



of Affane in the County of Waterford in Ireland? tamous for curing several Distempers by the stroke of his Hand only.

Pub Funer Try by I Contradi.

To his very worthy and Learned Friend

D^r T H O M A S W I L L I S, Doctor in Phylique, and Profeffor of Natural Phylo(ophy in Oxford.

Sir,



Doubt not but the fame of the performances of MrGREATERICK may have raifed in you a Curiofity to be better informed about the rea-

lity thereof. I have given MtBoyle an hafty account thereof in a Letter, which I fend now toyou, that you may not be ignorant of it. It may feem improper to Dedicate that to one which is fent to another: but whether it be that I am too bufy, or too lazy to Write more: or that I manage my friendfhips with leffe of ceremony and formality then ufuall; I have refolved upon this courfe: and I am confident that if I am in an errour you have A 2 goodus? goodness enough to passe it by: The suppositions I go upon depend so much upon the Doctrine of Fermentation, that I could not but think of you when I writ it : and who is a more competent judg of the Subject here debated, then the best of Philosophers, and Phylicians? It may seeme equitable that I tell you why I call the Gentleman the Mitaculous Conformist: many strange reports have and do runne of him; but be is reclaimed from all that is fanatique ; and this gift of Healing was bestowed on him, fince the Restan. ration of his Sacred Majefty, and the restitution of the Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church: God dealing with him, as the Shepheard in the Parable, who expressed more kindneffe to the loft fheep, being found; then to the ninety-nine that had not ftrayed. I bave admired much in him, that Difeafes carrying fo great a refemblance in their Nature, as to be thought the same, and to reside in the same part, are Stroaked out divers wayes ! That he Mould be able to tell, that upon his first stroaking the Patient should be worse, and cured by a second: as he did in the Lameneß of Mr Thomas Porter,

my very worthy and good Friend : He told him? be could not fet bis Legge anew ; but that be would Cure his paine therein : yet at first it would leem worfe then before bis touch : which proved true. and yesterday 1 was with bim in Worcefferfhire, and found bim able to walk three miles without pain. You Jee how here his touch ftrengthned a part, that was incurably weakned by being broken, and ill let: lo that the painfulneffe leemed inseparable from the misfortune occasioning it. I lubmit all my explication of the accident to you: if you read it over troice, you do more thenever I had the patience to do: 1 know many imperfections will occurre in it. some whereof were voluntary, knowing that the Learning of the Person I writ to, needed not to be troubled with petty Illustrations: Some defects have happened thorough haste and inadvertency; it being all written with one impetus of thoughts and penne, just as I came from Ragly. It is nothing to fay, some have allready approved the Discourse, if Mr Boyle, and you diffent. I have onely time to tell you, that, without the novle of much talk, and frequent

frequent addresses and applications, I shall never cease to admire you, and to be

Straford upon Avon Febr: 17. 1665.



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Ince the beft and moft agreeable retribution I can make you for the honour you do me in your remembrances, and all your other

fignall favours, is but to gratify your curiofity with any remarkable intelligence that may advance either Phyfick, or Phylosophy; I shall endeavour to be as generous in my acknowledgments to you, as you have alwayes been in obliging me. Since my last unto you, my Lord Conway did me the honour particularly to invite me to his Houfe and acquaintance, giveing me withall a fair opportunity of converfing with Mr Greatericks, and beholding feverall of those performances, the report whereof as it gives just caules of astonishment to you that are more remote, fo the effects fill with admiration, the most learned or fulpicious beholders. In truth they are fuch, that he is not at all obliged to the ignorant for the efteem he hath acquired, nor is it poffible for the most tender or inperstitious and centorious Zealots to deftroy his repute. He is a man of a gracefull perfonage and prefence, and if my phantafy betrayed not my judgment, I observed in his Eyes and

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and meene a vivacicie and spritelineffe that is nothing common. As farre as I could informe my felfe by a long and private discourse, he is a man of a very good life, of tender and charitable Principles, as extensive as the effects of his goodnesse are. He professeth Conformity unto the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, yet without that cenforiousnesse whereby fome fignalife themfelves; his thoughts con. cerning himfelf are modeft and humble, and he prefumes so well of others, that even in some colourable circumstances, he regulates his apprehensions by the revea. led mercies of Ged, and not the severity of men. In fine, without prejudice to this Age be it faid, he feemed to me by his faith, and by his charitableneffe, to include in his foule fome graines of the Golden Age, and to be a religne of those times when Piety, and Miracles were fincere. I am more full in this Character of him, becaufe some will be very inquisitive herein : though otherwise the gift of healing be a gratia gratis data, not gratum factens; and fuch as may be conferred; on fudas, (going to Samaria) and others, who at the day of judgment shall fay, Lord, have we not Prophe. fyed in thy Name? and in thy Name have caft out Divels: and in thy Name done many wonderfull works, I enquired of him, how he came by this mir aculous gift of healing; And he replyed, that it was the grace of God in him; which he underftood at first by a strong and powerfull impulse in him to effay it: and this motion was to prevalent upon him, that it inceffently runne in his minde, nor could any bufineffe, how ferious or religious soever, divert him from those cogitations: infomuch

infomuch that even his life feemed burthenfome to him thorough the violence of the supposed temptation. He imparted this trouble to his Wife, who condemned those refveries, and defired him to abandon them: in this perplexity, he heard frequently a voyce within him (audible to none el/e) encouraging to the tryals : and afterwards to correct his unbelief, the voice aforefaid added this Signe, that his right Hand Should be dead, and that the Broaking of his left Arme hould recover it again : the events whereof were fully verified to him three Nights together by a fucceffive infirmity and Cure of his Arme. Hereupon he fet himfelf to the charitable improvement of that talent which God had given him; cureing at first onely Cancers in Womens breafts, and the Kings evil: after which, by the fuggeftion of his accustomed impulse, he attempted the Cure of other Difeafes, according as he found himfelf prompted thereunto from within. He was, and is ftill a ftranger to all Phylique and Chirurgery : In the Cure of lome Tumours, he uleth incision, though that proceffe be but lately taken up, after that he observed that the power of his touch did not difcuffe all, but rigen fome bumours The fame of his performances spread all over Ireland and England, and multitudes went from Brifoll unto him. Hereupon the Right Honourable the Lord Conway employes Deane Ruft to enquire into the truth of these Accidents, and finding matter of fact to justify the relations from excessive verity, he procures him to come out of Ireland, to trye if he might give any eafe to that excellent Lady of his, the pains of whole head, as great and as unparalleld as they are, have

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have not made her more known or admired at home and abroad, then have her other endowments. Although his band proved not fo fortunate to that Ho. nourable Lady, as was wifhed (he not being able to alleviate or remove that head -ach, which had eluded the greateft skill, and most effectual remedies, that England or France yielded) yet did, he during his ftay at Ragly, atchieve those things which caused him to be followed and admired by many thoulands, who if they can fay he fometimes failed, yet ought not represent him as an Impostor. I do not relate unto you the reports of interefted Monks and Fryers concerning things done in Monasteries and private Cells: An infinite number of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of VVarwick fire and Worcefter fire, perfons too understanding to be deserved, and too Honourable and Worthy to deceive, will avow, that they have feen him publickly cure the lame, the blind, the deaf, the perhaps not unjustly supposed Damoniacks, and Lepers: befides the Althmas, Falling ficknesse, Convulsion. fits, Fits of the Mother, Old aches and pains. I know you expect not from me the Narratives of what others have feen and told me: I fhail therefore confine my Discourse to my own observations. Although I had not the opportunity of feeing him till I came to my Lord Conmayes, yet I found con. veniency to vifit many that had been touched by him; fome I observed to have received no help by him at all: fome I observed to have found a momentany benefit from his touch : and fome as yet continue fo well. that I think I may fay they are Cured. This variety of facceffe amuled me fomething: yet I recollected with my

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my felf, how there were fome difeafes, as well as Devills, which even the Apofles could not caft out : and I could not perfwade my felf that Trophimus was the onely man, or Miletum the onely place, where Paul left any fick. I confidered this man to be no Apostle, and therefore thought it injurious to expect that from him. who propagates no new Go(pell, which was not to be found in those extraordinary Envoyes of Heaven. I faw no incongruity in admitting, that God, who distributeth various gifts amongst the Sonnes of Men, might iffue out the same gift to severall persons in a different measure or proportion. There are differences of administrations, but the same Lord: there are diversities of operations, but it is the fame God, which worketh all in all, I Cor:12, v. 4.5. Befides, I thought that how powerfull foever the gift were in Mr Greatarick, yet the finnes of the patient might fometimes frustrate the effect of his hands, as well as the prayers of the most prevalent Saints, Mofes, Noah, or Daniel. I was apt to believe, that at Corinth, there wanted not the gift of healing, nor an effectuall anointing with Oyle, (James 5: 14.) yet did the mildemeanors of some draw upon several there irrecoverable Sickneffe and Death, 1 Cor: 11. v.30. However, I did not understand that God parted foaway with his gifts, as not to referve a paramount command over them fill; and I though the might as well glorify himself in the continuance of (ome blind, as in caufing fome to be borne [o, without regard to their particular finne, or that of their Parents. Thefe taylours in our Thaumaturgus, ought rather to make men look upon, and take notice of the omnipotency of God.

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God, then cenfure the deficiencies of a limited Creature From these reflections I posted on, to the confidera. tion of the reall and undeniable performances of his band. I faw him put his Finger into the Eares of a man who was very thick of Hearing; and immediatly he heard me when I asked him very foftly feverall queftions. I law another whom he had touched three Weeks agoe for a Deafneffe in one Eare, whom I had known to be fo many years: I ftopped the other Eare very close, and I found him to hear very well, as we spoke in a tone no way rayled beyond our ordinary conversation. I faw him launce a Wenne that covered the Eye of an old man; there isfued out abundance of matter in fmell, and confiftence, and colour, refembling a rotten-Egge: after which he crushed out the lesse digested matter, which resembled the Braines of any Creature: which being done, he ftroked the place gently, and the flux of blood, and pain (which was great by reason of his crushing it hard) prefently cea. fed.) I faw yesterday another Woman, in whole Throat, just by the Wind pipe he launced a Wenne, and haveing crushed out the digested and indigested matter, and ftopped the paine and effusion of blood by some strokes of his hand, he bad her put nothing to it but a linnen Cloth: when I faw it, the Wenne was perfectly gone, and the baggs or skinne encompaffing it fo fhrunk up by nature, that there remained nothing but the skarre after incifion. I asked him concerning Wennes, whither upon his crushing and launcing them fo, they would not fill again : he aniwered me, No: but that Nature, as the doth in other Tumoursa

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mours, would fo fbrink and contract the skipne encompasing the VVenne, that there (hould remaine no figne of it, no not a wrinkle, which I was apt to believe, from what I had feen. I faw a Child brought to him, whom be had ftroked before, and it was much amended ; but one Tumour upon the right Arme (near the Elbow) was extreamly painfull and inflamed : he Stroked it, and launced it, and crushed out all the matter, even the indigefted cores; and Stroking it, the paine and inflamation ceafed immediatly, not one drop of blood iffuing out after that. I faw another Legge, that upon his Stroking, had very much abated the fwelling : the whole Foot to the Ankle was fwell'd and inflamed, many holes there were in it, but there iffued little or nothing from them : he took it and crushed it extreamly bringing out much blood, and indigested matter in cores as big as nurmegs : and then ftroaking it, all the paine and flux of blood ceafed: but the weakneffe being habituall to the part, was not removed at that inftant. I faw a Woman taken with a violent fit of the Fallingfickneffe; he came to her, and caufing her breaft to be opened, and chafed her Stomack with his Hand a while, prefently her paroxysme abated; and he asked her whither the paine was gone; the pointed to her Throat; and indeed the feemed as if the were in danger of being ftrangled there: he Stroked her Throat lightly, and asked where her paine was? fhe poynted to her Breaft; he ftroked that; and then fhe made fignes that it was returned to her Throat: whereupon he Stroked with his hand upwards her Breaft and Neck, and the began to belch winde with fuch a vehemency, that is fcarce to be imagined:

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imagined; and withall fireyning as it were to vomit, fhe brought up fome crude phlegme, with an infinity of winde, and then role up well to her thoughts. Thefe were the principall things I faw him do, he being then upon his departure for *London*: but I received from himfelf, and others fufficient accounts, that he had Cured almost all manner of diftempers, even Quartane-Agues; and Feavours: and whofoever shall ferioufly confider the things he doth performe, will not finde in realon any thing to ftop his Credulity.

I might now end this Letter, and leave You, & those other worthy members of the *Royal Society* to determine concerning these Effects, which I apprehend miraculous: but fince the Freedome, You allow me with you, permits me to speak any thing, I shill, without derogating from the power of God, and with all due Veneration to sextraordinary Characters of his Goodness, propose unto You some Thoughts, which occurred to me hereupon: as confused as they are, they may administer to others fome occasion of greater Enquiries.

I confidered, that there was no manner of Fraud in the performances, that his Hands had no manner of Medicaments upon them, (for I fmell'd to them, and handled them, and faw them wash'd more then once after fome Cures, and before others,)nor was his Stroaking to violent, as that much could be attributed to the Friction.

I observed, that he used no manner of Charmes, or unlawful words, fometimes he Ejaculated a short Prayer before he cured any, and alwayes, after he had done, he bad them give God the Praise.

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I did not remember, that ever the Devil did cure any Dileafes, no not when his Glory was concerned in it, as in the Magicians of *Pharaob*, upon whom the Boyl was, *Exed. 9*, 11. wherein you cannot object any particular interpolition of God, any more then in the other accidents, whereby the Magicians were fuffered to try their skill againft *Mofes.* I knew, the Devil went about feeking whom he might deftroy, that he plagued *fob* with Botches: but where are the Examples of his Cures, or when did he ever do any Good, and afcribe the glory anto God?

I reflected upon the Performances of King Pyrrbus, who cured Difeases with his Finger: so did Vespalian cure two by touching them, -as Tacitus and Suctorius avow: fo the Kings of England, and, fome years after them, the Kings of France have not been doubted generally to cure the Kings- Evill. Queen Elizabeth did, for fome time, discontinue the Touching for the Kings Evil, doubting either the Success, or Lawfulneffe of that way of Curing. But She foon quitted that Fitt of Puritanisme, when the Papifts defamed her, as if God had withdrawn from her the gift of Healing in that manner, becaufe the had withdrawn her felf from the Roman Church. There are fome who think, that God hath beftowed upon all Kings fome fuch Character or Gift, to fhew, how particularly he is concerned for them, and differenceth them from other men; but they know it not.

From these cogitations I descended to the Alexicaci, Salutatores, or Benfedevios, of which the Roman Cafuists and Physicians speak much: I must referre you to

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to Delrius for your farther information; for my memory fayles me fo, as I cannot give you an account of them fo full as I would. They cure by Anointing with their Spittle, by breathing and ftroking of the patient. Rodericus à Caftro medic: pelit: 1.4, c. 3, allowes of the verity of their Cures, by replying nothing to this objection in favour of them: In confirmationem adducunt experientiam & varia curationum genera miré frequentia, & praxin quotidianam militum qui fola afflatu, of culo, aut madi lintei applicatione fanat etiam atrocifima vulnera, qui omnes dono faritatis in variis morbis fe praditos gloriantur.

In Turky allo, and Afrique, they have perfons of the like qualifications, which they boaft to have received from the favour of their Prophet *Mahomet*. But undoubtedly God hath permitted all Religions (though not the Proteftants, till now) to have their reall Miracles, that men may learne to trye Miracles by the Truth, and not the Truth by Miracles.

I confidered likewife the Nephritick and Eagleftones, and feveral other Amulets and Periapia, whofe operation is certain and undeniable: yet could not all these Confiderations instruct me further in the Explanation of these Miraculous Accidents, then to conclude,

That God had befrowed upon Mr. Greatarick a peculiar Temperament, or composed his Body of some particular Ferments, the Effluvia whereof, being introduced sometimes by a light, sometimes by a violent. Frickton, should reftore the Temperament of the Debilitated parts, re-invigorate the Bloud, and diffipate all heterogeneous Ferments out of the Bodies of the Difealed,

eafed, by the Eyes, Nofe, Mouth, Hand, and Feet. I place the gift of healing in the temperament or composure of his body; because I see it necessary that he Touch them, or otherwife rubbe their Eves with his Spittle. Besides, the right Honourable the Lord Conway observed one Morning as he came into his Lordships Chamber, a smell strangely pleasant, as if it had been of fundry Flowers: and demanding of his man what fweet water he had brought into the Roome, he answered, None: whereupon his Lordship smelled on the hand of M: Greatarisk, and found the fragrancy to iffue thence; and examining his Bolome, he found the like scent there alfo. But this is observable, but at fome times, for I could observe no such scent in his Hands. Deane Ruft observed his Urine to smell like Violets, though he had eat nothing that might give it that scent. St A mos Meredith who had been his Bedfellow, faid, that in the Night he had observed the like agreeableneffe of fmell in M. Greataricks Body, at fome houres.

I place it in the temperament of his Body, becaufe I have the precedent of Ancient Miracles, and Moderne ones, wrought by the efficacy of a Corporal Touch. Besides it is evident how leveral Difeafes are contracted that way : and why may not fome benigne and wholefome effluvia be communicated in the fame manner? As there are some, who are faid to fafcinate by their A spect, fo Rodericus à Castro Med: polit: 1.4.c. I. faith, è conver fo quosdam ese quorum Oculi cre. duntur habere vim beneficam ad res inspectas: vulgo Benzedeiros. I remember the Pres byterian Affembly of

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of Divines fay that nothing more kindly reftores decayed Nature, then the Embraces of an $\Delta bi/bag$, of a young, foritely and Beautifull Damfell, as you may fee in their large Notes upon the first Chapter of the first Book of Kings.

To explaine the nature and manner of Mt Greataricks working upon the patients for their Cure, I shall premife fome things.

Firlt, That all the Difeafes and diffempers M^r Greatariek meddles with, have their effence either in the maffe of Blood and Spirits (or nervous Liquour) or in the particular Temperament of the parts of the Body.

Secondly, That of the Difeafes and Infirmities which he meddles with, he Cures none wherein there is a decay in Nature, but onely fuch as wherein the feems only opprefied by fome Heterogeneous Ferment, either ex. citing an Ebullition and paine, or Coagulating and fixing the blood and fpirits. This is a confelled truth by him, he refufing fill to touch the Eyes of fuch as their fight is quite perified : fo for Eares that are Deaf upon any fuch accident that hath extinguifhed the Naturall faculty of the part. And there being the fame reafon for inward diftempers as to their caufes, his fayling as to many, and the relapfe of many after a momentany amendment is to be affectibed to this caufe: as I shall fnew further by and by.

Thirdly, It feems to me very imaginable that there may be given by God fuch a Natural Crafis and Effluvia confequential thereunto, that the ftroaking with his Hand for fome fpace fo as to communicate the Virtue

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Vertue may reftore the Blood and Spirits to that vigour and ftrength which is naturall to them, and refulcitate the contracted imbecillity of any part. That which makes me to conceive this, is, that I observe that there are things outwardly applyed which by their oppolition to particular Ferments do deftroy feverall Diftempers, not onely inwardly taken, but outwardly applyed: as the Cramp rings and fmall Manati-fone the Crampe: the Nephritic fone drives out gravel, and the Stone: Peony-roots gathered in due time, the Epilepfy : There are feverall things which outwardly applyed revive oppreffed Nature, not onely as Odours, but by friction, and outward application: this needs no Illustration. Having thele grounds to confirme me in the manner Medicaments may operate, methinks I can as eafily comprehend that there may be a Medicament (and whether that be a Man, or a Stone, or a Plant, it is all one) which may invigorate the blood and spirits so as to continue that work of Circulating, Depurating, and Sanguifying, as before the oppression they did : provided there be no essen. tiall diftemper contracted, but that Nature be oppreffed onely, not deftroyed wholly, or in part: for fo farre as Nature is mutilated and deftroyed, the reparation of that effentiall damage is poffible onely to God, or fuch as he hath obliged in a more eminent manner then M' Greatarick pretends unto. This laft imagination of mine cannot feem more irrationall to any man, then the Learned'ft men of the laft Age both Divines and Cafuifts, thought all forts of Amulets : and I am fure I can bring for Mr Greataricks more Expe-C 2 riments

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riments then all this Age can fhew to justify the received Amulets, and Cataplasmes : for if I argue from visible effects, no Amulet or Periapt ever produced more evident Testimonies of its force, then Mr Greataricks hath rendered of his Efficacy. And if they go to explicate the wayes and means whereby those Amulets work; the notion I have concerning Mr Greataricks is the most facile, for I imagine no more to be in him, then a particular Temperament, or implanted Ferment, which upon his touching and ftroking shall fo farre invigorate the blood, spirits, and innate temperament of the part (Nature being onely oppreffed) that they per. forme their usuall duties: This being done, it is Nature Cures the Difeafes and diftempers and infirmities, it is Nature makes them fly up and down the Body fo as they do: they avoyd not his Hand, but his Touch and ftroke fo Invigorateth the parts that they reject the Heterogeneous Ferment, 'till it be outed the Body at fome of those parts he is thought to ftroke it out at.

Confidering that our life is but a Fermentation of the Blood, nervous Liquor, and innate conflitution of the parts of our Body, I conceive I have reprefented thole hints and proofs which may render it imaginable that M^c Greataricks by his floking may introduce an opprefied Fermentation into the Blood and Nerves, and refuscitate the opprefied Nature of the parts. I now proceed to flew that thole effects which are fo admired, upon the floaking of M^c Greataricks Hand, vis: that the paines flye before his Hand, until he drive the mout at the Fingers, Mouth, Eyes, Toes, & are the effects of Nature in vigorated, and not immediatly of his Touching. I

I faw him Stroke a man for a great and fetled paine in his left Shoulder, which rendered his Arme useleffe: upon his ftroking it the paine removed inftantly into the end of the mulculus Deltodes : being Stroked there, it returned to the Shoulder again : thence (upon a fecond Stroking) it flew to the Elbow, thence to his Wrift, thence to his Shoulder again; and thence to his Fingers, whence it went out upon his laft ftroking, fo as that he moved his Arme vigoroufly every way. I asked M. Greaterick about the Courses, pains, and difeafes took, to go out of the Body: he told me, he could not tell what courfe any pain or Difeafe would take to go out : that the wayes of God were unfearchable : that, it was not in his power to force them any way, but that he followed them onely, and if the party could not tell where the paine was (for fuch are onely ftroked out) he could not cure them, nor were they cured, but eased if it came not out. Of this I faw an inftance in a Woman, whom the Falling. fickneffe by its long continuance (joyn'd with Melancholly) had infatuated fo as that being out of all Fits, the could not tell what ayled her: the falling into her Fit there, he opened her Breaft and with a few ftrokes reduced her to her felf, but she not being able to tell what was become of the paine fhe had felt, he could proceed no further then to remove that Paroxy me.

How Nature may caule thole irregular motions of pains backward and forward fhall be my next enquiry. Where bold and commanding Medicines are nor made use of, it is Nature, not Phylique that cures Difease: we are but Servants to Nature, to remove impediments,

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pediments, or ftrengthen her that fhe may effect the work : upon this account it was that the Ancient Phyficians were fo cautious to diftinguish the times of Difeales, and to instruct Practitioners what they were to do at the feverall times, when to moderate the dangerous fymptomes, when to Purge by Stoole or Urine: they were to attend unto Concoction, and not to meddle much before, except in cafe of Turgency. When they proceeded thus warily, there were feverall Tranflations or removals of Difeafes and paines (uemppu'ous no ue. Tastions & usta Conai viow) which are now fearce observable by reason of the Minoratives; the Purges, the Vomits, and other Phyfique which is given, not becaufe it is beft, but because in fashion. In those times when Nature was fo left to her felf, I observe severall Translations or removeals of Difeafes which came into my mind when I faw the effects of Mr Greataricks Strokings Hippocrates in his Epidem: 1. 6. part. 3. §. 34. tells us that the Gout ceafeth if a man fall into the Colique, and that fit of the Colique abates as his Gout encreafeth. Thus Nature removeth the paine. So in his Aphorismes he tells us that long Feavers Terminate in swellings and pains of the Joynts. And elsewhere, That a Dysentery suppressed creates an Apostemation in the Side, Bowels, or foynts. That (wellings of the Spleen and Bowels, or inflamations thereof, frequently terminate in foynt aches. So Quartane-aques often Terminate in the Gout. It were infinite to relate out of. Hippocrates the Tranflations and removals of paine which he relates, viz, of Coughs, and Althmas, falling into the Joynts, and Tefficles : of Ulcers and outward

outward diftempers which have removed into the Head and Bowels. All the Prognofticks illustrate this : nor can any man be ignorant of the tranflations of Humours and paines from noble to ignoble parts, and from ignoble to noble ones, nor of the alteration of diftempers upon such translation of the Morbifique Matter, as of Afthmas and Coughs turning to the Gout, or Tumour of the Tefticles : of Agues turning into pains in the Joynts; of Feavours ending in a Parotis, or other absceffus. Not to mention the vagrant nature of Humours in the beginning of Difeafes, when they are Turgent, and continually vary their flation. These Confiderations made me think that God had been pleased to bestow upon Mr Greataricks such a Complexion and Temperament, that his Touch or Stroking should instantly maturate Difeases, or render them Turgent, whereupon the part touched being ftrengthned, and the blood and fpirits Invigorated, the Heterogeneous Ferment or paine (which if not occafioned by fome evident and externall caufe, is caus'd by an Heterogeneous Ferment) is expelled from the corroborated place to fome other more weake: that being corroborated, it is driven upon another, and fo on, till it be quite ejected. If the Difeafe be fuch as lies in nothing but a Dyfcrafy of the part, it is cured without any fuch removeall of paine : and fo for fuch Coagulations of the Nervous liquor (as in Palfyes, Ge.) there is no fuch removeall of paine and purfuing it : either because they are not Dolorifique, or that they Transpire in the part, I ado yood additor nearported entremab, for with it there

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There remaine yet two things to be debated, viz:

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1. How comes it to paffe that thefe Heterogeneous Ferments removing thus by the force of Refufcitated Nature, do not terminate in Apoftemes, or iffue out in fome groffe Body; but go out in a vapour and invifibly?

2. How comes all this to happen in fo fhort a time?

To the first I answer ; That it is not unusuall for Nature to discharge her self of Heterogeneous Ferments by infenfible Transpiration, as well as Apoftemes, Sweat, Diarrhæa, and Urine : fo the Mefels are cured : fo many Crude and hard Tumours : and in this Plague few fwellings broke, yet were they cured. Nor is it to be faid, that the matter occasioning those Tumours was difcuffed fo as to be reimbibed in the blood againe : for in the Plague the recurses of the Peftilentiall Ferment are Mortall: and fuch as took Powders and Antidotes gently promoting a Diaphorefis, (not fweat) escaped : they who did not, dyed with those Bubones. It is an effect of prejudice occafioned by the contemplation of the usuall effects of Nature, and not of Reafon, to imagine that the Morbifique caufe confifts in a groffe Body, becaufe it is often evacuated for It is usuall for those subtile Ferments to to commix themfelves, and to occasion that transposition of Parts and Texture, that Nature cannot eject the one without the expense of the other. Thus we see that Beer or Ale in its Fermentation or Working cafts out aboundance of Barme, yet is not that Body the Ferment, but it isimplicated and incorporated therewith, for with it there iffues

iffues out aboundance of Beare, to that the Brewers either pover the lame, or new in again to fill up the Barrel. If the fame Ferment be precipitated by Vineger, or Kerger, de Allome, there is not the like diminution. So Kergerus terment. faith, that in Germany they put common Salt, or cold fell. 2.4. S. Water into their Bear, and precipitating the Ferment P.129. make it potable prefently. Many fuch inftances are to be found in Dr VVillis and Kerger; which fufficiently evince that the Ferment is diftinct from the groffe Body it comes out in. So in Difeafes, however fome have vainly imagined to themfelves a maturation of them, and that the Morbifique matter being concoched iffued out in that white Hypoftafis at the end of Difeafes; yet is it no fuch thing, nor is there any fuch concoction in Nature as they phanfy: but the Morbifique matter or Ferment, being intimately commixed with fome good and profitable parts of the Blood and Humours, is ejected together with them, according to the nature of the Eumuctory, by which the Crifis or Metaftalis is made, or the nature of the Bodies conflicuting that humour. Nature dealing therein just as she does in the Fermentation of Beer and Wine, in the aforefaid Kerger, and D: VVillis : whence proceed their wayes of curing Agues by Precipitation of the Morbifique Ferment, without any fuch Evacuations of groffe This Paradox appeares further by the feveral Bodies. Crifes of Difeafes, fometimes by Vomit, fometimes by Stoole, fometimes by bleeding at the Nofe, and Sweat. In all which circumftances the Urine flew one fort of Concoction, whilft the Morbifique Ferment iffues out feverall wayes in feverall Bodies. Nor is it

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to be doubted I think that all groffe bodyed Fermente have their Virtue and efficacy from a fubtile Body which is no more in that groffe Body, then the Spirit of Sugar is in Sugar: of which See Angelus Sala's Saccharologia: many other inftances might be given, as that, if the grand Ferment were a groffe Body, how comes it to evaporate (as I have feen in the Diffillation of Sugar, Sugar-cande-juyce, and other Liquors Fermented for Spirits) without any diminution of the Liquors? From all which it appears that one may conceive how upon the efficacious Touch of Mr Greataricks, he refulcitating the Blood and innate Temperament, the Morbifique Ferment may be ejected; and the remaining groffe Body, by a Transposition of its Texture and a new impregnation of Vitality be reimbibed into the Blood, and become nutritious. Thus he cures Afthmas, all the obstructions from impacted phlegme in the Lungs being discharged, and the phlegme Naturalifed. But if the groffe body of the Morbifique matter be Incorrigible and Preternaturall, then the efficacy of his Touch doth not discusse them, but the ftrengthning the part and Nature, the whole collection is separated and ripened, as I observed: which appears in Wenns, and fcrophulous Tumours, fome whereof he maturates, and others are discussed.

To the fecond Queftion, how all this happens in fo fhort a time? I answer, that it is the efficacy of the Ferment implanted in Me Greataricks Body. We are not to deny powerfull causes proportionate effects. We are all Indians and Salvages in what we have not accustomed our fenses: what was Conjuring in the laft

laft Age, is Mathematiques in this. And if we do but confider the fole effects of Gun powder, as it is feverally to be used, and revolve with our felves what we would have thought it we had been told those Prodigies, and not feen of them; will we think it ftrange if men think the actions of extraordinary Ferments impoffible? Here I might instance in the effects of Poy-- fons, from Macaftar, and Brafil : but the acts of fenla. tion, of paine, fufficiently thew the effects of fuddain caufes: that Lipothymies and thivering thould happenupon a fright, a touch of cold Water, or a pinch : that Tomours should in an instant imbody to a great bulke : that in fuch as are Planet. ftruck (or faid to be fo) all or any of their Limbs flould be taken away : these are such events (that if we could not alleadge Amulets and outward applications to produce a fuddain alteration for the better) would make it feem credible that there may be as powerfull means for mans Recovery, as his Sickneffe. I forbear to mention the fuddain effects of Sleep and Waking, Freezing and Thawing: or of Heat and Cold; all which would illustrate the fuddaine and powerfull motions of Nature.

S.I. R. M. eds Bolto

I fhill now draw to a Conclusion, having given you by thefe impertinencies a greater trouble, then my felf in Writing them: I knew not how to entertain my felf better, nor you worfe: But I am fure that the fuppofitions I have made agree exactly with the Phanomena of M Greataricks Cures. And from hence it is eafy to judge why fome are not Cured; others finde D a but

An account of Mir GREATARICK,

but a momentany alleviation, and some are perfectly recovered. All which are undenianbly true : let any man falve these accidents more agreeably then I have done,

___ Et Phyllida (olus habeto.

It is worth confideration, Whether fuch as come unto him ought not first to advile with a difcreet Phyfician, what their Diftempers are, and where Originally feated; the better to direct him in his Stroking. For it is not unufual for the Difeafe to be feated in one place, and to discover it felf in another by the Symptomes, in regard to which they have recourse to him only: for in fuch cafes, if they have no better fucceffe then fuch have who meet with ignorant Phylicians, that go about to cure Symptomes without regard to the principall cause, it is no marvaile if they are not Cured. Thus I have observed some, who upon a giddinesse, and qualmes of the Stomack, occafioned by Hyftericall vapours, have been ftroked by him feverall times (without any, or inconfiderable benefit) in the parts fenfibly affected. So in the Kings-evil, I have observed some that have received onely a momentany advantange; onely because that such Diseases affect the Mesentery with glandulous Tumours as well as the outward parts: and if the whole Morbifique Ferment be not expelled. the Difease recurres : paululum fermenti totam maßam fermentat. Another thing to be confidered by the Patient to be ftroked, is, that there may be a compli. Med.l.3. cation of Difeases, in which the Cure of one may be impeded by another: as in the Spleen and Scurvey Eugalens

6.3.

Engalenus and others observe : so in Sore-eyes occafioned by the Evill; or a fuffusion proceeding from an Acid or Nidorous quality in the Stomack : and many Difeafes whereto Malignancy is joyned. In these cafes the Heterogeneous Ferments may be united in a loofer way, and upon his Touch feparate, and whilft the one is driven out, the other may remaine in the Body, and by unloofing the Texture of the Body of the blood, and other Humours, give opportunity for more forma (ubjugate (of the fame kind with the former) to difcover themfelves. In like manner, it is poffible that where the Morbifique Ferment is not fufficiently united and imbodyed, fo as that one part ejected by way of Similar Attraction (I confesse I must favour that Phylolophy, from the Phenomena of Phyfique and Nature too) his Touch may difunite those incoherent Corpuscles, and the patient not regarding the smaller and scarce sensible paines (the which depends upon the parts and Humours the Ferment incorporates with) may direct him to purfue the most afflicting paine (which may not be the greateft) whileft the other remaines in the Body, and afterwards occasions the fame diftemper : or perhaps another whole paines may to refemble the former, that we may take it for the fame: as our fenses difcerne not betwixt the Salt of one Plant and another, or betwixt the cauterifeing with Iron, or Gold; but there is a difference herein, which by effects a diligent and curious observer may discover. Concerning these intimations I discoursed with Mr Greataricks, who feemed well fatisfyed with them; and did thereunto willingly afcribe feverall mifcarriages and Another Faylours.

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Another thing I proposed unto him, was, whether after that he had touched feverall perfons, and diminifhed the Preternaturall Ferment, or diverted it, (and put the Humours into a Targency) whether it might not be convenient to Vomit, Purge, and take those courfes Phyfique directs us unto. And from this he was fo little averfe, that in my hearing he recommended to a Gentlewoman the taking fome Cochia Pills, after he had touch'd her Eyes. I asked also if after he had diffipated and repelled a fetled Humour, it might not be convenient to corroborate the Part with Topicks. which he approved of, and though but to few, I faw him give Eye-falve to fome Patients. You know what pains wee Phyficians take in Revultions and Derivations of the Humours Morbifique from feverall Parts : and do not you think a great part of our work were done, could MI Greaterick's miraculous Touch remove (or put into motion) those Humours we cannot repel, or flirre? Let us, Sir, be just and ingenious; and confesse that this Antichrift of Physicians may be of the greatest fervice to them in the World. if they preferre the recovery of their Patients before their Credit, or Rules of Art. Rara non fant artis. You have observed how great things Nature does, when alleviated; and the effects of that principle of Reflicution, when the prohibiting caufes are removed ..

As to the allaying of paines after cruthing of fores, or bruiles: and the miraculous flanching of Blood: I think both them depend upon the reflauration of the Temperament of the part and Blood: As to pain it

it is easy to grant this. And as to the effusion of Blood, you know there is a Balfame in it which heales it felf: to illustrate which, I recommend to you a Note of Platerus in his Observations (I want my Library) how an Hangman of Bafil cut off mens Hands. and ftopped the Bleeding of the Veines and Arteries by flitting the Arfe of an Hen, and thrufting the Hand intoit. If this do not convince you, the Difcourfes of Sympathetique Cures may do it : especially an Obfervation of Panarolus, may convince you that fuch fteemes (as vapours) may effect it; which is the reafon why I affigne not one Ferment to him, but think there may be more : which yet may not produce their effects in every cafe, nor exert their influences in all cafes no more then the Menstruum upon a dilagreable occasion produce all its effects. This needs not to be illustrated to you.

I think I have now rendered you a tolerable account of this Miraculous man, of whom I dare make that Proclamation which a Roman Emperour did upon the occafion of the *Ludi feculares*, or fports celebrated once in an hundred years. Come, and behold, what no man living hath feen, or fhall fee again. I would not be underflood to derogate from this miraculous Gift; nor yet afcribe more untoit, then I ought, left I fhould hear the reprehension in 706; Will you tell a lye for God?

There are a fort of men (if they were onely Women, it were tolerable 1) that think it not lawfull to have recourfe unto his Cures. Though I have already too much caufe not to entermeddle with Divinity, or

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or cafes of Conficience any more, vet I cannot but take notice of their Principall Objection : for to fay that Miracles are ceafed is a groundleffe folly, if not a difingenuous impudence in giving the Lye to feveral Hiftories of various Religions.

They fay, What loever is not of Faith is Sinne: that it being impossible for them to be convinced, that this man works by the immediate gift of God; they cannot repaire to him left they be found to repaire to a delufion of the Devil. But I reply . That the principle of doing nothing that is not of Faith, is fufficiently invalidated by M. Hooker in his Church-Policy: and it is a Principle hath occasioned fo much of Troubles in our State, that I wonder it is not lay d afide. In Moral Philolophy (which is not established on demonstrations) and Phylique I am fure it will put us all to confusion; for who knowes the efficacy of things Naturall? how Purges and Vomits &c. do worke? Nay, who knowes whether fecond caufes have any effect, but that God doth operate ad prasentiam causarum secundarum? as the admirable Durandus held. And may not the Divel do fo? How shall this be reduced to Faith? I am fure, and have feen things afcribed to the Divel, that it is now confessed have another Original!. Did all that came to Chrift, believe in him? you know the ftory of the tenne Lepers: if to come to Chrift, were not to believe in him further then that they thought he could Cure, fince they faw him Cure, how is it in M' Greataricks ? The thing they come for, is good; fuch as may be begged of God: there is nothing evidently unlawful practifed about them : where is their Charity,

Charity, that thinks no Evil ? where is their Divinity, that think a good and perfect work 'hould come elfewhere then from Heaven ? If the cafe be not to be tolerated, becaufe not ordinary: as there is but one M. Greataricks, fo there is but one Sunne. To be extraordinary, hinders it not from being confiftent with Faith; but to be unlawfull, or abfolutely impoffible : as to impoffiblicies, we know not what is impoffible with God, or Nature. And for the unlawfulneffe thereof, let M⁶ Greatarick's works bear witheffe of him. If he doth the things that never man did, except Chrift and the Apoffiles Gre, judge what we are to think.

I conclude with this Apology for my recommending fome Phyficall directions after his Stroaking: that it takes not off from the Miracle, no more then that God gave the gift of Tongues to the Apoftles, yet needed they Rhetoricall infructions to imbellifh their Language. St Paul was bathus fermone: and you know that the polite flyleof St Luke evinces the imperfections of the Language in the other Writers of the New-Teltament; as Ifaiab difgraceth Amos in the Old. All things are non given to all men in perfection: but the gifts that are given to every man, are given them to profit with. I begge your pardon for the tedioufneffe as well as radeneffe of thele lines; fince by thein I exprefie my felf to be

Stratford upon Aven Feb: 18. 1665.

Your affectionate humble-fervant

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HEN: STUBBE!

An account of Mr GREATARICK,

The account of a Leprofy cured by M^c Greatarick in the prefence of the Lord Conway.

A Boy about fourteen, years Old, Sonne to a Prebend of Gloucester, recommended to the Lord Conway by the Billiop of Glocefter, came with a Letter to Ragly : he was afflicted with a Leprofy judged incurable; and had been to tenne years. At his coming to my Lords, he found Mc Greatarick touching people in the Field, whereupon he preffed upon him, and got him to ftroke his Body all over : this happened upon Wednelday: on Friday Morning the Boy came to my Lord, and delivered his Letter : whereupon my Lord fent for him up to his Chamber, and caufing him to be ftripped, they found that the moift Salt and brinish Humour which caused a moist Leproly was dryed up, and in fome places Scaled off, the Skinne under it was Red (as under all crufts falling off) there was no itching or pricking at all, nor Heat: with which Symptomes he had been formerly troublede M' Greatarick ftroked him againe, and rubbed his Body all over with Spittle. My Lord ordered the Boy to return, if he were not Eured: but he came no more.

Tour of Ationate humble-fervants

HEN: STUDDE!

Proofs

Proofs that he revives the Ferment of the Blood.

M' Bromley's brother of Upton upon Severne after a long Quartane Ague had by a Metaftafis of the Difeafe fuch a chilneffe in the habit of the Body, that no Clothes could poffibly warme him : he wore upon his Head many spiced Caps, and tenne pounds weight of Linnen on his Head : M' Greatarick ftripped him, and rubbed him all over, and immediatly he fweat, and was hot all over, fo as that the Bath never heated up as did the Hand of Mr Greatericks : this was his own expression. But M. Greatarick caufing him to caft off all that multitude of Caps and Clothes; it was fuppoled that it fruftrated the happy effect ; for he felt the recourse of his Disease in some parts rendered the Care fuspicious. But as often as M: Greataricks came and rubbed him he would be all in a flame againe for half an hour: the Experiment whereof was frequently practis'd for five or fix da; es at Ragly.

of the Metaftafis of Diseases.

A Woman of *Worcefter* having a paine driven into those parts which modefty would not permit her to let *Mr Greatarick* flroke: the went away as if the had been cured, but is fince fick of an intolerable pain there. Such confequents are ufuall, when the Difease is not droked out.

Haviog

H dving been lately requested by the Learned D: Henry Stubbe of Stratford upon Avon, to fet down in VV riting some few of those very many observables I had seen in the Cures, or Attempts of Mr Valentine Greatarick, fince his coming into England; in order to a defigne wherewith that knowing Phyfitian intends fhortly to oblige the Curious: I could no wayes refuse bis so just demand. VVberefore wholly quitting all Philosophical Researches, and difquifitions to the framers of new Hypotheses, or at least to those who are better perst in fuch as are already extant; I shall barely relate matter of Fact in four or five of the most eminent instances whereof 1 have been an Eye-witnes.

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Thurfday

An account of M' GREATARICK,

Thur day Feb: 1.

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1. Mrit Reynolds a Shop-keepers Wife of Alcefter in the County of Warmick, having been ever fince Hay harveft difabled in her Arms and Hands, in fo much as the was not able to afe them, or even to undreffe her felf, was that day, and wice atterward touched by M: Great aricks: the found them confiderably ftrengthned at the fift time, and much more after, to that the could pur them behind her Bick, combe her Head, and ufe her Needle, and thus the continues to this day.

day. The fame day (in the Town Hall) I faw two Women delivered of the flaking Palfy, which was driven out at their Toes ends.

Tuesday Feb: 13. phil hus 2903

2. I accompanied M: Greatericks to the Citty of *Viorcefter*, and lodged with him in the Honfe of M: *Viibie* an Attorney; We had not been there full an houre, when (befide a multitude of infirme people) there came to him one Mⁱⁿ Biekeridge(dwelling within half a mile of *Tiwxbwry*) bringing with her four of her Children, two Sons, and as many Daughters; The elder of the youths is now two and twenty years of Age, and about two years fince was ftrucken with the deal Palfy, which

which in contiguance of time hath fo difabled him, that he can neither fland or feed himfelf, I faw little or no effect upon M^c Greatarioks flroking him, either that night, of the next day.

The other three, the remaining Son, and two Dughters (by the report of their Mother) fell all down in the fireet, as they were coming along with her to M. Greataricks.

Thefe had all been troubled with Convultions, or fits of the Falling fickneffe for about four years. The Youth upon the application, and thort chafing of M Greatericks Hand was reffored; I faw him well the next day in the Citry-Hall, and the next after heard that he continued fo, and was feen playing in the Street.

Sufan, one of the Girles, (as her Mother told me) was fo thickly purfued with her Fifs, that of a Twelvemonth before, the had not tpoken above once in a Month: And Margaret the other Girle had lay'n utterly Speechleffe for three Weeks laft paft.

Both these after fomewhat's longer chafing, were foon freed, and reflored to Speech, and abilite of walking up and down the Room; but they both relaps't into their First, and became again Speechleffe.

Margaret lay in that condition (for twelve hours) that the could neither (peak or fland. On Wednelday morning (*Feb.* 14.) her Mother brought her into the City-Hall, and within ten Minutes

An account of M' GREATARICK,

Minutes She was reftored to Speech, but her Pain held Mr. Greataricks Hand in play neer an Hour after. Being thus returned to her fpeech. the was willed by Mr. Greatarickto move her Hand upon the place, and point wherefoever her pain removed, he being prefently ready to apply his Hand to the part affected : fhe did for and forthwith it avoided his Touch, skipping exceeding fwiftly from one part of the Head to the other; as from the Forehead to the Crown, from thence to the Pole, then to the Right Side, now to the Left, into the Neck, Shoulder, Arm, Hand, th' opposite Hand; to the Thigh, calf of the Leg, Anckle, Foot, and from thence (as quick as thought) to the head again, where thifting according to the former or like Order, he was sometimes fain to apply both his Hands, but then many times the Pain got between the interfrices of his Fingers, from whence, upon a fresh Application, it flew to other parts, as before; and alwaies with fuch incredible speed, that it much amazed the Byftanders, and Mr. Greataricks would often affirm, that, in his Opinion, it was fome Evill Spirit gotten into the Body of the Child. At length having vexed it from part to part, for (as I gues) the best part of an Hour, it passed out at her Toes.

phone inter ato the City-Hall, and within ten

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rad ai ean si Thurfday Feb. 15.0 (1) eldersioni

The next day the other Sifter, Sufan, was brought in (peechlefs, She was reflored to her Speech, and freed from her paines in like manner, but with far leffe adde, and in much fhorter time: We heard no more of them after.

On VVednesday, Feb. 14. in the City.Hall at Worcefter.

Mris VValling , a School-Miftrefs , dwelling upon Mavern Hill, fell into a most horrid Fit of the Falling-Sickness; her Motions were exceedingly vehement, and Convulfive, with fo much violence and impetuofity, as if her Limbs had then been rending in funder: I never faw any Hyfterical Paroxyfm half fo dreadful; all her Joynts feemed to be crampt, and fometimes fo difforted, as if She had been upon the Wrack. Mr Greataricks, by ftroaking her Breft, (for that purpole first bared,) foon restored her to fuch Senfibility, as that the was able to fpeak, and direct him to the place whither her Pain fhifted, which it often did, with inexpreffible Agility, from one extreme part of her Body to another: And it was very observable, that whitherfoever her Pain retired, that part was (as it were) crampt, and feem'd by her Motions, Cryings,

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Cryings out, and Shrieks, to be affected with intolerable Dolour; fometimes it was in her Throat, and then it nigh choaked her, and there enfued exceffive Belchings, (as I have alfo often obferved in fundry Afthmatical, and Pthifical Perfons ftroaked by him.) And in this cafe was he fain to leave her for that time, Night growing on, and an infinity of dileafed people preffing upon him for help.

The next day being Thur (day Feb. 15:

Whilft we were (at Mr. VV ithies) fitting at Dinner, word was brought to Mr. Greataricks, that one was fallen in his Chamber; and (as at other times he was wont to quit all things, to aftord relief in this fad Diftemper) He immediately (and I with him) left the Table, we were no fooner gotten into the Chamber, but we found it was the fame Meis VValling, fallen into a new Fit, which was now rather more vehement then that of the day before, it now fometimes affected her in the Eyes, and fometimes in her Nofe, and that with fuch anguilh, as the feem'd oftimes ready to tear it off: Upon the removal of her Pains, the often gave fuch Shrieks, as if her Heart had been burfting in funder. Mr. Greataricks was also perswaded, that this Woman was poffeffed with a Devil; but the feemed much troubled and aggreived at that

ricks alfo, affirming that he would Touch none who was not defirous he should. In fine both (at length) overcame by the importunity of the Ladies, submitted, the one to touch, the other to be touched: His Eye accordingly being tou. ched, the Gentleman ftreight protefted, that he faw much more clearly with it then before, and fo flood by : foon after, he complained of a paine, and heavineffe in his Head (he had before been much troubled with a Paralyticall Humour, and for that caule had feverall fucceffive years repaired to Bathe) upon a new application of Mr Greataricks Hand; he faid his pain was now gone: and fo went afide again : foon after he complained that he was fick at Stomach, and feemed to be in a very vomiturient condition; M. Greataricks cauled him to unbutton, and flip off his Shooes, and Stockings, and with his hand chafed that illneffe of Stomach down into his Legge, and after out at his Toes; fo that he faid, he now felt nothing : Not long after he again com. plained of a pain in his Head. M Greatericks ftrok't it down into his Eyes, which watered extremely, and the Lids were in continuall Trepidation, and by his complaints, and geftures, they appeared to be very full of paine : After a while they began to mend : Me Greatarick ftrokes his Head again, and by lo doing, brings a fresh supply of Humours into them again, which cau. fed the like unpleafing Phænomena as before : And

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And this recourse from Head to Eyes was repeated at leaft twenty times, as fundry Perfons of Honour, and Integrity, who were then prefent, can tellify.

Feb: 22. 1665.

The truth of these Narrations is attested by me E. Foxcrott M. A. and one of the Fellowes of the Kings-Colledge in Cambridge.

FINIS.