiddities, *Quodlibetaries*, as Bale saith of Ferribrigge and Strode, instances, ampliations, decrees, glosses, canons; that in stead of sound commentaries, good preachers, are come in a company of mad sophisters, *primo secundo secundarii*, sectaries, canonists, *Sorbonists*, *Minorites*, with a rabble of idle controversies and questions, *an Papa sit Deus, an quasi Deus? An participet utramque Christi naturam?* Whether it be as possible for God to be a humble bee, or a gourd, as a man? Whether he

^a An. 441.

^b Hospinian. Osiander. An hæc propositio, Deus sit cucurbita vel scarabæus, sit æque possibilis ac Deus et homo? An possit respectum producere sine fundamento et termino? An levius sit hominem jugulare quam die dominico calceam consuere?

can produce respect without a foundation or terme, make a whore a virgin? fetch Trajans soule from hell, and how? with a rabble of questions about hell fire: whether it be a greater sin to kill a man, or to clout shooes upon a Sunday? Whether God can make another God like unto himself? Such, saith Kemnisius, are most of your schoolmen, (meer alchymists) 200 commentators on Peter Lambard; (*Pitsius, catal. scriptorum Anglic.* reckons up 180 English commentators alone, on the matter of the sentences) Scotists, Thomists, Reals, Nominals, &c. and so perhaps that of Saint ^a Austin may be veriefied, *In-docti rapiunt cœlum, docti interim descendunt ad infernum.* Thus they continued in such error, blindness, decrees, sophismes, superstitions; idle ceremonies and traditions were the sum of their new-coyned holiness and religion, and by these knaveries and stratagemes they were able to involve multitudes, to deceive the most sanctified soules, and if it were possible, the very elect. In the mean time the true church, as wine and water mixt, lay hid and obscure to speak of, till Luthers time, who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun, to drive away those foggy mists of superstition, to restore it to that purity of the primitive church. And after him, many good and godly men, divine spirits, have done their endeavors, and still doe.

^b And what their ignorance esteem'd so holy,
Our wiser ages do accompt as folly.

But see the divel, that will never suffer the church to be quiet or at rest: no garden so well tilled but some noxious weedes grow up in it; no wheat but it hath some tares; we have a mad giddy company of precisians, schismaticks, and some heretiques even in our own bosomes in another extreame.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt;

That out of too much zeale in opposition to Antichrist, humane traditions, those Romish rites and superstitions, will quite demolish all, they will admit of no ceremonies at all, no fasting dayes, no cross in baptism, kneeling at communion, no church musick, &c. no bishops courts, no church government, raile at all our church discipline, will not hold their tongues, and all for the peace of thee, O Sion. No, not so much as degrees, some of them will tolerate, or universities: all humane learning, ('tis *cloaca diaboli*) hoods, habits, cap and surpluss, such as are things indifferent in themselves, and wholly for ornament, decency, or distinction sake, they abhor, hate, and snuff at, as a stone horse when he meets a bear: they make matters of conscience of them, and will rather forsake their livings

^a De doct. Christian.

^b Daniel.

then subscribe to them: They will admit of no holydayes, or honest recreations, as of hawking, hunting, &c. no churches, no bells, some of them, because papists use them: no discipline, no ceremonies, but what they invent themselves: no interpretations of scriptures, no comments of fathers, no councils, but such as their own phantastical spirits dictate, or *recta ratio*, as Socinians, by which spirit misled, many times they broach as prodigious paradoxes as papists themselves. Some of them turn prophets, have secret revelations, will be of privy council with God himself, and know all his secrets; * *Per capillos Spiritum Sanctum tenent, et omnia sciunt, cum sint asini omnium obstinatissimi.* A company of giddy heads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven, interpret acolyces, (*commentatores præcipites et vertiginosos*, one calls them, as well he might) and those hidden mysteries to private persons, times, places, as their own spirit informs them, private revelations shall suggest; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what yeer, what moneth, what day. Some of them again have such strong faith, so presumptuous, they will goe into infected houses, expel divels, and fast forty dayes, as Christ himself did. Some call God and his attributes into question, as Vorstius and Socinus; some princes, civil magistrates, and their authorities, as Anabaptists; will doe all their own private spirit dictates, and nothing else. Brownists, Barrowists, Familists, and those Amsterdamian sectes and sectaries, are led all by so many private spirits. It is a wonder to reveal what passages Sleidan relates in his Commentaries, of Cretinke, Knipperdoling, and their associates, those mad men of Munster in Germany; what strange enthusiasmes, sottish revelations they had, how absurdly they carried themselves, deluded others; and as prophane Machiavel in his political disputations holds of the christian religion, in general it doth enervate, debilitate, take away mens spirits and courage from them, *simpliciores reddit homines*, breeds nothing so courageous souldiers as that Roman; we may say of these peculiar sects, their religion takes away not spirits onely, but wit and judgement, and deprives them of their understanding. For some of them are so far gone with their private enthusiasmes and revelations, that they are quite mad, out of their wits. What greater madness can there be, then for a man to take upon him to be a God, as some doe? to be the Holy Ghost, Elias, and what not? In ^b Poland, 1518, in the reign

* Agrip. ep. 26.
populum decepit.

^b Alex. Guaguin. 22. Discipulis ascitis mirum in modum

of king Sigismund, one said he was Christ, and got him 12 apostles, came to judge the world, and strangely deluded the commons. ^aOne David George, an illiterate painter, not many yeers since, did as much in Holland, took upon him to be the Messias, and had many followers. Benedictus Victorinus Faventinus, *consil.* 15. writes as much of one Honorius, that thought he was not onely inspired as a prophet, but that he was a god himself, and had ^b familiar conference with God and his angels. Lavat. *de spect.* c. 2. part. 8. hath a story of one John Sartorius, that thought he was the prophet Elias, and *cap.* 7. of divers others that had conference with angels, were saints, prophets; Wierus, *lib.* 3. *de Lamis*, c. 7. makes mention of a prophet of Groning that said he was God the Father; of an Italian and Spanish prophet that held as much. We need not rove so far abroad; we have familiar examples at home: Hacket that said he was Christ; Coppinger and Arthington his disciples: ^c Burchet and Hovatus burned at Norwich. We are never likely seven yeers together, without some such new prophets that have several inspirations, some to convert the Jewes; some fast forty dayes; go with Daniel to the lions den; some foretel strange things, some for one thing, some for another. Great precisians of mean conditions and very illiterate, most part by a preposterous zeale, fasting, meditation, melancholy, are brought into those gross errorrs and inconveniences. Of those men I may conclude generally, that howsoever they may seem to be discreet, and men of understanding in other matters, discourse well, *læsam habent imaginationem*, they are like comets, round in all places, but only where they blaze, *cætera sani*, they have impregnable wits many of them, and discreet otherwise, but in this their madness and folly breaks out beyond measure, *in infinitum erumpit stultitia*. They are certainly far gone with melancholy, if not quite mad; and have more need of physick then many a man that keeps his bed; more need of hellébor then those that are in bedlam.

^a Guicciard. descrip. Belg. com. Plures habuit assecclas ab iisdem honoratus.

^b Hen. Nicholas at Leiden 1580, such a one.

^c See Camden's Annals, f. 242.

et 285.

SUBJECT IV.

Prognosticks of Religious Melancholy.

YOU may guess at the prognosticks, by the symptomes. What can these signes foretel otherwise then folly, dotage, madness, grossignorance, despair, obstinacy, a reprobatesense, a bad end? What else can superstition, heresie produce, but wars, tumults, uproares, torture of soules, and despaire, a desolate land, as Jeremy teacheth *cap. 7. 34.* when they commit idolatry, and walk after their own wayes? how should it be otherwise with them? What can they expect but *blasting, famine, dearth*, and all the plagues of Ægypt, as Amos denounceth, *cap. 4. vers. 9. 10.* to be led into captivity? If our hopes be frustrate, *we sowe much and bring in little, eat and have not enough, drink and are not filled, clothe and be not warme, &c. Haggai, 1. 6. we look for much and it comes to little, whence is it? His house was waste, they came to their own houses, vers. 10. therefore the heaven staid his dew, the earth his fruit.* Because we are superstitious, irreligious, we do not serve God as we ought, all these plagues and miseries come upon us; what can we look for else but mutual wars, slaughters, fearfull ends in this life, and in the life to come eternal damnation? What is it that hath caused so many feral battles to be fought, so much christian blood shed, but superstition? That Spanish inquisition, racks, wheels, tortures, torments, whence do they proceed? from superstition. Bodine the Frenchman in his *method. hist.* accounts Englishmen barbarians, for their civil wars: but let him but reade those Pharsalian fields, fought of late in France for religion, their massacres, wherein, by their own relations in 24 years, I know not how many millions have been consumed, whole families and cities, and he shall find ours to have been but velitations to theirs. But it hath ever been the custome of heretiques and idolaters, when they are plagued for their sins, and Gods just judgments come upon them, not to acknowledge any fault in themselves, but still impute it unto others. In Cyprians time, it was much controverted betwixt him and Demetrius, an idolater, who should be the cause of those present calamities. Demetrius laid all the fault on christians, (and so they did ever in the

^a Arius his bowels burst, Montanus hanged himself, &c. Eudo de Stellis, his disciples, ardere potius quam ad vitam corrigi maluerunt; tanta vis infixi semel erroris, they died blaspheming. Nuhrigensis, c. 9. lib. 1. Jer. 7. 23. Amos, 5. 5. ^b 5. cap.

^c Poplinerius Leriis, præf. hist. Rich. Dinot.

primitive church, as appears by the first book of ^a Arnobius) ^b that there were not such ordinary showres in winter, the ripening heat in summer, so seasonable springs, fruitfull autumnes, no marble mines in the mountaines, less gold and silver then of old; that husbandmen, seamen, souldiers, all were scanted; justice, friendship, skill in arts, all was decayed, and that through christians default, and all their other miseries from them, *quod Dii nostri a vobis non colantur*, because they did not worship their gods. But Cyprian retorts all upon him again, as appears by his tract against him. 'Tis true the world is miserably tormented and shaken with wars, dearth, famine, fire, inundations, plagues, and many feral diseases rage amongst us, *sed non, ut tu queresis, ista accidunt quod Dii vestri a nobis non colantur, sed quod a vobis non colatur Deus, a quibus nec quaeritur, nec timetur*. Not as thou complainest, that we do not worship your Gods, but because you are idolaters, and do not serve the true God, neither seeke him, nor feare him as you ought. Our papists object as much to us, and account us heretiques, we them; the Turkes esteem of both as infidels, and we them as a company of Pagans, Jewes against all; when indeed there is a generall fault in us all, and something in the very best, which may justly deserve Gods wrath, and pull these miseries upon our heads. I will say nothing here of those vaine cares, torments, needless works, pennance, pilgrimages, pseudomartyrdome, &c. We heap upon our selves unnecessary troubles, observations; we punish our bodies, as in Turkie, (saith ^c Busbequius, *leg. Turcic. ep. 3.*) one did, that was much affected with musicke, and to heare boyes sing, but very superstitious; an old sybil coming to his house or an holy woman (as that place yeelds many) took him downe for it, and told him, that in that other world he should suffer for it; thereupon he flung his riche and costly instruments which he had bedeckt with jewels, all at once into the fire. He was served in silver plate, and had goodly household stuffe: a little after, another religious man reprehended him in like sort, and from thenceforth he was served in earthen vessels. Last of all, a decree came forth because Turkes might not drink wine themselves, that neither Jewe nor

^a Advers. gentes, lib. 1. Postquam in mundo Christiana gens coepit, terrarum orbem perire, et multis malis affectum esse genus humanum videmus.

^b Quod nec hyeme, nec aestate tanta imbrum copia, nec frugibus torrendis solita flagrantia, nec vernali temperie sata tam læta sint, nec arboreis foetibus autumnii fecundi, minus de montibus marmor eruat, minus aurum, &c.

^c Solitus erat oblectare se fidibus, et voce musicâ canentium; sed hoc omne sublatum Sibyllæ cujusdam interventu, &c. Inde quicquid erat instrumentorum symphonicorum, auro gemmisque egregio opere distinctorum, comminuit, et in ignem injecit, &c.

christian then living in Constantinople, might drinke any wine at all. In like sort, amongst papists, fasting at first was generally proposed as a good thing; after, from such meats at set times, and then last of all so rigorously proposed, to binde the consciences upon pain of damnation. *First, Fryday*, saith Erasmus, *then Saturday, et nunc periclitatur dies Mercurii*, and Wednesday now is in danger of a fast. ^a *And for such like toys, some so miserably afflict themselves, to despaire, and death it self, rather then offend; and think themselves good christians in it, when as indeed they are superstitious Jewes.* So saith Leonardus Fuchsius, a great physician in his time. ^b *We are so tortured in Germany with these popish edicts, our bodies so taken downe, our goods so diminished, that if God had not sent Luther, a worthy man, in time to redresse these mischiefes, we should have eaten hay with our horses before this.* ^c As in fasting, so in all other superstitious edicts, we crucifie one another withouta cause, barring our selves of many good and lawful things, honest disports, pleasures and recreations: For wherefore did God create them but for our use? Feasts, mirth, musicke, hawking, hunting, singing, dancing, &c. *non tam necessitatibus nostris Deus inservit, sed in deliciis amamur*, as Seneca notes, God would have it so. And as Plato, 2. *de legibus* gives out, *Deos laboriosam hominum vitam miseratos*, the gods, in commisseration of humane estate, sent Apollo, Bacchus, and the Muses, *qui cum voluptate tripudia et saltationes nobis ducant*, to be merry with mortals, to sing and dance with us. So that he that will not rejoyce and enjoye himself, making good use of such things as are lawfully permitted, *non est temperatus*, as he will, *sed superstitiosus*. *There is nothing better for a man, then that he should eat and drinke, and that he should make his soule enjoye good in his labour, Eccles. 2. 24.* And as ^d one said of hawking and hunting, *tot solatia in hac ægri orbis calamitate mortalibus tædiis Deus objecit*, I say of all honest recreations; God hath therefore indulged them to refresh, ease, solace and comfort us. But we are some of us too stern, too rigid, too precise, too grossely superstitious; and whilst we make a conscience of every toye, with touch not, taste not, &c. as those Pythagorians of old, and some Indians now (the Bannians about Guzerat) that will eat no flesh, or suffer any living crea-

^a Ob id genus observationum videmus homines misere affligi, et denique mori, et sibi ipsis Christianos videri, quum revera sint Judæi.

^b Ita in corpora nostra fortunæque decretis suis sævit, ut parum abfuerit, nisi Deus Lutherum, virum perpetuâ memoriâ dignissimum, excitasset, quin nobis fœno mox communi cum Jumentis cibo utendum fuisset.

^c The Gentiles in India will eat no sensible creatures, or ought that hath blood in it.

^d Vandormilius, de aucupio, cap. 27.

ture to be killed; we tyrannize over our brothers soule, lose the right use of many good gifts; honest ^a sports, games and pleasant recreations, ^b punish ourselves without a cause, lose our liberties, and sometimes our lives. Anno 1270, at ^c Magdeburge in Germany, a Jewe fell into a privy upon a Saturday, and without helpe could not possibly get out; he called to his fellowes for succour, but they denied it, because it was their sabbath, *non licebat opus manuum exercere*; the bishop hearing of it, the next day forbade him to be pulled out, because it was our Sunday: In the mean time the wretch died before Munday. We have myriades of examples in this kinde amongst those rigid sabbatarians; and therefore, not without good cause, ^d *intolerabilem perturbationem* Seneca calls it, as well he might, an intolerable perturbation, that causeth such dire events, folly, madness, sickness, despaire, death of body and soule, and hell it self.

SUBSECT. V.

Cure of Religious Melancholy.

TO purge the world of idolatry and superstition, will require some monster-taming Hercules, a divine Æsculapius, or CHRIST himselve to come in his owne person, to raign a thousand yeers on earth before the end, as the millenaries will have him. They are generally so refractory, self-conceited, obstinate, so firmly addicted to that religion in which they have been bred and brought up, that no persuasion, no terrour, no persecution, can divert them. The consideration of which, hath induced many commonwealths to suffer them to enjoye their consciences as they will themselves: a toleration of Jewes is in most provinces of Europe: In Asia they have their synagogues: Spaniards permit Moors to live amongst them: the Mogullians, Gentiles: the Turkes, all religions. In Europe, Poland and Amsterdam are the common sanctuaries. Some are of opinion, that no man ought to

^a Some explode all humane authors, arts and sciences, poets, histories, &c. so precise, their zeale overruns their wits; and so stupid, they oppose all humane learning, because they are ignorant themselves and illiterate; nothing must be read but scriptures. But these men deserve to be pittied, rather than confuted. Others are so strict, they will admit of no honest game and pleasure; no dancing, singing, other playes, recreations and games, hawking, hunting, cock-fighting, bear-baiting, &c. because to see one beast kill another is the fruit of our rebellion against God, &c. ^b *Nuda ac tremebunda cruentis Erepet genibus si candida jusseri.* Io. Juvenalis, Sat. 6. ^c Munster Cosmog. lib. 3. cap. 444. *Incidit in cloacam, unde se non possit eximere; implorat opem sociorum, sed illi negant, &c.* ^d *De benefic. 7. 2.*

be compelled for conscience sake, but let him be of what religion he will, he may be saved, as Cornelius was formerly accepted, Jewe, Turke, Anabaptists, &c. If he be an honest man, live soberly and civilly in his profession, (Volkelius, Crellius, and the rest of the Socinians, that now nestle themselves about Crakowe and Rakowe, in Poland, have renewed this opinion) and serve his own god, with that fear and reverence as he ought. *Sua cuique civitati (Læli) religio sit, nostra nobis*; Tully thought fit every city should be free in this behalfe, adore their own *custodes et topicos Deos*, tutelar and local gods, as Symmachus calls them. Isocrates advised Demonicus, *when he came to a strange citie, to^a worship, by all meanes, the gods of the place, et unumquemque topicum Deum sic coli oportere, quomodo ipse præceperit*: which Cecilius in ^b Minutius labours, and would have every nation, *sacrorum ritus gentiles habere, et Deos colere municipes*, keep their own ceremonies, worship their peculiar gods; which Pomponius Mela reports of the Africans, *Deos suos patrio more venerantur*; they worship their owne gods according to their owne ordination. For why should any one nation, as he there pleads, challenge that universalitie of God, *Deum suum quem nec ostendunt, nec vident, discurrentem scilicet et ubique præsentem, in omnium mores, actus, et occultas cogitationes inquirentem, &c.* as Christians do? Let every province enjoye their libertie in this behalfe, worship one god, or all as they will, and are informed. The Romans built altars *Diis Asiae, Europæ, Libyæ, Diis notis et perëgrinis*: others, otherwise, &c. Plinius Secundus, as appears by his epistle to Trajan, would not have the Christians so persecuted, and in some time of the raign of Maximinus, as we find it registred in Eusebius *lib. 9. cap. 9.* there was a decree made to this purpose, *nullus cogatur invitus ad hunc vel illum Deorum cultum*; and by Constantine in the 19 year of his raign, as ^c Boranius informeth us; *nemo alteri exhibeat molestiam, quod cujusque animus vult, hoc quisque transigat*, new gods, new lawgivers, new priests will have new ceremonies, customes and religions, to which every wise man, as a good formalist, should accommodate himself.

^d Saturnus periit, perierunt et sua jura;

Sub Jove nunc mundus, jussa sequare Jovis.

The said Constantine the emperour, as Eusebius writes, flung down and demolished all the heathen gods silver and gold statues, altars, images and temples, and turned them all to Christian churches, *infestus gentilium monumentis ludibrio exposuit.*

^a Numen venerare præsertim quod civitas colit.
tom. 3. ad annum 324. l.

^d Ovid.

^b Octavio dial.

^c Annal.

The Turke now converts them again to Mahometan meskites. The like edict came forth in the reign of Arcadius and Honorius. ^aSymmachus the orator in his dayes, to procure a generall toleration, used this argument, ^b*because God is immense and infinite, and his nature cannot perfectly be knowne, it is convenient he should be as diversly worshipped, as every man shall conceive or understand.* It was impossible, he thought, for one religion to be universall: you see that one small province can hardly be ruled by one law civil or spirituall; and *how shall so many distinct and vast empires of the world be united into one? It never was, never will be.* Besides, if there be infinite planetary and firmamentall worlds, as ^csome will, there be infinite genii or commanding spirits belonging to each of them: and so *per consequens*, (for they will be all adored) infinite religions. And therefore, let every territory keep their proper rites and ceremonies, as their *Dii tutelares* will; so Tyrius calls them, *and according to the quarter they hold*; their own institutions, revelations, orders, oracles, which they dictate to from time to time, or teach their priests or ministers. This tenent was stiffely maintained in Turkie not long since, as you may reade in the thirde Epistle of Busbequius, ^d*that all those should participate of eternall happiness, that lived an holy and innocent life, what religion soever they professed*: Rustan Bassa was a great patron of it; though Mahomet himself was sent *virtute gladii*, to enforce all, as he writes in his Alcoran, to follow him. Some again will approve of this for Jewes, Geatiles, Infidels, that are out of the fold, they can be content to give them all respect and favour, but by no meanes to such as are within the precincts of our own church, and called Christians; to no heretiques, schismatickes, or the like; let the Spanish inquisition, that fourth Furie, speak for some of them, the civill wars and massacres in France, our Marian times. ^eMagallianus the Jesuite, will not admit of conference with an heretique, but severity and rigour to be used, *non illis verba reddere, sed furcas figere oportet*; and Theodosius is commended in Nicephorus *lib. 12. cap. 15.* ^f*that he put all heretiques to silence.* Bernard. *Epist. 190.* will have club law, fire and sword for heretiques, ^g*compell them, stop their mouthes not with disputations, or refute them with reasons, but with fists*; and this is their ordi-

^a In epist. Sym.

^b Quia Deus immensum quiddam est, et infinitum, cujus natura perfecte cognosci non potest, æquum ergo est, ut diversâ ratione colatur prout quisque aliquid de Deo percipit aut intelligit.

^c Campanella Calcagninus, and others.

^d Æternæ beatitudinis consortes fore, qui sancte innocenterque hanc vitam traduxerint, quamcumque illi religionem sequuti sunt.

^e Comment. in C. Tim. 6. ver. 20 et 21. Severitate cum hæreticis agendum, et non aliter.

^f Quod silentium hæreticis indixerit.

^g Igne et fuste potius agendum cum hæreticis quam cum disputationibusque os alia loquens, &c.

nary practice. Another companie are as milde on the other side; to avoid all heart-burning, and contentious wars and uprores, they would have a general toleration in every kingdom; no mulct at all, no man for religion or conscience be put to death; which ^aThuanus the French historian much favours: our late Socinians defend; Vaticanus against Calvin in a large treatise in behalfe of Servetus, vindicates; Castalio, &c. Martin Bellius and his companions maintained this opinion not long since in France, whose error is confuted by Beza in a just volume. The *medium* is best, and that which Paul proscribes, Gal. 6. 1. *If any man shall fall by occasion, to restore such a one with the spirit of meekness, by all faire meanes, gentle admonitions; but if that will not take place, post unam et alteram admonitionem hæreticam devita*, he must be excommunicate, as Paul did by Hymenæus; delivered over to Satan. *Immedicabile vulnus esse recidendum est*. As Hippocrates said in physicke, I may well say in divinitie; *quæ ferro non curantur, ignis curat*. For the vulgar, restrain them by lawes, mulcts, burn their bookes, forbid their conventicles: for when the cause is taken away, the effect will soon cease. Now for prophets, dreamers, and such rude silly fellows, that through fasting, too much meditation, preciseness, or by melancholy are distempered, the best meanes to reduce them *ad sanam mentem*, is to alter their course of life, and with conference, threats, promises, perswasions, to intermixe physicke. Hercules de Saxonîa had such a prophet committed to his charge in Venice, that thought he was Elias, and would fast as he did: he dressed a fellow in angels attire, that said he came from heaven to bring him divine food, and by that meanes staid his fast, administred his physicke; so by the mediation of this forged angel he was cured. ^bRhasis an Arabian, *cont. lib. 1. cap. 9.* speakes of a fellow that in like case complained to him, and desired his helpe: *I asked him (saith he) what the matter was; he replied, I am continually meditating of heaven and hell, and me thinks I see and talk with fierie spirits, smell brimstone, &c. and am so carried away with these conceits, that I can neither eat, nor sleep, nor go about my business: I cured him (saith Rhasis) partly by perswasion, partly by physicke, and so I have done by many others.* We have frequently such prophets and dreamers amongst us, whom we persecute with fire and faggot: I thinke the most compendious cure for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. *Sed de his satis.*

^a Præfat. hist. ^b Quidam conquestus est mihi de hoc morbo, et deprecatus est ut ego illum curarem; ego quæsivi ab eo quid sentiret; respondit, semper imaginor et cogito de Deo et angelis, &c. et ita demersus sum hac imaginatione, ut nec edam, nec dormiam, nec negotiis, &c. Ego curavi medicinâ et persuasione; et sic plures alios.

MEMB. II. SUBSECT. I.

Religious Melancholy in defect; parties affected are epicures, atheists, hypocrites, worldly secure, carnalists, all impious persons, impenitent sinners, &c.

IN that other extream, or defect of this love of God, knowledge, faith, feare, hope, &c. are such as erre both in doctrine and manners, Sadduces, Herodians, Libertines, polititians; all manner of atheists, epicures, infidels, that are secure, in a reprobate sense, fear not God at all, and such are too distrustfull and timorous, as desperate persons be. That grand sin of atheisme or impiety, ^a Melancthon calls it *monstrosam melancholiam*, monstrous melancholy; or *venenatam melancholiam*, poysoned melancholy. A company of Cyclopes or giants, that war with the gods, as the poets fained; Antipodes to Christians, that scoffe at all religion, at God himself, deny him and all his attributes, his wisdome, power, providence, his mercy and judgement.

^b Esse aliquos manes, et subterranea regna,
Et contum, et Stygio ranas in gurgite nigras,
Atque unâ transire vadum tot millia cymbâ,
Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære lavantur.

That there is either heaven or hell, resurrection of the dead, pain, happiness, or world to come, *credat Judæus Apella*: for their parts, they esteem them as so many poets tales, bugbears. Lucians Alexander, Moses, Mahomet and Christ are all as one in their creed. When those bloody wars in France for matters of religion, (saith ^c Richard Dinot) were so violently pursued betwixt Huguenotes and Papists, there was a company of good fellowes laughed them all to scorne, for being such superstitious fools, to loose their lives and fortunes, accounting faith, religion, immortality of the soule, meer foppes and illusions. Such loose ^d atheistical spirits are too predominant in all kingdomes. Let them contend, pray, tremble, trouble themselves that will, for their parts, they fear neither God nor divel; but with that Cyclops in Euripides,

^a De animâ c. de humoribus.

^b Juvenal.

^c Li. 5. Gal. hist. Quamplurimi reperti sunt qui tot pericula subeuntes irridebant; et quæ de fide, religione, &c. dicebant, Indibrio habebant, nihil eorum admittentes de futurâ vitâ.

Atheists at this day in Paris, Marcennus thinkes.

^d 50,000

Haud ulla numina expavescent Cælitum,
Sed victimas uni Deorum maximo,
Ventre offerunt, Deos ignorant cæteros.

They fear no god but one,
They sacrifice to none,
But belly, and him adore,
For gods they know no more.

Their god is their belly, as Paul saith, Sancta mater saturitas ;

— quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.

The idol which they worship and adore, is their mistress, with him in Plautus ; *mallem hæc mulier me amet quam Dii*, they had rather have her favour than the gods. Satan is their guide, the flesh is their instructor, hypocrisie their counsellour, vanity their fellow-souldier, their will their law, ambition their captain, custome their rule, temerity, boldness, impudence their art, toyes their trading, damnation their end. All their endeavours are to satisfy their lust and appetite, how to please their genius, and to be merry for the present ;

Ede, lude, bibe, post mortem nulla voluptas.

The same condition is of men and of beasts ; as the one dieth, so dieth the other, Eccles. 3. 19. the world goes round ;

— a truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ :

^b they did eat and drinke of old ; marry, bury, bought, sold, planted, built, and will doe still. ^c *Our life is short and tedious, and in the death of a man there is no recovery, neither was any man knowne that hath returned from the grave: for we are born at all adventure, and we shall be hereafter as though we had never been ; for the breath is as smoke in our nostrils, &c. and the spirit vanisheth as the soft ayr.* ^d *Come let us enjoye the pleasures that are present, let us chearfully use the creatures as in youth, let us fill our selves with costly wine and ointments, let not the flowre of our life passe by us, let us crown our selves with rose buds before they are withered, &c.* ^e *Vivamus, mea Lesbia, et amemus, &c.* ^f *Come let us take our fill of love, and pleasure in dalliance, for this is our portion, this is our lot.*

^a Hor. l. 2. od. 18.
^e Catullus.

^b Luke 17.
^f Prov. 7. 18.

^c Wisd. 2. 2.

^d Vers. 6, 7, 8.

Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis.

For the rest of heaven and hell, let children and superstitious fooles beleeve it: for their parts, they are so far from trembling at the dreadful day of judgement, that they wish with Nero, *me vivo fiat*, let it come in their times: so secure, so desperate, so immoderate in lust and pleasure, so prone to revenge, that as Paterculus said of some caitiffes in his time, in Rome, *quod nequiter ausi, fortiter executi*: it shall not be so wickedly attempted, but as desperately performed, what ere they take in hand. Were it not for Gods restraining grace, feare and shame, temporall punishment, and their own infamy, they would Lycaon-like exenterate, as so many canibals eat up, or Cadmus souldiers, consume one another. These are most impious, and commonly professed atheists, that never use the word of God but to swear by it: that expresse naught else but epicurisme in their carriage, or hypocrisie; with Pentheus, they neglect and contemn these rites and religious ceremonies of the gods; they will be gods themselves, or at least *socii Deorum*.

Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

Aproyis an Ægyptian tyrant, grew, saith ^a Herodotus, to that height of pride, insolencie and impietie, to that contempt of God and men, that he held his kingdome so sure, *ut a nemine Deorum aut hominum sibi eripi posset*, neither God nor men could take it from him. ^b A certain blasphemous king of Spaine (as ^c Lansius reports) made an edict, that no subject of his for ten yeers space, should beleeve in, call on, or worship any god. And as ^d Jovius relates of Mahomet the second, *that sacked Constantinople, he so behaved himselfe, that he beleaved neither Christ nor Mahomet; and thence it came to passe, that he kept his word and promise no farther then for his advantage; neither did he care to commit any offence to satisfie his lust*. I could say the like of many priuces, many private men (our stories are full of them) in times past, this present age, that love, feare, obey, and perform all civil duties, as they shall finde them expedient or behoveful to their owne ends. *Securi adversus Deos, securi adversus homines, votis non est opus*, which ^e Tacitus reports of some Germans: they need not pray, feare, hope, for they are secure to their thinking, both from God and men. Bulco Opiliensis, sometimes duke of

^a Lib. 1. ^b M. Montan. lib. 1. cap. 4. ^c Orat. cont. Hispan. Ne proximo decennio Deum adorarent, &c. ^d Talem se exhibuit, ut nec in Christum, nec Mabometem crederet, unde effectum ut promissa nisi quatenus in suum commodum cederent minime servaret, nec ullo scelere peccatum statueret, ut suis desideriis satisfaceret. ^e Lib. de mor. Germ.

^a Silesia, was such a one to an haire, he lived (saith ^b Æneas Silvius) at ^c Uratislavia, and was so mad to satisfie his lust, that he beleev'd neither heaven nor hell, or that the soule was immortal; but he married wives, and turned them up as he thought fit; did murder and mischief, and what he list himself. This duke hath too many followers in our dayes: say what you can, dehort, exhort, perswade to the contrary, they are no more moved,

— quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes,

then so many stockes, and stones; tell them of heaven and hell, 'tis to no purpose; *laterem lavas*, they answer as Ataliba, that Indian prince did frier Vincent, ^d when he brought him a book, and told him all the mysteries of salvation, heaven and hell were contained in it: he looked upon it and said, he sawe no such matter; asking withall how he knew it: they will but scoffe at it, or wholly reject it. Petronius, in Tacitus, when he was now by Neros command bleeding to death, *audiebat amicos nihil referentes de immortalitate animæ, aut sapientium placitis, sed levia carmina et faciles versus*, in stead of good counsell and divine meditations, he made his friends sing him bawdy verses and scurrile songs. Let them take heaven, paradise, and that future happiness that will, *bonum est esse hic*, it is good being here. There is no talking to such; no hope of their conversion; they are in a reprobate sense, meer carnalists, fleshly minded men, which howsoever they may be applauded in this life, by some few parasites, and held for worldly wise men, ^e they seem to me (saith Melancthon) to be as mad as Hercules was, when he raved and killed his wife and children. A milder sort of these atheisticall spirits there are, that profess religion, but *timide et hæsitanter*, tempted thereunto out of that horrible consideration of diversitie of religions, which are and have been in the world, (which argument Campanella, *Atheismi Triumphati cap. 9.* both urgeth and answers;) besides the covetousness, imposture and knavery of priests, *quæ faciunt* (^fas Postellus observes) *ut rebus sacris minus faciant fidem*; and those religions, some of them, so phantasticall, exorbitant, so violently maintained with equal constancie and assurance; whence they infer, that if there be

^a Or Breslaw. ^b Usque adeo insanus, ut nec inferos nec superos esse dicat, animasque cum corporibus interire credat, &c. ^c Europæ deser. cap. 24. ^d Fratres a Bry. Amer. part. 6. ^e Librum a Vincentio monacho datum abjecit, nihil se videre ibi hujusmodi dicens, rogansque unde hæc sciret, quam de cælo et Tartaro contineri ibi diceret. ^f Non minus hi furent quam Hercules, qui conjugem et liberos interfecit; habet hæc ætas plura hujusmodi portentosa monstra. ^f De orbis con. lib. 1. cap. 7.

so many religious sects, and denyed by the rest, why may they not be all false? or why should this or that be preferred before the rest? The scepticks urge this, and amongst others, it is the conclusion of Sextus Empericus *lib. 8. advers. Mathematicos*: after many philosophical arguments and reasons *pro* and *con* that there are gods, and again that there are no gods, he so concludes; *cum tot inter se pugnent, &c. Una tantum potest esse vera*, as Tully likewise disputes: Christians say, they alone worship the true God; pitty all other sectes, lament their case; and yet those old Greekes and Romans that worshipped the divel, as the Chinese do now, *aut Deos topicos*, their own gods; as Julian the apostate, ^a Cecilius in Minutius, Celsus and Porphyrius the philosopher object: and as Machiavel contends, were much more noble, generous, victorious, had a more flourishing common-wealth, better cities, better souldiers, better schollers, better wits. Their gods often overcame our gods; did as many miracles, &c. Saint Cyril, Arnobius, Minutius, with many other ancients; of late Lessius, Morneus, Grotius *de verit. Relig. Christianæ*, Savanarola *de verit. fidei Christianæ*, well defend; but Zanchius, ^b Campanella, Marinus Marcennus, Bozius, and Gentilletus answer all these atheisticall arguments at large. But this again troubles many as of old; wicked men generally thrive, professed atheists thrive,

^c Nullos esse Deos, inane cælum,
Affirmat Selius: probatque, quod se
Factum, dum negat hæc, videt beatum.

There are no gods, heavens are toys,
Selius in publique justifies;
Because that whil'st he thus denyes
Their deities, he better thrives.

This is a prime argument: and most part your most sincere, upright, honest, and ^d good men are depressed; *The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: (Eccles 9. 11.) nor yet bread to the wise, favour nor riches to men of understanding; but time and chance comes to all.* There was a great plague in Athens (as Thucydides *lib. 2.* relates) in which at last, every man with great licentiousness, did what he list,

^a Nonne Romani sine Deo vestro regnant et fruuntur orbe toto, et vos et Deos vestros captivos tenent? &c. Minutius Octaviano.

^b Comment. in Genesim copiosus in hoc subjecto.

^c Ecce pars vestrum et major et melior alget, fame laborat, et Deus patitur, dissimulat, non vult, non potest, opitulari suis, et vel invalidus, vel iniquus est. Cecilius in Minut. Dum rapiunt mala fata bonos, ignoscite fasso; Sollicito nullos esse putare Deos. Ovid. Vidi ego Diis fretos, multos decipi.

Plautus Casina act. 2. scen. 5.

^d Martial. l. 4. Epig. 21.

not caring at all for Gods or mens lawes. *Neither the feare of God nor the lawes of men* (saith he) *awed any man; because the plague swept allaway alike, good and bad; they thence concluded it was alike to worship or not worship the Gods, since they perished all alike.* Some cavil and make doubts of Scripture it self; it cannot stand with Gods mercy, that so many should be damned; so many bad, so few good; such have and hold about religions; all stiffe on their side, factious alike, thrive alike, and yet bitterly persecuting and damning each other. *It cannot stand with Gods goodness, protection and providence* (as ^a Saint Chrysostome, in the dialect of such discontented persons) *to see and suffer one man to be lame, another mad, a third poor and miserable all the dayes of his life, a fourth grievously tormented with sickness and aches, to his last hour.* *Are these signes and workes of Gods providence, to let one man be deafe, another dumb? A poor honest fellow lives in disgrace, wo and want, wretched he is; when as a wicked caitiffe abounds in superfluitie of wealth, keeps whores, parasites, and what he will himself.* *Audis, Jupiter, hæc? Talia multa connectentes, longum reprehensionis sermonem erga Dei providentiam contexunt.* Thus they mutter and objecte, (see thereste of their arguments in Marcennus in *Genesis*, and in Campanella, amply confuted) with many such vaine cavils, well known, not worthy the recapitulation or answering, whatsoever they pretend, they are *interim* of little or no religion.

Cosin-germanes to these men, are many of our great philosophers and deists; who though they be more temperate in this life; give many good moral precepts, honest, upright, and sober in their conversation, yet in effect they are the same, (accompting no man a good scholler that is not an atheist) *nimis altum sapiunt*, too much learning makes them mad. Whiles they attribute all to naturall causes, ^b contingence of all things, as Melancthon calls them, *pertinax hominum genus*, a peevish generation of men, that mis-led by philosophy, and the divels suggestion, their own innate blindness, denye God as much as the reste; hold all religion a fiction, opposite to reason and philosophy, though for feare of magistrates, saith ^c Vaninus, they durst not publikely profess it. Ask one of them of what religion he is, he scoffingly replies, a philosopher, a Galenist, an ^d Averroist, and with Rabelais a physician, a Peripatetick, an Epicure. In spiritual things, God must de-

^a Ser. 30. in 5 cap. ad Ephes. Hic fractis est pedibus; alter furit; alius ad extremam senectam progressus, omnem vitam paupertate peragit; ille morbis gravissimis: sunt hæc providentiæ opera? hic surdus, ille mutus, &c.

^b Omnia contingenter fieri volunt. Melancthon in præceptum primum.

^c Dial. 1. lib. 4. de admir. nat.

^d Anima mea sit cum animis philosophorum.

monstrate all to sense, leave a pawne with them, or else seek some other creditor. They will acknowledge nature and fortune, yet not God: though in effect they grant both: for as Scaliger defines, Nature signifies Gods ordinary power; or as Calvin writes, Nature is Gods order, and so things extraordinary may be called unnaturall, Fortune his unrevealed will; and so we call things changeable that are beside reason and expectation. To this purpose ^aMinutius in Octavio, and ^bSeneca well discourseth with them, *lib. 4. de beneficiis cap. 5, 6, 7.* They doe not understand what they say; what is nature but God? call him what thou wilt, Nature, Jupiter, he hath as many names as offices: it comes all to one pass; God is the fountain of all, the first giver and preserver, from whom all things depend, ^ca quo, et per quem omnia.

Nam quodcunque vides Deus est, quocunque moveris;

God is all in all, God is everywhere, in every place. And yet this Seneca that could confute and blame them, is all out as much to be blamed and confuted himselfe, as mad himselfe; for he holds *fatum Stoicum*, that inevitable necessity in the other extream, as those Chaldean astrologers of old did, against whom the Prophet Jeremy so often thunders; and those heathen mathematicians, Nigidius Figulus, magicians, and Priscilianists, whom S^t. Austin so eagerly confutes; those Arabian questionaries, *Novem Judices*, Albumazer, Dorotheus, &c. and our countryman Estuidus^d; that take upon them to define out of those great conjunctions of stars, (with Ptolomæus) the periods of kingdomes, or religions, of all future accidents, wars, plagues, schismes, heresies, and what not? all from stars, and such things, saith Maginus, *quæ sibi et intelligentis suis reservavit Deus*, which God hath reserved to himself and his angels, they will take upon them to foretell; as if stars were immediate, inevitable causes of all future accidents. Cæsar Vaninus, in his book *de admirandis naturæ arcanis, dial. 52. de oraculis*, is more free, copious and open in the explication of this astrologically tenent of Ptolomy, then any of our modern writers, Cardan expected; a true disciple of his master Pomponatius: according to the doctrine of Peripateticks, he refers all apparitions, prodigies, miracles, oracles, accidents, alterations of religions, kingdomes, &c. (for which he is soundly lashed by Marinus Marcennus, as well he deserves) to natural causes; (for spirits he will not acknowledge); to that light, motion; influences of heavens

^a Deum unum multis designant nominibus, &c. ^b Non intelligis te quum hæc dicis, mutare te ipsum nomen Dei: quid enim est aliud natura quam Deus? &c. tot habet appellationes quot munera.

^c Austin.

^d Principio Ephemer.

and stars, and to the intelligences that move the orbes. *Intelligentia quæ movet orbem, mediante cælo, &c.* Intelligences do all: and after a long discourse of miracles done of old, *sic hæc dæmones possunt, cur non et intelligentiæ cælorum motrices?* And as these great conjunctions, aspectes of planets begin or end, vary, are vertical and predominant, so have religions, rites, ceremonies, and kingdoms their beginning, progress, periods; *in urbibus, regibus, religionibus, ac in particularibus hominibus hæc vera ac manifesta sunt, ut Aristoteles innuere videtur, et quotidiana docet experientia, ut historias perlegens videbit.* *Quid olim in Gentili lege Jove sanctius et illustrius? Quid nunc vile magis et execrandum? Ita cælestia corpora pro mortalium beneficio religiones ædificant, et cum cessat influxus, cessat lex, &c.* And because, according to their tenents, the world is eternal, intelligences eternal, influences of stars eternal, kingdoms, religions, alterations shall be likewise eternal, and run round after many ages. *Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles; renascentur religiones; et ceremoniæ, res humanæ in idem recident, nihil nunc quod non olim fuit, et post sæculorum revolutiones alias est, erit, &c. idem specie,* saith Vaninus, *non individuo quod Plato significavit.* These (saith mine ^a author) these are the decrees of Peripateticks, which though I recite, *in obsequium Christianæ fidei, detestor,* as I am a Christian, I detest and hate. Thus Peripateticks and astrologians held in former times; and to this effect of old in Rome, saith Dionysius Halicarnassæus, *lib. 7.* when those meteors and prodigies appeared in the ayr, after the banishment of Coriolanus, ^b *Men were diversely affected; some said, they were Gods just judgement for the execution of that good man; some referred all to naturall causes; some to stars; some thought they came by chance; some by necessity decreed ab initio,* and could not be altered. The two last opinions of chance and necessity, were, it seems, of greater note then the rest.

^c *Sunt qui in Fortunæ jam casibus omnia ponunt;
Et mundum credunt nullo rectore moveri;
Naturâ volvente vices, &c.*

For the first of chance, as ^d Sallust likewise informeth us, those old Romans generally received. *They supposed fortune alone*

^a Vaninus dial. 52. de oraculis. ^b *Varie homines affecti; alii Dei judicium ad tam pii exsilium; alii ad naturam referrebant; nec ab indignatione Dei, sed humanis causis, &c. 12. natural. quæst. 33. 39.* ^c Juv. Sat. 13. ^d Epist. ad C. Cæsar. Romani olim putabant fortunam regna et imperia dare: credebant antea mortales fortunam solam opes et honores largiri, idque duabus de causis; primum, quod indignus quisque dives, honoratus, potens; alterum, vix quisquam perpetuo bonis iis frui visus. Postea prudentiores didicere fortunam suam quemque fingere.

gave kingdoms and empires, wealth, honours, offices, and that for two causes; first, because every wicked, base, unworthy wretch was preferred, riche, potent, &c. Secondly, because of their uncertainty, though never so good, scarce any one enjoyed them long: but after, they began upon better advice, to think otherwise; that every man made his own fortune. The last of necessity was Senecas tenent, that God was *alligatus causis secundis*, so tyed to second causes, to that inexorable necessity, that he could alter nothing of that which was once decreed, *sic erat in fatis*, it cannot be altered; *semel jussit, semper paret Deus, nulla vis rumpit, nullæ preces, nec ipsum fulmen*; God hath once said it, and it must for ever stand good; no prayers, no threats, nor power, nor thunder it selfe can alter it. Zeno, Chrysippus, and those other Stoicks, as you may read in Tully 2. *de divinatione*, Gellius, *lib. 6. cap. 2. &c.* maintained as much. In all ages, there have been such, that either denye God in all, or in part; some deride him; they could have made a better world, and rule it more orderly themselves; blaspheme him, derogate at their pleasure from him. 'Twas so in ^aPlatos time; *Some say there be no gods; others that they care not for men; a middle sort grant both. Si non sit Deus, unde bona? si sit Deus, unde mala?* So Cotta argues in Tully, why made he not all good; or at least tenders not the welfare of such as are good? As the woman told Alexander, if he be not at leisure to hear causes, and redress them, why doth he raign? ^bSextus Empericus hath many such arguments. Thus perverse men cavil. So it will ever be, some of all sorts, good, bad, indifferent; true, false, zealous, ambodexters, neutralists, lukewarm, libertines, atheists, &c. They will see these religious sectaries agree amongst themselves, be reconciled all, before they will participate with, or beleeve any. They thinke in the mean time, (which ^cCelsus objects, and whom Origen confutes) *we Christians adore a person put to ^ddeath with no more reason then the barbarous Getes worshipped Zamolxis, the Cilicians Mopsus, the Thebans Amphiaraus, and the Lebadians Trophonius; one religion is as true as another; new fangled devices, all for human respects; great witted Aristotles works are as much authentical to them as scriptures; subtlé Senecas epistles as canonical as Saint Pauls; Pindarus Odes as good as the prophet Davids Psalms; Epictetus Enchiridion equivalent to wise Solomons Proverbs.* They doe openly and boldly

^a 10 de legib. Alii negant esse Deos; alii Deos non curare res humanas; alii utraque concedunt.

^b Lib. 8. ad mathem.

^c Origines contra Celsum l. 3. Hos

immerito nobiscum conferrí fuse declarat.

^d Crucifixum Deum ignominiose Lucianus, (vitâ peregrini) Christum vocat.

speake this and more, some of them, in all places and companies. ^a *Claudius the emperor was angry with heaven, because it thundred, and challenged Jupiter into the field: with what madnesse!* saith Seneca: *he thought Jupiter could not hurt him, but he could hurt Jupiter.* Diagoras, Demonax, Epicurus, Pliny, Lucian, Lucretius,

——contemptorque Deum Mezentius,

professed atheists all in their times: though not simple atheists neither, as Cicogna proves, *lib. 1. cap. 1.* they scoffed onely at those Pagan gods, their plurality, base and fictitious offices. Gilbertus Cognatus labours much, and so doth Erasmus, to vindicate Lucian from scandall; and there be those that apologize for Epicurus; but all in vain: Lucian scoffes at all; Epicurus he denys all; and Lucretius his scholler defends him in it.

^b Humana ante oculos fœde cum vita jaceret,
In terris oppressa gravi cum religione,
Quæ caput a cœli regionibus ostendebat,
Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, &c.

When humane kinde was drencht in superstition,
With ghastly looke s aloft, which frightened mortall men, &c.

he alone as another Hercules, did vindicate the world from that monster. Unkle ^c Pliny, *lib. 2. cap. 7. nat. hist. et lib. 7. cap. 5.* in expresse words, denies the immortality of the soule.

^d Seneca doth little less, *lib. 7. epist. 55. ad Lucilium; et lib. de consol. ad Martiam,* or rather more. Some Greek commentators would put as much upon Job, that he should denye resurrection, &c. whom Pineda copiously confutes in *cap. 7. Job. vers. 9.* Aristotle is hardly censured of some, both divines and philosophers. St. Justin in *Paræneticâ ad gentes*, Greg. Nazianzen, in *disput. adversus Eun.* Theodoret. *cap. 5. de curat. Græc. affec.* Origen. *lib. de principiis.* Pomponatius justifies him in his tract (so stiled at least) *De immortalitate animæ*, Scaliger, (who would forswear himself at any time, saith Patritius, in defence of his great master Aristotle) and Dandinus, *lib. 3. de animâ*, acknowledge as much. Averrões oppugnes all spirits and supream powers; of late Brunus (*infœlia Brunus*, ^e Kepler calls him) Machiavel, Cæsar Vaninus lately burned at Tolouse in France, and Pet. Aretine, hath publikely maintained such atheistical paradoxes, ^f with that Italian Bocace, with his fable of three rings, &c.

^a De irâ 16. 34. Iratus cœlo quod obstreperet, ad pugnam vocans Jovem; quantâ dementiâ! putavit sibi nocere non posse, et se nocere tamen Jovi posse. ^b Lib. 1. 1.
^c Idem status post mortem, ac fuit antequam nasceretur: et Seneca; Idem erit post me quod ante me fuit. ^d Lucernæ eadem conditio quam exstinguitur ac fuit antequam accenderetur; ita et hominis. ^e Dissert. cum nunc sider. ^f Campanella cap. 18. Atheism. triumphat.

ex quo infert haud posse internosci, quæ sit verior religio, Judaïca, Mahometana, an Christiana, quoniam eadem signa, &c. ^a Marinus Marcennus suspectes Cardan for his subtleties; Campanella, and Charons book of Wisdome, with some other tracts to savour of ^b atheisme: but amongst the rest, that pestilent book *de tribus mundi impostoribus, quem sine horrore (inquit) non legas; et mundi Cymbalum dialogis quatuor contentum, Anno 1538, auctore Peresio, Parisiis excusum*, &c. And as there have been in all ages such blasphemous spirits, so there have not been wanting their patrons, protectors, disciples and adherents. Never so many atheists in Italy and Germany, saith ^d Colerus, as in this age: the like complaint Marcennus makes in France, 50000 in that one citie of Paris. Frederick the emperour, as ^e Matthew Paris records, *licet non sit recitabile* (I use his own words) is reported to have said, *Tres præstigiatores, Moses, Christus, et Mahomet, uti mundo dominarentur totum populum sibi contemporaneum seduxisse.* (Henry the Lansgrave of Hessen heard him speak it;) *Si principes imperii institutioni meæ adhærerent, ego multo meliorem modum credendi et vivendi ordinarem.*

To these professed atheists we may well add that impious and carnal crew of worldly-minded men, impenitent sinners, that go to hell in a lethargy, or in a dream; who though they be professed Christians, yet they will *nullâ pallescere culpâ*, make a conscience of nothing they doe; they have cauterized consciences, and are indeed in a reprobate sense, *past all feeling, have given themselves over to wantonness, to work all manner of uncleanness even with greediness*, Ephes. 4. 19. They doe know there is a God, a day of judgement to come, and yet for all that, as Hugo saith, *ita comedunt ac dormiunt, ac si diem judicii evasissent; ita ludunt ac rident, ac in cœlis cum Deo regnarent;* they are as merry for all the sorrow, as if they had escaped all dangers, and were in heaven already:

———^f *metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum*

Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari.

These rude idiots and ignorant persons, that neglect and contemne the meanes of their salvatione, may march on with these; but, above all others, those Herodian temporizing statesmen, politick Machiavelians and hypocrites, that make a shew of

^a Comment. in Genes. cap. 7.

his study as in the street.

Conclusio libri est, Ede itaque, bibe, lude, &c.

de immortal. anime.

Pisterius pag. 743. in compilat. suâ.

^b So that a man may meet an atheist as soon in his study as in the street.

^c Simonis religio incerto auctore. Craconia, edit. 1588.

^e Jam Deus figmentum est.

^d Lib. de immortal. anime.

^e Pag. 645. an. 1238. ad finem Henrici tertii. Idem

^f Virg.

religion, but in their hearts laugh at it. *Simulata sanctitas duplex iniquitas*; they are in a double fault, *that fashion themselves to this world*, which ^a Paul forbids, and like Mercury the planet, are good with good, bad with bad. When they are at Rome, they doe there as they see done; Puritans with Puritans, Papists with Papists; *omnium horarum homines*, Formalists, Ambodexters, lukewarm Laodiceans. ^b All their study is to please, and their god is their commodity, their labour to satisfie their lusts, and their endeavours to their owne ends. Whatsoever they pretend, or in publike seem to doe, ^c *With the foole in their hearts, they say there is no God.*

Haus tu—— de Jove quid sentis?

Their words are as soft as oyl, but bitterness is in their hearts, like ^d Alexander the sixth so cunningly dissemblers, that what they think they never speake. Many of them are so close you can hardly discern it, or take any just exceptions at them; they are not factious, oppressours as most are, no bribers, no simoniacal contracters, no such ambitious, lascivious persons as some others are; no drunkards, *sobrii solem vident orientem, sc̄rri vident occidentem*; they rise sober and go sober to bed; plain dealing, upright honest men; they doe wrong to no man, and are so reputed (in the worlds esteem at least) very zealous in religion, very charitable, meek, humble, peace-makers, keep all duties, very devout, honest, well spoken of, beloved of all men; but he that knowes better how to judge, he that examines the heart, saith they are hypocrites; *cor dolo plenum; sonant vitium percussa maligne*, they are not sound within. As it is with writers ^e oftentimes, *plus sanctimonie in libello, quam libelli auctore*, more holiness is in the book then in the author of it: so 'tis with them; many come to church with great bibles, whom Cardan said he could not choose but laugh at; and will now and then *dare operam Augustino*, reade Austin, frequent sermons, and yet professed usurers, meer gripes, *tota vitæ ratio Epicurea est*; all their life is epicurisme and atheisme, come to church all day, and lye with a curtisan at night.

Qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt,

They have Esaus hands, and Jacobs voyce. Yea, and many of those holy fryers, sanctified men; *cappam*, saith Hierome, *et cilicium induunt, sed intus latronem tegunt*. They are wolves in sheeps clothing,

Introrsum turpes, speciosi pelle decorâ,

^a Rom. 12. 2.

^c Psal. 14. 1.

^b Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res.

^d Guicciardine.

^e Erasmus.

Faire without, and most foule within. * *Latet plerumque sub tristi amictu lascivia, et deformis horror vili veste tegitur*; oft-times under a mourning weed lyes lust it self, and horrible vices under a poor coat. But who can examine all those kindes of hypocrites, or dive into their hearts? if we may guess at the tree by the fruit, never so many as in these dayes; shew me a plain dealing true honest man: *Et pudor, et probitas, et timor omnis abest*. He that shall but look into their lives, and see such enormous vices, men so immoderate in lust, unspeakable in malice, furious in their rage, flattering and dissembling (all for their own ends) will surely think they are not truly religious, but of an obdurate heart, most part in a reprobate sense, as in this age. But let them carry it as they will for the present, dissemble as they can, a time will come when they shall be called to an account, their melancholy is at hand, they pull a plague and curse upon their heads, *thesaurisant iram Dei*. Besides, all such as are in *Deos contumeliosi*, blaspheme, contemne, neglect God, or scoffe at him, as the poets fain of Salmeonius, that would in derision imitate Jupiters thunder, he was precipitated for his pains, *Jupiter intonuit contra, &c.* so shall they certainly rue it in the end, (*in se sput, qui in caelum sput*) their doome's at hand, and hell is ready to receive them.

Some are of opinion, that it is in vain to dispute with such atheistical spirits in the mean time; 'tis not the best way to reclaime them. Atheisme, idolatry, heresie, hypocrisie, though they have one common root, that is indulgence to corrupt affection, yet their growth is different; they have divers symptomes, occasions, and must have several cures and remedies. 'Tis true, some denye there is any God; some confess, yet beleeeve it not; a third sort confess and beleeeve, but will not live after his lawes, worship and obey him. Others allow God, and Gods subordinate, but not one God, no such general God, *non talem Deum*, but several topick gods for several places; and those, not to persecute one another for any differences, as Socinus will, rather love and cherish.

To describe them in particular, to produce their arguments and reasons, would require a just volume; I refer them therefore, that expect a more ample satisfaction, to those subtile and elaborate treatises, devout and famous tracts of our learned divines (schoolmen amongst the rest, and casuists) that have abundance of reasons to prove there is a God, the immortality of the soule, &c. out of the strength of wit and philosophy bring irrefragable arguments to such as are ingenious and well disposed; at the least, answer all cavils and objections to confute

* Hierom.

b Senec. consol. ad Polyb. ca. 21

their folly and madnesse, and to reduce them, *si fieri possunt, ad sanam mentem*, to a better minde, though to small purpose many times. Amongst others, consult with Julius Cæsar Laggalla, professour of philosophy in Rome, who hath written a large volume of late, to confute atheists: of the immortality of the soule, Hierome: Montanus *de immortalitate animæ*: Lelius Vincentius of the same subject: Thomas Giaminus, and Franciscus Collius *de Paganorum animabus post mortem*, a famous doctour of the Ambrosian colledge in Millain. Bishop Fotherby, in his *Atheomastix*, Doctor Dove, Doctor Jackson, Abernethy, Corderoy, have written well of this subject in our mother tongue: In Latine, Colerus, Zanchius, Paleareus, Illyricus, ^aPhilippus, Faber Faventinus, &c. But *instar omnium*, the most copious confuter of atheists, is Marinus Marcennus in his Commentaries on Genesis, ^b with Campanellas *Atheismus Triumphatus*. He sets down at large the causes of this brutish passion (seventeen in number I take it) answers all their arguments and sophismes, which he reduceth to twenty six heads, proving withall his own assertion: *There is a God, such a God, the true and sole God*, by 35 reasons. His Colophon is how to resist and repress atheisme, and to that purpose he adds four especial meanes or wayes, which who so will may profitably peruse.

SUBSECT. II.

DESPAIR.

Despaires, Æquivocations, Definitions, parties and parts affected.

THERE be many kindes of desperation, whereof some be holy, some unholy, as ^cone distinguisheth; that unholy he defines out of Tully, to be *ægritudinem animi sine ullâ rerum expectatione meliore*, a sickness of the soule without any hope or expectation of amendment: which commonly succeeds fear; for whilst evil is expected, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. According to *Thomas 2. 2æ. distinct. 40. art. 4.* it is *recessus a re desideratâ, propter impossibilitatem existimatam*, a restraint from the thing desired, for some impossibility supposed. Because they cannot obtajne what they would, they become desperate, and many times either yeeld to the passion

^a Disput. 4. philosophiæ adver. atheos. Venetiis 1627. quarto.
Romæ fol. 1631.

^c Abernethy c. 24. of his physick of the soule.

^b Edit.

by death it selfe; or else attempt impossibilities, not to be performed by men. In some cases, this desperate humour is not much to be discommended, as in wars it is a cause, many times, of extraordinary valour; as Joseph. *lib. 1. de bello Jud. cap. 14. L. Danæus in Aphoris. polit. pag. 226.* and many politicians hold. It makes them improve their worth beyond it selfe, and of a forlorne impotent company become conquerors in a moment.

Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.

In such courses when they see no remedy, but that they must either kill or be killed, they take courage, and often times, *præter spem*, beyond all hope, vindicate themselves. Fifteen thousand Locrenses fought against a hundred thousand Crotonienses, and seeing now no way but one, they must all dye, ^a thought they would not depart unrevenged, and thereupon desperately giving an assault, conquered their enemies. *Nec alia causa victoriæ* (saith Justine mine authour) *quam quod desperaverant.* William the Conquerour, when he first landed in England, sent back his ships, that his souldiers might have no hope of retyring back. ^b Bodine excuseth his countrymens overthrow at that famous battel at Agencourt, in Henry the Fifth his time, (*cui simile*, saith Frossard, *tota historia producere non possit*, which no history can parallel almost, wherein one handful of Englishmen overthrew a royal army of Frenchmen) with this refuge of despair, *pauci desperati*, a few desperate fellows being compassed in by their enemies, past all hope of life, fought like so many divels; and gives a caution, that no souldiers hereafter set upon desperate persons, which ^c after Frontinus and Vegetius, Guicciardine likewise admonisheth *Hypomnes. part. 2. pag. 25.* not to stop an enemy that is going his way. Many such kindes there are of desperation, when men are past hope of obtaining any suit, or in despair of better fortune; *desperatio facit monachum*, as the saying is, and desperation causeth death it selfe. How many thousands, in such distress, have made away themselves, and many others! For he that cares not for his owne, is master of another mans life. A Tuscan soothsayer, as ^d Paterculus tels the story, perceiving himself and Fulvius Flaccus his deare friend, now both carryed to prison by Opimius, and in despair of pardon, seeing the yong man weep, *quin tu potius hoc, inquit, facis*, doe as I doe; and with that knockt out his braines

^a Omissâ spe victoriæ in destinatam mortem conspirant, tantusque ardor singulos cepit, ut victores se putarent, si non inulti morerentur. Justin. 1. 20.

hist. cap. 5.

^c Hosti abire volenti iter minime interscindas, &c.

^b Method.

^d Poster.

against the door cheek, as he was entring into prison; *protinusque illiso capite in carceris januam effuso cerebro expiravit*, and so desperately died. But these are equivocall, unproper. *When I speak of despair*, saith ^a Zanchie, *I speake not of every kinde, but of that alone which concerns God. It is opposite to hope, and a most pernicious sin, wherewith the diuel seeks to entrap men.* Musculus makes four kindes of desperation; of God, our selves, our neighbour, or any thing to be done; but this division of his may be reduced easily to the former; all kindes are opposite to hope, that sweet moderator of passious, as Simonides calls it; I do not mean that vain hope which phantastical fellows feign to themselves, which according to Aristotle is *insomnium vigilantium*, a waking dream; but this divine hope which proceeds from confidence, and is an anchor to a floating soule; *spes alit agricolas*, even in our temporal affairs, hope revives us, but in spiritual it farther animateth; and were it not for hope, *we of all others were the most miserable*, as Paul saith, in this life; were it not for hope, the heart would breake; *for though they be punished, in the sight of men*, (Wisdom 3. 4.) yet is *their hope full of immortality*: yet doth it not so reare, as despair doth deject; this violent and sour passion of despair, is of all perturbations most grievous, as ^b Patritius holds. Some divide it into finall and temporall; ^c finall is incurable, which befalleth reprobates; temporall is a rejection of hope and comfort for a time, which may befall the best of Gods children; and it commonly proceeds ^d from weakness of faith, as in David, when he was oppressed he cryed out, *O Lord, thou hast forsaken me*, but this for a time. This ebbes and flowes with hope and feare; it is a grievous sin howsoever: although some kinde of despair be not amiss, when, saith Zanchius, we despair of our own meanes, and rely wholly upon God: but that species is not here meant. This pernicious kinde of desperation is the subject of our discourse, *homicida animæ*; the murderer of the soule, as Austin terms it; a fearful passion, wherein the party oppressed thinks he can get no ease but by death, and is fully resolved to offer violence unto himself; so sensible of his burthen, and impatient of his cross, that he hopes by death alone to be freed of his calamity (though it prove otherwise) and chuseth with Job. 6. 8. 9. & 7. 15. *rather to be strangled and die, then to be in his bonds.* ^e The part affected is the whole soule, and all the faculties of it; there is a privation of joye, hope, trust, confi-

^a Super præceptum primum de Relig. et partibus ejus. Non loquor de omni desperatione, sed tantum de eâ quâ desperare solent homines de Deo; opponitur spei, et est peccatum gravissimum, &c.

^b Lib. 5. tit. 21. de regis institut. Omnium

perturbationum deterrima.

^c Reprobi usque ad finem pertinaciter persistunt.

Zanchius.

^d Vitium ab infidelitate proficiscens.

^e Abernethy.

dence, of present and future good, and in their place succeed feare, sorrow, &c. as in the symptomes shall be shewed. The heart is grieved, the conscience wounded, the mind eclipsed with black fumes arising from those perpetual terrours.

SUBSECT. III.

Causes of Despair. The diuel, melancholy, meditation, distrust, weakness of faith, rigid ministers, misunderstanding Scriptures, guilty consciences, &c.

THE principal agent and procurer of this mischief, is the diuel; those whom God forsakes, the diuel by his permission layes hold on. Sometimes he persecutes them with that worme of conscience, as he did Judas, ^a Saul, and others. The poets call it Nemesis; but it is indeed Gods just judgement, *sero sed serio*, he strikes home at last, and setteth upon them *as a thief in the night*, 1 Thes. 5. 2. ^b This temporary passion made David crye out, *Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thine heavy displeasure; for thine arrowes have light upon mee, &c.* *There is nothing sound in my flesh, because of thine anger.* Again, *I roare for the very grief of my heart;* and Psalme 22. *My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken mee, and art so far from my health, and the words of my crying?* 14. *I am like to water poured out, my bones are out of joynt, mine heart is like waxe, that is molten in the midst of my bowels.* So Psal. 88. 15 and 16. vers. and Psal. 102. *I am in misery at the point of death, from my youth I suffer thy terrours, doubting for my life; thine indignations have gone over mee, and thy feare hath cut mee off.* Job doth often complain in this kinde; and those God doth not assist, the diuel is ready to try and torment, *still seeking whom he may deuoure.* If he finde them merry, saith Gregory, *he tempts forthwith to some dissolute act; if pensive and sad, to a desperate end.* *Aut suadendo blanditur, aut minando terret*, sometimes by faire meanes, sometimes again by foule, as he perceives men severally inclined. His ordinary engin by which he produceth this effect, is the melancholy humour it self, which is *balneum diaboli*, the diuels bath; and as in Saul; those evil spirits get in ^c as it were, and take possession of us. Black choler is a shooing-horn, a bait to allure them, in so much that many writers make melancholy an ordinary cause, and a symptome of despair, for that such men are most apt (by reason of their ill-disposed temper) to distrust, feare, grieffe; mistake,

^a 1 Sam. 2. 16.
lib. 1. cap. 16.

^b Psal. 38.

^c Immiscent se mali geni, Lem-

and amplify whatsoever they preposterously conceive, or falsely apprehend. *Conscientia scrupulosa nascitur ex vitio naturali, complexione melancholicâ* (saith Navarrus cap. 27. num. 282. Tom. 2. cas. conscien.) The body works upon the minde, by obfuscating the spirits and corrupted instruments, which ^aPerkins illustrates by simile of an artificer, that hath a bad toole, his skill is good, ability correspondent; by reason of ill tooles his work must needs be lame and unperfect. But melancholy and despair though often, doe not alwaies concur; there is much difference; melancholy fears without a cause, this upon great occasion; melancholy is caused by feare and grieve, but this torment procures them all extremity of bitterness; much melancholy is without affliction of conscience, as ^bBright and Perkins illustrate by foure reasons; and yet melancholy alone again may be sometimes a sufficient cause of this terrour of conscience. ^cFelix Plater so found it in his observations, *e melancholicis alii damnatos se putant, Deo curæ non sunt, nec prædestinati, &c.* They think they are not predestinate, God hath forsaken them; and yet otherwise very zealous and religious; and 'tis common to be seen, *melancholy for feare of Gods judgement and hell fire, drives men to desperation; feare and sorrow, if they be immoderate, end often with it; Intolerable pain and anguish, long sickness, captivity, misery, loss of goods, loss of friends, and those lesser griefs do sometimes effect it, or such dismal accidents. Si non statim relevatur,* saith ^dMarcennus, *dubitant an sit Deus,* if they be not eased forthwith, they doubt whether there be any God; they rave, curse, and are desperately mad, because good men are oppressed, wicked men flourish; they have not as they think to their deserts, and through impatience of calamities are so misaffected. Democritus put out his eyes, *ne malorum civium prosperos videret successus,* because he could not abide to see wicked men prosper, and was therefore ready to make away himself, as ^eAgellius writes of him. Felix Plater hath a memorable example in this kinde, of a painters wife in Basil, that was melancholy for her sons death, and for melancholy became desperate, she thought God would not pardon her sins, ^fand for foure months, still raved, that she was in hell fire, already damned. When the humour is stirred up, every small object aggravates and incenseth it, as the parties are ad-

^a Cases of conscience, l. 1. 16.^b Tract. Melan. [cap. 33 et 34.^c C. 3.de mentis alien. Deo minus se curæ esse, nec ad salutem prædestinatos esse. Ad desperationem sæpe ducit hæc melancholia, et est frequentissima ob supplicii metum æternæque judicium; moeror et metus in desperationem plerumque desinunt. ^d Comment. in 1. cap. gen. artic. 3. Quia impii florent, boni opprimuntur, &c. alius ex consideratione hujus seriâ desperabundus.^e Lib. 20. c. 27.^f Damnata se

putavit, et per quatuor menses gehennæ poenam sentire.

dicted. ^a The same authour hath an example of a merchant man, that for the loss of a little wheat, which he had over long kept, was troubled in conscience, for that he had not sold it sooner, or given it to the poor; yet a good scholler and a great divine: no perswasion would serve to the contrary, but that for this fact he was damned; in other matters very judicious and discreet. Solitariness, much fasting, divine meditations, and contemplations of Gods judgements, most part accompany this melancholy, and are main causes, as ^b Navarrus holds; to converse with such kindes of persons so troubled, is sufficient occasion of trouble to some men. *Nonnulli ob longas inedias, studia et meditationes cœlestes, de rebus sacris et religione semper agitant, &c.* Many (saith P. Forestus) through long fasting, serious meditations of heavenly things, fall into such fits, and as Lemnius addes, *lib. 4. cap. 21.* ^c *If they be solitary given, superstitious, precise, or very devout: seldome shall you finde a merchant, a souldier, an inn-keeper, a bawde, an host, an usurer so troubled in minde; they have cheverel consciences that will stretch, they are seldome moved in this kinde or molested; yong men and middle age are more wild, and less apprehensive; but old folkes, most part, such as are timorous and religiously given.* Pet. Forestus *observat. lib. 10. cap. 12. de morbis cerebri*, hath a fearful example of a minister, that through precise fasting in Lent, and overmuch meditation contracted this mischief, and in the end became desperate, thought he saw divels in his chamber, and that he could not be saved; he smelled nothing, as he said, but fire and brimstone, was already in hell, and would ask them still, if they did not ^d smel as much. I told him he was melancholy; but he laughed me to scorn, and replied that he saw divels, talked with them in good earnest, would spit in my face, and ask me if I did not smel brimstone; but at last he was by him cured. Such another story I finde in *Plater observat. lib. 1.* A poor fellow had done some foule offence, and for fourteen dayes would eat no meat, in the end became desperate; the divines about him could not ease him, ^e but so he died. Continual meditations of Gods judgements troubles many, *Multi ob timorem futuri judicii*, saith Guatinerius, *cap. 5. tract. 15. et suspicionem desperabundi sunt*: David himself complains that Gods judgements terrified his soule, *Psal. 119. part. 15. vers. 8.*

^a 1566. Ob triticum diutius servatum conscientie stimulis agitur, &c.

c. 27. num. 282. Conversatio cum scrupulosis, vigilia, jejunia.

^b Tom. 2. ^c Solitarios et superstitiosos plerumque exagitat conscientia, non mercatores, lenones, caupones, foeneratores, &c. largiorem hi nacti sunt conscientiam. Juvenes plerumque conscientiam negligunt, senes autem, &c.

^d Annon sentis sulphur? inquit.

^e Desperabundus misere perit.

My flesh trembleth for feare of thee, and I am affraid of thy judgements. Quoties diem illum cogito (saith *Hierome) *toto corpore contremisco*, I tremble as often as I think of it. The terrible meditation of hell-fire and eternal punishment much torments a sinful silly soule. What's a thousand yeers to eternity? *Ubi mæror, ubi fletus, ubi dolor sempiternus; mors sine morte, finis sine fine*; a finger burnt by chance we may not endure; the pain is so grievous, we may not abide an hour; a night is intolerable; and what shall this unspeakable fire then be that burns for ever, innumerable infinite millions of yeers, *in omne ævum, in æternum!* O eternity!

^b *Æternitas est illa vox,
Vox illa fulminatrix,
Tonitruis minacior,
Fragoribusque cœli.
Æternitas est illa vox,
—metâ carens et ortu, &c.
Tormenta nulla teritant,
Quæ finiuntur annis;
Æternitas, æternitas
Versat coquitque pectus.
Auget hæc pœnas indies,
Centuplicatque flammæ, &c.*

This meditation terrifies these poor distressed soules, especially if their bodies be predisposed by melancholy, they religiously given, and have tender consciences; every small object affrights them; the very inconsiderate reading of scripture it selfe, and mis-interpretation of some places of it, as, *Many are called, few are chosen. Not every one that saith Lord. Feare not little flocke. He that stands, let him take heed lest he fall. Work out your salvation with feare and trembling. That night two shall be in a bed, one received, the other left. Straight is the way that leads to heaven, and few there be that enter therein.* The parable of the seed and of the sower, some fell on barren ground, some was choked. Whom he hath predestinated he hath chosen. *He will have mercy on whom he will have mercy. Non est volentis nec currentis, sed miserentis Dei.* These and the like places terrifie the soules of many; election, predestination, reprobation, preposterously conceived offend divers, with a deal of foolish presumption, curiosity, needless speculation, contemplation, sol-

^a In 17. Johannis. Non pauci se cruciant, et excarnificant in tantum, ut non parum absint ab insanîa; neque tamen aliud hac mentis anxietate efficiunt, quam ut diabolo potestatem faciant ipsos per desperationem ad inferos producendi. ^b Drexelius Nicet. lib. 2. cap. 11.

licitude, wherein they trouble and puzzle themselves about those questions of grace, free-will, perseverance, Gods secrets; they will know more than is revealed by God in his word; humane capacity, or ignorance can apprehend; and too importunate enquiry after that which is revealed; mysteries, ceremonies, observation of sabbaths, lawes, duties, &c. with many such which the casuists discuss, and schoolmen broach; which divers mistake, misconstrue, misapply to themselves, to their own undoing, and so fall into this gulfe. *They doubt of their election, how they shall know it, by what signes. And so far forth, saith Luther, with such nice points, torture and crucifie themselves, that they are almost mad; and all they get by it is this, they lay open a gap to the diavel by desperation to carry them to hell.* But the greatest harme of all proceeds from those thundering ministers; a most frequent cause they are of this malady; *and do more harme in the church (saith Erasmus) then they that flatter; great danger on both sides, the one lulls them asleep in carnal security, the other drives them to despair.* Whereas ^bSt. Bernard well adviseth, *We should not meddle with the one without the other, nor speake of judgement without mercy; the one alone brings desperation, the other security.* But these men are wholly for judgement: of a rigid disposition themselves, there is no mercy with them; no salvation, no balm for their diseased soules; they can speak of nothing but reprobation, hell fire, and damnation, as they did Luke 11. 46. lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, which they themselves touch not with a finger. 'Tis familiar with our Papists to terrifie mens soules with purgatory, tales, visions, apparitions, to daunt even the most generous spirits, to ^crequire charity, as Brentius observes, *of others, bounty, meekness, love, patience, when they themselves breath nought but lust, envy, covetousness.* They teach others to fast, give almes, do penance, and crucifie their minde with superstitious observations, bread and water, hair-clothes, whips, and the like, when they themselves have all the dainties the world can afforde; lye on a down bed with a curtisan in their armes. *Heu quantum patimur pro Christo!* as ^dhe said. What a cruel tyranny is this, so to insult over, and terrifie menssoules! Our indiscreet pastors, many of them come

^a Ecclesiast. l. 1. Haud scio an majus discrimen ab his qui blandiuntur, an ab his qui territant: ingens utrinque periculum: alii ad securitatem ducunt, alii afflictionum magnitudine mentem absorbent, et in desperationem trahunt.

^b Bern. sup. 16. cant. l. Alterum sine altero proferre non expedit; recordatio solius judicii in desperationem precipitat, et misericordiae fallax ostentatio pessimam generat securitatem.

^c In Luc. hom. 103. Exigunt ab aliis caritatem, beneficentiam, cum ipsi nil spectent præter libidinem, invidiam, avaritiam.

^d Leo decimus.

not far behind; whilst in their ordinary sermons they speake so much of election, predestination, reprobation *ab æterno*, subtraction of grace, præterition, voluntary permission, &c. by what signes and tokens they shall discern and try themselves; whether they be Gods true children elect, *an sint reprobi, prædestinati, &c.* with such scrupulous points, they still aggravate sin, thunder out Gods judgement without respect; intempestively raile at and pronounce them damned in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations; making every small fault and thing indifferent an irremissible offence, they so rent, tear and wound mens consciences, that they are almost mad, and at their wits ends.

These bitter potions (saith ^a Erasmus) are still in their mouths nothing but gall and horror, and a mad noyse; they make all their auditors desperate: many are wounded by this meanes, and they commonly that are most devout and precise, have been formerly presumptuous, and certain of their salvation; they that have tender consciences, that follow sermons, frequent lectures, that have indeed least cause, they are most apt to mistake, and fall into these miseries. I have heard some complain of Parsons Resolution, and other books of like nature (good otherwise;) they are too tragicall, too much dejecting men, aggravating offences; great care and choyce, much discretion is required in this kinde.

The last and greatest cause of this malady, is our owne conscience, sense of our sins, and Gods anger justly deserved: a guilty conscience for some foule offence formerly committed.

———^b O miser Oreste, quid morbi te perdit?

Or:

Conscientia, sum enim mihi conscius de malis perpetratis.

A good conscience is a continual feast, but a galled conscience is as great a torment as can possibly happen, a still baking oven, (so Pierus in his Hieroglyph. compares it) another hell. Our conscience, which is a great ledgier book, wherein are written all our offences, a register to lay them up, (which those ^c Ægyptians in their Hieroglyphicks expressed by a mill, as well for the continuance, as for the torture of it) grindes our soules with the remembrance of some precedent sins; makes us reflect upon, accuse and condemn our own selves. ^d Sin lies at doore, &c. I know there be many other causes assigned by Zanchius, ^e Musculus, and

^a De futuro judicio, de damnatione horrendum crepant, et amaras illas potiones in ore semper habent, ut multos inde in desperationem cogant.

^b Euripides.

^c Pierus.

^d Gen. 4.

^e 9 causes Musculus makes.

the rest; as incredulity, infidelity, presumption, ignorance, blindness, ingratitude, discontent; those five grand miseries in Aristotle, ignominy, need, sickness, enmity, death, &c. but this of conscience is the greatest, ^a *instar ulceris corpus jugiter percellens*. This scrupulous conscience (as ^b Peter Forestus calls it) which tortures so many, that either out of a deep apprehension of their unworthiness, and consideration of their owne dissolute life, *accuse themselves and aggravate every small offence, when there is no such cause, misdoubting in the mean time Gods mercies, they fall into these inconveniences*. The poets call them ^c Furies, Diræ, but it is the conscience alone which is a thousand witnesses to accuse us;

^d Nocte dieque suum gestant in pectore testem.

A continual testor to give in evidence, to empanel a jury to examine us, to cry guilty; a prosecutor with hue and cry to follow, an apparitor to summon us, a bayliffe to carry us, a serjeant to arrest, an attourney to plead against us, a gaoler to torment, a judge to condemn, still accusing, denouncing, torturing and molesting. And as the statue of Juno, in that holy city neer Euphratus in ^e Assyria, will look still towards you; sit where you will in her temple, she stares full upon you; if you go by, she followes with her eye; in all sites, places, conventicles, actions, our conscience will be still ready to accuse us. After many pleasant dayes and fortunate adventures, merry tides, this conscience at last doth arrest us. Well he may escape tempóral punishment, ^f bribe a corrupt judge, and avoid the censure of law, and flourish for a time; for ^g *who ever saw (saith Chrysostome) a covetous man troubled in minde when he is telling of his mony, an adulterer mourn with his mistress in his armes? we are then drunk with pleasure, and perceive nothing*: yet as the prodigal son had dainty fare, sweet musick at first, merry company, jovial entertainment, but a cruel reckoning in the end, as bitter as wormwood, a fearful visitation commonly followes. And the divel that then told thee that it was a light sin, or no sin at all, now aggravates on the other side, and telleth thee, that it is a most irremissible offence, as he did by Cain and Judas, to bring them to despair; every small circumstance before neglected and contemned, will now amplifie it self, rise up in

^a Plutarch.

^b Alios misere castigat plena scrupulis conscientia, modum

scirpo querunt, et ubi nulla causa subest, misericordiæ divinæ diffidentes, se orco destinant.

^c Coelius lib. 6.

^d Juvenal.

^e Lucian. de Deâ Syriâ.

Si adstiteris, te aspicit; si transeas, visa te sequitur. ^f Prima hæc est ultio, quod se Judice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis Gratia fallacis prætoris vicerit unam. Juvenal.

^g Quis unquam vidit avarum ringi, dum lucrum adest? adulterum, dum potitur voto, lugere in perpetrando scelere? voluptate sumus ebrii, proinde non sentimus, &c.

judgement and accuse; the dust of their shooes, dumb creatures, as to Lucians tyrant, *lectus et candela*, the bed and candle did bear witness, to torment their soules for their sins past. Tragicall examples in this kinde are too familiar and common: Adrian, Galba, Nero, Otho, Vitellius, Caracalla, were in such horreur of conscience for their offences committed, murders, rapes, extortions, injuries, that they were weary of their lives, and could get nobody to kill them. ^a Kennetus, king of Scotland, when he had murdered his nephewe Malcolm, King Duffes son, prince of Cumberland, and with counterfeit tears and protestations, dissembled the matter a long time, ^b *at last his conscience accused him, his unquiet soule could not rest day or night; he was terrified with fearful dreams, visions, and so miserably tormented all his life.* It is strange to read what ^c Comineus hath written of Lewes the II. that French king; of Charles the 8; of Alphonsus king of Naples, in the fury of his passion, how he came into Sicily, and what pranks he plaid. Guicciardine, a man most unapt to believe lyes, relates, how that Ferdinand his fathers ghost (who before had died for grief,) came and told him, that he could not resist the French king, he thought every man cried France, France; the reason of it (saith Comineus) was because he was a vile tyrant, a murderer, an oppressour of his subjects; he bought up all commodities, and sold them at his owne price; sold abbies to Jewes and falkoners; both Ferdinand his father, and he himselfe, never made conscience of any committed sin; and to conclude, saith he, it was impossible to do worse then they did. Why was Pausanias the Spartan tyrant, Nero, Otho, Galba, so persecuted with spirits in every house they came, but for their murders which they had committed? ^d Why doth the divel haunt many mens houses after their deaths, appear to them living, and take possession of their habitations, as it were, of their pallaces, but because of their severall villanies? why had Richard the 3 such fearful dreames, saith Polydor, but for his frequent murders? Why was Herod so tortured in his minde? because he had made away Mariamne his wife. Why was Theodoricus the king of the Gotthes so suspitious, and so affrighted with a fish head alone, but that he had murdered Symmachus, and Boethius his son-in-law, those worthy Romans? *Cælius lib. 27. cap. 22.* See more in Plutarch, in his tract *De his qui sero a Numine puniuntur*, and in his book *De tranquillitate animi*, &c. Yea, and sometimes GOD himselfe hath a hand in

^a Buchanan. lib. 6. Hist. Scot.

^b Animus conscientia sceleris inquietus

nullam admisit gaudium, sed semper vexatus noctu et interdum per somnum visis horrore plenis pertremefactus, &c.

^c De bello Neapol.

^d Thyreus de locis

infestis part. 1. cap. 2. Neros mother was still in his eys.

it, to shew his power, humiliate, exercise, and to trye their faith, (divine temptation, Perkins calls it, *Cas. cons. lib. 1. cap. 8. sect. 1.*) to punish them for their sins. God the avenger, as ^a David termes him, *ultor a tergo Deus*, his wrath is apprehended of a guilty soule, as by Saul and Judas, which the poets expressed by Adrasta, or Nemesis :

Assequitur Nemesisque virtum vestigia servat,
Ne male quid facias. —————

And she is, as ^b Ammianus, *lib. 14.* describes her, *the queen of causes, and moderator of things*, now she pulls downe the proud; now she reares and encourageth those that are good; he gives instance in his Eusebius; Nicephorus, *lib. 10. cap. 35. eccles. hist.* in Maximinus and Julian. Fearfull examples of Gods just judgement, wrath and vengeance, are to be found in all histories; of some that have been eaten to death with rats and mice, as ^c Popelius the second king of Poland, ann. 830. his wife and children; the like story is of Hatto Archbishop of Mentz, ann. 996, so devoured by these vermine, which howsoever Serrarius the Jesuite, *Mogunt. rerum lib. 4. cap. 5.* impugne by 22 arguments; Tritemius, ^d Munster, Magdeburgenses, and many others, relate for a truth. Such another example I finde in Geraldus Cambrensis *Itin. Cam. lib. 2. cap. 2.* and where not?

And yet for all these terrours of conscience, affrighting punishments which are so frequent, or whatsoever else may cause or aggravate this fearfull malady in other religions, I see no reason at all why a papist, at any time should despair, or be troubled for his sins; for let him be never so dissolute a catiffe, so notorious a villian, so monstrous a sinner, out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the Pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. There be so many general pardons for ages to come, 40000 yeers to come, so many jubilies, so frequent gaol-deliveries out of purgatory for all soules, now living, or after dissolution of the body, so many particular masses daily said in severall churches, so many altars consecrated to this purpose, that if a man have either mony or friends, or will take any paines to come to such an altar, hear a mass, say so many pater-nosters, undergo such and such penance, he cannot doe amiss; it is impossible his minde should be troubled, or he have any scruple to molest him. Besides that *Taxa Camerae Apostolicae*, which was first published to get

^a Psal. 44. 16.
opprimit, &c.
et Magde.

^b Regina causarum et arbitra rerum, nunc erectas cervices
^c Alex. Gaguinus catal. reg. Pol.

^d Cosmog. Munster.

mony in the dayes of Leo decimus that sharking pope, and since divulged to the same ends, sets down such easie rates and dispensations for all offences, for perjury, murder, incest, adultery, &c. for so many grosses or dollers (able to invite any man to sin, and provoke him to offend, me thinks, that otherwise would not) such comfortable remission, so gentle and parable a pardon, so ready at hand, with so smal cost and suit obtained, that I cannot see how he that hath any friends amongst them (as I say) or mony in his purse, or will at least to ease himselfe, can any way miscarry or be misaffected, how he should be desperate, in danger of damnation or troubled in minde. Their ghostly fathers can so readily apply remedies, so cunningly string and unstring, winde and unwinde their devotions, play upon their consciences with plausible speches and terrible threats, for their best advantage settle and remove, erect with such facility and deject, let in and out, that I cannot perceive how any man amongst them should much or often labour of this disease, or finally miscarry. The causes above named must more frequently therefore take hold on others.

SUBJECT. IV.

*Symptomes of Despair. Feare, sorrow, suspition, anxiety, hor-
rour of conscience, fearful dreames and visions.*

AS shoemakers doe when they bring home shooes, still cry, leather is dearer and dearer; may I justly say of those melancholy symptomes: these of despair are most violent, tragicall and grievous, far beyond the rest; not to be expressed but negatively, as it is privation of all happiness, not to be endured; *for a wounded spirit who can bear it?* Pro. 18. 14. What therefore ^a Timanthes did, in his picture of Iphigenia, now ready to be sacrificed, when he had painted Chalcas mourning, Ulysses sad, but most sorrowfull Menelaus, and shewed all his art in expressing variety of affections, he covered the maids father, Agamemmons head with a vaile, and left it to every spectator to conceive what he would himselfe; for that true passion and sorrow in *summo gradu*, such as his was, could not by any art be deciphred. What he did in his picture, I will do in describing the symptomes of despair. Imagine what thou canst, feare, sorrow, furies, grieffe, pain, terrour, anger, dismal, ghastly, tedious, irksome, &c. it is not sufficient, it

^a Plinius cap. 10. l. 35. Consumptis affectibus, Agamemnonis caput velavit, ut omnes, quam possent, maximum moerorem in virginis patre cogitarent.

comes far short; no tongue can tell, no heart conceive it. 'Tis an epitome of hell, an extract, a quintessence, a compound, a mixture of all ferall maladies, tyrannical tortures, plagues and perplexities. There is no sickness almost but physick provideth a remedy for it; to every sore, chirurgery will provide a salve: friendship helpes poverty; hope of liberty easeth imprisonment; suit and favour revoke banishment; authority and time weare away reproach: but what physick, what chirurgery, what wealth, favour, authority can relieve, bear out, asswage, or expel a troubled conscience? A quiet minde cureth all them, but all they cannot comforte a distressed soule: who can put to silence the voyce of desperation? All that is single in other melancholy, *horribile, dirum, pestilens, atrox, ferum*, concur in this; it is more then melancholy in the highest degree; a burning feaver of the soule; so made, said ^a Jacchinus, by this misery; feare, sorrow and despair he puts for ordinary symptomes of melancholy. They are in great pain and horreur of minde, distraction of soule, restless, full of continual feares, cares, torments, anxieties; they can neither eat, drinke, nor sleep for them, take no rest.

^b Perpetua impietas, nec mensæ tempore cessat,
Exagitat vesana quies, somnique furentes.

Neither at bed, nor yet at bord,
Will any rest despair afforde.

Feare takes away their content, and dries the bloud, wasteth the marrow, alters their countenance, even in their *greatest delights, singing, dancing, dalliance*, they are still (saith ^c Lemnius) tortured in their soules. It consumes them to nought; *I am like a pelican in the wilderness*, (saith David of himselfe, temporally afflicted) *an owle because of thine indignation*, Psal. 102, vers. 9, 10, and Psal. 55. 4. *My heart trembleth within mee, and the terrours of death have come upon mee; feare and trembling are come upon mee, &c. at deaths doore*, Psal. 107. 18. *Their soule abhors all manner of meats*. Their ^d sleep is (if it be any) unquiet, subject to fearful dreames and terrours. Peter in his bonds, slept secure, for he knew God protected him; and Tully makes it an argument of Roscius Amerinus innocency, that he had not killed his father, because he so securely slept. Those martyres in the primitive

^a Cap. 15. in 9 Rhasis.

^b Juv. Sat. 13.

^c Mentem eripit timor hic;

vultum, totumque corporis habitum immutat, etiam in deliciis, in tripudiis, in symposiis, in amplexu conjugis carnificinam exercet. lib. 4. cap. 21.

^d Non sinit conscientia tales homines recta verba proferre, aut rectis quenquam oculis aspicere; ab

omni hominum coetu eosdem exterminat, et dormientes perterrefacit. Philost. lib. 7. de ritâ Apollonii.

church were most ^a chearfull and merry in the midst of their persecutions; but it is far otherwise with these men, tossed in a sea, and that continually, without rest or intermission, they can think of nought that is pleasant; ^b *their conscience will not let them be quiet*, in perpetual feare, anxiety; if they be not yet apprehended, they are in doubt still that they shall be ready to betray themselves, as Cain did, he thinkes every man will kill him: *And roare for griefe of heart*, Psal. 38. I. as David did, as Job did, 3, 20, 21, 22, &c. *Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life to them that have heavie hearts? Which long for death, and if it come not, search it more then treasures, and rejoyce when they can find the grave.* They are generally weary of their lives, a trembling heart they have, a sorrowful minde, and little or no rest.

Terror ubique tremor, timor undique et undique terror.

Feares, terrours, and affrights in all places, at all times and seasons. *Cibum et potum pertinaciter aversantur multi, nodum in scirpo queritantes, et culpam imaginantes ubi nulla est*, as Wierus writes *de Lamiis lib. 3. c. 7.* they refuse, many of them, meat and drinke, cannot rest, aggravating still and supposing grievous offences where there are none. Gods heavie wrath is kindled in their soules; and notwithstanding their continual prayers and supplications to Christ Jesus, they have no release or ease at all, but a most intolerable torment, and insufferable anguish of conscience, and that makes them, through impatience, to murmur against God, many times, to rave, to blaspheme, turn atheists, and seek to offer violence to themselves. Deut. 28. 67. *In the morning they wish for evening, and for morning in the evening, for the sight of their eys which they see, and feare of hearts.* ^c Marinus Marcennus in his Comment on Genesis, makes mention of a desperate friend of his, whom amongst others he came to visit, and exhort to patience, that broke out into most blasphemous atheisticall speeches, too fearfull to relate. When they wished him to trust in God; *Quis est ille Deus (inquit) ut serviam ilki? quid proderit, si oraverim? si præsens est, cur non succurrit? cur non me carcere, inedia, squalore confectum liberat? quid ego feci? &c. absit a me hujusmodi Deus.* Another of his acquaintance brake out into like atheisticall blasphemies; upon his wives death raved, cursed, said and did he cared not what. And so for the most part it was with them all. Many of them in their extremity,

^a Eusebius, Nicephorus eccles. hist. lib. 4. c. 17.

^b Seneca lib. 18. epist. 106.

Conscientia aliud agere non patitur, perturbatam vitam agunt, nunquam vacant, &c.
^c Artic. 3. ca. 1. fol. 230. Quod horrendum dictu, desperabundus quidam me præsentem ad patientiam hortaretur, &c.

thinke they hear and see visions, out-crys, confer with divels, that they are tormented, possessed, and in hell fire, already damned, quite forsaken of God, they have no sense or feeling of mercy, or grace, hope of salvation; their sentence of condemnation is already past, and not to be revoked, the divel will certainly have them. Never was any living creature in such torment before, in such a miserable estate, in such distress of minde, no hope, no faith, past cure, reprobate, continually tempted to make away themselves. Something talkes with them, they spit fire and brimstone, they cannot but blaspheme, they cannot repent, beleeve, or thinke a good thought; so far carryed, *ut cogantur ad impia cogitandum etiam contra voluntatem*, said ^aFelix Plater; *ad blasphemiam erga Deum, ad multa horrenda perpetranda, ad manus violentes sibi inferendas, &c.* and in their distracted fits and desperate humors, to offer violence to others, their familiar and dear friends sometimes, or to meer strangers, upon every small or no occasion: for he that cares not for his owne, is master of another mans life. They think evill against their wils; that which they abhor themselves, they must needs thinke, doe, and speake. He gives instance in a patient of his, that when he would pray, had such evill thoughts still suggested to him, and wicked^b meditations. Another instance he hath, of a woman that was often tempted to curse God, to blaspheme and kill her selfe. Sometimes the divel (as they say) stands without and talks with them, sometimes he is within them, as they thinke, and there speakes and talkes to such as are possessed: so Apollidorus, in Plutarch, thought his heart spake within him. There is a most memorable example of ^cFrancis Spira, an advocate of Padua, ann. 1545, that being desperate, by no counsell of learned men could be comforted; he felt (as he said) the pains of hell in his soule, in all other things he discoursed aright; but in this most mad. Frismelica, Bullovat, and some other excellent physicians, could neither make him eat, drinke, or sleep; no perswasion could ease him. Never pleaded any man so well for himselfe, as this man did against himselfe, and so he desperately died. Springer a lawyer hath written his life. Cardinal Crescence died likewise so desperate at Verona, still he thought a black dog followed him to his death-bed, no man could drive the dog away. Sleidan. *com. 23. cap. lib. 3.* Whilst I was writing this treatise, saith Montaltus, *cap. 2. de mel.* ^d*a nun came to me for helpe, well for all other matters, but troubled in conscience for five yeers last past; she is almost mad, and not able to resist; thinkes she*

^a Lib. 1. obser. cap. 3.^b Ad maledicendum Deo.^c Goulart.^d Dum

hæc scribo, implerat opem meam monacha, in reliquis sana, et judicio recta, per 5 annos melancholica; damnatam se dicit, conscientiae stimulis oppressa, &c.

hath offended God, and is certainly damned. Felix Plater hath store of instances of such as thought themselves damned, forsaken of God, &c. One amongst the rest, that durst not go to church, or come near the Rhine, for feare to make away himselfe, because then he was most especially tempted. These and such like symptomes, are intended and remitted, as the malady itselfe is more or less; some will hear good counsel, some will not; some desire helpe, some reject all, and will not be eased.

SUBSECT. V

Prognostiques of Despair, atheism, blasphemy, violent death, &c.

MOST part these kinde of persons ^bmake away themselves, some are mad, blaspheme, curse, deny God; but most offer violence to their own persons, and sometimes to others. *A wounded spirit, who can bear?* Prov. 18. 14. As Cain, Saul, Achitophel, Judas, blasphemed and died. Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight yeers after Christ. ^cFelix Plater hath collected many examples. ^d*A merchants wife that was long troubled with such temptations*, in the night rose from her bed, and out of the windowe broke her neck into the street: another drowned himselfe, desperate as he was, in the Rhine; some cut their throats, many hang themselves. But this needs no illustration. It is controverted by some, whether a man so offering violence to himselfe, dying desperate, may be saved aye or no? If they dye so obstinately and suddenly, that they cannot so much as wish for mercy, the worst is to be suspected, because they dye impatient. ^eIf their death had been a little more lingring, wherein they might have some leasure in their hearts to cry for mercy, charity may judge the best; divers have been recovered out of the very act of hanging and drowning themselves, and so brought *ad sanam mentem*, they have been very penitent, much abhorred their former fact, confessed that they have repented in an instant, and cryed for mercy in their hearts. If a man put desperate hands upon himselfe, by occasion of madness or melancholy, if he have given testimony before of his regeneration, in regard he doth this not so much

^a Alios conquerentes audivi se esse ex damnatorum numero, Deo non esse curæ, aliaque infinita quæ proferre non audebant, vel abhorrebant.
^b Muscurus, Par-
^c De mentis alienat obsery,
^d Uxor mercatoris, diu vexationibus tentata &c.
^e Abernety.

out of his will, as *ex vi morbi*, we must make the best construction of it, as ^a Turkes doe, that thinke all fooles and mad men go directly to heaven.

SUBSECT. VI.

Cure of Despair by physicke, good counsell, comforts, &c.

EXPERIENCE teacheth us, that though many dye obstinate, and wilful in this malady, yet multitudes again are able to resist and overcome, seek for helpe and find comfort; are taken *e faucibus Erebi*, from the chops of hell, and out of the divels pawes, though they have by obligation given themselves to him. Some out of their owne strength, and Gods assistance; though he kill me (saith Job) yet will I trust in him; some out of good counsell, advice, and physicke. ^c Bellovacus cured a monke by altering his habit and course of life: Plater many by physicke alone. But for the most part they must concur; and they take a wrong course that thinke to overcome this ferall passion by sole physicke: and they are much out, that thinke to work this effect by good advice alone; though both be forcible in themselves, yet *vis unita fortior*, they must go hand in hand to this disease:

——alterius sic altera poscit opem.

For physicke, the like course is to be taken with this as in other melancholy: diet, ayr, exercise, all those passions and perturbations of the minde, &c. are to be rectified by the same meanes. They must not be left solitary or to themselves, never idle, never out of company. Counsell, good comfort is to be applyed, as they shall see the parties inclined; or to the causes, whether it be loss, feare, grieffe, discontent, or some such ferall accident, a guilty conscience, or otherwise by frequent meditation, too grievous an apprehension, and consideration of his former life: by hearing, reading of scriptures, good divines, good advice and conference, applying Gods word to their distressed soules, it must be corrected and counter-poysed. Many excellent exhortations, parænetical discourses are extant to this purpose, for such as are any way troubled in minde: Perkins, Greenham, Hayward, Bright, Abernethy, Bolton, Culmannus, Hem-

^a Busbequins.
chirographum post restitit us.

^b John Major vitis patrum. Quidam negavit Christum, per

^c Trincavelius lib. 3. consil. 46.

mingius, Cælius Secundus, Nicholas Laurentius, are copious in this subject: Azorius, Navarrus, Sayrus, &c. and such as have written cases of conscience amongst our pontifical writers. But because these mens workes are not to all parties at hand, so parable at all times, I will for the benefit and ease of such as are afflicted, at the request of some ^a friends, recollect out of their voluminous treatises, some few such comfortable speeches, exhortations, arguments, advice, tending to this subject, and out of Gods word, knowing, as Culmannus saith upon the like occasion, ^b *how unavailable and vaine mens counsells are to comfort an afflicted conscience, except Gods word concur and be annexed, from which comes life, ease, repentance, &c.* Presupposing first that which Beza, Greenham, Perkins, Bolton, give in charge, the parties to whom counsell is given be sufficiently prepared, humbled for their sins, fit for comfort, confessed, tryed how they are more or less afflicted, how they stand affected, or capable of good advice, before any remedies be applied. To such therefore as are so thoroughly searched and examined I address this following discourse.

Two main antidotes, ^c Hemmingius observes, are opposite to despair; good hope out of Gods word, is to be embraced; perverse security and presumption, from the divels treachery, are to be rejected; *illa salus animæ, hæc pestis*; one saves, the other kills, *occidit animam*, saith Austin, and doth as much harm as despair itself. ^d Navarrus, the casuist, reckons up ten special cures out of Anton. 1. *part. Tit. 3. cap. 10.* 1. God. 2. Physicke. 3. ^e Avoiding such objects as have caused it. 4. Submission of himselfe to other mens judgements. 5. Answer of all objections, &c. All which Cajetan, Gerson, *lib. de vit. spirit.* Sayrus, *lib. 1. cas. cons. cap. 14.* repeat and approve out of Emanuel Roderiques, *cap. 51 & 52.* Greenham prescribes six special rufes; Culmannus seven. First, to acknowledge all helpe to come from God. 2. That the cause of their present misery is sin. 3. To repent, and be heartily sorry for their sins. 4. To pray earnestly to God they may be eased. 5. To expect and implore the prayers of the church, and good mens advice. 6. Physicke. 7. To commend themselves to God, and rely upon his mercy: others otherwise, but all to this effect. But forasmuch as most men, in this malady, are spiritually sicke, void of reason almost, over-born by their mise-

^a My brother George Burton: M. James Whitehall, rector of Checkly in Staffordshire, my quondam chamber fellow, and late fellow student in Christ Church, Oxon.

^b Scio quam vana sit et inefficax humanorum verborum penes afflictos consolatio, nisi verbum Dei adiatur, a quo vita, refrigeratio, solatium, poenitentia.

^c Antid. adversus desperationem. ^d Tom. 2. c. 27. num. 282. ^e Aversio cogitationis

a re scrupulosâ, contraventio scrupulorum.

ries, and too deep an apprehension of their sins, they cannot apply themselves to good counsell, pray, beleieve, repent; we must, as much as in us lies, occur and helpe their peculiar infirmities, according to their severall causes and symptomes, as we shall finde them distressed and complain.

The main matter which terrifies and torments most that are troubled in minde, is the enormity of their offences, the intolerable burthen of theirsins, Gods heavy wrath and displeasure so deeply apprehended, that they account themselves reprobates, quite forsaken of God, already damned, past all hope of grace, uncapable of mercy, *diaboli mancipia*, slaves of sin, and their offences so great they cannot be forgiven. But these men must know there is no sin so bainous which is not pardonable in it selfe; no crime so great but by Gods mercy it may be forgiven. *Where sin aboundeth, grace aboundeth much more*, Rom. 5. 20. And what the Lord said unto Paul in his extremity, 2 Cor. 12. 9. *My grace is sufficient for thee, for my power is made perfect through weakness*, concerne every man in like case. His promises are made indefinite to all believers; generally spoken to all, touching remission of sins, that are truly penitent, grieved for their offences, and desire to be reconciled; Matth. 9. 12. 13. *I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance*, that is, such as are truly touched in conscience for their sins. Again, Matt. 11. 28. *Come unto me all ye that are heavie laden, and I will ease you*. Ezek. 18. 27. *At what time soever a sinner shall repent him of his sins, from the bottom of his heart, I will blot out all his wickedness out of his remembrance, saith the Lord*. Isay, 43. 25. *I, even I am he that put away thine iniquity for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins. As a father* (saith David, Psal. 103. 13) *hath compassion on his children, so hath the Lord compassion on them that feare him; and will receive them again as the prodigall sou was entertained*, Luke 15. if they shall so much with tears in their eyes, and a penitent heart. *Peccator agnoscat, Deus ignoscit. The Lord is full of compassion and mercy, slowe to anger, of great kindness*, Psal. 103. 8. *He will not alwayes chide, neither keepe his anger for ever*. 9. *As high as the heaven is above the earth, so great is his mercy towards them that feare him*. 11. *As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our sins from us*. 12. Though Cain cry out in the anguish of his soule, *My punishment is greater then I can bear, 'tis not so; Thou liest Cain* (saith Austin); *Gods mercy is greater then thy sins. His mercy is above all his workes*, Psal. 145. 9. able to satisfie for all mens sins, *antilitron*, 1 Tim. 2. 6. His mercy is a *panacea*, a balsome for an afflicted soule, a soveraign medicine, an alexiphar-

macum of all sin, a charm for the diavel; his mercy was great to Solomon, to Manasses, to Peter, great to all offenders, and whosoever thou art, it may be so to thee. For why should God bid us pray (as Austin infers) *Deliver us from all evil, nisi ipse misericors perseveraret*, if he did not intende to helpe us? He therefore that ^adoubts of the remission of his sins, denies Gods mercy, and doth him an injury, saith Austin. Yea, but thou replyest, I am a notorious sinner; mine offences are not so great as infinite. Hear Fulgentius, ^b*Gods invincible goodness cannot be overcome by sin; his infinite mercy cannot be terminated by any: the multitude of his mercy is equivalent to his magnitude.* Hear ^cChrysostome, *Thy malice may be measured, but Gods mercy cannot be defined; thy malice is circumscribed, his mercies infinite.* As a drop of water is to the sea, so are thy misdeeds to his mercy; nay, there is no such proportion to be given: for the sea though great, yet may be measured, but Gods mercy cannot be circumscribed. Whatsoever thy sins be then, in quantity or quality, multitude or magnitude, feare them not, distrust not. I speak not this, saith ^dChrysostome, *to make thee secure and negligent, but to cheer thee up.* Yea, but thou urgest again, I have little comfort of this which is said, it concerns me not: *Inanis pœnitentia quam sequens culpa coinquinat;* 'tis to no purpose for me to repent and doe worse then ever I did before, to persevere in sin; and to return to my lusts as a dog to his vomit, or a swine to the mire: ^eto what end is it to ask forgiveness of my sins, and yet daily to sin again and again, to do evil out of an habit? I daily and hourly offende in thought, worde, and deed; in a relapse by mine owne weakness and wilfulness; my *bonus Genius*, my good protecting angel is gone, I am faln from that I was, or would be, worse and worse, *my latter end is worse then my beginning.* *Si quotidie peccas, quotidie*, saith Chrysostome, *pœnitentiam age*, If thou daily offend, daily repent: ^f*if twice, thrice, an hundred, an hundred thousand times; twice, thrice, an hundred thousand times repent.* As they doe by an old house that is out of re-paire, still mend some part or other; so doe by thy soule, still reforme some vice, repair it by repentance; call to him for grace and thou shalt have it; *for we are freely justified by his grace*, Rom. 3. 24. If thine enemy repent, as our Saviour

^a Magnam injuriam Deo facit, qui diffidit de ejus misericordiâ.
invicti non vincitur; infiniti misericordiâ non finitur.

^b Bonitas
^c Hom. 3. de pœnitentiâ. Tua quidem malitia mensuram habet; Dei autem misericordiâ mensuram non habet. Tua malitia circumscrip-ta est, &c. Pelagus, etsi magnum, mensuram habet; Dei autem, &c.

^d Non ut desidiores vos faciam, sed ut alacriores reddam.

^e Pro peccatis veniam poscere, et mala de novo iterare.
^f Si bis, si ter, si centies, si centies millies, toties pœnitentiam age.

enjoyed Peter, forgive him 77 times; and why shouldst thou think God will not forgive thee? Why should the enormity of thy sins trouble thee? God can doe it, he will doe it. *My conscience* (saith ^a Anselm) *dictates to me, that I deserve damnation, my repentance will not suffice for satisfaction; but thy mercy, O Lord, quite overcomes all my transgressions.* The gods once (as the poets fain) with a gold chain would pull Jupiter out of heaven, but they all together could not stirr him, and yet he could drawe and turne them as he would himselfe; maugre all the force and fury of these iufernal fiends and crying sins, *his grace is sufficient.* Confer the debt and the payment; Christ and Adam; sin and the cure of it; the disease and the medicine; confer the sicke man to the physician, and thou shalt soon perceive that his power is infinitely beyond it. God is betterable, as ^b Bernard informeth us, *to helpe, then sin to do us hurt; Christ is better able to save, then the diuel to destroy.* ^c If he be a skilful physician, as Fulgentius addes, *he can cure all diseases; if merciful, he will.* *Non est perfecta bonitas a quâ non omnis malitia vincitur*, his goodness is not absolute and perfect, if it be not able to overcome all malice. Submit thy selfe unto him, as Saint Austin adviseth, ^d *he knoweth best what he doth; and be not so much pleased when he sustains thee, as patient when he corrects thee; he is omnipotent, and can cure all diseases when he sees his own time.* He lookes down from heaven upon earth, that he may hear the mourning of prisoners, and deliver the children of death, Psal. 102, 19, 20. and though our sins be as red as scarlet, he can make them as white as snow, Isay, 1. 18. Doubt not of this, or aske how it shall be done; he is all-sufficient that promiseth; *qui fecit mundum de immundo*, saith Chrysostome, he that made a faire world of nought, can do this and much more for his part; doe thou onely beleeve, trust in him, rely on him, be penitent and heartily sorry for thy sins. Repentance is a soveraign remedy for all sins, a spirituall wing to ereare us, a charm for our miseries, a protecting amulet to expell sins venome, an attractive loadstone to draw Gods mercy and graces unto us. ^e *Peccatum vulnus, pœnitentia medicinam*; sin made the breach, repentance must helpe it; howsoever thine offence came by error, sloath, obstinacy, ignorance, *exitur per pœnitentiam*, this is

^a *Conscientia mea meruit damnationem, pœnitentia non sufficit ad satisfactionem: sed tua misericordia superat omnem offensionem.*

^b *Multo efficacior Christi mors in bonum, quam peccata nostra in malum. Christus potentior ad salvandum, quam dæmon ad perdendum.*

^c *Peritus medicus potest omnes infirmitates sanare; si misericors, vult.*

^d *Omnipotenti medico nullus languor insanabilis occurrit: tu tantum doceri te sine, manum ejus ne repelle: novit quid agat; non tantum delecteris cum fovet, sed toleres cum secat.*

^e *Chrys. hom. 3. de pœnit.*

the sole meanes to be relieved. ^aHence comes our hope of safety, by this alone sinners are saved, God is provoked to mercy. *This unlooseth all that is bound, enlightneth darkness, mends that is broken, puts life to that which was desperately dying: makes no respect of offences, or of persons.* ^b*This doth not repell a fornicator, reject a drunkard, resist a proude fellow, turn away an idolater, but entertains all, communicates it selfe to all.* Who persecuted the church more then Paul, offended more then Peter? and yet by repentance (saith Chrysologus) they got both *magisterium et ministerium sanctitatis*, the magistrity of holiness. The prodigall son went far, but by repentance he came home at last. ^c*This alone will turn a wolf into a sheep, make a publican a preacher, turn a thorne into an olive, make a deboshed fellow religious, a blasphemmer sing Halleluia, make Alexander the copper-smith truly devout, make a divel a saint; ^dand him that polluted his mouth with calumnies, lying, swearing and filthy tunes and tones, to purge his throat with divine psalms.* Repentance will effect prodigious cures, make a stupend metamorphosis. *An hawk came into the ark, and went out again an hawk; a lyon came in, went out a lyon; a bear, a bear; a wolf, a wolf; but if an hawk came into this sacred temple of repentance, he will go forth a dove, (saith ^e Chrysostome) a wolf go out a sheep, a lyon a lamb.* ^f*This gives sight to the blind, legs to the lame, cures all diseases, confers grace, expels vice, inserts vertue, comforts and fortifies the soule.* Shall I say, let thy sin be what it will, do but repent, it is sufficient?

^g Quem pœnitet peccasse, pœne est innocens.

'Tis true indeed and all sufficient this; they do confess, if they could repent, but they are obdurate, they have cauterized consciences, they are in a reprobate sense, they cannot thinke a good thought, they cannot hope for grace, pray, beleieve, repent, or be sorry for their sins, they finde no grieffe for sin in themselves, but rather a delight, no groaning of spirit, but are carryed headlong to their own destruction, *heaping wrath to themselves against the day of wrath*, Rom. 2. 5. 'Tis a

^a Spes salutis per quam peccatores salvantur, Deus ad misericordiam provocatur. Isidor. Omnia ligata tu solvis, contrita sanas, confusa lucidas, desperata animas.
^b Chrys. hom. 5. Non fornicatorem abnuat, non ebriam avertit, non superbum repellit, non aversatur idolatram, non adulterum, sed omnes suscipit, omnibus communicat. ^c Chrys. hom. 5. ^d Qui turpibus cantilenis aliquando inquinavit os, divinis hymnis animum purgabit. ^e Hom. 5. Introivit hic quis accipiter, columba exit; introivit lupus, ovis egreditur, &c. ^f Omnes languores sanat, æcis visum, claudis gressum, gratiam confert, &c. ^g Seneca.

grievous case this I do yeeld, and yet not to be despaired of; God of his bounty and mercy calls all to repentance, Rom. 2. 4. thou maist be called at length, restored, taken to his grace as the thiefe upon the cross, at the last hour, as Mary Magdalen and many other sinners have been, that were buried in sin. God (saith ^aFulgentius) *is delighted in the conversion of a sinner, he sets no time; prolixitas temporis Deo non præjudicat, aut gravitas peccati*, deferring of time or grievousness of sin doe not prejudicate his grace; things past and to come are all one to him at present, 'tis never too late to repent. ^b*This heaven of repentance is still open for all distressed soules;* and howsoever as yet no signes appear, thou maist repent in good time. Hear a comfortable speech of St. Austin; ^c*Whatsoever thou shalt doe, how great a sinner soever, thou art yet living; if God would not helpe thee, he would surely take thee away; but in sparing thy life, he gives thee leisure, and invites thee to repentance.* Howsoever as yet, I say, thou perceivest no fruit, no feeling, findest no likelihood of it in thy selfe, patiently abide the Lords good leisure, despaire not, or thinke thou art a reprobate; he came to call sinners to repentance, Luke 5. 32. of which number thou art one; he came to call thee, and in his time will surely call thee. And although as yet thou hast no inclination to pray, to repent, thy faith be cold and dead, and thou wholly averse from all divine functions, yet it may revive; as trees are dead in winter but flourish in the spring: these virtues may lye hid in thee for the present, yet hereafter shew themselves, and peradventure already bud, howsoever thou dost not perceive it. 'Tis Satans policy to plead against, suppress and aggravate, to conceal those sparkes of faith in thee. Thou dost not beleve thou saist, yet thou wouldst beleve if thou couldst, 'tis thy desire to beleve; then pray, ^d*Lord helpe my unbelieve;* and hereafter thou shalt certainly beleve: ^e*dabitur sitienti*, it shall be given to him that thirsteth. Thou canst not yet repent, hereafter thou shalt; a blacke cloud of sin as yet obnubilates thy soule, terrifies thy conscience, but this cloud may conceive a rain-bow at the last, and be quite dissipated by repentance. Be of good cheer; a child is rationall in power, not in act; and so art thou penitent in affection, though not yet in action. 'Tis thy desire to please God, to be heartily

^aDelectatur Deus conversione peccatoris; omne tempus vitæ conversioni deputatur; pro presentibus habeatur tam præteritis quam futura.

^bAustin. Semper penitentia portus apertus est ne desperemus.

^cQuicquid feceris, quantumcumque peccaveris, adhuc in vitâ es, unde te omnino si sanare te nollet Deus, auferret; parcendo

clamat ut redeas, &c. ^dMatth. 6. 23. ^eRev. 22. 17. j

sorry; comfort thy self, no time is overpast, 'tis never too late. A desire to repent, is repentance it selfe, though not in nature, yet in Gods acceptance; a willing minde is sufficient, *Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness,* Mat. 5. 6. He that is destitute of Gods grace, and wisheth for it, shall have it. *The Lord* (saith David, Psal. 10. 17) *will hear the desire of the poor,* that is, of such as are in distress of body and minde. 'Tis true thou canst not as yet grieve for thy sin, thou hast no feeling of faith, I yeeld; yet canst thou grieve, thou dost not grieve? It troubles thee, I am sure, thine heart should be so impenitent and hard, thou wouldst have it otherwise; 'tis thy desire to grieve, to repent and beleeve. Thou lovest Gods children and saints in the mean time, hatest them not, persecutest them not, but rather wishest thy selfe a true professor, to be as they are, as thou thy selfe hast been heretofore: which is an evident token thou art in no such desperate case. 'Tis a good signe of thy conversion, thy sins are pardonable, thou art, or shalt surely be reconciled. *The Lord is neer them that are of a contrite heart,* Luke 4. 18. ^aA true desire of mercy in the want of mercy, is mercy it selfe; a desire of grace in the want of grace, is grace it selfe; a constant and earnest desire to beleeve, repent, and to be reconciled to God, if it be in a touched heart, is an acceptance of God, a reconciliation, faith and repentance it selfe. For it is not thy faith and repentance, as ^b Chrysostome truly teacheth, that is available, but Gods mercy that is annexed to it; he accepts the will for the deed: so that I conclude, to feel in ourselves the want of grace, and to be grieved for it, is grace it selfe. I am troubled with feare my sins are not forgiven, *careless objects*; but Bradford answers, they are; *for God hath given thee a penitent and beleeving heart, that is, an heart which desireth to repent and beleeve; for such a one is taken of him (he accepting the will for the deed) for a truly penitent and beleeving heart.*

All this is true thou replyest, but yet it concerns not thee; 'tis verified in ordinary offenders, in common sins, but thine are of an higher strain, even against the Holy Ghost himselfe, irremissible sins, sins of the first magnitude, written with a pen of iron, engraven with the point of a diamond. Thou art worse then a Pagan, Infidel, Jewe, or Turke, for thou art an apostate and more, thou hast voluntarily blasphemed, renounced God, and all religion, thou art worse then Judas himselfe, or they that crucified Christ: for they did offende out of ignorance, but thou hast thought in thine heart there is no God. Thou hast given thy soule to the divel, as witches and conjurers

^a Abernethy, Perkins.^b Non est poenitentia, sed Dei misericordia annexa.

doe, *explicite* and *implicite*, by compact, bond, and obligation (a desperate, a fearful case) to satisfy thy lust, or to be revenged of thine enemies; thou didst never pray, come to church, hear, reade, or doe any divine duties with any devotion; but for formality and fashion sake, with a kinde of reluctancie; 'twas troublesome and painful to thee to performe any such thing, *præter voluntatem*, against thy will. Thou never mad'st any conscience of lying, swearing, bearing false witness, murder, adultery, bribery, oppression, thefte, drunkenness, idolatrie, but hast ever done all duties for feare of punishment, as they were most advantageous, and to thine owne ends, and committed all such notorious sins, with an extraordinary delight, hating that thou shouldst love, and loving that thou shouldst hate. In stead of faith, feare and love of God, repentance, &c. blasphemous thoughts have been ever harboured in his minde, even against God himselfe, the blessed Trinitie: the ^aScripture false, rude, harsh, immethodicall: heaven, hell; resurrection; meer toyes and fables, ^b incredible, impossible, absurd, vaine, ill contrived; religion, policie, and humane invention, to keep men in obedience; or for profit, invented by priests and law-givers to that purpose. If there be any such supream power he takes no notice of our doings, hears not our prayers, regardeth them not, will not, cannot helpe; or else he is partiall, an excepter of persons, authour of sin, a cruell, a destructive God, to create our soules, and destinate them to eternall damnation; to make us worse then our dogs and horses. Why doth he not govern things better, protect good men, root out wicked livers? why do they prosper and flourish? as she raved in the tragedy—*pellices cælum tenent*, there they shine,

Suasque Perseus aureas stellas habet.

where is his providence? how appears it?

Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato parvo,
Pomponius nullo; quis putet esse Deos?

Why doth he suffer Turkes to overcome Christians, the enemy to triumph over his church, Paganisme to domineer in all places as it doth, heresies to multiply, such enormities to be committed, and so many such bloody wars, murders, massacres, plagues, ferall diseases? why doth he not make us all good, able, sound? why makes he ^dvenomous creatures, rocks, sands, deserts, this

^a Cæcilius Minutio. Omnia ista [figmenta] male sanæ religionis, et inepta solatia a pœsis inventa, vel ab aliis ob commodum, superstitiosa mysteria, &c.

^b These temptations and objections are well answered in John Downams Christian warfare.

^c Seneca. ^d Vid. Campanella cap. 6. Atheis. Triumphat. et c. 2. ad argumentum 12. ubi plura. Si Deus bonus, unde colum, &c.

earth it self the muckhill of the world, a prison, an house of correction?

^a Mentimur regnare Jovem, &c.

with many such horrible and execrable conceits, not fit to be uttered; *terribilia de fide, horribilia de Divinitate*. They cannot, some of them, but thinke evil; they are compelled *volentes nolentes*, to blaspheme, especially when they come to church and pray, reade, &c. such fowl and prodigious suggestions come into their hearts.

These are abominable, unspeakable offences, and most opposite to God, *tentationes fœdæ et impie*; yet in this case, he or they that shall be tempted and so affected, must know, that no man living is free from such thoughts in part, or at some times; the most divine spirits have been so tempted in some sort; evil custome, omission of holy exercises, ill company, idleness, solitariness, melancholy, or depraved nature, and the devil is still ready to corrupt, trouble, and divert our souls; to suggest such blasphemous thoughts into our phantasies, ungodly, profane, monstrous and wicked conceits. If they come from Satan, they are more speedy, fearfull and violent, the parties cannot avoid them: they are more frequent, I say, and monstrous when they come; for the divel he is a spirit, and hath means and opportunitie to mingle himselfe with our spirits, and sometimes more slyly, sometimes more abruptly and openly, to suggest such divelish thoughts into our hearts. He insults and domineers in melancholy distempered phantasies and persons especially; melancholy is *balneum diaboli*, as Serapio holds, the divels bath, and invites him to come to it. As asicke man frets, raves in his fits, speakes and doth he knows not what, the divel violently compels such crazed soules, to thinke such damned thoughts against their wils; they cannot but do it: sometimes more continueate, or by fits, he takes his advantage, as the subject is less able to resist; he aggravates, extenuates, affirms, denies, damnes, confounds the spirits, troubles heart, braine, humors, organs, senses, and wholly domineers in their imaginations. If they proceed from themselves, such thoughts, they are remiss and moderate, not so violent and monstrous, not so frequent. The divel commonly suggests things opposite to nature, opposite to God and his word, impious, absurd, such as a man would never of himselfe, or could not conceive, they strike terrour and horreur into the parties owne heart. For if he or they be asked whether they do approve of such like thoughts or no, they answer (and their owne soules truely dictate as much) they abhor them as hell and the divel himselfe, they would fain

thinke otherwise if they could; he hath thought otherwise, and with all his soule desires so to thinke again; he doth resist, and hath some good motions intermixt now and then: so that such blasphemous, impious, unclean thoughts, are not his owne, but the divels; they proceed not from him, but from a crazed phantasie, distempered humors, blacke fumes which offend his braine; ^a they are thy crosses, the divels sins, and he shall answer for them; he doth enforce thee to do that which thou dost abhor, and didst never give consent to: and although he hath sometimes so slyly set upon thee, and so far prevailed, as to make thee, in some sort, to assent to such wicked thoughts, to delight in them, yet they have not proceeded from a confirmed will in thee, but are of that nature which thou dost afterwards reject and abhor. Therefore be not overmuch troubled and dismayed with this kinde of suggestions, at least if they please thee not; because they are not thy personall sins, for which thou shalt incur the wrath of God, or his displeasure: contemne, neglect them, let them go as they come, strive not too violently, or trouble thy selfe too much, but as our Saviour said to Satan in like case, say thou, *Avoid Satan, I detest thee and them. Satancæ est mala ingerere,* (saith Austin) *nostrum non consentire:* as Satan labours to suggest, so must we strive not to give consent, and it will be sufficient: the more anxious and solicitous thou art, the more perplexed, the more thou shalt otherwise be troubled, and entangled. Besides, they must know this, all so molested and distempered, that although these be most execrable and grievous sins, they are pardonable yet, through Gods mercy and goodness they may be forgiven, if they be penitent and sorry for them. Paul himselfe confesseth, Rom. 7. 19. *He did not the good he would doe, but the evil which he would not doe; 'tis not I, but sin that dwelleth in me.* 'Tis not thou, but Satans suggestions, his craft and subtilty, his malice; comfort thy selfe then if thou be penitent and grieved, or desirous to be so, these hainous sins shall not be laid to thy charge. Gods mercy is above all sins, which if thou doe not finally centemne, without doubt thou shalt be saved. ^b *No man sins against the Holy Ghost, but he that wilfully and finally renounceth Christ, and contemneth him and his word to the last, without which there is no salvation; from which grievous sin, God of his infinite mercy deliver us.* Take hold of this to be thy comfort, and meditate withall on Gods word, labour to pray, to repent, to be renewed in minde, keep thine heart with all diligence, Prov. 4. 23. resist the

^a Perkins.

^b Hemmingius. Nemo peccat in Spiritum Sanctum, nisi qui finaliter et voluntarie renunciat Christo, eumque et ejus verbum extremo contemnit, sine quo nulla salus; a quo peccato liberet nos Dominus Jesus Christus. Amen.

divel and he will flye from thee, pour out thy soule unto the Lord with sorrowful Hannah, *pray continually*, as Paul injoyns, and a David did, Psal. 1. *meditate on his law day and night*.

Yea, but this meditation is that that mars all; and mistake, makes many men far worse; misconceiving all they reade or hear, to their owne overthrow. The more they search and reade Scriptures, or divine treatises, the more they puzzle themselves; as a bird in a net, the more they are entangled and precipitated into this preposterous gulf. *Many are called, but few are chosen*, Mat. 20. 16. and 22. 14. with such like places of scripture misinterpreted, strike them with horreur; they doubt presently whether they be of this number or no. Gods eternall decree of predestination, absolute reprobation, and such fatall tables they form to their owne ruine, and impinge upon this rocke of despair. How shall they be assured of their salvation, by what signes? *If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and sinners appear?* 1 Pet. 4. 18. Who knowes, saith Solomon, whether he be elect? This grindes their soules; how shall they discern they are not reprobates? But I say again, how shall they discern they are? From the divel can be no certainty, for he is a liar from the beginning: If he suggest any such thing, as too frequently he doth, reject him as a deceiver, an enemy of humane kind; dispute not with him, give no credit to him, obstinately refuse him, as St. Anthony did in the wilderness, whom the divel set upon in severall shapes; or as the collier did, so do thou by him. For when the divel tempted him with the weakness of his faith, and told him he could not be saved, as being ignorant in the principles of religion; and urged him moreover to know what he beleaved, what he thought of such and such points and mysteries: the collier told him, he beleaved as the church did; but what (said the divel again) doth the church beleeve? as I doe (said the collier) and what's that thou beleevest? as the church doth, &c. when the divel could get no other answer, he left him. If Satan summon thee to answer, send him to Christ: he is thy liberty, thy protector against cruell death, raging sin, that roaring lyon; he is thy righteousness, thy saviour, and thy life. Though he say, thou art not of the number of the elect, a reprobate, forsaken of God, hold thine own still,

—hic murus aheneus esto,

Let this be as a bulwark, a brazen wall to defend thee, stay thy selfe in that certainty of faith; let that be thy comfort, CHRIST will protect thee, vindicate thee, thou art one of his flocke, he will triumph over the law, vanquish death, over-

come the divel, and destroy hell. If he say thou art none of the elect, no beleever, reject him, defie him, thou hast thought otherwise, and maist so be resolved again; comforte thy selfe: this perswasion cannot come from the divel, and much less can it be grounded from thy selfe; men are lyars, and why shouldest thou distrust? A denying Peter, a persecuting Paul, an adulterous cruell David, have been received; an apostate Solomon may be converted; no sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of finall reprobation. Why shouldest thou then distrust, misdoubt thy selfe, upon what ground, what suspicion? This opinion alone of particularity? Against that, and for the certainty of election and salvation on the other side, see Gods good will towards men; hear how generally his grace is proposed to him, and him, and them, each man in particular, and to all. 1 Tim. 3. 4. *God will that all men be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth.* 'Tis an universall promise, *God sent not his Son into the world to condemne the world, but that through him the world might be saved.* John. 3. 17. He then that acknowledgeth himselfe a man in the world, must likewise acknowledge he is of that number that is to be saved: Ezek. 33. 11. *I will not the death of a sinner, but that he repent and live:* But thou art a sinner, therefore he wills not thy death. *This is the will of him that sent me, that every man that beleeveth in the Son, should have everlasting life,* John 6. 40. *He would have no man perish, but all come to repentance,* 2 Pet. 3. 9. Besides remission of sins is to be preached, not to a fewe, but universally to all men. *Goe therefore and tell all nations, baptizing them, &c.* Matth. 28. 19. *Goe into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature,* Mark 16. 15. Now there cannot be contradictory wills in God; he will have all saved, and not all; how can this stand together? be secure then, beleeve, trust in him, hope well and be saved. Yea that's the main matter, how shall I beleeve or discern my security from carnall presumption? my faith is weake and faint; I want those signes and fruits of sanctification, * sorrow for sin, thirsting for grace, groanings of the spirit, love of Christians as Christians, avoiding occasion of sin, endeavour of new obedience, charity, love of God, perseverance. Though these signes be languishing in thee, and not seated in thine heart; thou must not therefore be dejected or terrified: the effects of the faith and spirit are not yet so fully felt in thee; conclude not therefore thou art a reprobate, or doubt of thine election; because the elect themselves are without them, before their conversion. Thou maist in the Lords good time be converted, some are called at the

* Abernethy.

11th hour: Use, I say, the meanes of thy conversion, expect the Lords leasure, if not yet called, pray thou maist be, or at least wish and desire thou maist be.

Notwithstanding all this which might be said to this effect, to ease their afflicted mindes, and what comfort our best divines can afford in this case; Zanchius, Beza, &c. this furious curiosity, needles speculation, fruitless meditation about election, reprobation, free-will, grace, such places of scripture preposterously conceived, torment still, and crucifie the soules of too many, and set all the world together by the eares. To avoid which inconveniences, and to settle their distressed mindes, to mitigate those divine aphorismes, (though in another extream some) our late Arminians have revived that plausible doctrine of universal grace, which many fathers, our late Lutheran and moderne Papists do still maintain, that we have free-will of our selves, and that grace is common to all that will beleeve. Some again, though less orthodoxicall, will have a far greater part saved then shall be damned, (as ^a Cælius Secundus stilly maintains in his book, *De amplitudine regni cælestis*, or some impostour under his name) *beatorum numerus multo maior quam damnatorum.* ^b He calls that other tenent of speciall ^c *election and reprobation, a præjudicate, envious and malicious opinion, apt to draw all men to desperation. Many are called, few chosen, &c.* He opposeth some opposite parts of scripture to it. *Christ came into the world to save sinners, &c.* And four especiall arguments he produceth; one from Gods power. If more be damned than saved, he erroneously concludes, ^d *the diuel hath the greater soveraigntie; for what is power, but to protect? and majestie consists in multitude. If the diuel have the greater part, where is his mercy, where is his power? how is he Deus Optimus Maximus, misericors? &c. where is his greatness, where his goodness?* He proceeds, ^e *We account him a murderer that is accessary onely, or doth not helpe when he can; which may not be supposed of God without great offence; because he may doe what he will, and is otherwise accessary, and the authour of sin. The nature of good is to be communicated, God is good, and will not then be contracted in his goodness: for how is he the Father of mercy and comforte, if his good concern but a few? O envious and unthankfull men to think otherwise!*

^a See whole books of these arguments. ^b Lib. 3. fol. 122. Præjudicata opinio, invidiâ, maligna, et apta ad impellendos animos in desperationem. ^c See the Antidote in Chamiers, tom. 3. lib. 7. Downams Christian warfare, &c. ^d Potentior est Deo diabolus, et mundi princeps, et in multitudine hominum sita est majestas. ^e Homicida, qui non subvenit quum potest; hoc de Deo sine scelere cogitari non potest, utpote quum quod vult licet. Boni natura communicari. Bonus Deus, quomodo misericordie pater, &c.

^a Why should we pray to God that are Gentiles, and thanke him for his mercies and benefits, that hath damned us all innocuous for Adams offence, one mans offence, one small offence, eating of an apple; why should we acknowledge him for our governour that hath wholly neglected the salvation of our soules, contemned us, and sent no prophets or instructors to teach us, as he hath done to the Hebrewes? So Julian the apostate objects. Why should these Christians (Cælius urgeth) reject us and appropriate God unto themselves? *Deum illum suum unicum, &c.* But to return to our forged Cælius. At last he comes to that, he will have those saved that never heard of, or beleevd in Christ, *ex puris naturalibus*, with the Pelagiâns, and proves it out of Origen and others. They (saith ^b Origen) that never heard Gods word, are to be excused for their ignorance: we may not think God will be so hard, angry, cruell or unjust as to condemne any man indictâ causâ. They alone (he holdes) are in the state of damnation that refuse Christs mercy and grace, when it is offered. Many worthy Greekes and Romans, good moral honest men, that kept the law of Nature, did to others as they would be done to themselves, are as certainly saved, he concludes, as they were that lived uprightly before the law of Moses. They were acceptable in Gods sight, as Job was, the Magi, the queene of Sheba, Darius of Persia, Socrates, Aristides, Cato, Curius, Tully, Seneca, and many other philosophers, upright livers, no matter of what religion, as Cornelius, out of any nation, so that he live honestly, call on God, trust in him, feare him, he shall be saved. This opinion was formerly maintained by the Valentinian and Basiledian heretiques; revived of late in ^c Turkie, of which sect Rustan Bassa was patron, defended by ^d Galeatius Martius, and some ancient fathers; and later times favoured by ^e Erasmus, by Zuinglius in *exposit. fidei ad Regem Gallie*, whose tenet Bullinger vindicates, and Gualter approves in a just apology, with many arguments. There be many Jesuites that follow these Calvinists in this behalfe; Franciscus Buchsius Moguntinus, Andradius *Consil. Trident.* many schoolmen that out of the Rom. 2. 14, 15. are verily perswaded that those good workes of the Gentiles did so far please God, that they might *vitam æternam promereri*, and be saved in the end. Sellius, and Benedictus Justinianus in his Comment on the

^a Vide Cyrillum lib. 4. adversus Julianum. Qui poterimus illi gratias agere, qui nobis non misit Mosen et prophetas, et contempsit bona animarum nostrarum? ^b Venia danda est iis qui non audiunt ob ignorantiam. Non est tam iniquus iudex Deus, ut quenquam indictâ causâ damnare velit. Il solum damnantur, qui oblatam Christi gratiam rejiciunt. ^c Busbequius Lonicerus Tur. hist. To. 1. l. 2. ^d Clem. Alex. ^e Paulus Jovius elog. vir. illust. |

first of the Romans, Mathias Ditmarsh the politician, with many others, hold a mediocrity, they may be *salute non indigni*, but they will not absolutely decree it. Hofmannus, a Lutheran professour of Helmstad, and many of his followers, with most of our church, and papists are stiffe against it. Franciscus Collius hath fully censured all opinions in his five Books *de Paganorum animabus post mortem*, and amply dilated this question, which who so will may peruse. But to return to my author; his conclusion is, that not only wicked livers, blasphemers, reprobates, and such as reject Gods grace, *but that the devils themselves shall be saved at last*, as ^aOrigen long since delivered in his workes; and our late ^bSocinians defend Ostorodius, *cap. 41. institut. Smaltius, &c.* Those termes of all and for ever in scripture, are not eternall, but only denote a longer time, which by many examples they prove. The world shall end like a comœdy, and we shall meet at last in heaven, and live in bliss together; or else in conclusion, *in nihil evanescere*. For how can he be merciful that shall condemne any creature to eternall, unspeakable punishment, for one small temporary fault, all posterity, so many myriades, for one and another mans offence, *quid meruistis oves?* But these absurde paradoxes are exploded by our church; we teach otherwise. That this vocation, predestination, election, reprobation, *non ex corruptâ, massâ, prævisâ fide*, as our Arminians, or *ex prævisis operibus*, as our papists, *non ex præteritione*, but Gods absolute decree, *ante mundum creatum*, (as many of our church holde) was from the beginning, before the foundation of the world was laid, or *homo conditus*, (or from Adams fall, as others will, *homo lapsus objectum est reprobationis*) with *perseverantia sanctorum*, we must be certain of our salvation; we may fall but not finally, which our Arminians will not admit. According to his immutable, eternall, just decree and counsell of saving men and angels, God calls all, and would have all to be saved according to the efficacy of vocation: all are invited, but onely the elect apprehended; the rest that are unbelieving, impenitent, whom God in his just judgement leaves to be punished for their sins, are in a reprobate sense; yet we must not determine who are such, condemne our selves or others, because we have an universal invitation; all are commanded to beleeve, and we know not how soon or late before our end we may be received. I might have said more of this subject, but forasmuch as it is a forbidden question; and in the preface or declaration to the articles of the church, printed 1633, to

^a Non homines sed et ipsi dæmones aliquando servandi.
Harmoniam art. 22. p. 2.

^b Vid. Pelsii

avoid factions and altercations, we that are universitie divines especially, are prohibited *all curious searche, to print or preach, or draw the article aside by our own sense and comments, upon pain of ecclesiasticall censure*, I will surcease, and conclude with.^a Erasmus, of such controversies: *Pugnet qui volet; ego censeo leges majorum reverenter suscipiendas, et religiose observandas, velut a Deo profectas; nec esse tutum, nec esse pium, de potestate publicâ sinistram concipere aut serere suspicionem. Et si quid est tyrannidis, quod tamen non cogat ad impietatem, satius est ferre, quam seditiose reluctari.*

But to my former taske. The last main torture and trouble of a distressed minde, is not so much this doubt of election, and that the promises of grace are smothered and extinct in them, nay quite blotted out, as they suppose, but withall Gods heavy wrath, a most intolerable pain and griefe of heart seizeth on them. To their thinking, they are already damned; they suffer the paines of hell, and more then possibly can be expressed; they smell brimstone, talk familiarly with divels, hear and see chimeras, prodigious, uncouth shapes, bears, owls, antique, black dogs, fiends, hideous outcries, fearfull noises, shrieks, lamentable complaintes, they are possessed, and through^b impatience they roare and howle, curse, blaspheme, deny God, call his power into question, abjure religion, and are still ready to offer violence unto themselves, by hanging, drowning, &c. Never any miserable wretch from the beginning of the world, was in such a wofull case. To such persons I oppose Gods mercy and his justice; *judicia Dei occulta, non injusta*: his secret counsell and just judgement, by which he spares some, and sore afflicts others again in this life: his judgement is to be adored, trembled at, not to be searched or enquired after by mortall men; he hath reasons reserved to him selfe, which our frailty cannot apprehend. He may punish all if he will, and that justly, for sin; in that he doth it in some, is to make a way for his mercie that they repent and be saved; to heal them, to trye them, exercise their patience, and make them call upon him; to confess their sins and pray unto him, as David did, Psal. 119. 137. *Righteous art thou, O Lord and just are thy judgements.* As the poor publican, Luke 18. 13. *Lord have mercy upon me a miserable sinner.* To put confidence and have an assured hope in him, as Job had 13, 15. *Though he kill me, I will trust in him: Ure, seca, occide, O Domine,* (saith Austin) *modo serves animam*, kill, cut in pieces, burne my body (O Lord) to save my soule. A small sickness,

^a Epist. Eras mi de utilitate colloquior. ad lectorem.

^b Vastata conscientia sequitur sensus iræ divinæ, (Hemingius) fremitus cordis, ingens animæ cruciatus, &c

one lash of affliction, a little miserie, many times, will more humiliate a man, sooner convert, bring him home to know himselfe, then all those parænetical discourses, the whole theory of philosophy, law, physicke, and divinity, or a world of instances and examples. So that this, which they take to be such an insupportable plague, is an evident signe of Gods mercie and justice, of his love and goodness: *perissent nisi perissent*, had they not thus been undone, they had finally been undone. Many a carnall man is lulled asleep in perverse securitie, foolish presumption, is stupified in his sins, and hath no feeling at all of them. *I have sinned* (he saith) *and what evill shall come unto me*, Ecclus. 5. 4. and *tush, how shall God know it?* And so in a reprobate sense goes down to hell. But here, *Cynthiaus aurem vellit*, God pulls them by the eare, by affliction, he will bring them to heaven and happiness; *Blessed are they that mourne, for they shall be comforted*, Matth. 5. 4. a blessed and an happy state, if considered aright, it is, to be so troubled. *It is good for me that I have been afflicted*, Psal. 119. *before I was afflicted I went astray; but now I keepe thy word.* *Tribulation workes patience, patience hope.* Rom. 5. 4. and by such like crosses and calamities we are driven from the state of securitie. So that affliction is a school or academy, wherein the best schollars are prepared to the commencements of the Deity. And though it be most troublesome and grievous for the time, yet know this, it comes by Gods permission and providence, he is a spectator of thy groanes and teares, still present with thee, the very hairs of thy head are numbred, not one of them can fall to the ground without the express will of God: he will not suffer thee to be tempted above measure, he corrects us all *a numero pondere, et mensurâ*; the Lord will not quench the smoaking flaxe, or breake the bruised reed. *Tentat* (saith Austin) *non ut obruat, sed ut coronet*, he suffers thee to be tempted for thy good. And as a mother doth handle her child sicke and weak, not reject it, but with all tenderness observe and keepe it, so doth God by us, not forsake us in our miseries, or relinquish us for our imperfections, but with all piety and compassion support and receive us: whom he loves he loves to the end. Rom. 8. *Whom he hath elected, those he hath called, justified, sanctified and glorified.* Think not then thou hast lost the spirit, that thou art forsaken of God, be not overcome with heaviness of heart, but as David said, *I will not feare though I walk in the shadows of death.* We must all go, *non a deliciis ad delicias*, but from the crosse to the crowne, by hell to

heaven, as the old Romans put Vertues temple in the way to that of Honour: we must endure sorrow and miserie in this life. 'Tis no new thing this, Gods best servants and dearest children have been so visited and tried. Christ in the garden cryed out, *My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?* his son by nature, as thou art by adoption and grace. Job in his anguish said, *The arrowes of the Almighty God were in him,* Job. 6. 4. *His terrours fought against him, the venome dranke up his spirit,* cap. 13. 26. He saith, *God was his enemy, writ bitter things against him,* (16. 9.) *hated him.* His heavy wrath had so seized on his soule. David complains, *His eyes were eaten up, sunk into his head,* Ps. 6. 7. *His moisture became as the drought in summer, his flesh was consumed, his bones vexed:* yet neither Job nor David did finally despair. Job would not leave his hold, but still trust in him, acknowledging him to be his good God. *The Lord gives, the Lord takes, blessed be the name of the Lord,* Job. 1. 21. *Behold I am vile, I abhor my selfe, repent in dust and ashes;* Job. 40. 4. David humbled himself, Psal. 31. and upon his confession received mercie. Faith, hope, repentance, are the sovereign cures and remedies, the sole comforts in this case; confess, humble thy self, repent, it is sufficient. *Quod purpura non potest, saccus potest,* saith Chrysostome: the King of Ninives sackcloth and ashes did that which his purple robes and crowne could not effect; *Quod diadema non potuit, cinis perfecit.* Turn to him, he will turn to thee: The Lord is neer those that are of a contrite heart, and will save such as be afflicted in spirit, Psal. 34. 18. *He came to the lost sheep of Israel,* Mat. 15. 14. *Si cadentem intuetur, clementiæ manum protendit,* he is at all times ready to assist. *Nunquam spernit Deus pœnitentiam, si sincere et simpliciter offeratur,* he never rejects a penitent sinner, though he have come to the full height of iniquity, wallowed and delighted in sin; yet if he will forsake his former wayes, *libenter amplexatur,* he will receive him. *Parcam huic homini,* saith Austin, (*ex personâ Dei*) *quia sibi ipsi non pepercit; ignoscam quia peccatum agnovit.* I will spare him because he hath not spared himselfe; I will pardon him, because he doth acknowledge his offence; let it be never so enormous a sin *his grace is sufficient,* 2 Cor. 12. 9. Despair not then, faint not at all, be not dejected, but rely on God, call on him in thy trouble, and he will hear thee, he will assist, helpe, and deliver thee: *Draw neer to him, he will draw neer to thee,*

Super. Psal. 52. Convertar ad liberandum eum, quia conversus est ad peccatum suum puniendum.

Jam. 4. 8. Lazarus was poor and full of boyles, and yet still he relied upon God; Abraham did hope beyond hope.

Thou exceptest, these were chiefe men, divine spirits, *Deo chari*, beloved of God, especially respected; but I am a contemptible and forlorne wretch, forsaken of God, and left to the merciless fury of evil spirits. I cannot hope, pray, repent, &c. How often shall I say it! thou maist performe all these duties, christian offices, and be restored in good time. A sicke man loseth his appetite, strength and ability, his disease prevaileth so far, that all his faculties are spent, hand and foot performe not their duties, his eyes are dimme, hearing dull, tongue distasts things of pleasant relish, yet nature lies hid, recovereth again, and expelleth all those fœculent matters by vomit, sweat, or some suchlike evacuations. Thou art spiritually sicke, thine heart is heavy, thy minde distressed, thou maist happily recover again; expell those dismall passions of feare and griefe: God did not suffer thee to be tempted above measure; whom he loves (I say) he loves to the end; hope the best. David in his misery prayed to the Lord, remembering how he had formerly dealt with him; and with that meditation of Gods mercy confirmed his faith, and pacified his own tumultuous heart in his greatest agony. *O my soule, why art thou so disquieted within me, &c.* Thy soule is eclipsed for a time, I yeeld, as the sun is shadowed by a cloude; no doubt but those gracious beames of Gods mercie will shine upon thee again, as they have formerly done; those embers of faith, hope and repentence, now buried in ashes, will flame out afresh, and be fully revived. Want of faith, no feeling of grace for the present, are not fit directions; we must live by faith, not by feeling; 'tis the beginning of grace to wish for grace: we must expect and tarry. David, a man after Gods own heart, was so troubled himselfe; *Awake, why sleepest thou? O Lord, arise, cast me not off; wherefore hidest thou thy face, and forgettest mine affliction and oppression? My soule is bowed downe to the dust. Arise, redeem us, &c.* Psal. 44: 22, 23, 24. He prayed long before he was heard, *expectans expectavit*; endured much before he was relieved. Psal. 69. 3. he complaines, *I am weary of crying, and my throat is dry, mine eyes fail, whilst I wait on the Lord*; and yet he perseveres. Be not dismayed, thou shalt be respected at last. God often workes by contrarities: he first kills and then makes alive; he woundeth first and then healeth; he makes man sow in teares that he may reap in joye; 'tis Gods method. He that is so visited, must with patience endure, and rest satisfied for the present. The paschal lamb was eaten with sowre hearbs; we shall feel no sweetness of his bloud, till we first feel the smart of our sins. Thy paines are great, intolerable for the time; thou art

destitute of grace and comfort; stay the Lords leasure, he will not (I say) suffer thee to be tempted above that thou art able to bear, 1 Cor. 10. 13. but will give an issue to temptation. He works all for the best to them that love God, Rom. 8. 28. Doubt not of thine election, it is an immutable decree: a mark never to be defaced; you have been otherwise, you may and shall be again. And for your present affliction, hope the best, it will shortly end. *He is present with his servants in their affliction*, Ps. 91. 15. *Great are the troubles of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth them out of all*, Psal. 34. 19. *Our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh in us an eternall weight of glory*, 2 Cor. 4. 17. *Not answerable to that glory which is to come; though now in heaviness*, saith 1 Pet. 1. 6. *you shall rejoyce.*

Now, last of all, to those externall impediments, terrible objects, which they hear and see many times, divels, bugbears, and mormeluches, noysome smels, &c. These may come, as I have formerly declared in my precedent discourse of the Symptomes of Melancholy, from inward causes; as a concave glass reflects solid bodies, a troubled braine for want of sleepe, nutriment, and by reason of that agitation of spirits to which Hercules de Saxonîa attributes all symptomes almost, may reflect and shew prodigious shapes, as our vaine feare and crased phantasie shall suggest and fain, as many silly weake women and children in the dark, sicke folks, and frantick for want of repast and sleepe, suppose they see that they see not. Many times such terriculaments may proceed from natural causes, and all othersenses may be deluded. Besides, as I have said, this humour is *balneum diaboli*, the divels bath, by reason of the distemper of humours, and infirm organs in us: he may so possess us inwardly to molest us, as he did Saul and others, by Gods permission; he is prince of the ayr, and can transform himself into severall shapes, delude all our senses for a time, but his power is determin'd; he may terrify us but not hurt. God hath given *his angels charge over us, he is a wall round about his people*, Psal. 91. 11, 12. There be those that prescribe physic in such cases; 'tis Gods instrument and not unfit. The divel workes by meditation of humours, and mixt diseases must have mixt remedies. Levinus Lemnius *cap. 57 & 58. exhort. ad vit. ep. instit.* is very copious in this subject, besides that chiefe remedy of confidence in God, prayer, hearty repentance, &c. of which for your comfort and instruction reade Lavater *de spectris, part 3. cap. 5. & 6.* Wierus *de præstigiis dæmonum lib. 5.* to Philip Melancthon, and others; and that christian armour which Paul prescribes; he sets downe certain amulets, hearbs, and pretious stones, which have marvelous vertues, all *profligandis dæmonibus*, to drive away divels

and their illusions. Saphyres, chrysolites, carbuncles, &c. *quæ mirâ virtute pollent ad lemures, stryges, incubos, genios aërios arcendos, si veterum monumentis habenda fides.* Of hearbs, he reckons us penniroyal, rue, mint, angelica, piony. Rich. Argentine *de præstigiis dæmonum cap. 20.* adds *hypericon* or S^t. Johns wort, *perforata herba*, which by a divine vertue drives away divels, and is therefore called *fuga dæmonum*: all which rightly used by their suffitus, *dæmonum vexationibus obsistunt, afflictas mentes a dæmonibus relevant, et venenatis fumis*, expell divels themselves, and all divellish illusions. Anthony Musa, the emperour Augustus his physician, *cap. 6. de Betoniâ*, approves of betony to this purpose; * the ancients used therefore to plant it in church-yards, because it was held to be an holy hearb and good against fearfull visions; did secure such places it grew in, and sanctified those persons that carried it about them. *Idem fere Mathioli in Dioscoridem.* Others commend accurate musicke, so Saul was helped by Davids harpe. Fires to be made in such roomes where spirits haunt, good store of lights to be set up, odors, perfumes, and suffumigations, as the angel taught Tobias; brimstone and *bitumen*, thus, *myrrha*, briony root, with many such simples which Wecker hath collected *lib. 15. de secretis cap. 15* 4 *sulphuris drachmam unam, recoquatur in vitis albæ aquâ, ut dilutius sit sulphur; detur ægro; nam dæmones sunt morbi* (saith Rich. Argentine *lib. de præstigiis dæmonum cap. ult.*) Vigetus hath a far larger receipt to this purpose, which the said Wecker cites out of Wierus. 4 *sulphuris, vini, bituminis, opoponacis, galbani, castorei, &c.* Whysweet perfumes, fires and so many lights should be used in such places. Ernestus, Burgravius, *lucerna vitæ et mortis*, and Fortunius Lycetus assignes this cause, *quod his boni Genii provocentur, mali arceantur*; because good spirits are well pleased with, but evil abhor them. And therefore those old gentiles, present Mahometans, and Bapists have continual lamps burning in their churches, all day and all night, lights at funerals and in their graves; *lucernæ ardentes ex auro liquefacto*, for many ages to endure (saith Lazius) *ne dæmones corpus lædant*; lights ever burning, as those Vestall virgins, Pythonissæ maintained heretofore, with many such, of which reade Tostatus in 2 *Reg. cap. 6. quæst. 43.* Thyreus *cap. 57. 58. 62. &c. de locis infestis*; Pictorius *Isagog. de dæmonibus*, &c. see more in them. Cardan would have the party affected winke altogether in such a case, if he see ought that offends him, or cut the ayr with a sword in such places where they walke and abide; *gladius enim et lanceis terrentur*, shoot a pistole at them, for being aerial

* Antiqui soliti sunt hanc herbam ponere in cœmeteriis, ideo quod, &c.

bodies, (as Cælius Rhodiginus, *lib. 1. cap. 29.* Tertullian, Origen, Psellas, and many holde) if stricken, they feel paine. Papists commonly injoyne and apply crosses, holy water, sanctified beads, amulets, musicke, ringing of bells, for to that end are they consecrated, and by them baptized, characters, counterfeit reliques, so many masses, peregrinations, oblations, adjurations, and what not? Alexander Albertinus a Rocha, Petrus Thyrens, and Hieronymus Mengus, with many other pontificall writers, prescribe and set down severall formes of exorcismes, as well to houses possessed with divels, as to dæmoniacal persons; but I am of ^a Lemnius minde, 'tis but *damnosa adjuratio, aut potius ludificatio*, a meer mockage, a counterfeit charme, to no purpose. They are fopperies and fictions, as that ^b absurde story is amongst the rest, of a penitent woman seduced by a magitian in France, at St. Bawne, exorcised by Domphius, Michaelis, and a company of circumventing friers. If any man (saith Lemnius) will attempt such a thing, without all those juggling circumstances, astrological elections of time, place, prodigious habits, fustian, big, sesquipedal words, spels, crosses, characters, which exorcists ordinarily use, let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious swelling termes, cured a lame man, Acts 3. *In the the name of Christ Jesus rise and walke.* His name alone is the best and only charme against all such diabolicall illusions, so doth Origen advise: and so Chrysostome. *Hæc erit tibi baculus, hæc turris inexpugnabilis, hæc armatura. Nos quid ad hæc dicemus, plures fortasse expectabunt,* saith St. Austin; many men will desire my counsell and opinion what's to be done in this behalfe; I can say no more, *quam ut verâ fide, quæ per dilectionem operatur, ad Deum unum fugiamus*, let them flye to God alone for helpe. Athanasius in his book *De variis quæst.* prescribes as a present charme against divels, the beginning of the 68 Ps. *Exsurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici, &c.* But the best remedy is to flye to God, to call on him, hope, pray, trust, relye on him, to commit ourselves wholly to him. What the practice of the primitive church was in this behalfe, *et quis dæmonia efficiendi modus*, read Wierus at large, *lib. 5. de Cura. Lam. meles. cap. 38. et deinceps.*

Last of all: If the party affected shall certainly know this malady to have proceeded from too much fasting, meditation, precise life, contemplation of Gods judgements, (for the divel deceives many by such meanes) in that other extream he circumvents melancholy it selfe, reading some books, treatises,

^a Non desunt nostrâ ætate sacrificali, qui tale quid attentant, sed a cacodæmone irrisi pudore suffecti sunt, et re infectâ abierunt.

^b Done into English

hearing rigid preachers, &c. If he shall perceive that it hath begun first from some great loss, grievous accident, disaster, seeing others in like case, or any such terrible object, let him speedily remove the cause, which to the cure of this disease ^a Navarrus so much commends, *avertat cogitationem a re scrupulosá*, by all opposite meanes, art and industry, let him *laxare animum*, by all honest recreations, refresh and recreate his distressed soule; let him divert his thoughts, by himselfe and other of his friends. Let him reade no more such tracts or subjects, hear no more such fearful tones, avoid such companies, and by all meanes open himselfe, submit himselfe to the advice of good physicians and divines, which is *contraventio scrupulorum*, as ^b he calls it; hear them speake to whom the Lord hath given the tongue of the learned, to be able to minister a word to him that is ^c weary, whose words are as flagons of wine. Let him not be obstinate, head-strong, peevish, wilful, self-conceited (as in this malady they are) but give ear to good advice, be ruled and perswaded; and no doubt but such good counsel may prove as prosperous to his soule, as the angel was to Peter, that opened the iron gates, loosed his bands, brought him out of prison, and delivered him from bodily thraldome; they may ease his afflicted minde, relieve his wounded soule, and take him out of the jawes of hell it selfe. I can say no more, or give better advice to such as are any way distressed in this kinde, then what I have given and said. Only take this for a corollary and conclusion, as thou tenderest thine own welfare in this, and all other melancholy, thy good health of body and minde, observe this short precept, give not way to solitariness and idleness. *Be not solitary, be not idle.*

SPERATE MISERI,
CAVETE FÆLICES.

Vis a dubio liberari? vis quod incertum est evadere? Age pœnitentiam dum sanus es; sic agens, dico tibi quod securus es, quod pœnitentiam egisti eo tempore quo peccare potuisti. Austin.

^a Tom. 2. cap. 27. num. 282.

^b Navarrus.

^c Is. 50. 4.

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THE END.

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