



CULPEPER'S
ASTROLOGICALL
JUDGMENT
OF
DISEASES

From the Decumbiture of the sick
much Enlarged.

1. From Aven Ezra by way of Introduction.
2. From Noel Duret by way of Direction.

Wherein is laid down,
The way and manner of finding out the
Cause, Change, and End of the disease. Also
whether the Sick be likely to live or die; and the Time
when Recovery or Death is to be expected.

With the Signs of Life or Death by the body of the Sick
party, according to the judgement of Hippocrates.

Whereunto is added,
A Table of Logistical Logarithmes, to finde the exact
time of the Crisis. *Hermes Trismegistus* upon the first De-
cumbiture of the sick: shewing the signs & conjectures
of the disease, and of life and death, by the good or evill
position of the Moon at the time of the Patients lying
down, or demanding the question: Infallible signs to
know of what complexion any person is whatsoever:
With a compendious Treatise of Urine.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in Physick, and Astrologie.

Dise, sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna. Persius.

Londox, Printed for Nath. Brookes at the Golden
Angel on Cornhill, neer the Exchange. 1655.



TO THE
ASTROLOGICALL
PHYSITIANS
OF
ENGLAND,

NICHOLAS CULPEPER *wisheth*
peace and prosperity in this World,
and eternall beatitude in that
which is to come.

Deare Soules,

TO you all, and to you especially
that heard these Lectures do I de-
dicate them, and present them to
you, not to look upon onely (for then I
had as good have sent you a picture, and
as much it would have pleased your
eye.) Man was made not onely for spe-
culation, but also for practice; specula-
tion brings onely pleasure to a mans self;
its practice which benefits others; And
I hope I need not tell you that man was

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not born for himself alone. These Rules will serve (if heedfully observed by the eye of Reason) to ballance your judgement in sayling through the Prognostical part of Physick, that so you may steer your course by the Card of Truth, and not float unsetledly upon the waves of Errour, Ignorance or Opinion. To you (rather then to any that I know) belongs the practice of Physick; and that Practice may be perfect, Judgement ought to be sound; and to make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledge. Judgement is perfected by knowledge, knowledge by experience: whence it appears, that the more communicative knowledge is, so much the more excellent it is. Of all the men in the world I hate a drone most, that sucks the sweetnesse of other mens labours, but doth no good himselfe; and will as soon teach Physick or Astrology to an Oake, as to a creature the center of whose actions is terminated in himselfe. Surely, surely, If God had not made the nature of man communicative, he would not have made one man to stand in continuall need of another: but we see the contrary, and the sons of wisdom know how to pick out the meaning of God from it. I

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I have given you here all my Prognostications from the Decumbiture of the sick party: And although I ingenuously confesse the greatest part of them will hold true, in a Horarie Question erected upon the sight of the Urine; of which I have now added a compendious Treatise; yet this is my judgement at present, That next the Nativity, the Decumbiture is the safest and surest ground for you to build your judgement upon; and you shall always find it by experience.

Excellent and true was that Motto of *Hermes Tresmegistus*. *Quod est superius, est sicut inferius*; and this will appeare to the eye of every one that deserves the name of a reasonable man, if he do but consider, That his body is made of the same materials that the whole Universe is made of, though not in the same forme; namely of a composition of contrary Elements. There is scarce a man breathing that knowes his right hand from his left, but knowes that if you set bottles of hot water to a mans feet, it will make his head sweat; and the reason is, the mutual harmony of one part of the body with another; why then as
wel

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well should not the actions of one part of the Creation produce as well effects in another, that being also one entire body, composed of the same elements, and in as great harmony? What's the reason that a man wil doe more for his brother then he wil for a stranger? is it not because he is formed by the blood of the same mother, and begotten by the seed of the same Father? Why then should not the Celestial bodies act upon the Terrestrial, they being made of the same matter, and by the finger of the same God? He that will not beleive Reason, let him beleive Experience; he that will beleive neither, is little better then an Insidel, I confesse this way of Judicature hath been desired by many; promised by some; but hitherto performed by none; which was the motive cause I then took the taske in hand my selfe, which I have now enlarged. In performing whereof, in many places I corrected the faylings of my Author. What was frivolous I left out, as being unwilling to blot paper, and trouble your brains with impertinencies: where he was too large, I abbreviated him; and where he was deficient, I supplied him both with Precept

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cept and example. If there be any failings, consider,

1. *Nemo sine crimine vivit.*

*That man nev'r breathed yet, nor never shall,
That did all well, and had no fault at all.*

2. My failings (if any be) were not intentional, but accidental; together with this *Astrological judgement*, I have also given you the judgement of *Hippocrates*, and others. The rules whereof are drawn from the person of the sick; which although they have been often printed before, yet I have compared them with the original Copy, and brought them into a plainer method, so that you may have your desire at one single ingresse. If you make use of both these waies together in judging of the disease, without a miracle you can hardly faile. If any finde fault with the shortnesse of my rules, let them learn to walk worthy of those they have first; their own experience wil bring them more; he's but an apish Physician that builds all his practice upon other mens foundations: Man was born to look after knowledge, and in this particular you are set in the way how to finde it, by one that desires to be a friend to all honest and ingenuous Arts.

A

Thus

The Epistle.

Thus have you what I have done, and you know for whose sakes I did it. What now remains, but that you labour with might and maine for your own good, and the increase of your own knowledge to make experience of them? For as the diligent hand maketh rich, so the diligent mind encreaseth knowledge; and for my own particular, never feare, but during the time I am amongst the living, I shall never cease to doe you good in what I may or can.

*Spittle-fields,
next dore to the
Red-lyon.*

Nich. Culpeper.

The



THE STATIONER to the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

It is not unknown with how great an applause this book was attended when it was first made publique. For it overcame the envy of malicious tongues with the generall good it brought, in disclosing even to mean capacities the rarest and deepest mysteries of Physicke, which till now were concealed and lockt up in unknown Languages; without the assistance of large commendations advancing its own reputation, and the perfection of that most noble Science. Which when the Author saw so wel approved by men of judgement, he was not a little encouraged to take it to a second review, that he might not only reform the errours which casly might be overslipt in the heat of the first composure, but also enrich it with Annotations & additions of his own. But ere he could perform this, Death took him away, leaving none to perfect what he had begun, and few who with that diligence and industry endeavoured to be more accomplisht

To the Reader.

either in the speculation or the practice of what he professed. Yet being unwilling that so good a work should die with him, he entrusted his Papers with some of his neereſt friends to be publiſhed with thoſe Experiences which he was forced to leave behind him. Thus at length they came to our hands, and not till at length; which was the reaſon that for a time we fruſtrated not onely our own promiſes, but deceived the expectations of other men. But tis hoped, Courteous Reader, that now you know the cauſe of the delay, you will eaſily grant our pardon, and accept rather late, then never, this Legacy of a dying man, bequeathed to you upon his death-bed on the confidence of his former practice and experience.

YOURS NATH. BROOKE.



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I promised a Table of explanation of some hard words in one place of the book; but having looked over the book, I can find none but those at that place which can exceed almost the meanest capacity.

The words there are these three, *Uvula*, *Gargareon*, *Columella*: the signification of them is all one: I shall tell you

1. What its substance and place is.
2. What its uses are.

1. The *Uvula*, *Gargareon* or *Columella*, chuse you whether, is a red spongy piece of flesh sticking to the roof of the mouth neare the throat.

2. Its uses are

1. To give pleasantness to the voice therefore in hoarcenesse this is afflicted.

2. To stay the air that it passe not too fast upon the Lungs: therefore such as have gotten colds, cannot sing well.

3. It hinders drink, and such liquid things as we eat, from coming out at our Noses.

Yours, *Nich. Culpeper.*

Reader, *These Books following are printed for Nath. Brooks, and are to be sold at his shop at the Angel in Cornhil.*

1. **T**imes Treasury or Academy for Gentry, for their accomplishment in Arguments of discourse, habit, fashion: summing up all in a Character of Honour. by *Re. Brathwaite Esq.*
2. *Morton* on the Sacrament, In folio.
3. That excellent piece of Physiognomy and Chiromancy, Metoposcopia, the Symmetricall Proportions and signall Moles of the body; the subject of Dreams: to which is added the art of Memory. By *Ri. Sanders*. Fol.
4. *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*; containing severall Poeticall Pieces of our famous English Philosophers, which have written the Hermetique Mysteries in their antient Language. By the truly noble *Elias Ashmole Esq.*
5. Chiromancy: or, the art of divining by the Lines ingraven in the hand of man by Dame nature; in 19 Genitures: with a learned discourse of the soule of the World, by *Geo. Wharton Esq.*
6. Catholike History, collected and gathered out of Scripture, Councils and antient Fathers, in answer to *Dr. Vane's Lost Sheepe returned home*. By *Edw. Chisnehale Esq.*
9. *Taſtometrica*, or, the Geometry of Regulars, after a new manner, in Solids; with usefull Experiments with new Experiments never before extant, for Gauging, A worke usefull for all that are employed in the Art Metricall. By *Job. Wyberd, Dc.* in Physick.
10. An Astrologicall discourse, with Mathematicall

Books sold by Nath. Brooks.

- maticall Demonstrations proving the influence of the Planets and Fixed stars upon Elementary bodies; By *Sir Chr. Heydon Knight*.
11. *Magick Astrology vindicated* by *H. Warren*
 12. An Astrologicall judgement of diseases from the Decumbiture of the sick: also the way of finding out the cause, change and end of a disease: also whether the sick be likely to live or dye. The second Edition much enlarged by *Nich. Culpeper*
 13. *Catastrophe Magnatum*, by *N. Culpeper*.
 14. *Ephemerides* for the year 1652. by *N. Culpeper*.
 15. *Judiciall Astrology vindicated, and Demonology confuted*. By *W. Ramsay, Gent.*
 16. *The History of the Golden As*.
 17. *The Painting of the Antients, The beginning, progress, & consumating of that noble Art. Israels redemption, or the propheticall History of our Saviours kingdom on Earth.* by *R. Matton*.
 18. *An Introduction to the Teutonick Philosophy, being a determination of the Original of the Soul.* by *C. Hotham*, Fellow of *Peter house in Camb.*
 19. *Teratologia*: or, a discovery of Gods wonders, manifested in former and moderne times by bloody Rain and Waters, By *I. S.*
 20. *Fons Lachrymarum*: or, a fountain of Tears, with an Elegy upon *Sir Ch. Lucas*, by *I. Quarles*. &
 21. *Oedipus*: or, a Resolver of Secrets in Nature, & resolution of Amorous, Natural Problems. By *G M.*
 22. *The Celestial Lamp*, enlightning every distressed soul from the depth of everlasting darkness. By *Tho. Fettiplace*.
 - 23.

Books sold by Nath. Brooks

23. Nocturnal Lucubrations, with Epigrams and Epitaphs, By *R. Chamberlain*.
24. The unfortunate Mother. A Tragedy, By *Tho. Nabs*.
25. The Rebellion. A Comedy, By *T.R.*
26. The Tragedy of *Messalina*, by *Na. Richards*.
27. A treatise of Contentation, Fit for these sad and troublesom times. By *Jos. Hall* late B. of *Exon* and *Norwich*. 12.
28. The grand Sacrilege of the Church of *Rome*, in taking away the Sacred Cup from the Laity at the Lords Table, by *Daniel Featly D.D.*
29. The cause & cure of Ignorance, Error, & Prophaneſs; or, a more hopeful way to Grace & Salvation. By *R. Young*. 8.
30. A Bridle for the times, tending to still the murmuring, to settle the wavering, to stay the wandering, to strengthen the fainting; by *I. Brinsley* Minister at *Yarmouth*.
31. Comforts against the fear of death; wherein are several evidences of the work of Grace, by *J. Collins* of *Norwich*.
32. *Jacob's seed*; or, the excellency of seeking God by prayer: by *Jer. Burroughs*. Minister of the Gospel at *Stepney* and *Cripplegate*.
33. The Zealous Magistrate, a Sermon, by *Tho. Threscöt*.
34. *Britannia Rediviva*, a Sermon before the Judges, *Aug.* 1649. by *J. Shaw* Minister of *Hull*.
35. The Princess Royal, A Sermon before the Judges, *March* 24. 1650. by *J. Shaw* Minist. of *Hull*.
36. Anatomy of Mortality, in 8 Heads: 1. The certainty of Death. 2. Meditation of Death. 3. Preparations

at the Angel in Cornhil.

4. The right behaviour in preparations for death.
5. The Comfort in our own death.
6. The comfort against the death of friends.
7. The cases wherein it's lawful or unlawful to desire death.
8. The glorious Estate of Gods Children after death. By *George Stroud*.
37. *New Jerusalem*, in a Sermon for the Society of Astrologers *Aug.* 1651.
38. Mirrour of Complements, fitted for Ladies, Gentlemen, Scholars, and Strangers, with forms of speaking, and writing of Letters most in fashion, with witty Poems, and a Table expounding hard English words.
39. Cabinet of Jewels, discovering the nature, vertue, value of pretious Stones: with infallible Rules to escape the deceit of all counterfet, by *Nicholes*.
40. Quakers cause at second hearing, being a full answer to their Tenets.
41. Divinity no Enemy to Astrology: a Sermon for the Society of Astrologers for the year 1653. by *Dr. Tho. Swadlin*.
42. Historical Relation of the first planting of the English in *New England* in the year 1628. to the year 1653. and all the material passages happening there. Exactly performed.
43. Select Thoughts: or, Choice Helps for a pious spirit, beholding the excellency of her Lord Jesus, by *I. Hall*, B. of *Nor.* A new piece.
44. The holy Order, or Fraternity of Mourners in *Zion*. To which is added Songs in the night: or, Chearfulnesse under Affliction, by *Jos. Hall*, Bishop of *Norwich*, A new piece.
45. The

Books sold by Nath. Brooks.

45. The Art of Memory : a cure for a weak Memory, useful to all persons, from the Gown to the Clowne. A new piece.

46. History of *Balaam*, and *Jonah*, and *John the Baptist*, in Verse : with other Poems: by *Io. Harvey Esq.* A new piece.

47. Re-assertion of grace, *Vindiciæ Evangelicæ*, or, the Vindication of the Gospel. Or, a reply to *M. Anthony Burges's Vindiciæ Legis*, and to *M. Rutherford*, by *Robert Towne*. A new piece.

48. Anabaptists anatomized and silenced : or a Dispute with *M. Tombs*, by *M. John Cragge*. A new piece.

49. Practical Divinity: or the grounds of Religion in a Catechistical way : by *M. Christopher Love*. A new piece.

50. The *Yorkshire Staw*, or the vertue and use of the Waters in the curing of desperate Diseases, necessary to be known by all that repair thither.

51. That compleat piece called the Exact Surveyor of Land, shewing how to plot all manner of Grounds, and to reduce and divide the same. Also Irish measure, reduced to English statute measure, useful for all that either sell or purchase, by *I. E.*

52. Judgement set, and Books opened, Religion tried whether it be of God or Men, by *M. Webster*.

53. Milk for children, or a plain and easie Method teaching to Read and to Write, with brief Rules for Masters to instruct their Families in, by *Dr. Thomas*.

54. *Culpepers* Physical and Chirurgical Remains, or his own admired Experience, never published before, now by his Wife.

55. *Culpepers Semiotica*, or his Astrological Judgement of diseases much enlarged by *Nich. Culpeper*.

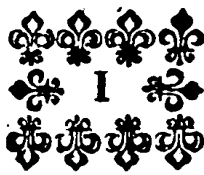
FINIS.



CULPEPERS *Judgement of Diseases enlarged.*

ABRAHAM AVENEZRA,
Of Critical Dayes.

LIB. I.

 T is a palpable and apparent truth that God carries men to the principles of grace by the Book of the Creatures ; For this beginning of *Abraham Avenezra* an *Arabian* Physician, and a singular Astrologer (whom the Priests of our times call a Heathen) favoureth of the things beyond Heathenism ; for in this Treatise of *Critical Dayes*, he begins thus :

I entreat the Lord God, that he would enlighten my heart with his light and truth, so long as my Spirit remaines in me, for his light is very delightful and good for the eye of my soule to see by ; for so shall the night be enlightened to me as the day ; neither shall the clouds shadow it ; it shall not be like the light of the Sun by day, because it shall not be cloud-
ed,

B

2 Culpepper's *Astrological Judgement*

ed; nor like the light of the Moon, because it shall never be diminished as her light is. God hath made these lights as he hath made man, and he appointed the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser to rule the night: Hence it appears, the Sun was made to rule the day, and not to give light to it only, as the Priests affirm; and the Moon was made to rule the night, not to give light to it onely, as appears *Gen. 1.* because she hath no light to give; also he hath made the whole host of Heaven, the fixed Stars and Planets, and gave them vertues, together with the Luminaries; but their vertues are not so great as the vertues of the Luminaries; neither is the vertue of the Moon so great as the vertue of the Sun, because she borrows her light from the Sun; also the whole host of Heaven, that is, the fixed Stars, move all in the same Sphere, and therefore their distance is alwayes the same the one from the other, and their latitude is alwayes the same; but it is not so with the planets; for their course is various, and so is their distance the one from the other, and so is their latitude; for sometimes they are upon the Ecliptick, sometimes North from it, sometimes South, sometimes Retrograde, sometimes direct, sometimes in conjunction one with another, sometimes in opposition, sometimes in other aspects; the reason of this is, because the Sphere of one is lower then the Sphere of the other, and the lower the Sphere is, the sooner they make their revolution.

The nearest to the earth of all the Planets is
the

Lib. I. *Of Diseases enlarged.* 3

the Moon, and therefore her course is swiftest: and besides her difference in longitude and latitude, there happen other accidents to her which are not visible to other Planets; for sometimes she increaseth, sometimes decreaseth, and sometimes she is invisible or faileth in light: the reason why the Planets are not seen horned as the Moon, is, because their distance is greater from us; all the Planets seem biggest when they are at their greatest distance from the Sun, or when they are nearest to the earth, according to *Copernicus*; also sometimes the Moon is Eclipsed, but not in the same manner as the Sun; for the Sun never loseth its light, but is onely shadowed from a particular people or place, by the body of the Moon; but the Moon Eclipsed totally loseth her light; and the reason is, the Sun's light is his owne, but the Moon is a borrowed light.

This being premised, consider that all things under the Moone universally, whether men, beasts, or plants, are changed, and never remain in the same state, neither are their thoughts and deeds the same: take counsell of your head, and it will certifie you what I speak is true, and they are varied according to the various course and disposition of the Planets: look upon your own genesis, and you shall find your thoughts moved to choler, so often as the Moone transites the place where the body or aspect of *Mars* was in your genesis; and to melancholy when she doth the like to *Saturne*; the reason is, because the Moon is assimilated to the body of man: whose

4 Culpepper's *Astrological judgement*

vertue as well as her light increaseth and diminisheth; for she brings down the vertue of the other Planets to the creatures, and to man if he lives upon the earth.

The Sun causeth heat and cold, day and night, Winter and Summer. When he arrives to the house of his honour or exaltation, to wit, *Aries*, then the trees spring, living creatures are comforted, the birds sing, the whole creation rejoiceth, and sicknesses in the body shew themselves in their colours: Also when he arrives at his fall, to wit, *Libra*, the leaves of the trees fall, all creatures are lumpish, and mourne like the trees in *October*.

Also another notable experiment is, usually sick people are something eased from midnight to noon, because then the Sun is in the ascending part of the Heaven; but they are most troubled when he is descending, that is, from noon to midnight.

The course of the Moon is to be observed in many operations both in the Sea and Rivers, Vegetables, Shell-fishes, as also in the bones and marrow of men, and all creatures; also seed sown at the wain of the Moon, grows either not at all, or to no purpose.

Also wise men have experiences of many vertues of the Stars, and have left them to posterity: and Physitians in old time (when they were minded to be honest) have found out the changes and terminations of diseases by the course of the Moon: Wherefore the 7, 14, 20, or 21, 27, 28, or 29. dayes of sicknesses are cal-

led

Lib. I. of Diseases enlarged: 3

led *Critical Dayes*, which cannot be knowne but by the course of the Moone; for let not your braine rest in the number of the dayes, because the Moone is sometimes swifter, sometimes slower.

As for such diseases as doe not terminate in a moneth (I meane a Lunar moneth) *viz.* the time the Moone traceth round the Zodiack, which is 27 dayes, some odd houres, some few minutes; you must judge of these by the course of the Sun: The day is not called *Critical*, because it is the seventh day from the decumbiture, as if the vertue lay in the number 7. but because the Moone comes to the *Quartile* of the place she was in at the decumbiture, its no matter whether it be a day sooner or later.

When she comes to the opposition of the place she was in at the day of the decumbiture, she makes a second *Crisis*, the third when she comes to the second quartile, and the fourth when she comes to the place she was in at the decumbiture, and its well she can make so many.

The reason of the difference of the Moones motion is the difference of her distance from the Earth; for when the center of her circle is nearest to the center of the Earth, she is swift in motion; and hence it comes to passe that sometimes she moves more then 15. degrees in 24. houres, sometimes lesse then 12. therefore if she be swift in motion, she comes to her own quartile in six dayes; if slow, not in seven; therefore must you judge according to the motion of

B 3

the

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the Moon, and not according to the number of the days.

Upon a Critical day, if the Moon be well aspected with good Planets, it goes well with the sick; if by ill Planets, it goes ill; but I know you would be resolved in one particular, which is, If the Crisis depend upon the motion of the Moon, and her aspect to the Planets, what is the reason, if two men be taken sick at one and the same time, that yet the Crisis of the one falls out well, and not so in the other?

I answer, The vertue working is changed according to the diversity of the vertue receiving; for you all know the Sun makes the clay hard, and the wax soft; it makes the cloth white, and the face black; so then, if one be a childe whose nature is hot and moist, the other a young man, and the third an old man, the Crisis works diversly in them all, because their ages are different.

Secondly, the time of the yeare carries a great stroke in this businesse; if it be in the Spring-time, diseases are most obnoxious to a child, because his nature is hot and moist; a disease works most violently with a cholerick man in Summer; with a melancholy man in Autumn; with a flegmatick man by reason of age or complexion in Winter.

Thirdly, To this I adde, suppose at the beginning of a disease the Moone was in the place of *Mars*, in the genesis, whose nature is hot and dry, if the disease be of heat, it mightily aggravates it; not so if it be of cold; and you shall

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shall seldome finde two men that had *Mars* in one and the same place in their genesis, fall sick together, and the disease differ neither at the middle nor at the end.

Quest. Put the case the age of the people, and the season of the year be the same, and the disease be the same, would the Crisis be the same, yea or no?

I answer thus, Their complexions may be different, the one hot and dry, the other cold and moist: If the diseases be hot and dry, the effect will not be so violent upon a cold and moist body, as it will be upon a hot and dry; the fire will sooner seize upon that which is hot and dry, then that which is cold and moist.

2. Imagine the complexions to be the same upon both parties? I answer,

That is impossible, there must be some difference upon complexions; for though they may be the same in the universal, yet in particulars there must needs be some difference, by reason of their different dyet, exercise and climate, unless they be born and brought up altogether under one latitude.

3. Let us imagine they be all alike, yet divers things may intervene and alter the Crisis; their nativities may not agree; for example, If the Moon be in the place of *Saturne* or *Mars* in the nativity, the disease is dangerous: not so if she be in the place where *Jupiter* or *Venus* was in then; or it's possible *Jupiter* or *Venus* may hurt in the Nativities of such to whose ascendants they

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they are inimical or posited in the sixth or eighth houses.

4. Again, *Saturne* may be Lord of the one nativity, and not of the other; and then he may hurt the one and not the other, whose nativity he is Lord of, for the Devil will not hurt his own: the like of *Mars*.

Innumerable such things may be added, as that the one may provide for the sickness before hand, not the other, but it is needless.

Object. But then you will say, there can be no certainty at all found in the Crisis?

I answer, Astrologers passe judgement two manner of wayes in diseases.

The first we call Universal, and so *Saturne* rules Consumptions, *Mars* Fevers, *Venus* over women, *Mercury* over Schollers, &c.

The Second is particular, and so the Seventh house hath dominion over women, the ninth over Schollers, &c.

Now no particular can destroy an universal; for example, if *Venus* be ill seated in a nativity, and the Lord of the Seventh well seated, we say the native shall generally incur evil by women, though some particular good may incur from them; in like manner judge in this case by the general significators of sickness, viz. *Saturne* and *Mars*.

But Secondly, if you can possibly get the nativities, you shall not erre: And now give me leave to quote one experiment of my own. If the Nativities be one and the same, the Crisis will be one and the same: For example, I know three

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three Children borne at one and the same time (as the event proved) at five yeares of age they all three had Convulsions, whereby they were all three lame of one leg, the boyes on the right leg, and the girl on the left; at 14. years of age they dyed altogether in one and the same day of the small pox.

Thirdly, if the Nativity cannot be gotten, view the urine, and erect a celestial Scheme upon the sight of it, and if you have the decumbiture, compare the decumbiture with the celestial Scheme at the view of the urine, and you may judge clearly of the Crisis.

To proceed to the matter, if the Moone be strong when she comes to the Quartile, or opposition of the place she was in at the decumbiture, viz. in her house or exaltation, the sick recovers, if she be aspected to no Planet.

Judge the like of the Sun in Chronical diseases, but judge the contrary if either of them be in their detriments or falls; for there is as much difference between them as there is between the Zenith and the Narder: if the Moon be void of course at the beginning of a disease, the signe is neither good nor bad. Look then to the signe ascending at the beginning of a disease, and let the Moon alone for a time.

If the Moon be angular at the decumbiture, and in the Ascendent, judge of her alone, and make use of no other significator; if she be not so, joyn the Lord of the Ascendent with her in your judgement.

Tis

Nativity.
Decumbiture:
Urine.

in the
decumbiture:
strong.

* in
Chronical Diseases.

Ascend.

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C. eclipses in ☉ or ☽ to ☿ & ♀.
Deat.
'Tis very dangerous when the Moon is Eclipsed, when she comes to the quartile or opposition of the place she was in at the decumbiture, for usually at such a time death turns Physician.

If in the beginning of a sickness the Moon be in a moveable sign, the sickness soon moves to an end one way or other: fixed signs prolong sickness, and common signs set a stop to the wisest brain in the world.

Also this is a certain rule, as sure as the Sun is up at noon day, that diseases of plenitude are very dangerous, when a man is taken sick upon a full Moon. Diseases of fasting or emptiness are most dangerous, when a man is taken sick upon a new Moon. Let me intreat you to give Physick for a disease of emptiness when she is near the Full. And for diseases of fulness when the Moon hath lost her light.

Diminish a humour when the Moon diminisheth in light: Increase when she increaseth in light: Flegm opposeth Choler, Melancholy opposeth Bloud: 'Tis none of the worst ways to diminish choler by increasing flegm; a word is enough to the wise.

'Tis very bad when in the beginning of a sickness the Moon is in a sign of the nature, of the humour offending.

Naturally when she is in a fiery sign, amend a disease of flegm; but if choler abound, 'tis very good if she be in a watry sign; you may know by a penny how a shilling is coyned.

If the Moon be in conjunction or aspect with any

lib. I. of Diseases enlarged. II

any Planet, and neither of them have latitude the Crisis will be firm: if they differ much in latitude, the Crisis will be weak. *Note*

The Moon in conjunction with Saturne at the decumbiture shews long sickness; and if Saturne be slow in motion, so much the worse (and bad as the best) at all times in such a case.

If Saturne be retrograde when he comes to the opposition of the Sun, beware of a relapse.

If Saturne have North Latitude, be sure the sick is bound much in body. If the moon be joyned to a retrograde Planet, the sick vomits up his Physick.

Venus helps more in the Sicknesses of young men and women, then she doth in old.

If the disease come of heat, Venus helps more then Jupiter; if the disease comes more of cold, Jupiter helps more then Venus. If the disease comes of Love, there is not a more pestilent Planet in the Heavens then Venus; then call for help of Jupiter: in persecutions of Religion Jupiter is little better then the Devil; call help of Venus in such a case.

Mercury occidental and strong, signifies good in diseases,

If Mars cause the disease, Venus helps more then Jupiter; if Saturne, then Jupiter more then Venus.

If in the beginning of a Sickness the moon be in conjunction with any fixed stars of the first magnitude, whose latitude from the Ecliptick is but small, you may safely judge of diseases by the nature of that Star she is joyned to: suppose

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pose he be of the nature of a Planet good or bad, take him according to his nature.

When the moon is joynd to any planet by body or aspect in the beginning of any Sickness, if the aspect that Planet when she comes to the quartile or opposition of the place, the Crisis will be firm and stable, and 'twill move no faster then a house, and 'twil not be altered be it good or bad.

But if when she comes to the quartile or opposition, she meets with another Planet, be sure the disease changes either to better or worse, according to the nature of that star she meets withal.

And this will appear in the sick party, or else in the Physitian, or in the course of physick.

See what house the Planets she meets withall at the Crisis is Lord of in the decumbiture, and judge accordingly; and so a sick person may happen to have more wit then an old doting Physitian.

If it be a fixed star of another nature to that fixed star she was withal at the decumbiture, it will not alter so much, or at least there will not be a universal alteration of the disease; and my reason is, because the fixed stars are so far from the Earth. And the last thing is,

Whatsoever is said of the Moon in acute diseases, will hold as true of the Sun in Chronick Diseases,

LIB. II.

Lib. 2.

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LIB. II.

Astrological Judgment upon
DISEASES:

OR,

A Methodical way to find out the Cause, Nature, Symptoms, and change of a Disease, together with the parts of the afflicted, the exact time of recovery, or dissolutions by the Decumbiture; Amplified by Examples.

THE Basis of the Story was borrowed from Noel Duret Cosmographer to the King of France, and the most excellent Cardinal the Duke of Richelieu.

'Tis confess, in some place I have abbreviated him, in others corrected him; let another doe the like by me: What I have done, I have done, and am not ashamed the world should see it. Through the never failing mercies of God, I had an opportunity put into my hands to finish this so much desired, so long wished-for work;

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if there be any weaknesse in it, it is my own
if there be any excellency in it, give God the
glory.

He that writes Ignominie upon the backside
of an other mans book, never setting forth any
of his own, let the name of Ignominy be brand-
ded, and not ingraven upon his Sepulcher.

I would fain see the pisse prophets of this age
deliver such a judgement of diseases by the U-
rine; he that can doe so, *Erit mihi magnus Apollo*.
Why doe I trouble my head with the Physi-
ans whose Covetousnesse or lazinesse, or both,
or something worse, will not suffer them to
study those Arts which are Essentiall to their
Monopolized calling; but I will be silent, for
their fall is approaching by reason of their
pride, if he wrote true that writes, that pride
goes before a fall, and a haughty mind before
destruction: my Genius is too dull to commend
my Author, or to give him the thousandth part
of his due praise. I desire to be censured by Dr.
Experience, who will give judgment without
partiality: and I hope tis no disparagement to
Monsieur Duret that I deliver him in my own
language.

CHAP. I.

*The Definition of the word Crisis, its Use, Cause,
Kinds, Division and Difference.*

CRISIS according to *Galen*, is a swift and sud-
dain change of any disease, whereby the
sick is either brought to recovery, or death,
and

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and a sick man can be brought to nothing else,
unlesse you will make him a beast of a man.
For every swift and suddain change whereever
it happens, whether in the Moon or the Aire,
or sick body, *Galen* playes the man and calls a
Crisis, and from this Crisis is judgement given,
whether the sick be like to live or dye.

The word Crisis is a Greeke word derived
from κρίνω which signifieth to judge or dis-
cern, or pass sentence upon a thing, therefore
Criticall dayes are nothing else but dayes
wherein a man may discern a disease, or give
judgment upon it, be it good or bad, it mat-
ters not much, tis taken by a Metaphor from
the judiciall Court to the Art of Physick, be-
cause, tis something like to plead a mans cause
for his life, and to labour acutely under a di-
sease to be drawn by inimicall accusers before
the judgement Seat, and to run the hazzard of
life, with a cruell and hostil Disease. Moreover
there are three things requisite to a judiciall
Court, the Accuser, the Person indicted, and
the Judge. So likewise are there three things by
which the Art of Physick consisteth, and by
which every cure is perfected: 1. The Disease. 2.
Nature, and the Physician, which is natures ser-
vant, or at least should be so; and 3, the acci-
dents which manifest what the disease is, and
stand as witnesses.

The cause of the Crisis is twofold, inward, out-
ward, the internal cause is taken from its own
proper principle, if you will believe *Hippocrates*,
and that is double or twofold, for either na-
ture

ture labours to expell the humour that caused the disease, or else the humour it self being drawn to a place, and not fit for Excretion, by its own weight or quality, burdens nature and so breaks out. *Hippocrates* was but a man and I am no more; a man, saith he, is troubled when he is in a Fever, and the sign is horror, tremblings, running hither, and thither throughout the Microcosm, this is one internal cause

The second internal cause.

Others there be, tis no matter who, that ascribe the efficient cause of the Crisis to nature it self. Nature if she be strong, is a good Physitian for all diseases, and concocts the humour which causes the disease, and separates that which is good from that which is bad, and having done so, prepares that which breedes annoyances for Excretion, and at last makes a shift to cast it out.

The external cause of the Crisis, is caused by an alteration of the Aire, whence ariseth an alteration of the breath a man draws in, from cold to heat, from dry to moist, or the contraries to them both.

For *Hippocrates* himselfe in his six Aphorisms and in his *Treatise de natura humana*, speaks in down dunstable language, that heat and moisture in the body, moves forward the Crisis: for diseases, some saith he, come by ill Dyet, other by the Aier we draw in.

So then the Dyet as it breeds such and such humours in the body, is internal; but the Aire

we draw in, is the external cause of the Crisis.

And now give me leave to leave my Author, and yet I will not forget him quite neither. The lord eternal in the beginning when he made the Creation, made it of a composition of contraries; discord makes a harmony as in musicke; if the world be composed of a composition of contraries, various must needs be the disposition of mans life: Hence comes sometimes health, sometimes sicknesse, sometimes melancholy, sometimes choler to the body of man, and happy is that man that knows himselfe

These qualities in man being altered by the various influences of the Stars, the Sphere of the one carrying a swifter motion then the sphere of the other, then various must needs be the disposition of mans body.

The Luminaries carry the greatest strength in the heavens, and so do the time servers in the State; and this needs not be doubtful to any body, if you consider that the sound of a Drum or Trumpet incites a man to valour, and the sound of a Fiddle to dancing. Besides, other manifest effects of the Luminaries appeare to our eyes. Who makes hours and dayes, and seasons in the yeare? is it not the Sun who makes alterations in the Aire, in Plants, and in living Creatures? what is the reason that Oysters are fuller at the full moon, then at the new? To the number of Oysters, joyne Crabs and Lobsters, nay the marrow in the body of Man; is it not the Moon? A man if he pleaseth

may say his right hand is his left, and a prating Priest may preach his pleasure; let Doctor Experience be judge. Now then we have brought the matter to this purpose, that the Universal cause of the Crisis is the influence of the Heavens: for the Celestial bodies either by heat, light, motion, or aspect, configuration, or all of them, or some of them, act not only in the four Elements, but Elementary bodies; for if they act in the one, they must needs in the other, and then by consequence in man, which is but compounded of Elements.

The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and by an only wise God hanged in the Aire: the Stars are no more, neither is the Moon; onely what mettle the Sun is made of I know not.

If the bodies of men are elementary, composed of Fire, Aire, Earth and Water; he must needs participate in one measure or other of all these Elements. The Elements being contraries, cannot alwayes agree; hence comes the cause of health sometimes of sickness, sometimes death it self; and *Aristotle* was half of my opinion when he wrote these words: From the rain and dew of Heaven both good and bad things are caused to bud.

The kinds of Crisis are two; *Kinds of Crisis.* one in acute diseases, and they are to be judged by the Moon; the other in long and lasting, or chronick diseases, which are to be judged of by the Sun. For those Crises which come from their own proper principle, are from the

the internal cause depending onely upon the motions of the Moon and her Configurations and Aspects to the place she was in at the Decumbiture.

But you must note in acute diseases, the aspects or radiations of the Moon; to wit, her Quartile or opposition, are not taken from the Conjunction of the Moon to the Sun, as they are in Almanacks or Ephemerides, which is but the Father of an Almanack, but from the place in which the Moon was found at the Decumbiture, as shall appear by a few examples hereafter.

There are Acute and Chronick diseases.

Of Acute diseases, some are simply acute, others are peracute, others are very acute, peracute, or exceeding acute.

Those which are simply acute, are finished in 8. 10. 11. 14. 20. 21. dayes, and they are called monthly diseases by some, and lunary by others, and they none of the greatest fools neither; they are terminated in the time the Moon traceth the 12. Celestial Signs of the Zodiack, which is in 27. dayes, some odd hours, and some odd minutes.

Those acute diseases which suffer changes or degenerate, are to be judged of by an imperfect way; for sometimes they increase, sometimes they are remitted; they are as fickle as a weather-cock, according as the Moon meets with the beams either of good or evil Planets: and that is not all the trick they have neither. For sometimes they change out of Acute diseases

Note in acute Dis:

Acute Dis:

8. 10. 11. 14.

20. 21. said

Peracute. 5. 6.

7. 8.

Peracute. 3.

4. said

Changing from acute to Chronick terminal in 40 saids.

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into Chronick diseases; and so a continued Fever may change into an Heftick Fever; or an intermitting Fever into a continual Fever; and these diseases terminate in forty days; very acute diseases, such as are concluded in 5.6.7.8. dayes, among which is the disease the Greeks call *περιπνευμονία*, an inflammation of the Lungs.

Exceeding acute diseases, they are such which end in three or four days at furthest, as Pestilencies, Apoplexies, &c.

Chronick diseases follow the motion of the Sun, and 'tis about ninety days before the first Crisis appears; for in that time the Sun comes to the proper quartile of the place he was in at the Decumbiture, as appears in Heftick Fevers, Dropsies: but when he comes to his Sextile, or Trine Aspect of the place he was in at the Decumbiture, some motion appears whereby a man, if he have any guts in his brains, may judge of the Crisis to come.

It falls out well, if the Sun be well aspected by good Planets; and worse if to evill Planets; and this holds true, if you consider it from the Nativity, throughout all the whole course of a mans life: for diseases are particular attendants on a mans life, if Doctor Experience tell truth.

Moreover of the Crises, some are perfect, some are imperfect.

A perfect Crisis is when the disease appears intirely, and perfectly to be judged of; and this is sometimes hopeful, sometimes desperate; hopefull, when there is great probability of health

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health and recovery; desperate, when there is palpable signs of death.

An imperfect Crisis, is when the disease is changed upon every light occasion; and if *Sars-he*, Author of the disease, and in a signe of a double body, upon my life you shall not fail; for the Crisis happens as true as the Weather-cock.

Your safest way then to judge of the disease, is by the Aspects of the Moon to the Planets: when the Moon meets with the inimical or hostile beams of *Saturn* or *Mars*, have a care of your Patient: And if you know what hinders, by the same reason you may know what helps. Physicians in former times, when they were wise, and minded the common good, and not their own gain, they distinguished the Crisis of diseases thus:

Some were safe, some doubtful; some fit to be judged, and some not fit to be judged.

That Crisis is safe which comes without great and pernicious aspects.

It is doubtful, suspicious, I had almost said dangerous, which comes with great pernicious aspects.

The disease is fit to be judged, when signs of Concoction come the fourth day, and then certainly the Crisis will appear the ninth. The Moon moves not upon an equal motion; therefore you had best trust to her motion rather than the days.

The Sun hath dominion in Chronick diseases, the Moon in acute; if you be a wise man, your



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your judgement shall be as sure as the Sun, and that never fails without a miracle.

In times of yore, when knowledge was scarce, men went a begging for it; and they that had gotten knowledge, monopolized it. A few glimpses of *Adams* happiness in Paradise, which happiness all the world have been reaching after ever since.

They knew well enough the moon moved so many degrees in so many days: an evil Angel (I had almost said the Devil) perceiving there was want of knowledge in the world, goes and transforms himself into an Angel of light; and taught men to count the time by days: 'Tis no great mervail the *Egyptians* should worship *Garlick* and *Onyons* for Gods, when we deifie *Christmas-day*, though perhaps it may be cloudy.

What I have spoken, I have only spoken to shew that it is the motion of Sun & Moon that produceth the Crisis in diseases, and not the number of days.

I must return to the place I intended; Of days, some are called by their own name, Critical days; other are called Judicial days, and they are so called, because upon them dame Nature and her son *Dr. Reason* would make manifest what the disease is, and *Dr. Experience* tells me 'tis true.

Another time is called Intercidental, which is a time falls out between the Judicial dayes and Critical. Upon these Intercidental days, the disease is usually remitted; if so, then a good Crisis may be expected; if not, an evil. I shall

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I shall explain these terms before I go further; a man falls sick, there is the first Crisis, let the cause of the disease be what you will; when the moon comes to the same degree of the next sign she was in at the Decumbiture, there is the Judicial dayes; for in that time the disease shews itself in its colours, with bag and baggage. When the moon comes to her Sextile, it brings the Intercidental day, and should mitigate the disease; if she do not, she is aspected to evil Planets: and if she be aspected to ill Planets, an ill Crisis is to be expected, and so the contrary; and you shall never find this fail.

CHAP. II.

The way to finde out the Criticall dayes, as also the Decumbiture, both by Ancient and Modern Writers.

Ancient Physicians, because they were ignorant of the motion of the Moon, though not of her operation, as many of our modern are, made their account by number of dayes; and in so doing, erred egregiously: And although *Duret* my Author quotes their opinions, I hold it not worth time to recite mens failings: But of the certain term or time when the Criticall dayes begin, I shall quote these few words.

When any notable disease comes, if you would discern

discern whether it tends to Health, Death, Mutation, or Continuance, it is necessary that you begin at the first punct of time of the Invasion of the disease. This *Galen* saith is very hard, if not impossible to find; 'tis taken *pro confesso*, that it may be easily known, when a man takes his bed in his sickness; but when the beginning of the sickness is, that's the question: For a lusty stout man bears the disease longer, and is longer before he takes his bed, then a puny weakly sickly man is: a meer suspicion of a Sickness will send a faint-hearted man to bed; you may persuade him he is sick, whether he be or no.

Notwithstanding this is most certain, that in most acute diseases, as also in many other diseases, as the Falling Sickness, Palsies, Apoplexies, Pluresies, &c. 'tis an easie thing to find out the beginning, or the precise time of the invasion of the disease.

The common opinion of such as are learned in Astrology is, and according to their opinion I affirm, that that moment of time is to be taken for the beginning of the disease, in which a man finds a manifest paine or hurt in his body: for instance, when a man hath got a Fever, usually the head akes certain dayes before; this is not the Fever, but a Messenger or fore-runner of the Fever; the true beginning of the Fever is when the disease appears sensibly, or when a horrour or trembling invades the Sick, as does usually in the beginning of a Fever; that is the beginning of the disease, when the disease

disease appears manifest to sense; And this was the judgement of *Hippocrates*, one of the honestest of Physitians: And you shall find this alwaies, that the more acute the disease is; the more manifest the beginning of it is to sense: yea so manifest, that it is almost impossible that the beginning should lie hid from any one that wants reason, if he have but sense.

CHAP. III.

Of the Sympathy, and Antipathy of the Signes and Planets.

BEfore we come to prognostick, we must know that there is a Sympathy between Celestiall and Terrestriall bodyes; which will easily appear, if we consider that the whole creation is one entire and united body, composed by the power of an All wise God, of a compolition of discords.

Also there is friendship and hatred between one sign of the Zodiack and another; for fiery signes are contrary to watry, and nocturnal to diurnall, &c.

The Planets are also friendly and inimical one to another; but in their friendship and enmity, what ever the matter is, I cannot agree neither with ancient nor modern writers. And when I cannot do so, Ile fly to Dr. Reason for advice, they hold Mars and Venus to be friends. And

And what your opinion is of all the rest, you may find by *Mr. Lillies* Introduction; My own opinion grounded upon reason, is this, that there are two causes of friendship and enmity, between Planets Essentiall and Accidental: Planets are essentially inimicall three wayes.

First, when their Houses or Exaltations are opposite one to the other, and so Saturn is an enemy to both Luminaries, Jupiter to Mercury, and *ē contra* Mars to Venus.

2. Planets are Inimical one to the other, when their temperatures or qualities are opposite, and so Jupiter is an enemy to Saturn, he being hot and moist, Saturn cold and dry: So Mars is enemy to Venus, he being hot and dry, she cold and moist.

3. Planets are Inimical when their conditions differ; so there is enmity between Sol and Saturn for one loves the Court; and the other the Country, Jupiter is enemy to Mars, for he loves Peace and justice, Mars violence and oppressions; Mars is enemy to Venus, for he rejoyceth in the field; she in the bed; he loves to be publique, she playes least in sight. And thus you see in every respect, what a difficult thing it is to make Mars and Venus rationally friendes.

Accidental inimicalnesse to Planets, is when they are in square or opposition &c. the one to the other. Also Inimicalnesse must needs be in the Signes; for if cold and heat, moisture and drynesse be inconsistent together in one and the same place, as your eyes will tell you, if you wil but please to take a pale of water and throw
it

it into the fire, then can they not be in one and the same place in the heavens. And if so, as is most true, then must signes be, some cold, some hot, and some moist: one sign must needs cherish one quality more then another: and seeing the first qualities are adverse the one to the other, there is a necessity, that sometimes one must yeild, and sometimes overcome: and this is the reason of the corruption, generation and vicissitude of things.

Moreover the Moon constituted in a signe, commonly strikes upon the nature of the signe she is in: as if she be in a fiery signe, she stirs up Choler, &c.

Also as every Element hath two qualities; so hath every celestiall signe, the Aereal signes are hot and moist, the Earthly signes cold and dry, the Fiery signes hot and dry, the watry signes cold and moist: And thus you see how the concords are made of discords: for Aery signes are joyened to fiery by heat, and to watry by moisture: and to earthly by coldnesse; the Earthly are joyened to the watry by coldnesse, and to fiery by drynesse: this is an old true maxime of Philosophers, which I shall not at this time be captious against.

Besides, the congresse and configurature of the Planets and fixed Stars is diligently to be heeded; of these, some are obnoxious and hateful: a Quartile and Opposition, as also the Conjunction of bad Planets: others are healthful, as Sextile and Trine, and Conjunction of good Planets; and indeed the chiefest part of
Astrology

28 Culpepper's *Astrological Judgement*

Astrology consisteth in the due observation of configurations, for by these come alterations in things below, either to better or worse, according to the nature of the Planets or Stars that signifie them: for when two Stars are joyned with or aspected to one another, they terminate something in Sub-Lunary bodies according to their owne nature; If dissention be between the starres, the sperme proves malicious and destructive, and tumultuous; even as the opposition of winds, especially the North and South winds, produceth thunder, lightning, and pestilentiall vapours: and this we find never failes, if the South-wind prevailes, and the Moon and Mercurie behold one another.

Thus you see a reason, if you know but what a reason is, or ever heard of such a thing, why diseases in the body of man are either exasperated, or remitted, according to the good or evill meeting of the Planets.

Of the Aspects, Opposition is the worst of all, not by any contrariety or diverlity of nature of the Signs in which the oppositions fall out; but in respect of the Planets themselves opposing, which being at greatest distance are most inimicall, they being in a posture to outface one another, and this is the most principall cause of enmity.

A Quartile is inimicall, because, the Stars so aspected be in signes of contrary nature, as Sol in Aries, Luna in Cancer, the aspect is hatefull, because Aries is hot and dry, Cancer cold and moist; Aries masculine, Cancer feminine.

Lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged. 29

nine, Aries diurnall, Cancer nocturnall. And now by the leave of my Author, and also of great *Ptolomy* himselfe, and of all the sons of Art this day living, who build their judgement upon Doctor Tradition, and not upon the sound principles of Doctor Reason, if this be the originall of the enmity of a square aspect as is agreed upon on all sides:

Then, why doe they hold that a Quartile in Signs of long ascensions is æquivalent to a Trine: and a Trine in Signs of short Ascensions as prenicious as a Square? put the rest of the non-sence into the bundel, and when you have done, looke upon it a littel while, and when you have viewed it a little, tell me I pray; Doth the longnesse or shortnesse of the ascensions adde or take away any thing from the quality of the Signes?

Is not this the way, the onely way to bring the Art into a Labyrinth, if not into a confusion? in truth, in my opinion it is. This I will confesse, and give you my reason for it when I have done; one Square is not so bad as another, as from Aries to Cancer is worse then from Cancer to Libra, because the Signs Cancer and Libra are in better harmony, as agreeing in passive qualities namely, moisture, whereas Aries and Cancer disagree totally. By this rule you may find out the rest.

Also this I affirme, and will prove it when I have done, that some Semisextiles are worse then some Quartiles: for Pisces is more inimical to Aries then Capricorne; first because it is
the

30 Culpepper's *Astrological Judgment*
the twelfth Signe from him: 2. besides dis-
grees more in qualities.

A Sextile Aspect is good, because the Signs which are in Sextile the one to the other, are both of the same active quality, both of a sexe both of a time, for example Aries and Gemini are both masculine, both Diurnall; Taurus and Cancer are both cold, both Feminine, both Nocturnall; but because they differ all in passive qualities, it is not altogether so freindly as trine aspect is, for that consists altogether of Signes of the same nature, sexe, quality and time, and are correspondent the one to the other every way.

A Conjunction or Synod is the strongest of all, and cannot properly be called an aspect. A Conjunction of good Planets with good, is exceeding good, it is good in the highest degree; A Conjunction of bad Planets with bad Planets is as bad, as the former was good; A conjunction of good Planets with bad is no ways commendable. I have now done, if you will be Pleas'd but to take notice, that the conjunction of all Planets with the Sun is bad, because the Sun who gives them their efficacy, takes it away at such times. I could be Criticall at this, but I shall forbear it at this time.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The way of finding out the Critical and Iudiciall dayes by a Figure of eight houses.

This is the method of Hippocrates, and from him Galen used, and it is to be done in this manner.

- 1 Make your scheme of eight equal parts.
- 2 Search out the Sign, Degree and Minute the Moon was in at the beginning of the sicknesse.
- 3 Place the signe, degree & minute the Moon was in at the beginning of the sicknesse upon the cuspe of the first house as though that were ascending at the time.

- 4 Add forty five degrees to this; you need not regard the latitude of the Region, for it is of no use in Criticall Figures, but take the degrees barely from the Ecliptick, when you have added forty five degrees to the place of the Moon at the decumbiture; the point of the Zodiack answerable to that shall make the cuspe of the second house.

- 5 Forty five degrees more added to that, will bring you to the Cuspe of the third House, to which when the Moon comes, she comes to the Quartile of the place she was in at the decumbiture, and this makes the first Crisis.

- 6 Forty five degrees more added to this, makes the fourth House; 45. degrees more added to that

that points out the place of the true opposition of the Moon to the place she was in at the decumbiture, and this makes the second Crisis. The second quartile of the Moon to her own place at the decumbiture, makes the third Crisis. And the fourth is when she comes to the same sign, degree and minute that she was in at the decumbiture.

The time or houses noted betwixt the Crisis, are called the judicall times, or such times wherein a man may judge what the disease is, or what it will be; remember this all along in such kinds of judgement; and do not forget not to number the time by dayes as the ancients did, for they were either ignorant, or regardless of the course of the Moon; for the Moon comes to the judicall or Criticall days sometimes sooner, sometimes latter, as she is either swifter or slower in motion.

Now the time called Critical, is alwaies evil, because of the contrariety of the signe the Moon is in then to the sign she was in before, or the contrariety of her nature to the opposite place. At such a time there ariseth a controversie or battaile as it were between the disease and nature; the Moon maintains nature in acute diseases: And now you have the reason why, that if she be afflicted upon a Criticall day by the bodies or ill beams of Saturn or Mars, or the Lord of death, (which is alwaies Lord of the eighth House; and sometimes Lord of the fourth House, wil serve the turn, if he be a malevolent because he signifies the grave,) the disease increaseth;

increaseth, and sometimes the sick dies: But if the Moon at the time of the Crisis beholds the Lord of the Ascendent or the fortunes fortunatly, health ensues; for the malady is vanquished and routed in the conflict.

If the disease terminate not upon the first Crisis; see how the Moon is configured on the second Crisis, and judge then by the same Rules.

If it terminate not then neither, as sometimes such a thing happens, view the third Crisis, and judge by that the same way; if your judgement ballanced by reason, and the former rules, certifie you the disease will not end one way nor other, neither in health nor death; see what you can say to the Moon when she returns to the place she was in at the decumbiture, which is about twenty seven days eight hours, and some few minutes; and see how the Moon is then seated, and to what Planets she is configured then: And this of necessity must be the end of all acute diseases.

Thus you see an acute disease can last but a moneth at longest; not one in a hundred lasteth so longe not one in twenty lasteth above halfe so long.

If the disease end not then, the acute disease is turned into a Chronick disease: And all Chronick diseases must be judged of by the Sun. The rules of judging of Chronicall diseases by the Sun, are the same by which we judge of acute diseases by the Moon.

As for judicall days which fall out just in the midst betwixt the Criticall dayes, I shall

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pasſe them by at this time, becauſe I fancy not this way of judgement by a Figure of eight houſes; yet I ſhall not ſo paſſe them by, but that I ſhall remember them in this Treatiſe.

CHAP. V:

The former rules illuſtrated by an example.

A certaine man fell ſick of an acute diſeaſe at Paris in France, Anno 1641. Jan. 12. about eight of the clock in the afternoon, at which time the Moon was poſited in Aquarius, 10. 19. This I place in the Ascendent.

To this Aquarius 10. 19. I adde forty five degrees; the product is piſces 25: 19. which makes the firſt judiciall time;

To which adding forty five degrees more, it will bring you to Taurus 10. 19, to which place when the Moon arrives ſhe comes to the exact quartile of the place ſhe was in at the decumbiture, and makes the firſt Criſis.

Adde forty five degrees to that, and it produceth Gemini 25. 19. which is the ſecond judiciall time.

If you would know when the ſecond Criſis comes about, it is but only Adding 45 degrees to that, and you will find the reſult to be Leo 10. 19: juſt the place oppoſite to the Moon at the decumbiture. The remainder are found out in the ſame manner.

When

ib. 2. of *Diseases enlarged.* 35

When you have done ſo, it is no more but this:

Fiſt, Seek the time when the Moon comes to Taurus 10. 19, and you ſhall find it comes upon the 19 of Jan. about eight of the Clock night.

Secondly, View firſt the face of heaven, ſecondly the poſition and configuration of the planets one with another at the ſame time.



D 2

A Synopsis or Joint view of the Calculation.

Critical Dates.	Moons motion.	Time of Incidence.	Lunar state according to the Decumbiture, her aspects, as also the mutual aspects of the Planets.
<u>Decumbiture</u>	January 1.	<u>D. H. M.</u>	Lunar state according to the Decumbiture, her aspects, as also the mutual aspects of the Planets.
Judicat. I.	$\text{m}\overline{\text{m}}$ 10. 19.	12. 8. 0. P. m.	D ad \star J ad Q & R d O M S \square C J
1. Criss.	X 25. 19.	<u>15. 5. 43. A. M.</u>	D <i>vacua</i> , no good Criss to be expected.
2. Judicial.	S 10. 19.	19. 8. 0. P. m.	\square Q , <i>Duacua</i> .
2. Criss.	II 25. 10.	23. 2. 36. P. m.	D ad Δ R Threatens an ill Criss.
3. Judiciall	SI 10. 19.	27. 5. 50. A. m.	D <i>vacua</i> , an ill Criss.
3. Criss.	25. 19. MP	<u>30. 3. 44. P. m.</u>	D ad Δ M A good Criss to be hoped.
4 Judiciall	III 10. 19.	February,	
4 Criss.	25. 19. J	2. 9. 1. P. m.	D ad Δ Q , here recovers.
	<u>10. 19. $\text{m}\overline{\text{m}}$</u>		

The History of this observation is of a certain person, who by reason of great weariness in a journey, was surprized with a Fever at the time before mentioned; together with his Fever he had a Cough and a Plurisie: The Fever came to a *τριταιορυσίς*. I never read of this name in *Galen*, as I remember; I take it both by Monsieur *Durats* description, and also by his Figure of Heaven, to be the very same which *Galen* calls *καύσος*.

The original of this disease is Cholera putrefied with blood in the veins, and is the most violent of all Fevers. The night after the decumbiture the Fever appear'd, although on the third day all shaking left him, yet felt not the Patient the least intermission, the Moon being in *Aquarium* 10. 19. *Aquarius* being also a sign of infirmity, the Moon being in Sextile to *Mars* applying to *Venus* and *Saturne*, *Mars* afflicting the Sun with a Quartile, as also *Jupiter* and *Mercury* who were in combustion.

The 16. day of the same moneth of *January* the disease increased, at which time the Moon came to a Semi-quadrat making the first judicial time. And meeting then with never an Aspect, the Crisis could be expected no other than doubtful and unfortunate.

The 19. day of the same moneth at eight of the clock in the afternoon, the first Crisis came about, some little sweat the diseased had. And if I may be bold to leave my Author for a little time, if you view the presages of *Hippocrates* which you shall find at the latter end of the Book.

The words run thus, or to this purpose: It is very hopeful when a man sick of a Fever sweats upon a Critical day; however my Author confesses, that both his Cough, and his paine in his side left him, though his Fever still remained, nay increased, by reason of the Quartile of *Mars* and *Venus* at the same time, *Mercury* being Lord of the Ascendent at the Decumbiture. Also it is worth noting, that the Moon being in *Aquarius* at the Decumbiture, and comes to *Taurus* at the first Crisis, both *Taurus* and *Aquarius* are signes of infirmity; yet you see the Plurisie left him, the Moone being strong in her exaltation, though void of course.

I pass by my Authors infirmities in this and other things.

January 23. When the Moon by transit made the second judicial time, she was afflicted by the Trine of *Saturne*, which prognosticates cause enough of fear in the second Crisis.

January 27. at 5. 50. in the morning, the Moon came to the true opposition, to the place she was in at the decumbiture, she being then without any Aspect, either good or evil; this brought no hopes to the sick man of cure at that time; and indeed the sick was at that time very bad; yea, so bad that his Physicians were in doubt whether he would live or die.

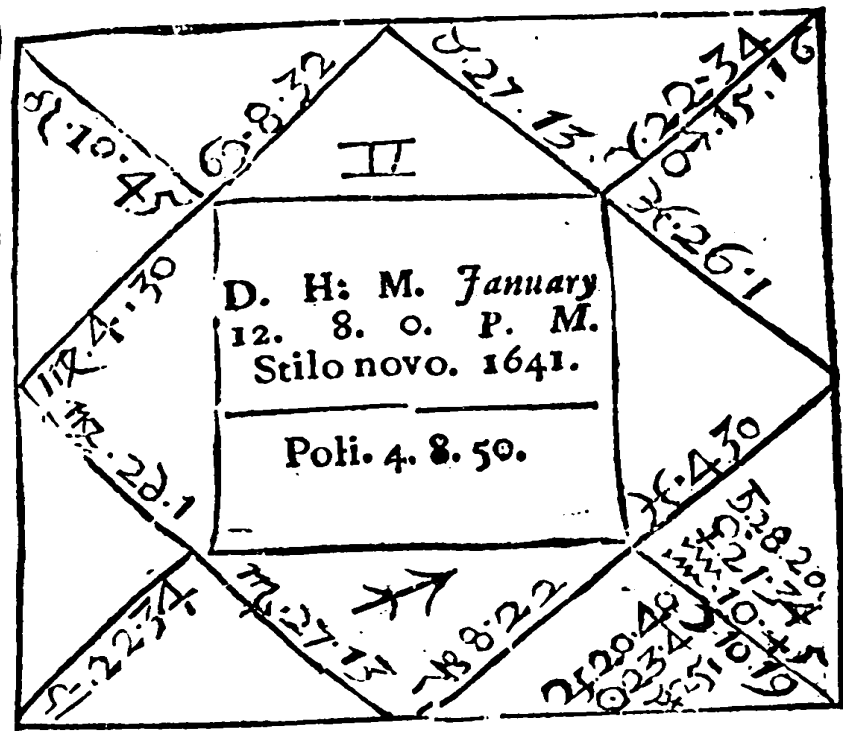
January the 30. at 3. heures 44. minutes after noon, comes about the third judicial time, at which time the Moon was in Trine to *Jupiter*, which gives strong hopes that a healthful and

Propitious Crisis would ensue, and so it did for upon

February the second at nine a clock after noon, the Moon coming to 10. degrees 9 minutes of the Scorpion, where she made the second Quartile to the place she was in at the decumbiture, and the third Crisis she applied to the Trine of beautiful *Venus*, his Fever began to leave him, and he began to attain to his pristine health.

By this one example you may see the wonderful harmony and consent of diseases with the motions of the Heavens, which that it may appear more cleer, and be visible to all, unless it be to such as are so blind they will not see my Author adjoynes a rational Figure of the Decumbiture, and gives his judgement upon it.

A Rationall figure upon the Decumbiture.



An astrological Judgement upon the face of Heaven at the Decumbiture.

The chief Significators of this Figure are the Ascendent and Mercury Lord of it, Retrograde in Capricorne, a moveable Signe in the 5th House of the Heaven, and in the House of Saturne.

The 6th house and his Lord Saturne in Aquarius, in the 6th. House strong and potent. The

The Moon in the 6th house upon the cuspe of it; Sol in the 5th House with the Lord of the eighth afflicted by the Quartile of Mars in a fiery Signe; this plainly shewes a disease of Choler.

Jupiter in a moveable Signe in the 5th House, who rules the Stomack Liver and Sides, combust and in Quartile to Mars, stirred up a Plurisie, and Mercury afflicted shewed a dry Cough. Hence it appears that Mounseur Duret was no Physician; for if he had, he would easily have known that a Plurisie never comes without a dry Cough; the most excellent of men may have fallings.

The Moon in Aquarius applying to Saturn at the beginning of the disease, shows the disease comes of wearinesse: according to the Doctrine both of *Hippocrates* and *Hermes*; but here arises another question; Shall the disease be long or short; This is answered thus: the fixed Signe upon the cuspe of the 6th House shews length of the disease.

Saturne in the 6th. House shews no lesse, but tels the same tale.

Againe Saturne Lord of the 6th. stronger then the Lord of the Ascendent, shews a violent increase of the disease.

Seeing Mars in a fiery signe afflicts both Luminaries, the Sun by a Quartile and the Moon by a Sextile; hence we may safely gather, that Saturne and Mars are Authors of the disease, and to part stakes between them; the one made it violent, the other continuing.

Give

Give me leave now a little to passe my judgement upon this Figure: when first I viewed the Figure, upon the first blush I admired the man should live, the Lord of the Ascendent being combust, & applyed to the Sun, Mars casting Antiscion to the Sun, the Moon upon the Cuspe of the 6th. *cum multis aliis*; The onely reasons that I could finde of the life were these;

1 Saturne and Mars are both strong, and neither of them Lord of death, though both of them shew themselves like potent enemies, that are able to hurt their foe, but scorne it; though they are enemies to life, yet they are honorable enemies, because strong.

The Moon applies not immediately to Saturne, but to the body of ^{Venus}Mercury, who is Lord of the 10. which shews the disease might be cured by Physick if a wise Physician had it in hand.

3. There is a Reception between the Sun and Mars which tyes the Sword of Mars from killing.

4. Venus beautifieth the signification of the 6th house, almost as much as Saturne deforms it.

5 Neither Saturne nor Mars behold the Ascendent, and thats good.

6 The disease came by the mans own misguiding himselfe, because the Lord of the 12. and Ascendent are together.

7 The Moon applies to a fortune which hath triplicite in the Ascendent, though in an ill House.

8. I am confident the man journeyed again so soon

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soon as he was well; First, because Mars Lord of the end, is near the House of journeyes at the decumbiture; Secondly, because the Moon applies to the Lady of the third House at the decumbiture, which is Venus.

CHAR. VI.

The way to set a Figure of 16 Houses.

The way of setting this Figure, differs nothing from the former, save onely that the Heavens are divided into twice as many parts. The manner of erecting it, is this, the true place of the Moon being taken at the decumbiture, place that upon the cusp of the Ascendent, as though it were ascending at the time, to which adde 22 degrees 30 minutes, and you have the first intercentall time, 22. 30 being added to that shew the first judicial time: as many more being added to that shew the second intercentall time, and as many added to them brings about the first Crisis; this shall be clearly shewed in this Example. A Figure of Crisis in 16.

A Synopsis of the Calculation.

Oricall daies.	Moons motion.	Time of incidence.	State and Aspects of the Moon, and other Planets.
Decumbi. 1 Interc.	27. 18. Δ 19. 48. η	9. 8. 0. A. M. 10. 8. 40. P. M.	Δ Δ η Δ η η η Δ \square η $\&$ Δ δ
1 Judic. 2 Interc.	12. 18. \uparrow 4. 48. η	12. 21. 12. P. M. 13. 10. 13. P. M.	0 0 0 0 δ η η
1 Crisis 2 Interc.	27. 18. η 19. 48. η	15. a little P. M. 7. 2. 0. A. M.	* Δ δ an ill Crisis. * \odot η
2 Judic. 4 Interc.	12. 18. \times 4. 48. γ	18, 8. 2. P. M.	Δ applies to η η and γ arguing a hope. full Crisis, at which he recovered.
2 Crisis. 5 Interc.	27. 18. γ 19. 48. δ		
3 Crisis 6 Interc.	12. 18. Π 4. 48. ζ		
3 Crisis 7 Interc.	27. 18. ζ 19. 48. Ω		
4 Judic. 15. 8 Intercic.	12. 18. η 4. 48. Δ		

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The History of this second observation is of a certaine religious person, some monke or Fryer a hundred to one else; who in 1640 December the ninth, *Stilo novo*, was taken with a Feaver and shivering at eight of the Clock in the morning, the next day the shivering left him, the Feaver remaining, The Feaver seeming like a Hemitritæ, or double tertian, or a Causos, which is a continuall burning Feaver; which of them soever it was, this is certaine, it arose from some cholerick matter.

The second day it had another accesse, and the third a worse then that.

The place of the Moon at the decumbiture was in a preterited trine of Saturne. The Moon applied to the Sextile of Mercury, Venus and Jupiter.

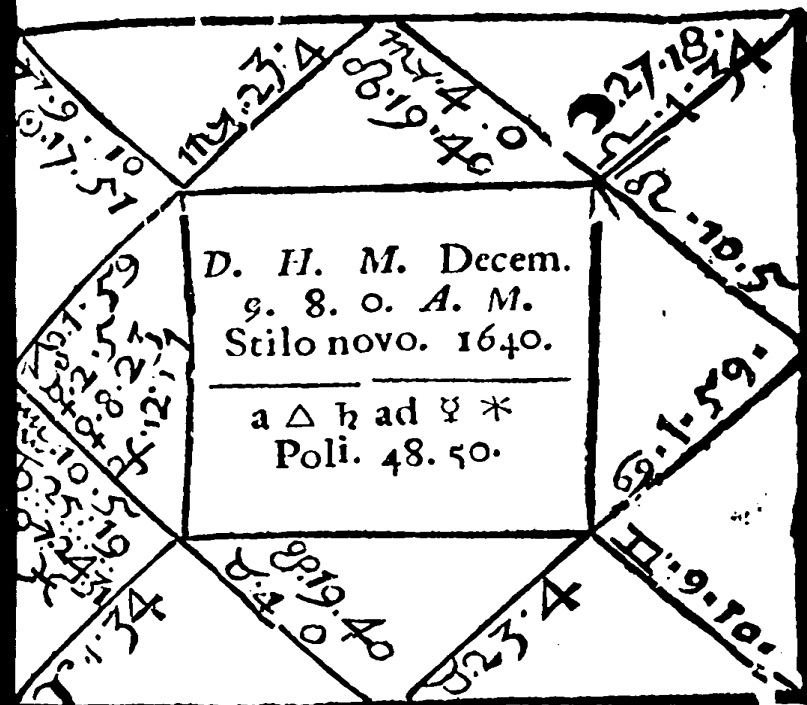
The Fiftiteenth day of the same month of December appeares the first Crisis; and though to sweat well many medicines were applyed, and those powerfull; yet the Feaver gave not way an inch, because the Moon applied to Mars, and the Sun to Saturne, though by good aspects, nither was it mitigated till the eighteenth day, at which time the Moon applied to Mercury, Venus and Jupiter.

Here was that Aphorisme of Hippocrates ratified, *Chap. 5. Aphor 15.* that if the Moon be not afflicted at the decumbiture, yet if she be with the beames of the Malevolents at the Crisis, a good Crisis is not to be expected, but health will be stayed of.

A

b.2. *Of Diseases enlarged.*

A rationally Figure upon the Decumbiture.



An *Astrological Judgement upon the Figure.*

I Confesse in this judgement my Author is every faulty; he is dead, and I shall not make known his faults: however this is true; In this figure Capricorn is upon the cuspe of the ascendent; and it is a moveable signe, therefore the disease is likely to be short.

2 Saturne Lord of it, is very potent and strong

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strong in his owne house, and swift in course
ther's a Second Argument.

3 Both fortunes in the ascendent may we
make up a third.

4 The Moone applying to the fortunes, make
up a fourth; this is enough; only the Quartill
of the Sun and Mars shewes the sicknesse of Cho
ler.

I could give you mine owne observation
upon this disease, if I would; but I let it alone
and leave every manto his owne heurettes.

CHAP. VII.

How to set a Figure of twelve Houses for the Crisis

This seems to me to be the most rationall of
all the rest; and it is the most easly and
readily done; and it may be that's the reason
my Author left it out, though he promised it.
And indeed the ways of God are all easie, ve
ry easie, Tis the wayes of men that are crabbed
and difficult.

I shall first of all shew you the way how to
doe it; secondly give you an example of mine
owne upon it.

First of all if you would know how to make
such a critical figure upon a decumbiture,
make you a Figure after the vulgar form; then
note what signe, degree and minute the Moon is
in at the decumbiture; set that signe, degree and
minute

Lib. 2. *Of Diseases enlarged.* 49

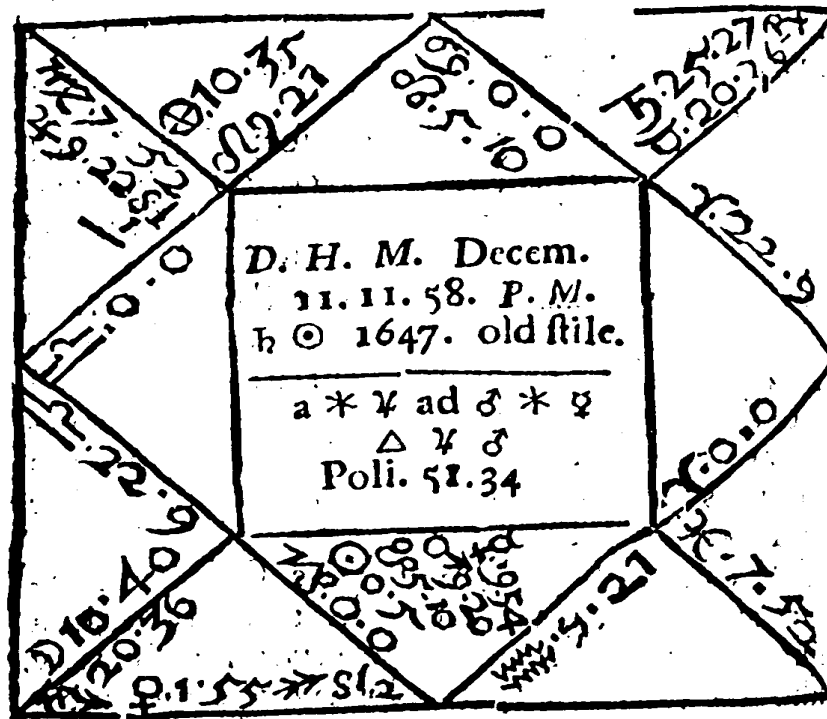
minute on the ascendent, and thirty degrees to
that, and the same degree and minute of the
next signe will be upon the Cuspe of the second
house; the worke is as easie as walking up and
downe without a staff, as I shall by and by
make appeare by an example.

Then be pleased to take notice, that the first
house is the decumbiture, the second the judicial
time, the third the intercidental; which word
Dr. Phage of Midhurst in *Suffex*, in his Book called
speculum agrotorum so sillily translates *Mortals*,
mistaking the word *Cedo* to kill, for *Cado* to
fall: wherein the man most egregiously shewed
his deficiency, both in Scholler-ship and Phy-
sick: yet this commendation ile give him, his
heart was more free to do good then his braine
was able.

The fourth house brings the first Crisis a-
bout: and when you are come to that, begin a
aine as you did before: you may see the way
without a paire of spectacles by the decumbi-
ture that I have quoted: you may take it *pro con-
silio*, if you please, that I have many decumbi-
tures by me: But I want time to insert them; or
I did not, I would not blot paper with them.
Be pleased to accept of this one in lieu of all
the rest.

E A

A rationall Figure upon the Decumbiture.



This unhappy creature being un-owardly matched with an unnaturall husband, came up to London and lived in a service: and in her service was surpris'd with a furious disease at the time, and under the face of heaven before noted.

I shall first give a rationall judgement of the Figure, and afterwards treat of the Crisis.

The person of this yong woman is signified by Venus in Sagittarius: and truly I beleve she was an upright dealing creature. That the cause

her disease lay hid, or at least very obscure, plainly signified by so many planets being under the earth.

That she procured her owne disease, because the Lord of 6th. is in the twelfth; As also because the Lord of the ascendent is disposed by a planet in the 12th.

Pisces is the Cuspe of the 6th. Her disease came by wet taken at the feet. Jupiter in Virgo gave corruption in blood, and infirmities in the bowels; with what they were, more anon.

Venus with the Scorpions heart shews a violent Fever; neither proved it to be any lesse. The Sun and Mars in the Fourth house with the Dragons-tayl in Quartile to the ascendent, shew violence in the disease, danger of poyson and an ill end of it; her Physician is signified by Mars, which was a French-quack which lay in the house, and he was as like Mars in Capricorne, as a Pomewater is to an Apple.

He was also troubled with sore eyes, a man of forlorne fortunes: view the position of Mars, and you shall easily see the reason without a pair of spectacles.

The position of Mars in the Fourth cumbust with the Dragons tayl, and in the Quartile of the ascendent, First, clouded his judgement; secondly, corrupted his practice; Thirdly, set a stop for her life.

'Tis a sad thing when the Lord of death must be the Physician in the disease.

Her disease was the smal pox in which being exceedingly bound in body, not going to stool

in a week together and above, he applyed her
all that time with strong purges, (*oh acute phisician!*) never one of them working nor so much
as coming from her, though there was *Scammone*
nie in every one of them, that had not I so soon
as I knew of it perswaded her Nurse to give her
a glister every day, she had absolutely perished
her purges increasng her feaver, and poysoning
her body, and this I am confident was the reason
son, both of her being so much disfigured by
her disease, and of her Aches and swelling in
the knees (for Mars was in Capricorne) which
continued upon her untill her dying day, which
followed about a year and a halfe after.

Neither was her Drs. judgment one jot inferior
to his practice; for in the beginning of the disease,
viz. the next day after she fell sick, I came
accidentally to the house, and found all the
household weeping: every one that could see
an egge shed a teare. A joyner was busie pulling
down the bed steds, the whole household preparing
for a flight with bag and baggage.

And what was the reason thinke you? the
Dr. had passed a wilde piece of Non-sence, that
she had got the pestilence, and was full of the
tokens; up run I to see the Creature: I found
her in a strong Feaver, thats true: but I could see
no tokens, unlesse twere tokens of the Doctors
ignorance. I demanded the time of her falling
sick, which she very exactly gave me: And having
taken the paines to erect the figure, I did
what I could to cherish up her spirits. I told her
my judgment was that she would live: I certifi-

the houshold that she had no such disease as
the Pestilence, much lesse any tokens: And thus
whoever lost, the joyner he got money by the
bargaine on both hands: First, pulling the bed-
steds and tables to peeces, and for setting them
together againe: And thus you see tis an ill
wind that blowes no body no profit.

I have but two questions to answer, and then
come to the Crisis.

- 1 Wil she live or dye?
- 2 Wil her sicknesse be long or short?

To the first of these I answer, That Mars is
Lord of death, and also an afflictng Planet, in
trine to the Lord of the Sixth, and in Sextile to
the Moon; he with the Sun are in Quartile to the
Ascendent; this is all the Signs of death, that is
besides the great signe (*viz.*) her doctor swore she
would die, and could not possibly live, ha-
ving, as the Cox-comb said, not so much of
her lungs left, as amounted to the quantity of
three of her fingers; a likely tale forsooth, was
it not?

I was a diligent observer of every passage in
this sicknesse; and I found it always true, that
during her sicknesse, the Moon by transit to the
body or beames of Mars afflicted her sorely.

But not so to the beames of Saturne; for that
specially possessed her body with coldnesse and
chilnesse.

That she should live, is very cleer, the Moon
being with the Sextile of Jupiter, and the Lord
of the Ascendent no way afflicted save only by
the Scorpions heart.

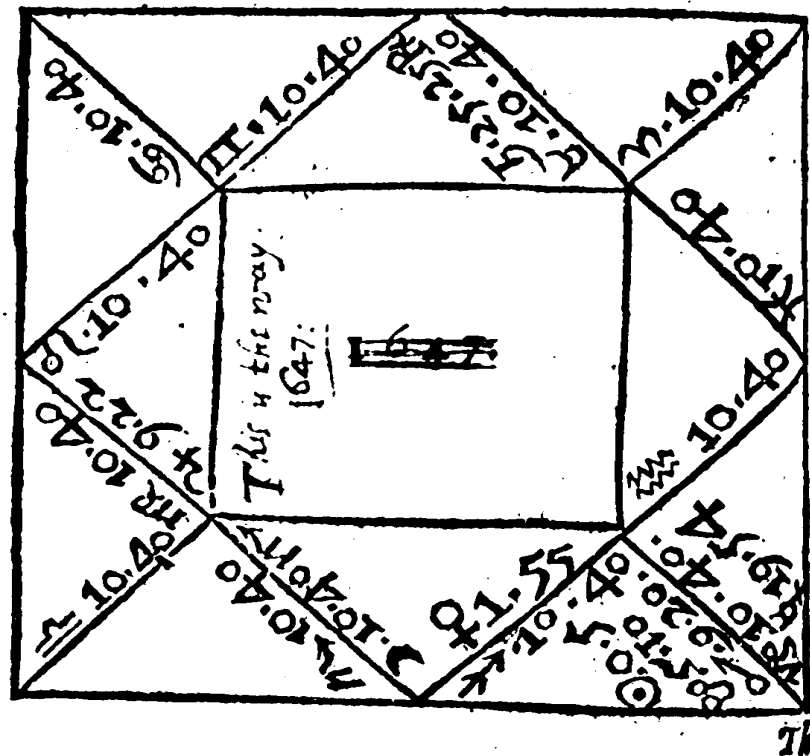
54 Culpepper's Astrological Judgement

To the Second Question, namely, whether her disease should be long or short;

The Angles being all Cardinal, and the Moon swift in motion, and in Sextile to Jupiter shew a short sickness; The Lord of the Ascendant, and the Lord of the Sixth being both stationary, prolong the disease.

And indeed though the disease taken under the notion of acute, were long, yet taken according to reason, it is shorter then could be imagined.

The figure of the Crisis:



This figure is transposed:

Lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged. 55

The first judicial time is when the moon comes to Sagittarius, 10. 40. it's called a judicial time, because at that time the disease appears in his colours, that a man may know what it ends to.

The second time which you may find upon the third House in the Critical Figure, is called intercidental, because it falls between judicial and Critical times: and upon this intercidental time, there is usually some remission of the disease, that so nature may have time to rally up her forces against her encounter with the disease on her Crisis. And according as it falls out upon the intercidental time either to good or bad, so a good or bad Crisis may be expected. But to returne; the Moon comes to Sagittarius, 10. 40. upon the 14. of December, about halfe an hour after six in the Morning. If you please but to set the figure, you shall find she is just upon the Cuspe in the ascendent, newly separated from the body of Venus, and the Quarstile of Jupiter: now the small pox came out, and not till now.

The first intercidental time happens when the Moon comes to 10. degrees 40 minuts of Capricorn, the place where Mars was at the Decumbiture, and now she applies to his body, having newly left the Trine of Jupiter. If you please to set the Figure, the time was December 16. 1 hour, 24 minuts, P. M. Saturn is upon the Cuspe of the ascendent: about this time she got cold.

And I am of opinion, that the ascendent and sixth

sixt House being earthly signes at this time, and the Moon in Conjunction with Mars in an other earthly sign, doth clearly shew her being bound in body. This day which should have mitigated her disease, increased it; and now her Dr. (if you may call him so without a Solæcism) begins to play the antique, I had almost said the mad man. Now he exerciseth his purging faculty, and lets his wits abed and asleepe with his last night's Mistresse. Sure I am, a Physician would admire to heare Scammony given to a Creature that had the small pox coming out upon her: To conclude, a very ill Crisis is threatned.

The first Crisis comes about upon the 18. of December, three quarters of an hour past 11 at night: the face of heaven is not much altered from what it was at the Decumbiture. The Moon separates from the Sextile of Venus Ladies of the ascendent, and applies to the Quartile of Saturn; and had Dr. Dunce onely judged, she would have dyed now, as indeed he did, he might have been pardoned, although he had fail'd; but alas, he poor man had little skil in times and seasons; his skil was imployed to know a woman from a man, when he had got her in bed.

He did not onely say, but also swore, that she would dye about the intercidental time, though such a thing be seldome seene in a mans age; but let us to our Art, and let the Doctors ignorance alone.

You shall finde if you please to set the position of Heaven, the Scæme almost the same with that

that of the Decumbiture; the moon carries the beams of the Ladies of the ascendent to the Quartile of Saturn. The Sun and Mars cast hurtfull beams to the ascendent: and indeed my own opinion is, that had the Moon applied to Mars, as she did to Saturn, it had kild her.

Howsoever, the premises considered, it is clear, that this is likely to be the time of greatest danger in all her sicknesses; and so indeed it was: Now must the disease needs be strongest, nature weakest; and if this time be passed, the bitterness of death is past. Indeed at this time, the combat was sore, she distracted, senselesse, the small pox began to fall down; and withall, strength almost spent; but above all, the Doctor swore she could not live while morning.

Rationall hopes of her life are the dignities of Saturn in the ascendent, but especially the Trine of the Sun and Jupiter upon that day. It is the opinion of the learned in this Art, that let the Significators of life or death be seated or disposed as badly as they can be; yet if the Sun be in Conjunction or good aspect with Jupiter, the sick will live; and truly so did she, almost to admiration.

But some will aske, and tis a question worth the answering; that if the Sun and Jupiter preserve life, as you say, when they are so seated: what's the reason men dye at that time? for we see men dye daily.

To this I answer briefly, that truly in the nativity of some people, Jupiter is the killing Planet; and in the sickness of such sick persons, Jupiter

Jupiter wil as soon kil as Saturn and Mars: every planet must do his Office: I proceed.

The second judicial time comes about the 21. of *December*, at noon, or a very little after: at which time *Mars* is Lord of the ascendent, strong and in his exaltation.

The *Moon* having left the Sextile of the *Sun*, applies to his Sextile. The face of heaven is quite and clean altered from what it was at the Decumbiture; a manifest signe of some change. Besides, though *Saturn* be in the ascendent, and *Mars* in the 10th House: yet *Jupiter* is in the 6th; therefore some good may be hoped: I do not know that it is besides the rule of Art, if I should affirme that as *Mars* in the 4th House of the Decumbiture kept her Doctors (you may call it) folly, or madnesse (which you please) close, so now in the 10th house reveals it. Now, and not till now did I know of her Doctors frantick course of Physick, and of her not going to stool: from this time she took a Glister every day till she amended.

The second Crisis comes about upon the *Sun*, the 26 of *Decem.* about one hour after noon: at which time the *Moon* is strong in her own exaltation, and applies to the Trine of the *Sun*, and *Mercury*; at this time her Feaver left her, and she began to recover: And upon the third Crisis, which hapned upon the first of *January*, she went abroad.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

To finde the exact time of the Crisis by a Table of Logisticall Logarithmes.

Seeing that many are unskillfull in finding, or calculating the true time of the Crisis after the Decumbiture; I have in this Edition inserted a Table by which it may be easily performed, if the following Rules be duely observed (and if they be not, I cannot help it.)

In the head of the Table is placed the 24 houres of the natural day, which also serve for degrees, as occasion serveth. In the little Column to the left hand is placed the minutes, as is usual in other Tables: in the greater Columns are placed the *Logisticall Logarithms* of any hour and minute of the natural day, &c.

When you would finde the *Logistical Logarithme* of any hour and minute, or Degree and minute, seek the houre or degree in the head, and the minutes in the side, and at the angle of meeting you have the same.

Example.

I would know the *Logisticall Logarithme* of 6 houres and 40 minutes, I seek for 6. at the head of the dexter page, and for 40. in the side, and at

60 Culpepper's Astrological Judgement

at the angle of meeting, I have 12859. the Logarithm thereof.

When you have a Logarithme, and would know the hours and minutes belonging thereto, seek the same or the nearest thereto (for that will serve very well) in the Table, and at the head of that columnne where you finde it, you have the houre, and then cast your eye to the little columnne on the left hand, and you have the minutes.

Example.

I would know what hours and minutes this Logarithme 9025 doth belong to; having found the same in the Table, at the head of that columnne, where I finde it, is placed 9. and against it in the side 44. viz: 9. hours 44. min.

Note when two planets are both direct or both R. you must (as in the example) take the Difference: but if one be direct, & the other R., then the Summe is the Excess of their Diurnal motion.

Logarithm of the

Diurnal motion, as the excess of their Diurnal motions is to 24 hours, so is the inter Logarithm of their Interval or Distance in Longitude to the time of their Ascent or α .

Note.

24 hours being the second Term the Question is to be resolved by Subtraction of the Logarithm, and the remaining Logarithm of the time inquired. α subtracted of the Diurnal Excess, from the L. of their distance in Longitude.

Some eminent fixed stars
of a violent nature

Caput Scorpion Meduse.	21. 8
Right shoulder of Orion.	23. II
Arcturus.	18. 59
Lans Australis (or) Chole.	9. 17
Antares (or) Cor Scorpii.	4 30. 2
Polestar (or) Oculus Tauri.	4 0 II
Pleiades	24 0. 8
Ursae Doyg star.	9 0 59.
Aquila	26 0 17.
Head & Stars of Orion in	II
Aldebaran.	
Cor Leonis.	24 0 51.

The use of these Logarithms is

1. To reduce the planets places (for Eclipses) have been only for every day at Noon) to any proposed hour or minute after Noon. See the manner of Operation in fol. 68.
2. To find the time of the Crisis or Judicial day. in Detention hours. See the way in fol. 69.
3. To find the time of the Aspects and conjunctions of the planets. For it is
 1. Get Having got the diurnal motions of the two planets for the day of the Ascent, subtract the greater diurnal motion from the greater, & the Remainder or Difference is the Excess of their Diurnal motions.
 2. Then divide the Excess of their Diurnal motions or Distance in Longitude between the two planets at Noon preceding the Ascent upon say,

Howths or
Degrees.

M	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	infinitū	31780	24849	20794	17917	15686	13863
1	72723	31616	24766	20739	17876	15653	13835
2	65792	31453	24684	20684	17835	15620	13807
3	62327	31294	24602	20629	17793	15587	13780
4	58861	31135	24521	20575	17752	15554	13752
5	55834	30981	24441	20520	17711	15521	13725
6	54806	30827	24361	20466	17671	15488	13698
7	53367	30678	24281	20413	17630	15455	13670
8	51930	30529	24204	20359	17590	15423	13643
9	50814	30384	24126	20307	17550	15391	13616
10	49599	30239	24049	20254	17509	15358	13589
11	48787	30098	23972	20201	17469	15326	13562
12	47875	29957	23896	20149	17430	15294	13535
13	47104	29820	23821	20097	17390	15262	13509
14	46333	29684	23746	20045	17351	15230	13481
15	45666	29550	23672	19994	17311	15198	13455
16	44998	29417	23597	19943	17272	15166	13428
17	44409	29287	23524	19892	17233	15125	13402
18	43820	29157	23451	19841	17194	15103	13375
19	43393	29030	23375	19791	17156	15072	13349
20	42767	28904	23307	19741	17117	15041	13322
21	42290	28780	23237	19691	17079	15010	13296
22	41814	28657	23166	19641	17040	14978	13270
23	41379	28536	23096	19592	17002	14947	13244
24	40943	28416	23026	19543	16964	14916	13218
25	40543	28278	22957	19495	16927	14886	13191
26	40145	28182	22881	19445	16889	14855	13166
27	39772	28066	22820	19397	16852	14824	13140
28	39402	27951	22752	19349	16814	14794	13114
29	39057	27838	22671	19301	16777	14763	13088
30	38712	27726	22618	19253	16740	14733	13062

3460

Minutes.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	38712	27726	22618	19253	16740	14733	13062
1	38394	27616	22551	19205	16703	14703	13037
2	38067	27506	22485	19158	16666	14673	13011
3	37764	27399	22420	19102	16629	14643	12986
4	37460	27291	22354	19064	16593	14613	12960
5	37174	27186	22290	19018	16556	14583	12935
6	36889	27080	22225	18971	16519	14553	12912
7	36613	26997	22152	18925	16584	14524	12885
8	36348	26874	22068	18879	16448	14494	12859
9	36092	26773	22035	18833	16412	14444	12834
10	35835	26672	21972	18788	16376	14435	12809
11	35591	26573	21910	18742	16341	14405	12784
12	35347	26474	21818	18697	16305	14376	12759
13	35115	26377	21787	18652	16269	14347	12735
14	34882	26280	21725	18607	16234	14318	12710
15	34660	26185	21665	18563	16199	14289	12685
16	34437	26089	21604	18519	16154	14260	12660
17	34225	25996	21544	18474	16129	14231	12636
18	34012	25903	21484	18430	16094	14202	12611
19	33806	25817	21425	18387	16060	14173	12587
20	33604	25719	21366	18343	16025	14145	12562
21	33398	25629	21307	18300	15991	14106	12543
22	33211	25539	21249	18257	15956	14088	12514
23	33023	25450	21191	18214	15922	14059	12489
24	32834	25362	21133	18171	15888	14031	12465
25	32652	25275	21076	18129	15854	14003	12441
26	32470	25188	21019	18086	15820	13975	12417
27	32295	25103	20963	18043	15787	13947	12393
28	32119	25017	20906	18001	15753	13919	12369
29	31950	24934	20850	17959	15720	13891	12345
30	31780	24849	20794	17917	15686	13863	12321

64 A Table of Logistical Logarithmes.

Number of Degrees

M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	12321	10985	9808	8755	7801	6931	6131	5390
1	12298	10965	9790	8738	7786	6918	6118	5378
2	12274	10944	9771	8721	7771	6904	6105	5365
3	12250	10924	9753	8705	7756	6890	6093	5354
4	12227	10903	9734	8688	7741	6876	6080	5342
5	12201	10882	9716	8672	7726	6862	6067	5331
6	12179	10862	9698	8655	7711	6848	6054	5319
7	12156	10841	9679	8639	7696	6835	6042	5307
8	12133	10821	9661	8622	7681	6821	6029	5295
9	11109	10800	9643	8606	7666	6809	6016	5283
10	12085	10780	9625	8589	7651	6793	6004	5272
11	12063	10759	9607	8573	7636	6779	5991	5260
12	12040	10739	9588	8557	7621	6765	5978	5248
13	12017	10719	9570	8540	7606	6752	5966	5236
14	11993	10699	9552	8524	7592	6738	5953	5225
15	11970	10678	9534	8508	7577	6725	5940	5213
16	11947	10658	9516	8491	7562	6712	5928	5201
17	11925	10638	9498	8475	7547	6698	5915	5190
18	11902	10618	9480	8459	7532	6684	5903	5178
19	11879	10598	9462	8443	7518	6671	5890	5166
20	11856	10578	9445	8427	7503	6657	5878	5155
21	11833	10558	9427	8411	7488	6644	5865	5143
22	11811	10538	9409	8394	7474	6630	5853	5131
23	11788	10518	9391	8378	7459	6617	5840	5120
24	11766	10498	9373	8362	7444	6604	5828	5108
25	11743	10478	9356	8346	7430	6590	5815	5097
26	11721	10459	9338	8330	7415	6577	5803	5085
27	11698	10439	9320	8314	7401	6563	5791	5074
28	11676	10419	9303	8298	7386	6550	5778	5062
29	11654	10399	9285	8284	7372	6537	5766	5050
30	11631	10380	9268	8267	7357	6523	5754	5039

Minutes

A Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 65

M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	11631	10380	9268	8267	7357	6523	5754	5034
31	11609	10360	9250	8256	7342	6511	5741	5027
32	11587	10341	9232	8235	7228	6497	5729	5016
33	11565	10321	9215	8219	7314	6483	5716	5005
34	11543	10302	9198	8203	7299	6470	5704	5993
35	11521	10282	9180	8188	7285	6457	5692	4982
36	11499	10263	9163	8172	7270	6444	5680	4970
37	11477	10243	9146	8156	7256	6430	5668	4959
38	11455	10224	9128	8144	7242	6417	5655	4947
39	11433	10205	9111	8125	7227	6404	5643	4936
40	11412	10186	9094	8109	7213	6391	5631	4925
41	11390	10166	9077	8094	7199	6378	5619	4913
42	11368	10147	9059	8078	7185	6364	5607	4902
43	11347	10128	9042	8062	7170	6351	5594	4891
44	11325	10109	9025	8047	7156	6338	5582	4879
45	11304	10090	9008	8031	7142	6320	5570	4868
46	11282	10071	8991	8016	7128	6312	5558	4857
47	11261	10052	8974	8001	7114	6299	5546	4845
48	11239	10033	8957	7985	7099	6286	5534	4834
49	11218	10014	8940	7970	7085	6273	5522	4823
50	11197	9995	8923	7954	7071	6260	5510	4812
51	11175	9976	8909	7939	7057	6247	5498	4800
52	11154	9957	8889	7923	7043	6234	5486	4789
53	11133	9939	8872	7908	7029	6221	5474	4778
54	11112	9920	8855	7893	7015	6208	5462	4767
55	11091	9901	8838	7878	7001	6195	5450	4756
56	11070	9883	8821	7862	6987	6182	5438	4744
57	11049	9864	8805	7847	6973	6169	5426	4733
58	11028	9845	8788	7832	6959	6157	5414	4722
59	11007	9827	8771	7817	6945	6144	5402	4711
60	10986	9808	8755	7801	6931	6131	5390	4700

15.10
2.49
12.21

66 A Table of Logistical Logarithmes.

Hours or
Degree

M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0	4700	4055	3448	2877	2336	1823	1335	870	425
1	4689	4044	3439	2867	2327	1816	1327	852	418
2	4678	4034	3429	2858	2319	1807	1319	855	411
3	4667	4023	3419	2849	2310	1798	1312	847	394
4	4655	4013	3409	2840	2301	1790	1304	840	397
5	4645	4003	3399	2831	2292	1783	1296	832	389
6	4634	3992	3390	2821	2284	1773	1288	825	382
7	4623	3982	3380	2812	2275	1765	1280	817	375
8	4612	3972	3370	2803	2266	1757	1272	810	368
9	4600	3961	3360	2794	2257	1748	1264	802	361
10	4589	3951	3351	2785	2249	1740	1256	795	353
11	4578	3941	3341	2775	2240	1732	1248	787	346
12	4567	3930	3331	2765	2231	1724	1240	780	339
13	4557	3920	3322	2757	2223	1715	1233	772	332
14	4546	3910	3312	2748	2214	1707	1225	765	325
15	4535	3900	3302	2739	2205	1699	1217	757	317
16	4524	3889	3293	2730	2197	1691	1209	755	310
17	4513	3879	3283	2721	2188	1682	1201	742	303
18	4502	3869	3273	2711	2179	1674	1193	735	295
19	4491	3859	3264	2702	2171	1666	1186	727	288
20	4480	3848	3254	2693	2162	1658	1178	720	280
21	4469	3838	3245	2684	2154	1650	1170	712	273
22	4458	3828	3235	2675	2145	1641	1162	705	265
23	4448	3818	3225	2666	2136	1633	1154	697	258
24	4437	3808	3216	2657	2129	1625	1147	690	250
25	4426	3797	3206	2648	2119	1617	1139	682	243
26	4415	3787	3197	2639	2111	1609	1131	675	235
27	4404	3777	3187	2630	2102	1601	1123	668	228
28	4394	3767	3177	2621	2093	1592	1116	660	220
29	4383	3757	3168	2612	2085	1584	1108	653	213
30	4372	3747	3158	2603	2076	1576	1100	645	205

A Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 67

M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0	4372	3747	3158	2603	2076	1576	1100	645	210
1	4361	3737	3149	2594	2068	1568	1092	638	203
2	4351	3727	3139	2585	2059	1560	1084	630	196
3	4340	3717	3130	2576	2051	1552	1077	623	189
4	4329	3707	3120	2557	2042	1544	1069	616	182
5	4318	3696	3111	2558	2034	1536	1061	608	175
6	4308	3685	3101	2549	2025	1528	1054	601	168
7	4297	3675	3092	2540	2017	1520	1046	594	161
8	4286	3665	3083	2531	2008	1511	1038	585	154
9	4276	3656	3073	2522	2000	1503	1030	579	147
10	4265	3646	3064	2513	1991	1495	1023	571	140
11	4254	3636	3054	2504	1983	1487	1015	564	133
12	4244	3625	3045	2495	1974	1479	1007	557	126
13	4233	3615	3035	2486	1966	1471	1000	549	119
14	4223	3606	3025	2477	1957	1463	992	542	112
15	4212	3596	3017	2469	1949	1455	984	535	105
16	4201	3587	3007	2460	1940	1447	977	527	98
17	4190	3577	2998	2451	1932	1439	969	520	91
18	4180	3567	2988	2442	1924	1431	961	513	84
19	4170	3557	2979	2433	1915	1423	954	506	77
20	4160	3547	2970	2424	1907	1415	946	498	70
21	4149	3537	2960	2415	1898	1407	938	491	63
22	4138	3527	2951	2407	1890	1399	931	484	56
23	4128	3517	2942	2398	1882	1391	923	476	49
24	4117	3507	2932	2389	1873	1383	916	469	42
25	4108	3497	2923	2380	1865	1375	908	462	35
26	4096	3488	2914	2371	1857	1367	900	455	28
27	4086	3478	2905	2362	1848	1359	893	447	21
28	4075	3468	2895	2354	1840	1351	885	440	14
29	4065	3458	2886	2345	1831	1344	878	433	07
30	4055	3448	2877	2336	1823	1335	870	425	00

Miles

Having the houre and minute of the Decumbiture, finde the places of the Planets, for that time. In the Ephemeris you have their places every day at noon.

When Planets are direct, substract their place the day precedent from their place the day subsequent, and you have their diurnall motions; but when they are retrograde, substract their place the subsequent day from their place the precedent day, and you have likewise their diurnall motions.

Unto the *Logisticall Logarithm* of the houres and minutes afternoon of the Decumbiture, adde severally the *Logisticall Logarithm* of the Planets diurnall motions, and the summs shall be the *Logisticall Logarithm* of the proportionall degrees or minute: which when Planets are direct (the Sun and Moon are alwaies so, if you call your selfe to remembrance) must be added to their place the day precedent; but when they are retrograde, it must be substracted from their place the day precedent, and then their aggregate or remainder will be their true place at the Decumbiture.

Having found the Moons place at the Decumbiture, by adding 45 degrees thereto, you have her place at the first judicial time; by adding three signs to her place at the Decumbiture you have her place at the first Crisis; and so by a continual addition of 45 degrees, the Moon's place at the Crisis and judicial daies is found as is shewed Chap. 5

Observe in the Ephemerides what day the Moon

Moons place is next lesse then her place at the Crisis, or judicial day, and note the difference; and also note the diurnal motion that day. Then from the *Logisticall Logarithm* of the difference of the Moons place at noon that day, and her place at the Crisis, substract the *Logisticall Logarithm* of her diurnal motion, and the remainder will be the *Logist. Logar.* of the time afternoon, of the Crisis or judicial day.

Example.

A man fell sick of a Fever 1652. November 7. being Sunday, at 8 & 10. minutes at night. At which time he was taken with a great horrour, and with shaking, as in a violent ague, &c.

In my *Ephemeris* for that yeer you will finde (if you look) the planets places upon the 7 & 8 daies of that moneth as followeth;

☉	☽	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁
25 47 20	11 3 1 13	2 11	45 0	47 12	30 18	34
♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♁	♁
25 28 4	4 13	3 11	37 1	23 14	8 28	31

Then substract their places the 7 day from their places the 8 day, because they are all direct, and the diurnall motion will be of

☉	☽	♃	♄	♅	♆	♁
1 1	13 33	8 1	0 12	0 36	0 58	1 38

The *Logisticall Logarithm* of 8 houres 10 min. is

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is 10780. which added unto the *Logistical Logarithm* of the Planets diurnal motions, the work will be as in the following examples.

Logist. Logar. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \text{ } \odot \text{ diurnal mot. } 31619 \\ 8 \text{ } 10 \text{ time afternoon. } 10780 \\ \hline 0 \text{ } 21 \text{ to be added. } 42396 \end{array} \right.$

to 25. 47. which wil produce \odot place in m . 26 degrees and 8 min.

Logist. Logar. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13 \text{ } 33 \text{ diurnal mot. } \text{D} \text{ } 5716 \\ 8 \text{ } 10 \text{ time aft. noon. } 10780 \\ \hline 4 \text{ } 37 \text{ to be added } 16496 \end{array} \right.$

to 20 II 31 D place the 7 day, which wil make 25 degrees 8 min. in II , her place at the Decumbiture.

If you deale after the same manner with the rest of the Planets, as in these two examples of the Sun and Moon, their places at the Decumbiture wil be

\odot m	D II	h S	V v	J z	Q z	Q m
26 08	25 08	13 02	11 49	0 59	9 32	13 03

Then the first judicial day wil be when D commeth to 10. 8. of S . on the 10 day of the same moneth, D place is 29. 52 S , being the next lesse, and wanteth of 10. 8 in *Leo*, 10. 16, and her diurnal motion is 12. 27.

Logist.

Lib. 2. of *Diseases enlarged.* 71

Logist. Logar. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ } 16 \text{ the difference } 8491 \\ 12 \text{ } 27 \text{ the diurn. mot. } 6563 \\ \hline 19 \text{ } 48 \text{ the time } 1928 \end{array} \right.$

afternoon that the first judicial day falleth on, viz. the 11 day at 7 and 48. in the morning.

The first Crisis happeneth when D commeth to 25. 8 M . on the 14 day, D place is in M 19. 44. and wanteth of 25 8. 5 24. her diurnal motion is 11. 55.

Logist. Logar. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ } 24 \text{ the difference } 14916 \\ 11 \text{ } 55 \text{ the diurn. mot. } 7001 \\ \hline 10 \text{ } 53 \text{ the time } 7915 \end{array} \right.$

afternoon of the first Crisis, viz. at 10 a clock and 53. min at night, the 14 day of *November*.

The second Crisis wil be when D commeth to 25. 8. of F . the 21. day, D place is 14. 50 in F and wanteth of 25. 8. (the place at the Crisis,) 10. 18. and her diurnal motion is 12 40.

Logist. Logar. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ } 18 \text{ the difference } 8459 \\ 12 \text{ } 40 \text{ the diurn. mot. } 6391 \\ \hline 19 \text{ } 31 \text{ the time } 2068 \end{array} \right.$

of the second Crisis afternoon, viz. at halfe an hour after 7 in the morning the 22 day.

The like method used in the other, as in these examples; the Moons place, and time, &c. wil be as in the following Synopsis.

A

A Synopsis of the whole Calculation.

Critical Dates.	Moon's place.	Time of Incidence.	The Lunar Aspects, and the mutuall Aspects of the Planets.
Decumbiture	8	8	☐ ♃, ☽ ad ☐ ♂
1. Judic. day.	10	10 P.	♃ ♀, ☽ ad * ♀
1. Cris.	25	7 48	☽ ad * ♀ & ad ☽
2. Judic. day	10	19 P.	☽ ad * ♀, * ♀, * ☉ ♂
2. Cris.	25	5 53	☽ ad ☐ ♀, Δ ☉ ♀
3. Judic. day.	10	7 31	☽ ad ♂ ♀; & Δ ♂ ☉ ♀
3. Cris.	25	4 1 P.	☽ ☽, he recovers.
4. Judic. day.	10	8 51	
4 Cris.	25	6 37	
		4 52	

CHAP. XI.

Certain Precepts premised before the Prognosticks.

First of all, take notice that the Significators of Diseases are to be taken under these two notions. 1. General, or more principal. 2. Particular, or lesse principal: The general or more principal are these, the Sun, the Moon, and the Ascendent; of these the Sun is most principally to be lookt upon in Chronick diseases, the Moon in Acute.

Significators particular or lesse principal are these:

1. The Lord of the Ascendent.
 2. The sixth House.
 3. The Lord of the sixth House.
 4. The Planets in the Ascendent or sixth House.
 5. Saturn and Mars; for they naturally hurt the body, whatsoever the matter is.
2. The sixth House and its Lord, and the Planets in it, if there be any there, best describe the nature of the disease usually, nay alwayes if they afflict either of the Luminaries, or the Lord of the Ascendent.
3. The Aspects of the Moon to the Planets are alwayes to be noted; for they still produce something to the sick, but especially upon Critical

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tical and Judicial dayes; for you shall find this a certain truth, even as certaine as the Sun (and he never failes without a miracle) That when the Moon passeth by the bodies of Jupiter or Venus, or their Aspects, especially their good ones, if they be not Lords of death, remits the most desperate symptomes in a sicknesse, and gives the sick some ease, as also the bodies; or any Aspect of Saturne or Mars exasperates a disease, and spoiles the most hopefull symptomes.

4. Here then you have one way to doe your selves good.

A Physitian is nature's helper, or at least he should be so; whosoever would help nature, must of necessity be well acquainted with her: a little communication between them will instruct him the way and manner which Almighty God hath allotted her to governe the world by; wisdom instructs her Children in the knowledge of time; for there is an appointed time for every thing under the Sun: if then when a disease seems extream dangerous, you would make an essay to relieve languishing nature, doe it at the time when the Moon passeth by the body, or good aspect of Jupiter or Venus, then is nature in a capability of receiving help; you may before lift up a living man with one finger, then a dead man with both hands; a Bird whilst she hath wings can fly; but cut off her wings, and hang a couple of mill-stones on her legs, she cannot: Even so the bodies, and good aspects of Jupiter and Venus are like wings

lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged.

brings to carry a man from sickness to health.

The bodies and aspects of Saturne and Mars, are like Mill-stones to weigh him to his grave.

One thing more let me tell you, and ile tell you but the truth; they say if Saturne afflict, Jupiter helps more then Venus; but if Mars afflict, Venus helps more then Jupiter; let them say so still; but if you will be ruled by me, make use of that fortune which is strongest; a rich friend may relieve your wants, a poore friend cannot, he may wish you well and soorth: But suppose you dare not stay while the Moone come to the good aspect of Jupiter and Venus, administer you medicine when she is in the place where one of them was at the decumbiture; if you dare not stay that time neither, for delay is dangetous in acute diseases, be sure you place one of them two in the Ascendant when you administer the medicine: Put all these together, and it will tell you in words at length and not in figures, That a Physitian without Astrology, is like a pudding without fat.

5. That place and state of the Planet from which the Moon is separated at the decumbiture, and the condition of the Planet also (for Planets are of different conditions as well as men, some good, and some bad) is to be heeded.

If you please to observe the state of that same Planet, by it you may know the state of the sick, and what the cause of his sickness is.

When

In admini-
string Ph:
observe this.



When you have done so, it is your wisest way to consider to what Planet the Moon applies; and then do but so much as view what sign that Planet is in, what his conditions be, whether he be benevolent or malevolent; whether he be Masculine or Feminine, Diurnal or Nocturnal, hot, dry, cold or moist: what part of the body he governs, and what disease he governs.

7. Consider whether the Planet the Moon applies to, be in an Angle, in a succeeding, or in a cadent house; and when you have done so, do but so much as consider what the House he is in signifies, and what members of the body it governs, and then take but a little notice whether the Planet joy in the House or not; that you may not be mistaken herein, I will certifie you in what Houses every Planet takes his delight, as being confident even amongst Astrologers, more are ignorant of it then know it.

1. The Sun delighteth in the fourth, ninth, and eleventh houses.

2. The Moon rejoyceth in the third and seventh houses.

3. Saturn rejoyceth in the Ascendent, eighth and twelfth houses.

4. Jupiter rejoyceth in the second, ninth, and eleventh.

5. Mars rejoyceth in the third, sixth, and tenth.

9. Venus rejoyceth in the fifth and twelfth.

7. Mercury rejoyceth in the Ascendent and sixth.

Here's hut a few words, yet so significant, that the

the nature and condition, the Sympathy and Antipathy of the Planets, and by consequence of the Creation, may be known from it: 'Tis not my present scope to tell you which way; what your wits upon it, and they will be the sharper.

8. Consider whether the Planet the Moon applies to be direct or retrograde; swift or slow in motion, Oriental, Occidental, or Combust, whether fortunated or infortunated by other Planets;

9. And when you have done so, it is your wisest way to consider whether the threatening Planet be in his own House or Exaltation, or other essential dignities, whether he be in Planets of good terms or evil; for if a good Planet have gotten an ill Planet in his Term, he will order him. To wind up this in one word, consider whether the threatening Planet have power to execute his will or not; for sometimes a curst cow hath short horns.

10. Do but so much as note what configurations the Lord of the Ascendent, six and eight Houses have one with another: And amongst the rest, doe not forget the lord of the seventh and twelfth Houses, and Ile give you my reason why: The seventh, because it opposeth the Ascendent, he assaults life openly, and is not ashamed of what he doth: he playes the part of *Ajax*, goes to't with down-right blowes without policy. The sixth, eighth, and twelfth Houses have no affinity at all with the Ascendent: And they have more of *Ulysses* in them then *A-*

jax; they take a way a mans life when hee's asleep, or else when he knows not how.

11. Partile aspects are far more strong and prevalent then platick.

12. Be pleased but to consider, that the sixth House and his Lord signifies the sicknesse:

The seventh the Physitian: the eighth Death: the tenth the Medicine: the fourth the end of the Disease: and when you have done so, I have done with this point.

These things thus premised, when you have read them, you shall find I first came to —

CHAP. X.

Generall prognostications of the Disease.

First of all (quoth my Author) The House of Heaven is of more force then the Sign; and its very like; and the Signe then the planet; and the planet then the fixed star he is with: But Doctor Reason told me, the Planet was of more force then the signe, because he was nearer to the earth.

2. If the ascendent, and the luminaries, and their Lords be afflicted by the Malevolent, or by an ill House, or by the Lord of death, (its no great matter what star it is) and the benevolents lend no aid, tis shrewdly to be suspected the sicknesse drags death at's taile; he's a wise Physitian that can cut the cord.

3. If

3. If the forenamed significators be well disposed, and not afflicted, the feare of death is more then the harme.

4. A Benevolent Planet in the sixth, cures the disease without the helpe of a Physitian.

5. A Malevolent Planet there causeth a change in the disease, and usually from better to worie.

6. An infortune in the seventh shews but a Paltry Physitian, though he be a Collegiate. A fortune there, the contrary.

7. A fortune in the tenth shewes proper physick who ever gives it.

8. A fortune in the fourth brings the disease to a good and speedy end (unlesse he be Lord of the eight.) Every man must do his office; and as the case may be ordered, Jupiter may kill a man as soon as Saturne.

9. Jupiter helps most in cold diseases, Venus in hot.

10. The bodies of Jupiter and Venus soon cure the sick; their Trines and Sextiles wil not be much behind hand in the businesse: And to tel you my own opinion without any complements; The Quartile and Opposition of Jupiter and Venus is better then the Sextile and Trine of Saturn or Mars in this case, unlesse they be Lord of the ascendent. And by the time you have been acquainted with Dr. Experience but halfe so longe as I have been, hee'l make you believe that what I say is true.

11. A Malevolent in the ascendent threatens death; and makes the sick as crossegrained as Bajazet the Turkish Emperour when he was in the iron Cage.

12 Good

12 Good stars in bad places, afflict the humour they governe: They doe the like if they be afflicted with malevolent; was never any of you that reads these lines abused by honest people?

13 The conjunction of the Moon and Mercury is as constant as a weather-cock: the disposition of Mercury is very various according to his position and aspect: with the Fortunes he is better then either; He's just like the people of this Nation; he follows the swinge of the times.

14 The Moon in conjunction with the Sun upon a criticall day, alwayes portends mischief; and say I told you of it; no aspect is so propitious to the Moon as the Trine and Sextile of the Sun. Nothing so hateful to the squeamish Virgin as his Conjunction Quartile and Opposition.

15. If the Moon upon a Critical day apply to a malevolent, you'll say that is but a scurvy signe: I am half of your opinion: yet it is good to be wise, and that you may be so, see which of them is strongest, the Moon, or the Malevolent: if the Moon be strongest, she'll make a handsome shift with him: if she be weakest, you know the old proverb, *The weakest goes to the Wall*, and the sick is like to be forced to make use of a winding sheet instead of a feather bed.

16. If the Moon upon a Critical day be with the bodies of Sol, Mars, or Saturn: and which of them she's withall, be Lord of the eighth House, away trots life to seeke a new habitation: for she's weary of her old House.

7. If

17. If the Moon on a Critical day be strong in her House or exaltation, though aspected to no planet at all: she'll play her part stoutly (for all she is a woman) that she'll restore the sick to his pristine health, if she were not too much afflicted at the Decumbiture.

18. If the Moon be not at all afflicted at the Decumbiture (as such a thing may be) yet if she be afflicted on the Critical day, a good Crisis cannot be expected: Sicknesse keeps his old house, unlesse death dispossesse him. This in general; But he that would go the wisest way to worke in judging of diseases, must come to particulars. The thing I promised you in this Chapter, was general Prognostications of diseases, which that I may make lucidly appeare to you, for you shall not find one of *Pharaohs* Taskmasters of me, to set you to make Bricks, and give you no straw;) Be but pleased seriously to weigh in the Ballance of Reason, these particulars.

1. First of all, What diseases every Planet of himselfe distinctly causeth.

2. What diseases distinctly are under every verall signe of the Zodiack!

3. What particular part and member of the body, every Planet generally ruleth.

4. What particular part and member of the body, is under the influence of every signe of the Zodiack, and house of the heavens in a Cælestial Scheme.

5. What part of the body every Planet particularly rules, according to his transit through each signe.

G

Of

Of all these in Order, and in the same Order they are set down; and if I should happen to be a little critical against my Author, who will helpe it?

PART. V.

The diseases the Planets signifie.

1. **T**He Sun causeth Pimples & Bubles in the face, afflictions of the heart; Heartburning, Tremblings, Faintings, *Timpanies, sore Eyes, and diseases of the mouth; Cramps, Convulsions, all diseases of the Heart and Brain, and their attendants, *viz.* the Nerves and Arteries, stinking breath, *Catharr's, rotten Feavers; the Authors. And if any aske why I mention no more, tell them here's more then is true. Now to the purpose.

First, Of all Timpanies are under the Moon; I have known the Sun give a fiery disease, but never a watry.

2. Cramps and Convulsions are under the Moon; and so are all diseases that often returne as Agues doe: you shall finde the same in another Aphorism afterwards; and although my Author contradict himself, I doe not delight to imitate him in that sport.

3. The head, brain, and nerves, are not under the Sun, as you shall heare hereafter.

4. Catarr's are under either Mercury or Jupiter

er, or both; take this for a Maximie of truth, and say I told you so! A Planet rulling a part of the body, if he be weak in the Genesis, that part of the body is naturally weak: I confesse I know not wherefore Art was made but to helpe nature. The eyes are under the Luminaries; and whosoever hath them weak in their Genesis, hath but weak sight. The Lungs are under Jupiter; Mercury is the opposite Planet to Jupiter: Now then, if Jupiter be weak, he is not able to strengthen the Lungs as he should doe; if Mercury be the afflicting Planet; he weakens the lungs by opposition: If you have but wit enough to know by a penny how a shilling's boynd.

Sensibus hæc inis (res non est parva) repono.

*Afford these lines & place amidst your senses,
And be not gul'd by specious pretences.*

I have now leaped from the Sun to the Moon; and the (they say) causeth Apoplexies, Palsies, Cholick, Belly-ach, diseases in the Stones, Bladder, and instruments of Generation; stopping and overflowing of the Termes in Women, Dropsies, Fluxes, all cold and Rhumatick diseases; *Gout, Sciatica, Wormes in the Belly, Rhumes, and hurts in the Eyes, Surfeits, rotten Coughes, Convulsions, Falling-sicknesse, Kings-Evil, Aposthumes, small Pox, and Measles; all coagulate and crude humours in any part of the body, Lethargies, and all diseases of legme; thus my Author. G 2 Amongst

* under C

[under C]

* under 4 or 7

under 8 & 9

* under 5.

Amongst these I except against,

1. Apoplexies, and you shall finde my reason within a quarter of an hour, unlesse you fall asleep with reading.

2. Diseases in the Instruments of Generation, for they are caused by *Venus* and *Mars*; by the one by Sympathy, by the other by Antipathy.

3. The Gout is caused by *Saturne*. Who knowes but that's the reason why he moves so slowly?

Now must I leave the Moon, and mount up to *Saturne*, for I am like the world, never in a Station.

Under *Saturne* say Authors, are Apoplexies, Tooth-ach, Quartain Agues; all diseases which come of Melancholy, cold and drinesse, Leprosie, Rhumes, Consumptions, Black-Jaundice, Palsies, Trembling, vain-fears, formidable fancies of a Hobgoblin, Dropsies, Gouts of all sorts; a* Dog-like-hunger, Hemorrhoides, broken Bones, and Dislocations, Deafnesse, pain in the bones, Ruptures if he be in *Leo* or *Scorpio*, or in an ill aspect to *Venus*: Iliack passion, Chincough, Catharr's, pains in the Bladder; all long diseases, all madnesse that comes of Melancholy, fear, or griefe.

If you will give me leave (after I have been first a little Critical) I will be (secondly,) a little instructive.

1. I except against Apoplexies; and if you would learne why; you shall so soon as you have learned a little patience.

2. I except against Dropsies, for they are under the Moon.

3. I except against Catharr's, for they are under *Jupiter* or *Mercury*, or both.

4. I except against Dog-like hunger, for it's under *Mars*.

A few instructions would I very willingly give you, if I thought you would be so wise to heed them: I had as good give them you under *Saturne*, as under another Planet. I will not give them you under each Planet, because hee's foolish Musician that harps alwayes on one string.

A Planet causeth diseases.

1. By Sympathy.

2. By Antipathy.

And as the cause is, so must the cure be, unlesse you will doe as Scogging did, strike him that stands next you, because another abuses you.

These diseases *Saturne* causeth by Sympathy; Tooth-ach, broken bones; the reason is because he rules the bones. Deafnesse he causeth because he rules the eares. Melancholy and all diseases of the spleen by the same argument.

2. Also he afflicts all the parts of the body that are under the Moon by antipathy; and likewise he playes the same tricks with those that are under the Sun; you shall know what they are by and by. The great wisdom of a Physitian is to know whether *Saturne* cause the disease by Sympathy or Antipathy, and then take notice, that as the cause is, so is the cure, Sympathetical, or antipathetical; and withal doe not forget, that sympathetical cures strengthen

a. under a.
* under o.

b. under 4 or 5.

strengthen nature: Antipathetical cures, in one degree or another weaken it; And now your own mother-wit (if you have any) will teach you that Antipathetical Medicines are not to be used, unless to such Patients whom Doctor Ignorance or Doctor Carelesnesse hath had so long in hand, that Sympathetical will not serve the turne. To bring all this to the point in hand that so it may be useful: If *Saturne* cause the disease by Sympathy, cure it by the Sympathetical herbs of *Saturne*. If he cause the disease by Antipathy, note whether it be Antipathy to Sun or Moon; or if it happen to the instruments of generation, be sure it is by Antipathy to *Venus*. Make use of the Sympathetical herbs of those Planets respectively for cure; you shall not live the age of a little fish, before I give you rational instructions for them all: I now leave *Saturne* and come a little lower to

Jupiter. *Jupiter* they say causeth Apoplexies, all infirmitie of the Liver and Veins, inflammations of the Lungs, Plurisies, and other Apoplexies about the Breast and Ribs, all diseases proceeding of putrefaction of blood and windes, quinsies, feavers, and others diseases; which Authors either for want of wit, or super-abundance of ignorance are pleased to attribute to him.

Against these I except.

1. Against Apoplexies; for it cannot come about that all the Planets should cause Apoplexies; if so, they would be more frequent then they are.

2. Against

2. Against corruption of blood: For *Saturne* corrupts the blood by melancholy, and *Mars* by choler.

Mars. Diseases under *Mars* are pestilences, burning feavers, Tertian and quotidian agues, Megrin, Carbuncles and Plague sores; Burning, Scalding, Ring-wormes, Blisters, Phrensie, Fury, Haire-braines, sudden distempers in the head coming of heat: yellow-jaundice, Bloody-flax, Fistula's. All wounds whatsoever: Diseases in the Instruments of generation: the bone in the reins and bladder: scars and pock-holes in the face: all hurts by Iron and fire: the Shingles, Falling-sicknesse, Calentures, St. Anthony's fire; all diseases coming of choler, anger, or passion.

Amongst all these I can justly except but against one; and that is the falling sicknesse, which is under the Moon. And your self will be of my opinion if you please but to take notice that those hidious fits usually come at conjunction, opposition, and quartile of the Moon to the Sun.

Venus. Diseases under *Venus* are all diseases of the wombe whatsoever, as Suffocation, Precipitation, dislocation, &c. All diseases incident to the members of generation, the Reines and Navel, as the running of the Reines, the French Pox, &c. All diseases coming by inordinate love or lust, priapismus, impotency in the act of generation, ruptures of all sorts: All diseases belonging to the urine, as Disuria, Iscuria and Stranguria, Iliack passion, Diabetes, &c.

Against

see p. 101
in the margin

* under C

* under 5
& 5.

a under 5.
b 5100.
c under 07
d under 7

Against these I except;

1. Impotency in the act of generation, for that's *Saturne*.

2. Ruptures; for he hath a share in them also:

3. Diseases of the Urine, for they are under *Mark*.

4. The Iliack passion, which is under *Mercury*.

Mercury. Under *Mercury* are almost all the diseases of the braine, as Vertigo's, Madnesse, &c. all diseases of the Lungs, as Asthme, Phthisicks, &c. All imperfections of the Tongue, as Stammering, Lipping, &c. Hoarsnesse, Coughs, Snuffling in the nose; all defects of the Memory, Gout, stopping of the head, Dumbnesse, Folly and simplioly, (the Epidemical diseases of the time) and whatsoever hurts the intellectual faculty.

Against these I except.

1. Against the defects of the memory, for *Saturne* hath a great share in that.

2. Against the Gout, for *Saturn* wholly rules that.

I have now done with this part, and if any youngsters aske why. I have not given a Reason for all I have spoken: Tell them the Reason is cleare in the matter; and he that is not able to see it, is as unfit to give Physick. A blind man cannot see the Sun in a cleer day when he is upon the Meridian.

PART.

PART. II.

What diseases distinctly are under every signe of the Zodiack;

Under *Aries* are all pushes, whelkes and pimples, freckles and Sunburning in the face; the small Pox and Measles, Polipus or *holi-me tangere*; all diseases in the Head; as Head-ack of all sorts; Vertigo, Frenzy, Lichargy, Forgetfulnesse, Cataleptic, Apoplexy, dead Pallie, Coma, falling Sicknesse, Convulsions, Cramps, Madnesse, Melancholy, trembling.

Amongst all these I can justly except but against one, which is small Pox and Measles.

2. Under *Taurus* all diseases incident to the Throat, as Kings-evil, Quinsie, sore Throat, Wens in the neck, Flux of rhume in the Throat.

3. Diseases under *Gemini* are all such as are incident to the hands, armes and shoulders, whether they come really or by accident, as fractures, dislocations, and such as come by blood-letting, corruption of the blood, windnesse in the blood; and indeed I have often found by experience, that *Gemini* signifieth winde in the blood more then any other signe. I have now done with *Gemini*, after I have told you my own opinion, which is, that the upper part of the shoulder, namely that with which we carry burthens, is under *Taurus*, which is the Embleme of labour, and not under *Gemini*, as the common received opinion is.

4. Under

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4. Under *Cancer* are all imperfections of the breast, stomach, or Liver whatsoever, as also whatsoever are incident to the breasts of women, as Cancers there, and that inflammation which women commonly call the Ague in the breast; plurisies, want of appetite to victuals, want of digestion of victuals, coldnesse and over-heat of the stomach, dropies, coughes; you may finde out the rest your selves; the rule is as plain as the nose in a mans face.

5. Under *Leo* are all passions of the heart, as convulsions saith my Author.

But if I may make so bold as to digresse a little, I shall tell you, and prove it too when I have done, that convulsions are not a disease of the heart, but of the braine.

The truth is, it is one of old *Aristotles* opinions, which crept into his noddle, as he was marring *Plato's* Philosophy; The Nerves have their original from the braine; convulsion is a plucking or twitching of the Nerves, Ergo, it is a disease of the braine and not of the heart.

But to returne to my purpose; under *Leo* are all diseases, the heart or back is subject to, as qualmes and passions, palpitation and trembling of the heart, violent burning feavers, sore eyes, the yellow jaundice, and all diseases of cholera, and such diseases as come of aduersion of blood, as the pestilence; and I am afraid *London* will finde this too true so soon as *Saturne* comes into *Leo*. I pray God mitigate this evil influence toward them at that time.

6. Under *Virgo* are all diseases incident to the

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the bowels, the meseraick veines, the Omentum the diaphragma, spleen. Take a few instances in this particular; wormes winde in the guts, obstructions, the cholick and Iliack, passions, hardness of the spleen, hypondriack melancholy.

7. Under *Libra* are diseases of the reins or kidneyes, which you please; for the significations of the words are the same; heat of the reins in women, which sometimes causeth death in travaile, many times abortion, alwayes hard labour; the stone or gravel in the reins. And now let me teach you a little, if *Mars* be significator of the disease, and in *Virgo*, it is the wind-cholick, without appearance either of gravel or stone.

Have a care of your patient, least it turne to gravel in the kidneyes when he comes into *Libra*, and to the stone of the bladder when he comes into the *Scorpion*.

By your own ingenuity, if you have any, you may by this example finde out twenty more like to it.

Lattly, under *Libra* are all diseases, coming of winde and corruptions of blood.

8. Under the *Scorpion* are gravel and stone in the bladder, inflammations and ulcers there, all difficulties of urine whatsoever; all imperfections of the urine, ruptures, fistulae, hemorrhoids, the french pox, running of the reins, priapismus; all diseases that infect the privities of men or women.

9. All diseases of the wombe, of which more in

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in my Guide for women, already in Print.

9. Under *Sagittarius* are all diseases in the thighs and hip; as the *Sciatica* &c. fistulaes in those places, heat of blood, pestilential feavers, and take this for a general rule, that *Leo* and *Sagittarius* signifies fall from horses, and hurts by footed beasts; they being both of them signes of horsemanship; besides *Sagittarius* prejudiceth the body by choler, heat, fire, and intemperance in sports.

10. Under *Capricorne* are all diseases in the knees and shams; as paines, sprains, fractures, and dislocations, leprosy, itch, scabs, all diseases of melancholy, and all rumsours called *Schirrus*.

11. Under *Aquarius* are all diseases incident to the legs and ankles; all melancholy coagulated in the blood, cramps; and the truth is, thicknesse of blood most usually proceeds from this signe. Aske old *Saturne* and he will tell you the reason. By this the ingenious have a plaine way to finde out more; and by this Doctor Experience got materials to worke with.

12. Under *Pisces* is all lamenesse, aches and diseases incident to the feet, as gouts, kibes, chilblains, &c. All diseases comming of salt flegme, mixt humours, scabs, itch, botches, and breakings out about the body, the small pox and measles, all cold and moist diseases, and such as come by catching wet and cold at the feet.

And if you will be pleased but to consider the

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the affinity, *Pisces* holds with *Aries*; you will soon see a reason why wet taken at the feet strikes so speedily up to the head.

As for the houses of the heavens, they have the same significations with the signes; the first house with *Aries*, the second with *Taurus*, and so Analogically till you come to the twelfth house, which hath the same significations that *Pisces* hath.

I have now done with this part, only be pleased to take notice that the fiery signes stir up diseases of choler, airy signes diseases of flegme; signes of (double bodied) diseases of mixt humours,

And thus much for this part, the paines of which has been mine, the benefit shall be yours, if you will turne but idlenesse out of Doors, and place ingenuity in his room.

PART. III.

The particular parts and Members of the body which the Planets generally rule.

Herein I must either a little be critical, or else part from my loving friend Doctor Reason: I am loth to doe the latter, and therefore must make bold with the former.

1. *Saturne* say Authors, rules in the body of man the spleen, and there he keeps his Court: the right Eare, the Bladder, the Bones, the Teeth, the retentive faculties throughout the body

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body; which what it is; be pleased to see my short Treatise of humane vertues; in the latter end of my Ephemerides, for Anno 1651. where you shall finde not onely what it is, but also what it is good for.

Against all this I except but against only one, which is the Bladder, for that is under the dominion of the Moon.

2. They say *Iupiter* rules the lungs, ribs, sides, liver, veines, bloud, the digestive faculty, the natural vertue of man which he rules, as Lawyers call it, *toto & in solido*.

Besides Authors say, he rules the arteries and seed; but how they can bring it about I know not, nor I think themselves neither: why should *Iupiter* rule the arteries, when the Sun rules the heart?

He that can give a reason *erit mihi magnus Apollo*, and as little reason can be given, and that's little enough, why *Iupiter* should rule the seed, which is dame *Venus* her fee-simple; surely the Planets will not rob one another, though men doe; howsoever *Iupiter* seemes to keep his Court in the Liver; and if you are minded to strengthen his operations in your bodies, begin there.

3. *Mars* rules in the body of man; the gall, the reines, the veines, the secrets, the left eare; thus Authors: And there is but two true words in it, which is the gall and the left eare. The truth is, he rules the apprehension, and that's the reason that cholerick men are so quick-witted.

Yea, a man of a mean apprehension when he

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is angry, will make a quicker apprehension in things satisfying his fury than a man of a quicker apprehension hath when he is pleased. Anger summons up all the powers of the body and minde to revenge wrong, though it be but imaginary. And then again, *Mars* rules that faculty which incites men to valour; he makes a man a Souldier every inch of him; he fortifies the smell; and that's the reason Martial creatures have so good smells, as dogs, &c.

But very little reason, or none at all; unless you will make a reason of tradition, who derives his pedigree rather from Dr. Corruption, then Doctor Reason: Why, *Mars* should rule the Veines, seeing *Jupiter* rules the Liver, if *Iupiter* rule the fountain shall he be denied the streams? and then the Reynes and Secrets are under *Venus*, and that's apparant without any more dispute of the story.

4. *Venus* rules the Wombe, Testicles, Yards, & all the instruments of Generation, the Reynes or Kidneyes, the Throat, Womens breasts, and Milk contained within them, the seed and Liver?

But by my Authors favour, I can give no other reason why *Venus* should rule the Liver, unless I should give this for a reason; because *Iupiter* stole the seed from her before, she to quit scores with him, steales away the Liver from him.

5. Under the dominion of *Mercury* is the Braine, especially the rational part of it; the imagination, the tongue, hands, and feet, the motional part of man.

And that is the reason Mercuriarists (if Mercury be strong) are so swift in motions, so fluent of speech.

He gives a quick apprehension, a strong imagination and conceited; he makes a good Peevish man, and stirs up that faculty in man which causeth a thirst after knowledge; he is very fickle in his disposition, and that's that that makes men so fickle-headed.

If Saturne vouchsafe him a friendly look, he is very constant; otherwise, if you look upon a Weather-cock, you may safely draw his Picture, and no disparagement to his person neither.

6. The Sun governs, if you will believe Authors, the braine and nerves, the heart and arteries, the sight, the eyes; and in the eyes, the right eye of a man, the left eye of a woman. Against these I except, against the braine and nerves, the bulk of which is under the Moon.

Their operation is under Mercury; now then if Mercury afflict the braine, the failing is in the operation.

If the Moon, in the bulk or body of the brain or nerves, he that is a Physician knowes what the operations of nature are: and then he knowes what I say is truth, and the foundation of it built upon a Rock. He will esteeme it as a Jewel.

It is the property of a fool to carpe at what he cannot imitate.

7. Under the Moon is the bulk of the brain, the stomach, the bowels, the bladder, the taste, the

the left eye of a man, the right eye of a woman: a team of horses cannot draw me to believe that the Moon rules the taste.

If you please to peruse my Treatise of humane vertues, at the latter end of my Ephemerides for Anno 1651. I think you shall finde there that Jupiter rules it: and my reason for it may here be found. Besides I have something from Doctor Experience for it, my own taste being exceeding good, and yet the Moon exceeding weak in my Genesis;

Being in a Cadent house and in Gemini, a signe which in my opinion more afflicts the Moon then Capricorne.

I confesse Mr. Lilly affirmes Gemini to be a most noble signe; but I dare scarce believe him. Aries is the most principal of all the signes; Gemini is cadent from Aries. Ergo, &c. But not now to enter into a contest with that famous man, to whom this Nation is so much beholding.

Be pleased to take notice, that the twelfth house is more inimical to the ascendent then the seventh; which if so, then is the Moon more afflicted in Gemini; then in Capricorne.

¶

PART.

PART. IV.

The particular parts of the body, under the severall signes of the Zodiack, and the houses in the heavens in a Celestial Scheme.

1. **U**nder *Aries* is the head, and whatever belongs to it, as its bones, the face, braine, haire, beard, eyes, eares, nose, tongue, teeth &c. whatsoever in man is above the first Vertebra of the neck.

2. Under *Taurus* is the neck, throat, the Vertebrae of the neck, which are in number seven. The chanel bone, the shoulder blade, according to my opinion.

Also *Taurus* hath again signification in the voice, for he will roare like a Bull.

3. Under *Gemini* are the shoulders, shoulder bones, Armes, hands, fingers, together with their bag and baggage.

4. Under *Cancer* is the breast, ribs, lungs, pleura, the ventricle of the stomach, women's breasts, the liver, spleen, &c. and yet Doctor Reason told me the other night that the spleen was under *Virgo*.

5. Under *Leo* is the heart, the back, and the Vertebrae of the breast, which are in number twelve; The *Pericardium*; some Authors say the stomach is under *Leo*, but I can scarce believe it: I am perswaded the appetite is under *Leo*

and that's the reason such as have that signe ascending in their Genesis are such greedy eaters.

You that are Astrologers, and have the Nativity of such persons in your hands, you know my words are truth.

And if in a Nativity, the prevalency of other significators should happen to contradict it,

You know the old proverbe, one Swallow makes not a Summer.

6. Under *Virgo* is the belly and bowels, the navel and spleen, the omentum, and all their appurtenances, &c.

This is that she rules, and she bids you by my Pen to be chaste.

7. Under the Ballance say Authors, are the reins, loynes, and kidneyes, between which in my judgement, is as much difference as is between eight pence and two groats.

Under *Libra* besides they say, are the hams, buttocks, bladder, and navel; thus Authors. And I

quoted it onely to this end, that young Students may see what a monster tradition is; and may avoid being led by the nose by it, as Beares are led to the stake. You know well enough if

the blind lead the blind, what will become of them both: Let every one that desires to be called by the name of Artist, have his wits in his head, (for that's the place ordained for them) and not in his books.

The hams are under *Capricorn*, the bladder under *Scorpio*, the navel under *Virgo*; ask Doctor Reason, and see if he tell you not the same tale.

8. Under *Scorpio* are the secrets of both Sexes;

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It is not very fitting for me to name them; as also the feminal vessels; all the vessels dedicated to the generation of man, the bladder and fundament: and therefore though Artists cry out so much against the *Scorpion* for a false, deceitful, treacherous, mischievous, violent, poisonous sign; let them look back to the rock from whence they are hewen: It may be they shall see the reasons of some of their violent speeches against my selfe. A word is enough to wise men. Let them not speak evil of what they know not.

This is most certaine, from those parts of the body under the dominion of *Scorpio* have all men and women in general the influence of their propagation.

And in them take they their greatest pleasure; and thus have I spoken something for a Signe which every one speaks against.

9. Time will not stay, therefore I must be briefe: under *Sagittarius* are the thighes, the bone called *Os sacrum*, which whether justly so called, or unjustly, I know not. It is either Jewish superstition or worse. The rump-bone, the thigh-bone, together with all the appurtenances belonging to the thigh.

Some Authors say the hams are under *Sagittarius*, but then they are beside the Cushion.

10. Under *Capricorne* are the knees, hams, and what belongs unto them.

11. Under *Aquarius* are the legs and what soever belongs unto them, even from the outward skin called *Cuticula*, to the midst of the marrow

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marrow in both bones; for, there are two of them, which Chirurgions because they would keep you in ignorance, called *Focile majus & equile minus*, or if you will, *tibia & fibula*. They all know what the bones are, but a quarter of them are not able to give you a reason why the bones are so called. Pray take notice of this in going about to make slaves of you, they have made fools of themselves.

12. Lastly, *Pisces* claimes the feet and ancles, pes and all the bones, To write like a scholler, tis *tarsus metatarsus*, and the bones of the toes. It rules also the skin of the foot, the flesh and vessels betwixt the skin and the bones.

For though the sign be the weakest in the Zodiack, it is unwilling altogether to leave you thought but skin and bones.

Also some Authors hold an opinion that the signes carry the same signification in order that the houses of heaven doe, and that *Aries* should signifie life; *Taurus* estate; *Gemini* brethren and short journeyes; you know the rest. Truly, My own opinion is, many Authors invented whimsies, and when they had done, set them downe to posterity for truth; who taking them up without tryal, cloathed Tradition in Plush, and left poor Reason to goe in Rags. An Author said so; *Ergo* tis true, right or wrong.

I take this to be one of that generation, and I prove it thus: By this account *Cancer* should rule the Fathers; but experience tels us, that an ill Planet in *Cancer* in the Genesis threatens evil to the Mother, but in *Leo* to the Father. A word

word is enough to a wise man.

Also there is another signification of the Planets according to the respective signes they are in; Every Planet making his *Aries* in his own house. I forbear it here; First of all because it conduceth not much to my present scope; for example, a Urine came to me about yeare agoe; *Mercury* was the afflicting Planet and in *Aries*; according to this rate *Mercury* rules the legs and privities; but the man was diseased in his head, for he was mad.

I gave you a Table of it in my Guide for women: and I am as loth to write one thing twice, as you are to pay for one thing twice. If this will not content you; you are so hard to be pleased that I shall not undertake to please you, but to please my selfe; and in so doing I am confident to please some body else.

CHAP. XI.

How the nature and kinde of the disease may be found out by the figure of the declinature.

1. **T**he nature of the disease is to be found out three wayes: First, by the houses of heaven, of which the sixth, seventh, and twelfth signifie diseases.

2. By the nature of the signes, of which fiery signes signifie cholera and diseases thence proceeding; earthly signes signifie the diseases of melancholy,

and cholery; aery signes diseases of blood and wind: watry signes, diseases of watry and salt regme.

3. By the Planets themselves and their aspects; All this I shall make clear, by this subsequent discourse, before which I shall premise these following Aphorismes: 1. If *Saturne* signifie the disease, 'tis like to continue long enough, if not too long: yet if he be with benevolents it mitigates, if with malevolents it encreaseth the evil. 2. *Saturne* in *Leo*, or *Capricorne* with the Dragons head or taile, or with *Venus* combust, or with violent fixed stars, he stirs up pestilences or other pernicious feavers that are little better. 3. *Saturne* alone in fiery signes shewes hectick feavers.

4. In watry signes sicknesses or watry humours. The disease comes of grosse and vicious humours, which will continue long with continual fluxes and cold tremblings.

5. *Saturne* in moveable signes shewes flux of humours in all parts of the body; Imagine the Dropsie or other diseases like to it: and yet it is some question to me whether *Saturne* cause Dropsies yea or no, unlesse assisted by the Moon in signification.

6. *Saturne* in common signes gives compound diseases, and such as run out of one disease into another, and yet they passe leisurely out of one disease into another to; you may almost whip a snail as fast, you may easily see it before it come if your eyes be in your head.

7. *Saturne* in fixed signes, if in *Leo*, gives hectique

hædique feavers, in other fixed signes quartane agues, gouts, leprogies, and other diseases that stay longer then they are welcome.

8. If *Jupiter* cause the disease, look to the *Liver*, for that's afflicted, the digestion is bad: blood abounds either in quantity or quality: a thousand to one if it be not too hot.

9. *Jupiter* in fiery signes bestowes upon men such feavers as come of blood without putrefaction, such as the Greeks call *Synochus non putrida*: they last but a very little while.

10. *Mars* gives violent feavers with putrefactions, and the *Sun* gives no other.

11. If you finde *Mars* in a fiery sign, judge the disease either a burning feaver called *naus* ☉, or else the pestilence; if *Saturne* beare a share in signification with him, melancholy beares a share, or else adust cholera, which is more usual.

12. *Mars* in (common) signes varies the disease: take heed of a relapse; the *Crisis* is as certain as a weather-cock; so exceeding swift and sudden will they come, even as swift as the winde; not waiting the *Moons* leisure; in such a case you may more safely judge by the aspects of the *Moon* to the *Planets* then by the *Crisis*.

13. *Mars* in *Leo* afflicts the heart, the disease is a feaver, and the cause of it cholera.

14. Alwayes when *Mars* signifies the disease, it is very short but extreme acute.

15. If the *Sun* at the decumbiture be afflicted by the body or quartile opposition, Antiscion of *Saturne*, the disease is *Saturnine* melancholy, and

and will in all probability last longer then you would willingly have it.

16. If the *Sun* be afflicted in the same manner by *Mars*, the cause is cholera; the motion of the disease is as swift as the winde, and as violent as the whirlwinde.

17. If *Venus* be ill-affected to the sick, the disease comes of intemperance, either one way or another; perhaps with drinking, perhaps by venereal sports; what e're the cause be, those parts of the body signified by *Venus* suffer for it.

18. *Venus* in fiery signes causeth one day feavers; but if *Mars* joyne with her in signification, the feaver is rotten and proceeds from flegme.

19. If *Mercury* be infortunate and cause the disease, he proclaymes that the infirmity lies in the braine, perhaps madnesse or falling sickness, or it may be the man dreames waking.

20. If *Mercury* joyne in signification with *Mars*, you may be confident the disease is a frenzy.

21. The Lord of the ninth in the sixth, witchcraft is to be feared, or else the disease lies very occult; I doubt my Author is mistaken: surely it should be the Lord of the twelfth in the sixth; for the Lord of the ninth should rather occasion the disease about some whimsies in Religion.

22. The *Moon* in *Aries* in the eighth afflicts the head with a disease too hot for it to beare; whether the disease lie in the minde or in the body.

CHAP.

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Note well.

C H A P. XII.

How to know whether the disease be in the minde or in the body.

ALL the Aphorismes of my Author upon this question are got so deeply together by the ears, and in such a hubbub, that I know not in the world which way to goe about to reconcile them; every following Aphorisme thwarts him that goes before; in one he affirms that the Sun, Moon, and ascendent rule the body, and their Lords the minde; The very next Aphorisme affirms the contrary; most of them contradict one another in a hideous manner, that I was forced to leave their companies, and search other Authors for a resolution of this point; and they conclude that the Sun, Moon, and Ascendent signifies the body, and their Lords the minde; and if this may be taken for truth, the directive Aphorismes are these:

1. The Sun, Moon, and Lord of the Ascendent impeded, and their Lords safe, shewes the disease lyes in the body and not in the minde.

2. If their Lords be impeded, and they safe, the disease lyes in the minde, and not in the body.

3. If both Sun, Moon, and the Ascendent and their

their Lords also be impeded, or the greatest part of them, both body and minde are diseased; and this I confesse is something rational.

4. *Saturne* generally signifies of melancholy, and by consequence alienation of minde, madness, &c. and therefore alwayes when you finde him to be significator of the disease, or in the Ascendent, or in the sixth house afflicting the Lord of the Ascendent, or either of the Luminaries, the sick is afflicted with care or griefe or something else that's as bad, be sure the minde suffers for it.

5. If *Jupiter* be significator of the disease, it lies in the body, if it lies any where; for *Jupiter* never troubles the minde, unlesse it be that Monster which men call Religion.

6. It were a good thing when a man is troubled in minde, if an Artist could tell the cause of this his trouble, that you may doe so, make use of these two or three rules; there is enough of them though there be but few, if you have but wit enough to know by a penny how a shilling is coyned; they are these:

1. If the Sun be Author of the distemper, as he may be if he be Lord of the house Ascendent, sixth or twelfth houses, the distemper comes through pride, ambition, vain-glory.

2. If it be *Jupiter*, it comes through religion, some idle Priest hath scar'd the poor creature out of his wits.

3. If it be *Venus*, love, luxurious expence, or something else of like nature is the cause.

4. If *Mercury* be the afflicting Planet, the sick is

is pestered with a parcel of strange imaginations, and as many vaine feares attend him; great vexation or study, or both is the cause.

By these you may finde out all the rest, for this is the sum of the businesse.

CHAP. XIII.

How it may be known what part of the body is afflicted.

THAT this may be known, for 'tis not only possible, but also probable, be pleased to consider

1. If the signe the Lord of the sixth possessech, especially if he an infortune, or a fortune infortunated. And then,

2. Consider what part of the body the signe he is in governes, as *Aries* governes the head, *Taurus* the neck and throat, &c. and be sure that part is afflicted.

3. Consider what parts of the body the afflicting Planet rules, which are under that sign, and you need not question but that's afflicted; for example, *Venus* though she rule many parts of the body, yet in *Scorpio* she rules only the privities.

4. *Saturne* Lord of the sixth and in the tenth, in *Taurus* afflicts the body universally, but especially the left side.

5. *Saturne*

5. *Saturne* Lord of the sixth in the last degrees *Gemini*, or in the first degree of *Cancer*, causeth paine in the left side, as though an awle were run into it.

6. *Saturne* Lord of the sixth in *Leo* in the second house, causeth pains in the back and heart, the original of which saith my Author, is blood, but I should rather think it Melancholy.

7. If he be in *Virgo* in the twelfth house, signifies paine in the head: If he be in *Scorpio* oriental and slow in motion, signifies diseases in the reins, as the gravel, stone, and pissing blood. I confesse I can give no reason for all this.

8. If *Saturne* be Lord of the disease and in *Aquarius*, the disease comes by travaile.

9. *Mars* Lord of the sixth and in the fifth, and in *Scorpio*, gives an internal pain in all parts of the body; if it be a woman, she is not well in her wombe, the illness of which afflicts all her body, especially her head, by reason of that admirable congruity betwixt that part and her wombe; kinde women take notice of it; for it is as true as that the Sun is up when he is upon the meridian. All Cephalick medicines help the wombe and remedy its grieffe; I am confident you desire a reason of it: you shall not fail of your desires. It is because *Aries* and *Scorpio* are both the houses of *Mars*.

10. If *Mars* be retrograde in *Scorpio* and in the Ascendent, the whole body is universally afflicted, but externally, viz. the man breaks out in boils and ulcers, or itch, perhaps it is the small

small pox or measles; if *Venus* set forward mischief, the French pox is shrewdly to be suspected.

11. If *Mars* be Lord of the sixth in *Leo*, the sick is extremely pained in his back; in this you need never feare failing.

12. If *Mars* be Lord of the sixth in *Virgo*, my Author saith it will lye in the left side, or left legge; But after I had had halfe an houres talk with Doctor Experience, he proved to me it was alwayes the Colick, and heat in the bowels; take heed it comes not to the gravel in the kidneyes, when *Mars* comes into *Libra*: and to the stone in the bladder, when *Mars* comes to *Scorpio*. He that is a Physician, knowes as well how to prevent a disease before it comes, as how to remedy it when it is come.

13. The Moon in the Ascendent afflicted by *Saturne* or *Mars*, bestowes difficulty of breathing, and infirmities in the lungs upon a man; I confesse I can give no reason for it.

14. *Venus* Lady of the sixth and infortunated by *Mars*, gives suspitions enough of the French pox.

Here is enought to teach you more; let not all your wits lye in your books; be diligent and studious; or else you may happen to dye fools; let not all your wits lye in your books, but some in your heads; it is that within you, and not that without you must doe you good.

As for the side of the body afflicted, my Author hath left a few rules to know it, which I will declare to you, and leave them to the approbation

probation or exprobation of Doctor Experience; they are these:

1. If the Lord of the sixth house be afflicted above the earth, and in a diurnal signe, the sicknesse is in the right side of the body; and in the upper part of it.

2. If the Lord of the sixth be under the earth, and in a nocturnal signe, the sicknesse lyes in the inferiour parts of the body, and on the left side.

3. Whether he be under or above the earth in a diurnal, the sicknesse is the forepart of the body, imagine the forehead, face, breast, belly, or some other visible part.

4. If it be in a nocturnal sign, the disease lies in the back part of the body, or else in some part that lies invisible, as the bowels; &c. or perhaps the disease lies occult; for take this for a general rule, the diseases are more hid from the eyes of your understanding, when the significators of them are in nocturnal signs, then they are when they are in diurnal.

5. If the significators be corrupted by other Planets, and a difference in these rules between the significator and the Planet that corrupts them, the Patient is afflicted both wayes; namely according as he signifies, and according as the Planet corrupting signifies.

6. In such a case view diligently which of them is most afflicted: and your reason, if you have any, will tell you that the most part of the malady lies in that part of the body signified by the Planet which is most afflicted.

7. To winde up all in a word, Masculine Planets denote the right side of the body, Feminine the left, all of them afflict that part of the body which they governe.

CHAP. XIV.

Whether the disease shall be long or short, or whether it shall end in Life or Death.

FOr judging of this, take a few cautions by the way.

1. Consider if the Sun, Moon, Ascendent and their Lords be much or little afflicted.

2. Consider the age of the sick party; for old age brings longer sickness then youth.

3. Consider the time of the year; for Autumn and Winter bring longer sicknesses then Spring and Summer.

4. Consider the complexion of the patient; for a melancholy man is more subject to retain a sickness then a cholerick.

5. Consider the Planet afflicting, for *Saturne* produceth longer sickness then *Mars*.

6. The Planets generally and briefly order the sicknesses they give in this manner; *Saturne* gives long sicknesses, the Sun and *Jupiter* short, *Mars* shorter then either of them, but acute; *Venus* meane, *Mercury* various and unconstant, according to the Planet he is joyned with or aspected to. The Moon gives such sickness as of-

then returne, as *Agues*, falling sickness, &c. And therefore the direction of the Moon to the body, or of aspect of *Saturne* will sooner cause a falling sickness then the direction of any other significator.

These are the cautions, and according to these cautions so understand these following Aphorismes which you shall finde marshalled into these three divisions; First, Signes of long or short sickness; Secondly, Signes of recovery; Thirdly, Signes of death.

PART. I.

Signes of long or short sickness.

First, the sixth house being possessed by a fixed sign, argues length in the disease; if the sign that possesseth the Cuspe of the sixth be moveable, the disease will be short; if the sign be common, the disease will either be meane in respect of length, or else a change of the disease, or a relapse is to be feared.

2. If the latter degrees of a sign be upon the Cuspe of the sixth, the disease will quickly end either one way or another.

3. A fixed sign on the Cuspe of the sixth shewes tough and hard humours to be the causes of the disease, and such as are hard to be expelled, they stick to the body like birdlime.

4. Saturne Lord of the sixth shewes long diseases; Jupiter, Mars and the Sun short; Mercury such as are as constant as the weathercock.

5. If the Lord of the sixth be stronger then the Lord of the Ascendent, the sicknesse gets strength against nature: if you finde it so upon a figure in urine, judge the disease increaseth.

6. If the Lord of the sixth be weaker then the Lord of the Ascendent, nature gets strength over the disease, and will at last put him to a total rout.

7. Common signes shew the disease will stay in one state, as long as a Cat is tyed to a Pudding.

8. The Lord of the sixth, if he be a Malevolent it is an ill omen; if he be a benevolent; you need not so much as feare a long sicknesse, for the disease will be cured both speedily and easily; unlesse the said benevolent be Lord also of the eighth.

9. If the Moon apply to the Lord of the sixth the disease will be increased till it has put life to its trumps.

If the Moon be Lady of the Ascendent, ill dyed was the cause of it; perhaps a surfeit by drinking.

If Venus be Lady of the sixth, 'tis women, or it may be sports and pastimes, or such gewgaws as Venus delights in: you know how to judge of the rest of the Planets according to their several natures.

10. If the Lord of the sixth apply to the Quartile or Opposition of the Lord of the Ascendent,

pendent, the disease increaseth, and is not yet come to his height.

I confesse this, and many other Aphorismes hereabouts, belong not at all to the decumbitures, but to questions upon Urine, and most of them, if not all of them, will hold true in them also.

11. The Lord of the sixth in the eighth is but a scurvy unlucky signe, and shewes the sicknesse will end in death: if it be in the fourth, it shewes the sicknesse will end in the grave.

12. The Lord of the sixth in the twelfth, cries aloud that the Patient opposeth his owne health.

13. The Lord of the eighth in the sixth, and the Lord of the sixth in the eighth, if they be in friendly aspect, the sick soon recovers.

14. I confesse the former Aphorisme seems a paradox to me; I should rather think sicknesse and death had made a match together, to take away the life of the Patient, and shall doe so still, till I have spoken with Doctor Experience about it.

15. If there be an Opposition, Sextile, or Trine between the Lord of the sixth and Jupiter, the sick soon recovers; for Jupiter will handle him without mittons, and 'tis very probable Venus will not come much behind them in the businesse.

16. If in such a case Jupiter be in the ninth house, the sicknesse comes by reason of some Physick formerly taken, which will at last much conduce to the Patients health.

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I doubt my Author mistook the ninth house for the tenth; did I say I doubted it? nay, I know it.

It is the tenth house, that is the house of Physick, and not the ninth.

17. A malevolent in the sixth, is an ill signe; but a benevolent there is as good a one for all that.

18. The Lord of the twelfth in the sixth shewes Witch-craft, or possession by the Devil, that's as bad: and if he be a malevolent, you may take it for granted, 'tis as sure as a club.

19. The Lord of the ascendent in the sixth and the Lord of the sixth in the ascendent, shewes long diseases, and such as will continue till one of them, if not till both of them make his exit out of the signe he is in.

20. If in such a case the malevolent cast ill aspect to her, bid her Physitian use his wits as far as he can, for the fear of death is not small.

21. The Lord of the Ascendent and sixth house, in Quartile, Opposition, or Conjunction, in such degrees as Artists call *Azemini*, and in Angles, threatens such perpetual pain, which none but Doctor death is likely to cure.

22. The Lord of the sixth in the Ascendent shewes the disease will continue long enough, nay longer then 'tis welcome; but it doth not signifie the sick must needs dye; for that belongs to the eighth house and his Lord.

23. 'Tis no good sign of quick recovery, when the Lord of the sixth house is a malevolent.

24. If the Sun, Moon, and Lord of the Ascendent

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25. You cannot be free from ill beames of ill Planets; and apply to fortunes that are any thing strong and ke to doe good, the cure will come as soon as you can in reason hope for it.

25. 'Tis alwayes bad when the Sun, Moon, Lord of the ascendent apply to the Lord of the sixth, eight, or twelfth houses; and 'tis not a hit better, if they be Lord of those houses.

26. It is an exceeding good signe at the beginning of a sicknesse, if neither the Lord of the ascendent, Sun or Moon behold the Lord of the sixth or eighth houses.

27. Its very ill when the Lord of the Ascendent is afflicted, namely if he be retrograde or in an ill house, in his detriment or fall, or besieged by malevolents. All houses which behold not the Ascendents are ill houses; namely, the sixth, eight, and twelfth. I will take no notice at all of the second in this case, because it is proceeding to the first; but the 7th shal not scape, because it opposeth the Ascendents: it is very bad when the Lord of the Ascendent is there.

28. In such cases 'tis true the disease may happily be cured, if good courses be taken; but whether a relapse into that disease is to be feared, or else the disease is subject to a change out of that disease into another as bad, whereby the sick is in danger of death, unlesse in the meane season the Lord of the Ascendent growes stronger: for the stronger he is, the better able he is to preserve life.

29. The Lord of the Ascendent infortunated by the Lord of the sixth, though he be but in his

his terme, prolongs the sicknesse.

30. If the Lord of the Ascendent be infortuned by the Lord of the eighth, if gives feare enough, that none but death can end the quarrel between the sick and the sicknesse.

31. If the Lord of the Ascendent be slow in motion, the sicknesse will be as slow in the parting, and slower if *Saturne* be Lord of the Ascendent: but if the Lord of the Ascendent be swift in motion, according to the haste he make such speed you may expect of the disease.

32. The Lord of the Ascendent angular and strong, and no way impedit, let the disease be never so violent, the feare of death is more than the harme.

33. The Lord of the Ascendent entring into another sign, though it be out of his own house into another, provided it be not into the house of the Lord of the sixth, eighth, or twelfth, the disease soon ends in health; if it be into the house of the Lord of the eighth, the sick dyes at the time; if it be into the house of the Lord of the sixth, the sicknesse is encreased; if into the house of the Lord of the twelfth, the sick either keeps ill dyet, or is unruly, or is mad: in such case he that will not be ruled by reason, must be ruled by force.

34. If the Lord of the Ascendent be weak of himself, yet if he joynd to a fortune, the recovery will be very speedily; for if the fortune be any thing strong, he will helpe it forward with tooth and naile.

35. The Lord of the Ascendent, the Sun

The Moon joynd to an infortune, prolongs the disease; and the weaker they are, the longer is the disease like to last.

36. If the significator of the disease be in a signe of the nature of the disease: for example, suppose the disease proceeds of melancholy, if the significator be in an earthly signe, it exceedingly prolongs the disease: judge the like by the rest of the humours, in such cases the cure is exceeding difficult: *vis unita fortior.*

37. If the significator of the sicknesse be an infortune, and applyed to the Lord of the Ascendent, it mightly retards the cure; you see what need there is the Physitian be an Astrologer; I know not how a man should help nature unless he know it.

38. If the Moon be with the Lord of the Ascendent, or applyed to him, the cure comes gallantly on, if she be swift in motion; but if she be slow in motion, she haies the cure backwards.

39. If the Moon decrease both in light and motion, and be with the Quartile, Opposition, or body of *Saturne*, the disease is extreame; for the next time she comes to his body or opposition, unless you can cure the disease before, and he is a Physitian indeed that can doe it, death takes possession of the breathlesse Corps of the Patient.

40. The Moon, or any other significator of the sick joynd to a Planet direct and swift in motion, shewes but a short sicknesse; But if the Planet be retrograde or slow, the cure will be as slow to a haire.

41. If *Scorpion* ascend, the sick is the cause of his own sicknesse; because then *Aries* is upon the Cuspe of the sixth house and one Planet is Lord of both places; and if he be in either of both those houses, it is so much the worse, for he will adde fire to the fuel, and blow the Bellows too.

42. Both the *Luminaries* in *Cadent* houses and their dispositors together with the Lord of the *Ascendent* afflicted, shewes a disease so dangerous, that the *Physitian* hath need enough to loock about him.

43. If in such a case the benevolents set their helping hands, the disease will be prolonged and for acute become chronick; yet if the benevolent be strongest, the disease will at last be cured beyond all hope; if the malevolents be strongest, 'tis shrewdly to be feared that death must turne *Physitian* when all comes to all.

44. Suppose *Mars* be Lord of the *Ascendent*, and in the sixth, yet if he be in any aspect to *Venus*, 'tis not desperately bad, because she mitigates his evil.

45. The Lord of the sixth in the eighth afflicted by *Saturne* or *Mars*, if he be weak, viz. retrograde or combust, or in his detriment, the disease will continue till death cures it.

46. The Sun, Moon, or Lord of the *Ascendent* with a fortune, and that fortune they are with retrograde, promiseth cure; but together with the promise comes a threatning of length of the disease.

47. The Moon in a bad place of the heavens prolongs

prolongs the disease if she be in a fixed signe, without any further dispute of the story.

48. Never forget this general rule, the stronger the Moon is at the *Decumbiture*, the better it is for the sick; the weaker she is at that time, the worse.

49. It were a good thing and very commendable if the nativity of the sick could be procured: for if *Saturne* be Lord of the nativity, the sick may live though the Moon be in with his body, or opposition at the *decumbiture*.

50. Judge of the length or shortnesse of the disease according as the disease is: for it is not to be expected that a *Feaver* should last seven years: and it is as little to be hoped that a *Consumption* should be cured in a day:

PART II.

Signes of life at the Decumbiture.

First, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, the Sun and Moon in the *Ascendent*, nor afflicting nor beholding the Lord of the eighth, nor being Lord of the eight themselves, take away not only the feare of death, but also promise a speedy cure.

2. The conjunction of the Moon with *Jupiter* is alwayes prosperous: most propitious if it be in *Cancer*: if doubtful at all, it is when they are in *Capricorne*, because in the one they are both dignified: in the other both *Cadent* from their dignities: And yet let me tell you but thus

thus much, *Jupiter* is *Jupiter* still, be he where he will.

3. The Moon in an angle well disposed in good termes, and free from the body or beames of *Saturne* or *Mars*, it restores the sick to health, and scornes to be beholding to any of them all.

4. The Moon applying to the Lord of the Ascendent, unless she carries the beames of the Lord of death to him, doth the like.

5. The Moon encreasing in light and swift in motion, and not posited in the sixth, eighth, nor twelfth houses, applying to the Sextile, Trine, or Antiscion of the Lord of the Ascendent, though the Lord of the Ascendent be a malevolent, it matters not, so he be direct, and not infortunated by house, nor impeded by another malevolent, neither in his detriment nor fall, it promiseth recovery.

6. If the Moon be void of course at the decumbiture, if on the Critical day she behold a good star, there is no question of recovery to be made.

7. If on a Critical day the Moon be in her own house or exhaltation, though she be void of course, the feare of death is more then the harme, for the sick will recover.

8. The Sun, Moon, and Lord of the Ascendent free from the beames of *Saturne*, *Mars* or the Lord of death at the decumbiture, there cannot be so much as a bare suspition of death.

9. If the benevolents be stronger then the malevolents

levolents at the decumbiture, and withall if they behold the Moon, the Ascendent, or his Lord, they promise recovery. The Malevolents may threaten hard, &c. but the benevolents will stay the deadly blow.

10. If the Moon be separated from a weak malevolent, and applied to a strong benevolent, the sick is easily recovered; for the weakest alwayes goes to the wall.

11. If *Saturne* be significator of the sicknesse, oriental of the Sun, the disease coming of cold, &c. occidental of the Sun, the disease coming of heat, seldome kills: My Author may be something questioned for this; yet this I'll easily grant him, that *Saturne* is not so subject to take away life in such a life as in the contrary.

I dare not be positive in the thing, because I have not spoken with Dr Experience about it.

12. *Mars* is not so formidable when he is occidental as when he is oriental.

13. *Mars* afflicteth the Moon more when she is oriental then he doth when she is occidental.

14. A reception between the Lord of the Ascendent and the Lord of the eighth, if they be benevolent, or if the benevolence lend them aid, shewes recovery.

15. Also my Author saith, that if the Lord of the eighth receiveth the Lord of the Ascendent without the malicious beames of ill fortunes, the sick will escape, even when there is no hope of life.

I know not the truth of it, because as yet I know not the judgement of Doctor Experience

in the thing; but Doctor Reason is of opinion, that it is far better that the Lord of the Ascendent dispose the Lord of the 8th, then that the Lord of the 8th dispose the Lord of the Ascendent.

Is it not better that life dispose of death then that death dispose of life? Indeed this he told me, That if the Lord of the Ascendent do dispose the Lord of the 8th, the sick will take such a course as will be for his own prejudice, and the hastning on of his end.

But if sick people will not be ruled by faire means, they must be ruled by foul; and that is all that I can say unto it.

16. If good Planets be in the Ascendent or Mid-heaven at the Decumbiture, and pretty strong withal, they will stand to their tackling stoutly to maintaine life, though the significators of it be never so much afflicted.

PART. III
Signes of Death.

First of all the Lord of the Ascendent afflicted in the 8th; the Patient is more mad to be *apud inferos*, then death is to have him; The man will dye, and his life will be cast away absolutely with evil guidance.

2. If at the Decumbiture you find the Lord of the Ascendent combust in the Ascendent, passe the same judgment with the former.

3. If the Lord of the 8th house be in the mid-heavens, and afflict the Lord of the Ascendent, the

The Physick will be in a shrewd mistake, and instead of curing go neer to kill.

Listen to this, O Colledge of Physitians; let me intreat you to learn the principles of your trade; and I beseech you no longer mistake avarice for wit and honesty.

4. The Lord of the 8th very strong in the Ascendent, gives you faire warning that death is a coming.

5. A conjunction between the Lord of the 8th, and the Lord of the Ascendent, is as mortal a sign as the heavens can shew.

6. It is a very unlucky sign when the Lord of the 8th house is Lord of the house at the Decumbiture. And not much better if the Lord of the house at the Decumbiture be afflicted by the Lord of the 8th; especially if the Lord of the 8th be a malevolent.

Such ill beginning of a disease usually proves fatal at the latter end, unlesse the Physitian be a very able man.

7. If the Lord of the Ascendent fall retrograde from the body of the Lord of the 8th, it gives you a timely warning of death at their next conjunction, unlesse the Lord of the Ascendent meet with the Sun before he meet with the Lord of death again.

8. The Lord of the 8th in conjunction, square, or opposition to the Moon at the Decumbiture, threatens death; unlesse there be a reception between them. If the Lord of the 8th be retrograde or infortunated, you may the more confide in his judgment.

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9. The Lord of the eight in an angle, especially the western angle, the Moon and Lord of the Ascendent being in cadent houses, or afflicted by malevolents, death may be feared, and that justly to; especially if a malevolent be in the eighth, or Lord of that house.

10. The Moon with both *Saturne* and *Iupiter*, profits not the sick at all, unlesse *Iupiter* be much stronger then *Saturne* or with the Lord of the Ascendent then either of them.

In such a case medicines under the influence of *Iupiter*, will doe good, because his body is afflicted by so potent an adversary.

This had I from Doctor *Reason*; neither is it barely to systeme truth; but a foundation to build other truths upon; a rule for practice; a key to open the closet of practice, an heurete to finde other truths by.

11. The Lord of the Ascendent in the aspects, or with the antiscion of an infortune in the eighth, threatens death, unlesse the wholesome beames of *Iupiter* and *Venus* help; which if, there will be a strong contest between nature and the disease.

The fortunes strive to maintain nature, the infortunes to destroy them. In such a case, look which is strongest, and passe judgment upon the end of the dispute accordingly.

12. If you finde the Moon in like case in an acute disease, or the Sun in a Chronical, pass the same judgment.

If there be a reception between the Lord of the Ascendent, and the Lord of the eighth by any

Lib. 2. of *Diseases enlarged.*

any aspect, the sick will probably live; and that as I remember, I told you before. But the sickness will be long and tedious, and the effects of it lye long in the body, and that I never told you till now.

14. The Moon with *Saturn* and *Mars*, or the Moon with the one, and the Sun with the other; or either of them with one, and the Lord of the Ascendent with the other, or the Lord of the Ascendent with both, gives shrewd suspicions, that the sickness is but the *Prodromus* or usherer in of death.

15. The slower in motion the afflicting infortune is, the worse it is; for then the Moon meets him again upon the Critical day.

16. The Lord of the ascendent in the seventh or fourth house, and there afflicted, gives warning to the sick man that his dissolution is at hand.

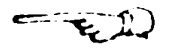
17. An infortune upon the Cuspe of the Horoscope, bids the sick provide for a change.

18. Fixed stars of a violent nature, speaks the same language, if they be upon the Horoscope.

19. Those fixed stars are said to be of a violent nature, which are of the nature of *Saturne* or *Mars*; as *Lance Australis*, the Bulls eyes, the *Scorpions* heart, &c. and some which are of the nature of the fortunes, if Authors mistake not their natures, as *Algol*, or the head of *Medusa* which is placed in the Buckler of *Perleus*. The *Grecian* Astrologers call him the Devils head; and yet all the Astrologers hold *Iupiter* and *Venus* to have a share in his nature. Let it suffice. that

Receipts by Apollonius

Receipts by Apollonius



Receipts by Apollonius

Receipts by Apollonius

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that all hold, and Doctor Experience himself certifies, that his conditions are as bad as who is worst. Neither shall he come behind any one of the fixed stars in doing mischief.

20. If the Moon be void of course at the beginning of the sickness and yet afflicted upon a critical day, a good Crisis cannot be hoped; and ill Crisis may justly be feared, and that not without grounds from sober rules of Art.

21. The Lord of the Ascendent in *Leo* or *Aquarius* impeded by the body of the Lord of the 6th or 12th houses, signifies danger of death.

22. Both the Luminaries afflicted under the earth, carry the same signification.

23. It is evil if the Moon be in her detriment or fall at the Crisis, though she be not afflicted at all; the time of the Crisis is the time of a combat between nature and the disease.

And if the Moon be weak, she is not able to maintain nature in the combat.

24. The Sun afflicted by the body, Square or Opposition or Antiscion of a malevolent, it tells the Patient the disease will be long and tedious if not mortal; and bids him provide himself of such a Physician as knowes how to do something else besides only to tell mony.

25. The Moon opposed to the Lord of the Ascendent at the beginning of a sickness, if the Lord of the Ascendent be also retrograde or combust, shewes bitter accidents will fall out to the sick during the time of his sickness; He is a wise Physician that can remedy them; but he

Lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged: 119

he is wise that can anticipate them.

26. The Moon in the fourth house with the body square, opposition or antiscion of *Mars*, soon brings a man to his last inheritance, the Grave; she threatens it, if she be there no way afflicted, unlesse she be very strong.

27. As I have judged by the Moon, so judge by *Mars* if you find him; for if he being there have any dignities in the Ascendent, he will urge a man as fast to his grave as ever sleep urged him to bed.

28. *Saturn* opposite to the Lord of the 8th house, threatens danger enough to the sick.

29. The Moon in Conjunction with *Mars* in the fourth house will send the sick to take a supper in another world, though both their fortunes stand and look upon him.

30. The Moon in the Ascendent, if you will believe Authors, alwayes hurts; and they give some shew of reason of it, because there she hath most power over the body of the sick.

Yet mine own opinion for the present is, that if she be there, and in *Cancer* or *Taurus*, she will rather help then hinder the sick. If the Moon do hate the Ascendent, as Authors say, I suppose the reason to be because *Saturn* loves it. And then she hates the 8th and 12th houses by the same rule. And if you will call your wits into examination, they will tell you it is true enough.

31. If the Moon be in the Ascendent, and the sign ascending of a contrary nature to her, it is hundred to one that the sick dye not of that disease.

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And here my Author spoke something to the purpose; If the former Aphorisme made a disorder in your brain, this if rightly understood will reduce them to a Harmony.

32. The Moon applying to the body of the Sun, within twelve degrees at the Decumbiture the sicknesse comes not so much to terrifie your body, as to give you warning of your end.

And the nearer the Moon is to the body of the Sun, the speedier dispatch will death make of the body of his captive.

33. The Moon besieged by the bodies of the malevolents posited between the Sun and one of them, the hopes of life are very small, or none at all.

34. Authors say, that if a man or woman fall sick when the Moon is going out of combustion, their sicknesse wil encrease till she come to the opposition of the Sun. And if then she meet with an ill Planet, the sick recovers; if not they die. For mine own particular, I speak no more then I have found by continuall experience; I have often found this false, and never true.

35. If the Sun and Moon be Lord of the house at the decumbiture, and behold the Lord of the eighth, the sickness is sent to proclaim the approach of death.

36. It is very bad when the Moon carries the light of the Lord of the ascendent to the Lord of the eighth, it threatens death; but it does not so in all diseases neither: for example, in such as come and goe by fits, as Agues, Falling

sicknesse, &c. you may make this use of it, that none are fit to make Physicians; but such as are intimately acquainted with Madam Nature, and her eldest son Dr. Reason.

37. It is extreame bad when the Moon applies to any star in the eighth, as bad as when she applies to the Lord of the eighth himself.

38. The Moon combust in the eighth in *Leo*, threatens death, sayes my Author; and so the truth is she doth, if she be combust in any other house or signe, unlesse she separate from the body of the Sun.

39. The disease wil appeare little otherwise when the fore-runner of death, if the Moon be in *Libra*, and *Iupiter* and *Venus* in conjunction; he that knows any thing in Physick that he should know, knows the reason wel enough.

40. The Moon with the Pleiades, and the *Aldibaran*, or with any other violent fixed star, shews danger of death.

41. The Moon applying to her own Nodes, namely the head and taile of the Dragon, is very bad, but not so bad if she separate from them.

42. It is very bad when *Saturn* is in his Perigee, or neer it, if the disease come of retention.

43. Judge the like by *Mars*, if the disease be a Fever, or proceed of choler; and here you have another instructor to teach you knowledge; the nearer a Planet is to the earth, the more stoutly wil he maintain and encrease the humours he governs.

44. It is a very bad signe, if not desperate, if there be an Eclipse of either Luminary upon a critical day; and if it misse a day of it, it will break no squares in such a case: the time of the Eclipse hath to my knowledge anticipated the time of the Crisis a whole day natural, and proved mortall too, as I have had experience in *Essex*, in the latter end of *October 1649*.

Hermes Trismegistus upon the first Decumbiture of the sick:

Shewing the signes and conjecture of the Disease, and of life or death, by the good or evil position of the Moon at the time of the Patients first lying down, or demanding the question.

WHosoever shall take his sick bed, the Moon in *Aries*, decreasing in light and motion, and afflicted by the *Conjunction*, *Quartile*, or *Opposition* of *Saturn*, the first original of the disease is from a cold cause, with heaviness of the head, weakness or dulness of the eyes, with distillation of humours from the Head into the Breast; the throat, and wind-pipe stopped with flegme, the pulse weak and inordinate, more afflicted by night then by day; the inward parts very hot, but outward parts shivering with cold; a loathing in the stomach, with

with swoonings, and inordinate sweatings: Things that heat and mollifie, and loose the belly, are convenient; blood-letting is unprofitable: if the Moon apply to none of the Fortunes, without doubt the sick will die; but if the Moon apply to the fortunes, the sick shall recover, or at least he shall return from one disease to another.

The Moon in Aries, afflicted of Mars, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

Mars afflicting, the Moon in *Aries*, the disease is originally from some distemper in the membranes or pellices of the brain, with continual Fevers, the sick taking no rest; their mouth and tongue extream hot, dry, and thirsty, a hot Liver, or inflammation thereof, with a dryness in the breast; high pulses, keeping no order; a phrensie, or alienation of mind may justly be feared: Bloodletting, and such things as refrigerate and mitigate, are convenient; if the *Luna* ^{next} after her separation from *Mars*, apply to an ill aspect of *Saturn*, viz. *Conjunction*, *Quartile*, or *Opposition*, there is small hopes of life; but if she be with, or apply to a good aspect of the fortunes, the sick shall recover.

The Moon in Taurus, afflicted of Saturn, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The disease proceedeth from much Luxury, Surfeits, or too much repletion, causing Fevers pro-

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proceeding from obstructions and distempers of the precordiacks, and Arteries, with inflammation of the whole body, and exulceration of the lungs, the pulse is high, and inordinate; bloodletting, and such medicines as purge or dissolve grosse humours are good; if the Moon be not helped by some good aspect of the fortunes, the sick wil hardly escape; but if as aforesaid in good aspects, judge the contrary.

The Moon in Taurus, afflicted of Mars, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The disease proceedeth of too much ill blood, with continuall Fevers, the whole body obstructed, inflammations of the neck, throat, and hinder part of the head, ach of the bones, inordinate watching, a desire to drink water, and coole things; bloodletting, and things that doe cool, extenuate and mitigate, are convenient; if that the violence of Mars be not repelled by some of the fortunes, the sick wil hardly live to the ninth day; but if the Moon be with either of the fortunes, expect recovery after the sixth day.

The Moon in Gemini, afflicted of Saturn, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The original of the sicknesse is from wearinesse of mind, by overburdening the same with multiplicity of care, or businesse; or by some wearinesse in travel, or over-watching; a small Fever,

Of diseases, Enlarged. 125

Fever, the pain all over the body, but most in the joynts and arteries: after the third day the disease wil increase to the 30. inclines to a Consumption, with pulse rare and small, frequent sweating and pain of the spleen, worse in the night then in the day. If Mars do also afflict the Moon, the sick wil not live above ten daies, except a good aspect of Jupiter or Venus intervene, and then after a long time the sick party may recover.

The Moon in Gemini, afflicted of Mars, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

A Most violent, and dangerous Fever, much obstruction, very high, and disorderly pulses; Blood-letting is good for such: if Luna have no assistance from the fortunes, and apply to an ill aspect of Saturn, the sick wil hardly escape: but if Luna shall be irradiated by the fortunes, they shall recover.

The Moon in Cancer afflicted of Saturn, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

WHosoever is taken sick, Luna being in Cancer infortunated by Saturn, usually the disease is caused by a vehement cold taken, much afflicted with melancholy matter, or with flegme, and distillations unto the breast, abundance of moysture, Catarrhs, Hoarsnesse, the passages are obstructed, Feverish; and if the Moon have no help from the fortunes, nature shall

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shall be overcome of the disease.

The Moon in Cancer, afflicted of Mars, by Conjunction, Quartile or Opposition.

The sick hath taken some su:feit, much sweet flegme in the stomach, much blood, with eversion or turning of the ventricle; To vomit is good, as also things that refrigerate and coole: if the *Moon* be decreasing in light and motion, and have no help from *Jupiter* or *Venus*, the sick wil hardly escape.

The Moon in Leo, in Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition of Saturn.

When at the Decumbiture the *Moon* is in *Leo*, afflicted of *Saturn*, the cause of the sicknesse is abundance of bad blood; the Patient wil be oppressed with heat about the brest, with violent Fevers, troubled pulses, great heat, both inward and outward: things that gently moisten and heat, and mitigate are good: when the *Moon* comes to the *Opposition* of *Saturn*, if *Jupiter*, and *Venus* assist not, usually the sick party is overcome of the disease.

The Moon in Leo, in Conjunction, Quartile or Opposition of Mars.

When the *Moon* is afflicted of *Mars* in *Leo*, expect abundance of blood, causing strong Fevers, very weak pulses, and a strong delirium.

Exuberance of the humors - swelling.

Lib. 2. of *Diseases enlarged.* 127

delirium, no appetite, heavinesse over all the whole body, with drowinesse and deep sleep, danger of a Consumption, and many and great distempers of the heart. Things that are refrigerative and astringent are medicinable; the *Conjunction* and *Opposition* of *Mars* to the *Moon*, is more to be feared in this sign then in any other of the *Zodiack*; usually without the amicable aspects of the fortunes, the sick dieth about the 9 day.

The Moon in Virgo, of Saturn, oppressed by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The cause of the distemper is raw crudities, and evil digestion of the stomach; much viscus flegme doth obstruct the bowels, and intestines, head-ache and pains under the ribs, inordinate Fevers: things that doe calife, mollifie, and dissolve, are convenient; if the *Moon* be not adjuvated by the fortunes, the sick wil be in danger about the 14 day; but if she be in configuration with *Jupiter* and *Venus*, after a long time you may expect recovery.

patient is sick a great while in his config.

The Moon in Virgo, of Mars, oppressed by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The disease is from fretting and exulceration of the intestines, with a flux of the belly, small Fevers, the stomach loathing and abhorring meats, pulse little, eversion of the ventricle; things that obstruct, and repel sharp humours are

are good : you may expect death within 30 daies if the fortunes help not.

The Moon in Libra, oppressed of Saturn by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

Lib. 2. 128
pains in
the joints
fevers, and
rigors, as
it is in
the part

Gluttony, surfeits of Wine, or meats not fully digested, is the cause of the disease (sometimes too much venery;) the breast is pained, and also the head; no appetite to eat, a loathing in the stomach, nightly Feavers, cough, hoarsnesse, distillation of Rheumes, pulses remisse. Things that calife and heat are proper: if the Moon at the same time be combust, and have no help from the fortunes, death may be feared, more especially if Mars doe also afflict the Moon.

The Moon in Libra, oppressed of Mars, by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

Much blood offends the sick, causing intense Fevers, with high pulses, much waking, and the whole body in flames; things causing sleep, and blood-letting are good: without the help of one of the fortunes, the sick will be in great danger when the Moon comes to the body of Mars.

The Moon in Scorpio, afflicted by Saturns Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The disease is exulcerations, or bubo's, neere the secrets, or in ano aut pudendo: If the Moon increase in light and motion, and be in aspect with Iupiter or Venus, the sick shall recover.

stomach
-ladder
-dysicall
-humors
-the body
-pays
-in abundance
-of intestine

The Moon in Scorpio, afflicted by Mars his Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

When at the Decumbiture the Moon is afflicted of Mars in Scorpio, the disease doth proceed from some ulceration, or impostumation: the Pox, Hemorrhoids, Pestilence, or the like; Measles in children, Gonorrhoeas, &c. do afflict the sick party.

The Moon in Sagitarius, afflicted by Saturns Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

The sick is much oppressed with a defluxion of thin, sharp, and subtle humors, pain in the joynts and Arteries, fear of a Fever, extremities of heat and cold, and sometimes the sick hath Fevers with double access. Things that mitigate, heat and moysten, and assuage, are good, if they be given when the Moon is in aspect with the fortunes.

The

The

The Moon in Sagittarius, of Mars afflicted.

THe oppression of the *Moon* in *Sagittarius* by *Mars*, declareth the Patient to be vexed with a most desperate sicknesse: originally from Gluttony, surfeiting, or overmuch repletion; hath high Fevers, coming of cholera, a flux of the belly, the pulse weak. Things that coole and obstruct are good: if the *Moon* be not beheld by the favourable aspects of *Jupiter* or *Venus*, the sick will hardly escape the 7 day, but having past that day, there is hope of recovery.

The Moon in Capricorn, of Saturn afflicted by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

THe disease is from a cold cause with subtile and thin distillations, heaviness of the Breast, and the Lungs oppressed with difficulty of breathing, much troubled with the Cough in the night time, with intended Fevers. Medicines that moderately heat and moisten, are commendable: if the *Moon* be not helped by the fortunes, the sicknesse will be long, but not mortal.

The Moon in Capricorn of Mars, afflicted by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

THe sick is prone to vomit, caused by choleric and Bilious matter, or evil digestion: the disease is very dangerous, an inappetency in the stomach, a swelling of the sinews, a flux of the

the belly follows, a choleric humour offends the joynts, or fingers, with ulceration: the pulses are remisse and slow; medicines that are obstructive and astringent are convenient: if the *Moon* doe not apply to the fortunes, the sick shall die when the *Moon* comes to *Mars* his *Opposition*; but if the violence of *Mars* be repressed by *Jupiter* or *Venus*, after 7 daies health shall be restored to the sick.

The Moon in Aquarius of Saturn, afflicted by Conjunction, Quartile, or opposition.

THe occasion of the sicknesse is from much labour, weariness, or watching, or for want of due refreshment of nature; the griefe taketh the party unequal with remission and intensi on, until the *Moon* have passed her place in the Decumbiture; then being adjuvated by the fortunes, health will be restored.

The Moon in Aquarius of Mars, afflicted by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

If the *Moon* be decreasing in light and motion, and unfortunated of *Mars*, at any ones Decumbiture, the infirmity proceeds from a most sharp and violent cause, taking the patient with most vehement passions; any good Planet casting a favourable aspect to the *Moon*, at her *Quartile* or *Opposition* to her place in the Decumbiture, the sick presently recovers after 20 daies.

The Moon in Pisces of Saturn afflicted by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

THe distemper is caused from cold distillations, the party is molested with continual Fevers, often sighings, pains under the breasts, extension of the precordiacks, and heart-strings. Things that doe heat and mitigate are convenient: if the *Moon* be not helped of the fortunes, the sick wil die when the *Moon* cometh to the *Opposition* of her place in the Decumbiture: but if she be in a good aspect of *Iupiter* or *Venus*, the sick shall recover after a long time, but the sicknesse leaveth pain and ach in the joynts and nerves.

The Moon in Pisces of Mars, oppressed by Conjunction, Quartile, or Opposition.

THe body of the sick is full of grosse humors, caused by too much gluttony, and drinking, or much repletion; the diseased is most molested in the night, phrensie or a dilirium follows, sharp fevers, vehement thirst, and a desire of drink: Blood-letting is good in the beginning of the disease: if the *Moon* be not helped by a good aspect of the fortunes, in the next *Sextile* to *Mars*, expect death; but if she have any aspect to *Iupiter*, or *Venus*, recovery is at hand.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIV.

Containing certain Observations taken out of Cardan, and other expert Physicians.

The first observateon is from Augerius Pererius.

A Double Tertian invaded one Anno 1547. April 23. at six in the morning, at which time the *Moon* was in *Conjunction* with *Mars*; the 26 day having taken a purge the fever left him, the *Quartile* of the *Sun* and *Moon* that day was not much considerable, because they had no aspect at the Decumbiture.

The 27, 28, and 29 daies he seemed perfectly cured, nothing of the Fever appeared perfectly remaining: The 30 day the *Quartile* of *Mars* excited a continued fever, with dangerous accidents, for on that day he began to rave and pull the bed-cloaths, &c. but because the *Moon* in the beginning of the disease separated from the *conjunction* of *Mars* to an aspect of *Venus*, all the symptoms became remisse and free from danger the sixth day of *May*, which was the 14 day from the Decumbiture, at which time *Luna* was in *Trine* to *Venus*, neither could the *Opposition* of *Luna* and *Mars*, the 8 of *May* prejudice, because *Luna* separating from *Mars* applied to *Iupiter* and *Venus*; for it is certain that the fortunes doe help with what aspect soever they behold the Malevolents, or the *Moon*.

A

A Rational figure on the Decumbiture.

10 House	7 0 ♃	♄ 7 0	4 House
11 House	2 0 ♃	♃ 2 0	5 House
Venus in	29 53 ♃		
Jupiter in	7 35 ♃		
12 House	16 0 ♃	♂ 16 0	6 House
Sol in	11 56 ♃		
Mercury in	20 35 ♃		
Capit. ♃ in	0 6 ♀		
Ascendent	3 0 ♀	♁ 13 0	7 House
Mars } in	27 28 ♃	♁ 0 6	Caput ♃
Luna } in	27 30 ♀		
2 House	1 0 ♄	♃ 1 0	8 House
		♃ 5 29	Saturn
3 House	19 0 ♄	♃ 19 0	9 House

The second observation from Cardan.

John Antoni, of Campion (saith Cardan) being about 30 yeeres of age, fell sick, occasioned by journey: until the fourth day he seemed little oppressed, because Luna was in sextile with Venus, and they in reception; Mercury is also in his own dignities, and Luna being slow in motion, the disease encreased but slowly, for she was three daies and 18 houres ere she came to the 25 degree of Gemini, wherein she was in sextile to Jupiter and Mars, (who are in ♄) and with fixed stars of moist natures, which caused great ardour and turbulency in the urine, which began to appear the 5 day. The 7 day the Moon by reason of her slow motion, being not come to the Quartile of her place in the Decumbiture, but onely to the beginning of Leo, he became very ill, because she met with no good aspect, but was with the Antiscion of Sol in the sixth, and ♄ in the 8. The disease encreased the 8 & 9 daies, because Luna was in Conjunction with Jupiter and Mars, among moist stars; he did sweat; for heat with moisture causeth sweat, and much urine, which he also made. The 11 day he did sweat, but with much difficulty, for Luna was not yet free from the Opposition of Saturn, to which succeeded a sextile of Venus. The 12 day he was exceeding ill and raved much, but yet there did seem signs of Concoction in the urine. The 13 day he was no worse, notwithstanding Venus's Sextile (who was inimical to the ascendent) because there was a tendency to health. The 14 he sweat again and was somewhat better, the Moon having occurse

The

to the Sextile of Jupiter, and of Mars, and to the Quartile of Venus; and these caused sweat. But the sicknesse could not then terminate, because the Moon had passed but 174 and 22. from her place at the beginning, therefore it was continued to the 17 day, whereon he was freed therefrom, the Moon having past her opposite place, and applied to a Trine of Venus.

A Rational figure on the Decumbiture.

10 House	27 ♀	1653. May 10th Hora 8.P.M	4 House	27 ♀
11 House	24 ♁		5 House	24 ♁
12 House	15 ♃		♃ in	10 ♃
ascendant	0 ♀		6 House	15 ♃
			☉ in	29 20 ♃
			7 House	0 ♃
			♀ in	19 ♃
2 ^d House	4 ♁		8 House	4 ♁
♃ in	3 ♁		♀ in	14. 11 ♁
3 House	17 ♁		♁ in	3 ♁
Saturn	16 ♁	9 House	17 ♁	
		♂ } in	21 7 } ♁	
		♀ } in	23 0 } ♁	

The third Observation is also from Cardan.

The Decumbiture of one who dies the 14 day. The Moon was in Quartile to Venus at the beginning of the disease, whose original was from a surfeit of meat and drink, &c. he was immediately much oppressed by reason the Moon was swift in motion. The 7 day he was exceeding ill, the Moon was with ♃, and void of any aspect of Jupiter, and applied to an Opposition of Venus, Sol being also in Quartile to Saturn. The 8. day he was somewhat better, having a flux of blood at the nose; but yet strength failed, by reason of the ♂ of ♀. The 9 day he had some respite, by reason of the Δ of ☉. The 10 day the Moon came to the opposition of Jupiter and Mars. The 11 day he was near death, when the Moon came to the Conjunction of Saturn at the tenth hour; and to the Quartile of Sol the 18 hour. He died June 5. at nine before noon, Luna then coming exactly to her Opposition place in the Decumbiture.

The cause of the disease may be seen in *chap. of Hermes Trismegistus*. And the Decumbiture was mortal, as may appear by the 84. and 87. Aphor. The Moon being not far from the cusp of the ascendent, collects the light of Saturn by Antiscion, and transfers the same to Venus in the 10. in Quartile to the ascendent, and Lady of 8. and although Jupiter behold Luna and Horoscope with a Sextile aspect, yet could he not help, but only prolong the disease, because he was afflicted by Mars his conjunction.

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A rational figure on the 3 Decumbiture, which was
1553. May the 23. at 3. P. M.

10 House	23 ☽	4 house	23 ♃
♀ } In	26 9 ☽	♃ is in	2 25 ☾
♁ } In	2 25 ☽		
♃ } In	26 16 ☽		
♁ } In	27 28 ☽		
11 House	29 ♁	5 house	29 ☾
		♃ is in	16 47 ♃
12 House	26 ♃	6 house	26 ♃
♃ is in	18 ♃		
Ascendent	19 ♃	7 house	19 ♃
2 House	13 ♃	8 house	13 ☽
		☉ is in	11 28 ♃
3 House	14 ♃	9 house	14 ♃
		♃ is in	5 2 ☽

Handwritten notes:
 1553 May 23 3 P.M.
 1553 May 23 3 P.M.
 1553 May 23 3 P.M.
 1553 May 23 3 P.M.
 1553 May 23 3 P.M.

Lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged. 139

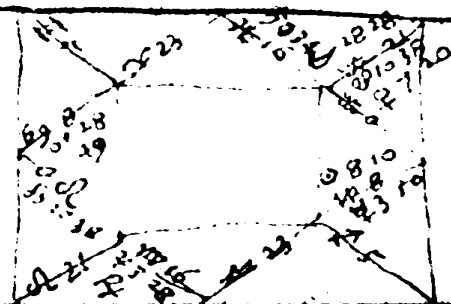
The fourth Observation is from the same Cardan.

Baptist Cardan (a kinsman of Cardans) was
 run through the arm December 19. 1552. at
 4 & 32. afternoon when he received this wound
 whereof he died, he was 60 yeeres of age. When
 he was wounded Mars was near ☽, and Luna
 near ☽, ann applying to the Opposition of Ju-
 piter unfortunate, and to the Conjunction of
 Saturn; yet he was not immediately much op-
 pressed, because the Moon is applying to a sex-
 tile of Mercury, the wound being in the arm.
 The 4 day he was ill by reason of Quartile Sol,
 but yet without a fever, because no malevolent
 did oppose; from hence to the 10 day he was
 so well that he arose from his bed. The 11 day,
 at the third houre of the night, he was greatly
 oppressed, when the Moon drew nigh to an Op-
 position with the Sun, who was Anaxeta, (be-
 cause Lord of the opposite place of the Moon)
 the Moon and Mercury were also in Opposition.
 The 14 day from the time of the wound, he was
 taken with a fever, which was Jan. 2. The 3. of
 Jan. when the Moon came to the body of Mars
 he died. Thus Cardan. Here are verified the 70.
 and 71. Aphorisms, and others.

A

A Rational figure on the fourth Observation.

10 house	16 ♄	1552. Dec. 19 day 4 h. 32 P.M.	4 house	16 ♀
11 house	23 ♃		5 house	23 ♁
12 house	5 ♀		6 house	5 ♃
ascend.	8 ♄		♄ in	3 50 ♃
♃ is in	28 49 ♄		7 house	8 ♃
2 house	0 ♀		♃ in	8 10 ♃
♄ in	10 38 ♀		8 house	0 ♁
3 house	21 ♀		♃ } in	7 20 } ♁
♃ ret.	3 28 ♀		♄ } in	10 38 } ♁
			9 house	21 ♁
		♃ } in	28 28 } ♁	
		h } in	0 34 } ♁	



The fifth observation is from Boderius.

IN the year 1545. (saith Boderius) I being much wearied with a Diurnall fever, together with heaviness of my breast and hypocondiacks, took my bed, on the day and houre hereafter mentioned, the Moon having separated from ♀ & ♃, and in the midst between the bodies of ♂ & ☉, and in Δ to ♃. Although the Critical daies were fortified with convenient aspects, yet they did not reduce me to health; the significators in Tropicall signes, the disease very often doth exceed a moneth. I was troubled with these distempers seven weeks, and then they turned to a quartain fever, which held me about two yeeres, the ♂ of ☉ & ♀ did portend such a sickness; for ♂ causeth acute diseases, and ☉ Cronick, the ♃ being in ♂ with them did adde very much to the length of the disease; many at that time were much troubled with the like disease, of whom they that were in yeeres fell into dropsies: all this being duely considered, I had the advice of many Physicians, who unanimously affirmed I would be hydropical: nature began to be somewhat raised, yet for prevention I prepared a decoction of *Lignus Sanctus*, contrary to the advice of the Physicians, of which I drank ten daies, and began to be bettered by it, and within a few moneths after my body, which was nigh spent with these diseases, grew healthy and perfectly amended.

This one thing was unknown to me, that ♂ ☉ & ♀ should portend quartain fevers, chiefly ♃ being in ♂ or aspect with them. Thus Bode-

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This is indeed a remarkable Decumbiture; and many have admired it did not end in death suddenly, for ♂ & ☉ with ♃ quickly terminate the disease in destruction; but being ♃ Lord of the Horoscope was safe and powerfull in his own house, and angular, beholding the Luminaries joyned to ♂ with a Δ , he would doubtlesse preserve the patient from death, but not without a long sicknesse: it was so that ♃ , who was the cause of the quartane was mitigated by ♁ . Saturn in the ascendent causeth long sicknesse alwaies.

A figure of the fifth Observation.

10 house	1 ♁	1545. Aug. 7 day. 2 ho. 20 m. P. M.	4 house	1 ♃
11 house	29 ♁		5 house	29 ♃
12 house	15 ♁		6 house	15 ♄
♃ in	5 3 ♄		7 house	6 ♁
ascend.	6 ♄		♃ in	3 0 ♁
♃ in	22 17 ♄		8 house	3 ♁
♁ in	3 0 ♃		♁ } in	6 8 } ♁
2 house	3 ♃		♃ } in	6 28 } ♁
3 house	19 ♁		9 house	19 ♁
			♂ } in	22 40 } ♁
		♃ } in	23 31 } ♁	
		☉ } in	23 53 } ♁	

The sixth observation is from the same Boderius.

A Certain Priest fell sick of a diurnall fever 1551. August 30. the Moon in 17 Virgo, being not one degree separated from the Sun: about a month this disease much troubled and molested him: then this diurnal fever turned to a tertian, and afterwards into a quartane; at last having brought up much by spitting 12 daies before, the quartane left him. In briefe, we may gather thus much, that the Moon being within ☉ rayes combust, did indicate a malignant, but not a mortal sicknesse.

Certainly we must acknowledge this Decumbiture to be a very dangerous one, for besides that Luna was combust of Sol, within one degree of Longi. (which in judgement might alone seem sufficient to destroy, as appears by the 85. Aphor.) both the Luminaries were partly afflicted by the Opposition of Saturn Lord of the Ascendent, and the Sun and Moon in the 8 house, agreeable to the 70 Aphor. But Jupiter being very strong, and aspecting the Luminaries with a Sextile, and Venus also afforded her assistance to the Horoscope by a Sextile, it was the lesse to be admired that after a long sicknesse the Patient did recover. The Moon was separating from the Sun, and had North latitude, which made her to be more occidental by three degrees, which is very worthy consideration.

A rational figure on the 6 Decumbiture, which was
1551. August the 30. at 3. P. M.

10 House	5 M	4 House	5 8
11 House	24 M	5 House	24 8
12 House	9 7	6 House	9 II
Ascendent	10 22	7 House	4 S
1 House	10 22	8 House	10 26, 25, S
2 House	10 22	9 House	2 24
3 House	2 24	10 House	15 50 } 29 10 } II

The seventh Observation is the Decumbiture
of John Antonio Maginus, an eminent
Mathematician.

I Began to be sick (saith he) of a quartaine
fever, under this position of heaven, in which
Saturn, author of the disease, and Lord of the
ascendent was in the sixth, and the Moon separ-
ating from a Quartile of Mars, and sextile of
the Sun, applied to a sextile of Jupiter her dis-
positor. By this signe might a long sicknesse be
discerned, but to terminate in health at last:
and that especially because Jupiter as radically
posited, aspected Saturne with a Trine, and the
Sun in my Genesis, who is prorogator of life,
is directed to the Trine of Saturn, in 11. 20 Leo,
and afterwards to the Antiscion of Venus, and
Trine of Mercury. In the figure of the Decum-
biture Sol is in opposition to Saturn in the Ra-
dix, Saturn not being far from the Sun, as
may be seen in my Genesis, in our Tables of
direction, being 1555. June 14th. 6. 57. P. M.
I was freed from this quartane when the Sun
came to the 29 degree of Sagittarius, being the
opposite place of Saturn at the beginning of the
disease, and not far from the sextile of Jupiter,
at the Decumbiture; and that on the 11. of De-
cember the same yeere, for then I had my last
fit, neither was I ever after sensible of it; for on
the 14 day of the same moneth, when I expected
my fit, there appeared nothing of it. The Sun
was then in opposition to his radical place, and
the

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the Moon in 18 Sagittarius, separating from a Quartile of Venus, and applying to a Sextile of the Sun, near her place in the Decumbiture.

A figure of the seventh Observation, being 1590
Sept. 24. day, 2 hor. 14 min. P.M. stil. nov.

10 house	16 M	4 House	16 ☿
11 house	5 ♃	5 House	5 ♀
D in	16 ♃	6 House	23 ♀
12 house	23 ♃	♄ in	28 4 ♀
ascend.	19 ♃	7 House	19 ☿
♃ in	0 2 ☿	♃ in	0 2 ♀
2 house	2 ♃	8 House	2 ♃
		♂ } in	4 36 } ♃
		♂ } in	19 39 } ♃
		♂ } in	10 41 } ♃
		♂ } in	15 42 } ♃
3 house	19 ♃	9 House	19 ♃
		♄ in	25 40 ♃

Lib. 2. of Diseases enlarged.

The eighth Observation is of the Decumbiture of John Baptista Triandula, one of Veron.

This is a very remarkable observation, for whilst this unfortunate young man (being 28 yeers of age) was a student at Padua, he received a dangerous wound in his right knee, by means of which wound at length his whole leg was amputated; and though he was most grievously afflicted, so that Physicians did often despaire of his life; yet notwithstanding he recovered and lived about two yeers, going upon a wooden leg.

Whether therefore you take the Sun or Moon to be dominators of the ascendant, it matters not much, for they are both afflicted by malevolents, the Moon by Conjunction of Saturn, and the Sun by Conjunction of Mars; also the Moon by the Quartile of Mars, and the Sun by the Quartile of Saturn, so that it is not to be admired that this young man was so much oppressed under so unfortunate a position of Heaven, which did not yet destroy him, because both the fortunes conspired to help the Luminaries to their mutual antiscions, Venus assisting the Moon, and Jupiter the Sun, did somewhat repress the force of the malevolents: of the progresse of the cure, and the time of recovery, I am ignorant, for I was more sollicitous to see how the natives geniture did predict such an accident. The Native was born 1554. die Martis, June 12. 35 min. after Sun setting.

In

In this Geniture there is no diversion of any signifier in the Ecliptique agreeable to this accident, viz. the wound; for we cannot take the Horoscope to the Trine of Mars, because that will make the Geniture precede the estimative time halfe an hour, which is not probable.

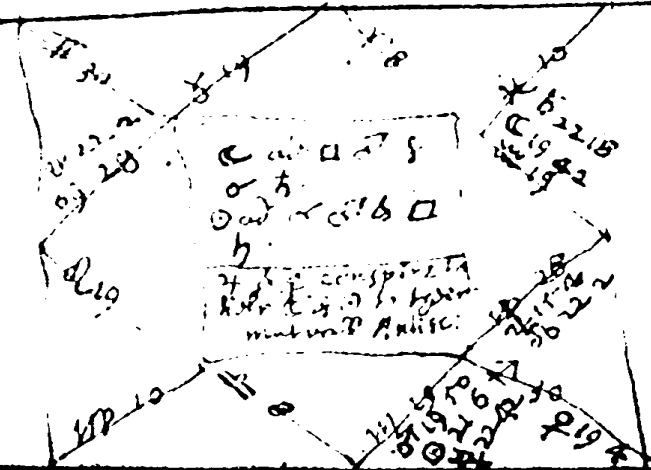
Wherefore directing the Horoscope to the Quartile of Mars in the Equator (according to our usual manner) it anticipates the time estimative but 10 min. and the event doth very well answer hereunto, the Quartile of Mars falleth in 331. 28. and meeteth with the Horoscope in the Ecliptique, with 10 & 26. Aquarius, the ark of diversion being 27. 25. which is equivalent to 27 yeeres and 5 moneths, according to the common opinion.

That Mars was authour of the event, wil appear clearly, if we consider seriously his nature in this place, being encompassed with many fixed stars of violent nature, as the Hyades and stars of Orion, with which he descendeth; he is also in *with Saturn, he lived two yeeres after the wound, and then died a natural death (being aged 29. yeeres) when Luna the primary giver of life was directed to the Quartile of Saturn in the Equator, which hapned in 269. 53. thereof; the Moons circle or position is almost 24. and her oblique ascention 240. 22. which subtracted from the forementioned Quartile, leaveth the ark of direction 29. 31. The Sun also applied to a sextile of Mars at the time of death.

A

A Rational figure on the eighth Observation.

10 house	8 ♀	15 81. Novem. 3 day. 9 hour. 16 min. P. M.	4 house	8 ♀
11 house	19 ♂		5 house	19 ♀
12 house	30 ♀		♂ } n ♀ } n ♀ } n	19 50 } m 21 6 } m 22 42 } m 19 4 } ♀
ascend	28 ♀		6 house	30 ♀
1 house	19 ♀		♄ } in ♂ } in	15 4 } ♀ 22 2 } ♀
2 house	19 ♀		7 house	28 ♀
3 house	10 ♀		8 house	19 ♀
			♃ } n ♄ } n	19 42 } ♀ 22 18 } ♀
			9 house	10 ♀



A

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A Figure of the Genesis to the eighth Observation appertaining.

10 House	6 23 III	1554. June 12th 8 hor. 18 mi. P.M.	4 House	6 23 ♂
♃ in	24 III			
11 House	26 0 III		5 House	26 0 ♂
			♃ } in	2 20 } II
			♄ } in	3 29 } II
			♅ } in	7 2 } II
12 House	14 0 ♀		6 House	14 0 II
			♃ } in	0 16 } ♄
			♄ } in	7 0 } ♄
ascendent	7 52 ♃		7 House	7 52 ♄.
♃ in	12 1 ♃	♄ in	12 1 ♄	
2 House	17 0 ♃	8 House	17 0 ♄	
♃ in	29 3 ♃	♃ in	26 36 ♃	
3 House	5 0 ♃	9 House	5 0 ♃	
		5 0 ♃		

Presages of life and death, by the body of the Patient being sick.

Two waies did the famous Hippocrates leave posterity, for the judging of the life and death of sick people: one by the Celestial aspects of the Planets, and the other by the Symptoms of the body of the man lying sick. The latter of these must first be performed; the profit of which, for tis good for something, according to Hippocrates, is first the credit of the Piss: for first of all, he hence avoids defamation, evil speeches and reproaches; the world shall never say he is a Dunce.

2. It wil better his own knowledge, he need not apply living medicines to a dying man. Secondly, for the profit of the sick, hereby you may give them warning of death before it comes, and they wil the more confidently commit themselves to the hands of a Physitian when they know he knows something.

If the credit of Hippocrates may passe for sterling, he protests that what I here write, was confirmed in all his practises in *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, *Mauritania*, the Isle of *Delos*, *Schythia*, and *Italy*.

And he that diligently observes these, and compares them with the aspects of heavenly bodies, can never without a miracle faile in his judgment upon diseases. For my own part, I dare commend the greatest part of them for authentick, though I have not made triall of them all; yet 'tis very probable, set the antiquity of

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the

the Authour aside, that the meanest of them (if well heeded) may make a more infallible judgement upon a disease, then a whole tub full of Physicians.

I have somewhat inverted *Hippocrates* order and my reason was, because I would bring the businesse into one single ingresse, and make them as plain to the meanest capacity as a pike-staff, and if they cannot understand them, as I have committed them to posterity, the fault is in the dulnesse of their own wits, and there let it rest.

Hippocrates divides them into three books, and in that I wil follow him to a haire.

The first book I shall divide into these parts: presages of diseases.

- 1 The face.
- 2 The eyes and lips.
- 3 The manner of lying.
- 4 The teeth.
- 5 Ulcers or Issues.
- 6 The Hands.
- 7 The breath.
- 8 The sweat.
- 9 Tumours and Aposthumes.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Presages by the Face.

IF in a sick body the face look as it did in the time of health, or but little different; the hope of recovery is not small: signs of death in the face of a sick body, are these:

- 1 The nostrils are extenuated and very sharp.
- 2 The eyes are hollow.
- 3 The skin of the fore-head or eye-brows, hard, dry, and loose; and looks as though it were tan'd.
- 4 The Eares are cold, shrunk, and almost doubled.
- 5 The face is black, pale, or swarthy, or deformed; he looks but ill-favouredly.

If these, or most of these appeare (be not too rash neither, for rashnesse is the daughter of ignorance; but be sober-minded, and) first enquire whether the Patient have not fasted much, or wanted sleep, or had a flux a long time: if these, or any of these had not a being before the sickness, the danger of death is to be feare.

If the sickness have been four or five daies, before you see these Symptoms, they are but the harbengers of death, and he follows them at the tail.

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CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Presages by the eyes and lips:

1. **S**ignes of death by the eyes are; if they be deprived of sight, or weep against the patients wil.

2 If they seem as though they would fall out of his head.

3 When one of the eyes become lesse then the other.

4 When the white of the eyes become redish.

5 When they are blear-ey'd, or dim-ey'd, and not used to be so before.

6 When they are very moveable, gashful, staring up and down, or sunk deep into the head.

7 When the sick grows squint-ey'd, and not so before, and stares up and down as though he was frighted.

8 When the Patient sleeps with his eyes open, and was not so accustomed to do.

Then enquire if these come not by flux, nor laxative medicines; if not, they are signes of death.

9 When the Eye-lids, Nose and Lips, are crooked, or drawn in to one side.

10 If the lips are thin, cold, pale, and hanging down, and the nose very sharp, it denotes death.

CHAP.

C H A P. III.

Presages by the manner of lying in Bed.

IT is best when men lie in Bed in that form in sickness as they did when they were in health, mortal signs are first.

1. When the neck, hands, and feet are extended stiff and inflexible, not to be moved.

2 Suddain starting up out of the bed.

3 Casting their head down to the feet of the bed.

4 Sleeping with their mouth open, contrary to former custome.

5 Tousing and tumbling, or throwing himselfe from one end of the bed to the other, shews the man in a terrible condition, if not in a dying condition.

6 To sleep with the belly downward, contrary to custom, shews aches of the belly, or little lesse then madnesse.

7 If the desire in sicknesse be to go out of one room into another, mistake the room for a world.

8 He that is impatient and forceth himself to rise upon a Critical day, puts himselfe in great danger: if the disease be violent and touch his Lungs, the Critical day may prove mortal.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Presages by the teeth.

Grasping of teeth in a Fever, if not naturally, is a dangerous sign.

If withall he be deprived of his senses, and his sickness only a Fever, not a Frensie, and gnashing his teeth; he calls for death, and he wil quickly come.

CHAP. V.

Presages by Ulcers and Issues.

If a sick person have an Ulcer or Issue, whether it came before the sickness, or with it (there is not a half-penny to choose) and it dry up and become green, black, or swarthy, if the Patient become worse and worse, Doctor death is coming to cure him.

CHAP. VI.

Presages by the hands.

If, in Fevers, or any other acute diseases, Frensie excepted. the sick by pedling or plucking the

the bed-cloaths, or pulling straws, if he could find them, a thousand to one if he lives the age of a little fish. Judge the like, if he take violent hold of the bed-cloaths, feeling or wall.

CHAP. VII

Presages by the Breath.

By the breath is best judgement given upon the spirits, heart and lungs.

If a disease have invaded the spirits (and that is the quickest way to kill a man) carry a Urinal full of Pisse to the Doctor, and he wil say he ayles nothing; the reason is, there is no digestion found in the urine; because the disease seizeth not the body, but the spirits. A man is troubled in mind, his Wife and children do not please him; being troubled, is sick for madnesse; his wife, as bad as she is, loves him, and wil carry his Pisse to the Doctor; he looks upon it, and thinks the man as well as himselfe (and that is bad enough) only his trouble is so great, he knows as much by his urine, as if he had looked into a Crows nest; he hath no more skil in Astrologie, then I have in making of Candles; the man speaks out all the wit at once, and saith her husband ailes nothing; it may be he ailes nothing, but only to be out of the world; the drift of this discourse is only to shew you some diseases seizeth only upon the spirits, others only upon the body. To this purpose.

1 The distance between breathing, if it be too long, and coldness of the breath, shews death is not above two or three foot off, gentle breath in hot diseases is an argument of death.

CHAP. VIII.

Presages by sweat.

THose kind sweats which happen upon Judicial or Critical daies, are wholesome, commendable, and good, for they are sent by Doctors Health.

If sweat be universal, 'tis excellent; and if the Patient mend by his sweating, 'tis a fore-runner of a Cure.

3 Mortal sweats are first of all cold.

4 Onely in one part of the body, usually in the forehead and face; if the Patient afflicted by such sweats die not, his diseases will continue longer then he would have it.

CHAP. IX.

Presages by Tumours.

IF the Patient that lieth sick of a Fever, feel neither pain, inflammation, tumour nor hardness upon or neere about his ribs, 'tis a very good sign.

2. If any of these be there, and upon both sides,

sides, 'tis but a bad sign at the best.

3 If he feel great motions and pulsations in one of his sides, it prognosticates great pain and deprivation of his senses.

4 If with his pulsation, his eyes move faster then they should doe, the Patient is in danger to fall into a frenzie, if not to mischief himself.

The last chapter of Apostumes.

1 The Collection of an Apostume in both sides in a burning Fever, is more dangerous then if it had been but upon one side; for two men wil sooner kill a man then one.

2 'Tis more dangerous on the left side then on the right.

3 If it continue 20 daies, and the Fever ceaseth not, neither the Apostumes diminisheth, it wil come to maturation.

4 If there come a Flux of blood through the nose upon the first critical day, it easeth the Patient; only he wil be pained in his head, and troubled with dimness of sight at noon day, chiefly if he be about thirty, or thirty five yeers of age.

5 When the Apostume is soft, and with pain when 'tis handled, it requires a longer time to cure then the former did, but not halfe so dangerous.

6 Such a one may continue two months before it comes to be ripe.

7 That Apostume that is hard, great, and painful, if it be not mortal, I am sure it is dangerous.

8 Apo-

8 Apostumes of the belly are never so great as they that grow under the midrife; and yet those that grow under the Navel are lesse then they, and usually come to suppuration.

9 'Tis a good sign when they purge by a Flux of blood in the nostrils.

10 Some Apostumes, purge onely outwards, and they are little, round, and sharp pointed; and they are most healthful, less mortal.

11 Such as are large, grosse, or round, but flat, are most dangerous.

12 Those that purge, and break within the belly, and make tumours outwardly, are as bad as the Devil himself, or *Robin Goidfellow*, and are very pernicious; those that make no tumour outwardly excel them as far as the shot of a Canon doth that of a Pistol.

13 The matter which comes out of the Impostumes, being white, and not unfavoury, is very good and healthful.

14 The more the colour differs from white, the worse it is: and thus much for the first Book.

The



The Second Book of the Presages of Hippocrates, you shall finde marshalled in this order.

1 First of all, Presages by Dropsies in Fevers.

2 Life and Death in Fevers.

3 By the Yard and Testicles.

4 By Sleeping and Dreaming.

5 By the Excrements in the Bowels.

6 By Wind in the Bowels.

7 By Urine.

8 By vomitting.

9 By Spittle.

10 By Sneezing.

11 By Suppuration or Impostumes.

12 From the time of breaking.

13 By passions of the Lungs.

14 By Apostumes in the feet.

15 By the Bladder and Fevers.

Chap.

CHAP. I.

Presages by Dropsies in Fevers.

First, all manner of Dropsies in Fevers are dangerous, if not mortal: I know you would fain know a reason: Ile tel you; a Fever proceeds of heat, Dropsies of cold: and as fire and water agree, so doth a Fever and a Dropsie; and what you give to mitigate a Fever, encreaseth a Dropsie; a Dropsie and a Fever agree like fire and water; the Sun having drawn up a fiery quality from the earth, and invelopeded it round with a cloud of Snow, thence comes lightning and thunder, and terrifies the people; and as wel doth a Fever and a Dropsie agree in Microcosms, as fire and water doth in the Region of the aire; many men know there is a middle Region in the aire, but few know what it is, and as little where; only a few sons, whom mother Wisdom hath instructed in it.

2 If the Dropsie and a Fever meet in one body, they wil play reakes (as sometimes they doe, though not often) the Liver pays all the score.

3 It afflicts the *Vena leſtina*, and most commonly the guts themselves; the legs are presently tormented, and they cannot march handsomly; a flux follows, and the swelling in the belly is not a whit lessned by it.

4 If the Liver be most afflicted, the Patient hath

hath got a dry cough, and he knows not how to help it; he spits but very little, and wishes he could spit more; the belly is very hard, and if he goes to stool, 'tis with more pain then he would willingly endure; his feet swel, there is tumours, inflammation in his sides, sometimes they dissipate, and sometimes they swel again.

CHAP. II.

Presages of Life and Death in Fevers.

1. **W**hen the Patient is cold on his head or face, or hath cold sweats there: also if his hands and feet be cold, but his belly and sides hot and burning, the case is extream dangerous, and is a signe that death hath taken possession of the house and clay where life formerly dwelt.

2 It is a healthful signe in a Fever; when all the parts of the body are equally hot, though they be something hotter then they should be.

3 The body heavy, the nailes of a leaden swarthy colour; the disease wil be cured by death, and not by Physick.

4 Induring of a sicknesse without anguish, shews strength of nature; and so long as she holds up her head, there is some hopes.

5 Let every one that views a Patient, if he would act the part of a wise man, enquire after the custome of the mans body when he was in health;

health; and if his spittle, sleep, or excrement, &c. be as they were when the body was in health, recovery is coming, and it comes apace, and wil speedily be with the sick for his comfort.

The more these signs differ in sickness from what they were in health, the more is the danger.

6 By these signs you may also know in some measure, what part of the body is afflicted, and by what humour, if you can but understand their language; if you cannot, goe to the school of dame Nature, she is an excellent School-Mistress.

CHAP. III.

Presages by the Testicles.

When the Yard and Testicles are shrunk in, and apparently diminished against nature, it signifies great pain and anguish and death follows them at the heels as swift as the wind.

CHAP. IV.

Presages of Sleeping.

First of all, when the sick sleeps in the night, and keeps walking in the day, this is usually

a lovely hopeful sign of recovery to the sick; the reynes of government are not yet forced out of the hands of dame nature; and she, if she be not hindered by intemperance, or other impediments, governs prudently.

2 Although it be not altogether wholesome to sleep from break of day till eight or nine of the clock in the morning; yet it is more commendable to sleep then, then any other time of the day.

3 Continuall watching is extream dangerous, and cries aloud that deprivation of senses is at hand, if it be not already come.

CHAP. V.

Presages by the excrements of the belly in Fevers.

First of all, the most commendable sign is, when he that is surprized with a Fever, retains the same custome in avoyding his excrements which he ordinarily used when his body was best in health.

2. Alwaies in excrements you must regard the quality and quantity of the dyet; for take this for a certain rule, and you shall finde it never vary without a miracle, how much the excrements are different from that, so much worse is the sign.

3. Laudable excrements are neither too thick nor too thin, yet it is worse that they be too thick, then too thin; for astringency in a Fever

is naught, and not to be allowed. He is fitter to make a Hangman than a Physician, that takes no care that his Patient goe orderly to stoole.

A loosnesse in a Fever proclaimes to the world that the Patient kept ill dyct before.

4. It is exceeding good that the colour of the excrements be according to the food taken.

5 It is very good that the patient go to stool without pain; for if nature be troubled to expell natural excrements, she wil find a harder pull of it to expell the disease.

6. If the excrements be liquid, *viz.* if the man that is sick of a Fever have a loosnesse, and what comes from him, come without violence, pain or wind, it is a hopefull sign, for nature hath found out a way to turn out the disease at the back-door.

7 Yet I beseech you take notice of this: frequent going to stool weakens the sick; spoils the digestion, mars the retentive faculty, makes the sick froward and faint:

8 Worms coming forth of the body with excrements, at the end of the malady, is a good sign and hopeful; but at the beginning of the sicknesse 'tis desperate; the poor worms know when nature is a decaying, and therefore leave the body before it is breathlesse.

Here's a strange thing, that the wormes have as much knowledge as a Physician.

9 It's very good in every sicknesse, when the belly is soft, and not puffed up with wind: wind is an active creature, and playes reaks in the body of man when it gets where it should not be.

10 The

10 The excrements when they are very watery, white, or very red or frothy, they are very dangerous.

But by the leave of *Hippocrates*, not alwaies mortal.

11 Excrements black, green, or slimy, give you fair warning, if any warning wil serve the turn, that the disease may end in death, and that's most probable.

12 Mixture of the forenamed colours is not lesse dangerous, but shews longer continuance of the disease: in the former the sick runs to his grave as hard as he can drive; in this he walks to the same place, as though he told his steps.

13 When little skins, like the peeling of guts come forth of the excrements, the disease is dangerous. This symptome was ordinarily seen in that Epidemical disease in *London* 1649. which so puzzled the Colledge of Physicians, that their learned ignorance was so far from curing of it, that they could not tell what it was.

For *Mr. Gallen* (for they know not where) came nature the mother of Physicians dwells) instructed them in no such principles.

Mine own son, about three yeers of age was taken of the same disease; my self being in the Country; when the hopes of life were but small was sent for up: what came from him (and heae was once in an houre) was wrapt round in skins.

I cured him by only boyling Mallows in his drink: and to manifest my thanknesse to God

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for

178. Culpepper's *Astrological Judgement*
for so great a mercy, I here declare it to the
world.

CHAP. VI.

Presages by wind in the Bowels and Womb.

First of all, wind issuing forth gently and vo-
luntarily, is the best and most wholesome
sign.

2 Worse then that when it comes forth with
pain and griping.

3 Worst of all when it is retained, and cannot
come out at all, but causes swellings there.

4 Swellings of the wind in the belly accord-
ing to *Hippocrates*, are best cured by expulsion
downward, or by Urine; thus my Author.

I care not greatly if I relate the cure done in
such a case, by one of the wisest Physicians that
ever the Sun shon upon in *England*, *Dr. Butler* of
Cambridge. A Gentleman was possessed with
wind in his belly; a great inflammation there was
there. The Doctor comes to him, and perceiving
the original of it was wind, for he was a man of
penetrating judgement, calling for a rolling-
pin; The man was never subject to covetous-
ness, and as little to pride: Down turns he the
cloaths from the bed: up he gets boots and all,
not regarding the *Holland-sheets*; and falls to
rolling the mans belly with a *Rowling-pin*:
the Patients fundament sounds an alarm, and
certifies

Lib. 2. of *Diseases enlarged*. 179
certifies all the company that ease was a com-
ing.

CHAP. VII.

Presages by the Urine in a Fever.

First of all, if the Urine in a Fever, or any o-
ther sickness, have residence near the bottom,
in colour white, in form like a Pyramid.

2 So much the more the Urine differs from
this, so much the worse it is.

3 Grosse resolutions, like dust or bran in the
bottom of the Urin, is a very evil sign.

But 'tis worse then that when they are like
scales of fish.

4 The Urine white and clear, signifies melan-
choly, and is very bad; for if the retentive faculty
be caused by melancholy, the disease is like
mough to hold long, for melancholy will retain
as well what it should not, as what it should.

5 A cloud hanging in the Urine signifies
health if it be white; if it be black, 'tis danger-
ous; and then your mother wit wil tell you,
that the blacker it is, it is the more dangerous.

6 The Urine yellow, very cleare, and subtil,
shews the sicknesse wil continue longer then the
sick party would willingly have it; crudity
and digestion has taken occasion to shoulder
out health.

7 In such a case there is feare, and that not a
little;

little, lest the sick die before the humour come to concoction; what a trick's that, to cut off nature before she can doe her businesse? and, let me tell you this, I knew a man in *London*, that shall be namelesse, that was surpris'd with a furious mercilesse pestilential Fever; his Urine was according to this Aphorisme, he had a swelling in his Emunctuary of the brain, (*viz.*) under his care.

It arose as fairly as fair could be, even till the hour of his death, yet he died; nature did the best she could to expell the disease, but she was anticipated: did you never know a man die in the prime of his health? if not, goe to *St. Tibb's*, and you may be informed.

8 Slimy, muddy, black, tawny, dirty, filthy, stinking urine is usually mortall,

9 If a child's urine be brought to you, and it look pale and cleer, like Conduit water, it is very bad; I know you long for a reason, you shall not lose your longing: I told you before such a humour was the badge of a melancholy disposition; youth is naturally hot and moist, melancholy cold and dry, *ergo*; extream inimical to youth.

10 If you spie in the Urine a thing like a cobweb swimming on the top, it is but a scurvy signe.

11 Thick Urine signifies but a thin body, for he that made it hath a consumption.

12 White clouds in the Urine and near the bottom, are commendable; black clouds and near the top are bad and vituperous.

In all these have regard to the bladder; for if that be diseased, all these presages are in vain.

Thus *Hippocrates*: the truth is, many of them seem to me pretty rational, neither am I able to contradict the rest, as I have been a piss-Prophet all my life: yet this I know to be true, and Dr. Experience is my witness, that if the man be sick of a Fever, and the Urine appears like the urine of a healthy man, as I have known it in more then one, and by this argument wil I prove very uncertainty in urine, death's a coming, provide for him.

I spake with Dr. Reason at the same time, for they two brethren seldom goe asunder; and he told me the reason was, because the disease workt upon the spirits, and not upon the body: and that's as ready a way to kill a man as to chop off his head.

CHAP. VIII.

Presages of Vomiting in Feavers.

First, to vomit up flegme and choler in a Feaver, is a very good signe, because they are better out of your body then in it; they are but scurvy inmates when they keep not their proper place.

2 If what be vomited up be green, livid, or black, 'tis dangerous.

3 If it be mixed or compounded of these, 'tis mortal.

4 If

4 If it stink, so that you cannot endure to hold your nose over it, and have but one of these colours, death comes gallowping; thus *Hippocrates*.

Hippocrates was a brave Physician, I confesse: *Galen* mended his works in Physick, just as *Aristotle* mended *Platoes* in Philosophy, and that is as soure Ale mends in Summer.

C H A P. IX.

Presages by Spittle in Feavers.

1 **S**pitte in all diseases of the lungs, and malalties under the ribs, if it come in the beginning of a disease, without pain, of such a colour as spittle should be, wel digested, not visciou, it's very commendable, ther's some hopes of it.

2 If the spittle come not up without vehement coughing, its an ill signe when nature is forced by violence to cast out her enemy.

3 White spittle, tough and knotty, is very dangerous in a Fever; but when men spit blood, its worse, and yet such things happen sometimes.

5 If the spittle be green or fleshy, it gives notice of a bad and ill-conditioned sicknesse.

5 Black spittle is the worst of all, for their grim death's a coming.

6 When the matter which should be spit out, remains still within the lungs and troubles the windpipe, there's but little security of life: and

I am confident never a one of the Colledge keeps an insurance office for such a businesse, nor wil ensure thereupon at 50 per cent.

7 What we told you was wholsome at the beginning of the malady, if it continue longer then the first Crisis, its suspicious, if it be not dangerous.

8 If the pain be eased by spitting, its very good, let the wind blow which way it wil; and then

9 If the spittle be black, and if the spittle doe foreshew death, it is that yet if the pain be eased by it, though I cannot say it is hopefull, yet this I say, it is lesse dangerous.

C H P A. X.

Presages by Sneezing in Feavers:

1 **S**neezing in hot maladies, let the malady be (as dangerous as a halter) it is hopefull and commendable, and may procure a reprieve.

2 Yet in maladies of the lungs, if it come with much rheume, and pain be felt after, it is dangerous come it when it wil, whether in the fit, or presently after.

C H A P.

CHAP. XI.

Presages of Suppuration in Aposthumes.

IF the pain of an Impossthume cease not by pitting, to which adde laxative medicines, and letting blood, tis forty to one if it come not to suppuration.

2 When the Aposthume breaketh, the spittle giving notice of choler, whether matter come out with the spittle, or after, it is dangerous,

3 If the matter come upon the first Crisis, it comes to tell you death will come upon the second Crisis, unlesse the Physician be all the wiser to stave him off: doth there not such a one live in *Amen-Corner*?

4 if the former Aphorisme appeare, and other healthful signes appeare together with it, Dame nature may happen to help herselfe, and never be beholding to the Colledge: and if you'l be ruled by me, take acquaintance with her: and that you may doe so, i'll describe her to you, that you may know her when you meet her in the street: shee's a plain homely woman in a beggarly contemptible condition, regarded by none (unlesse it be the children of wisdom) she hath truth written upon her breast; those that think themselves wise tread her under foot; she carries Dr. Reason in her right hand, and Dr. Experience in her left, her head is round about with

with the eternall providence, and in her brain is written the knowledge of all things, in words at length, and not in figures: she alwaies goes towards Heaven, and if you ask her, shee'l bid you come after: God is her father, and her mothers name is the good of the creation: if you follow her, you shal not want: she treads upon the world, and looks upwards: she is a virgin, a wife, and a widdow: she wil give you a paper in your hand, in which is written, *Know thy selfe*: she hath no money, yet is Mistris of the mines in *India*: in all her words you shall finde more truth then eloquence: if you please to ask her for her Commission, she wil shew it you signed by *Jehovah*, not by *Aristotle* or *Galen*. Her waies are very plain, you may finde them in the darkest night, without a candle and lanthorn: she is alwaies every where, and yet still with me, shee's my mother: shee's a woman, and yet an Academick: shee's present to all that call upon her, yet not Ubiquitary: she alwaies weeps, and yet I never saw her laugh. I hope none wil blame me for writing this description of my Mother, so much despised, so little thought of by the Rabbies of our age. *Noverint univ. rsi per presentes*, that she is my Mother, and her two sons, Dr. Reason, and Dr. Experience, my brethren.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Presages by the time of the Ruptures of Aposthumes.

1. **T**HAT all Aposthumes have not one and the same time of maturation, is so certain, that it needs no further dispute of the story.

2 It is most usual and most wholesome for Aposthumes to break upon judicial daies; what they be, and when they happen, you know already, unlesse you began at the latter end of the Book first. *Hippocrates* reckons them by number of daies, tis true; but so have not I, but by the course of the Moon. Do not blame *Hippocrates* for a small fault; rather think your selves engaged to him for doing any thing: it may be twas *Galens* fault, not his.

3 Take notice that *Hippocrates* was guided by good principles; for he tels you that the beginning of the disease is, when the Patient feels heat, a feaver, stiffnesse, pain, pricking, or any thing else that denotes a disease.

4 When you feel that, do but so much for me, as to make that time the basis to prognosticate the event.

5 Coughing, spitting, and spawling, pain, difficulty of breathing, are true prognosticks that the Aposthume is neer breaking.

6 As by the Forlorn-hope you may judge what the Army is, so by these signes you may judge

judge of the greatnesse of the Aposthume.

7 As by a Citizens spending you may judge how long he wil hold; so by the swiftnesse of those signes you may judge how soon the Aposthume wil break.

8 Sometimes the Aposthume breaks, and life is undone by it; sometimes it breaks, and death runs away for feare of the noise. 'Twere worth the while to know how this might be known; He tell you how, and never goe so far as *Amen-corner* for it neither.

If when the Aposthumes broken the man begins to fall to his victuals, and feed like a Farmer; if the matter be white, equal, salt, and come out without pain, take these to be signes of speedy health, and say I told you so.

9 If the Feaver cease not, or ceasing come with a fresh supply, 'twere worth the while to know whether it wil return again or no; I'e tell you how to know, (if you wil but read it.) If the Feaver wil return again, the thirst remains still to keep possession: and when the Feaver doth return again, the *Fæces* being very watry, green, livid or slimy, 'ortifie against death, for he is not far off.

10 If the Patient feel pain on both sides, both sides are Aposthumated; wherefore do they ake else think you?

11 If he feel more pain on one side, then on the other, cause him to lye on the soundest side: if he feel heavinesse there, be sure there is an Aposthume also.

12 If some good signes appeare, and some bad, com-

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compare them all together, and judge by most
testimony; make use of all the rules you can,
that so you may finde the truth, and avoyd
infamy.

CHAP. XIII.

Presages of Apostumes about the eares.

First, when Apostumes which come either
about or under the eares, come to matura-
tion and break, the bitteresse of death is past.

2 You may know when there's an Aposthume
there by swelling and pain, by heat and bur-
ning, by rednesse of colour and inflammation
about the place.

CHAP. XIV.

Aposthumes in the feet.

1 **I**N vehement and dangerous diseases of the
lungs, it conduceth much to the help of the
Patient when small pustules or Aposthumes ap-
peare in the feet.

2 If withall the spettle change from red to
white, it gives certain testimony that recovery
approacheth.

3 If the spettle turn not from red to white,
then the pain ceaseth not, and the sinews of the
part.

Lib. 2. *of Diseases enlarged:* 189

part Apostumated, are in danger of shrinking.

4 If together with the former, the Aposthumes
also vanish away, the man loseth his senses first,
and his life afterwards.

5 Aged people are more usually troubled
with the diseases in the lungs; then young peo-
ple.

6 Its very dangerous in all Aposthumes when
the pain ascends upwards.

7 Easie spitting white spittle, and not stink-
ing, is a commendable sign in all diseases of the
lungs; but if your spittle be red, black, or stinc-
king, tis deadly.

CHAP. XV.

Presages by the Bladder in Fevers.

1 **F**irst, hardnesse and pain in the Bladder in
quotidian Fevers, usually fore-shews death
is approaching.

2 If withall the Urine be stopped; Judge the
like.

3 In Apostumes of the Bladder (when they
come in scurvy places) if the Urine be like mat-
ter of the Aposthume, and the pain cease, and
the Fever mitigate, and the bladder be molified;
when you see these signes, you may be confident
the worst is past.

4 This disease usually happens to few, but
children, and to them most usually about the
seventh and fourteenth yeers of their age.

The



*The Third Book of the Presages
of Hippocrates.*

THis Book I confesse is but short, yet the better order it is in, the handsommer wil it look; and the reason is, because God is the God of order.

Let no man blame that gallant soule *Hippocrates* for writing a little disorderly; rather let him blesse God that he wrote at all: Let our Colledge of Physicians write so to purpose, and in their mother tongue as he did in his; and the rest of my daies shall be spent in admiring and applauding of them.

But to return to my purpose, you shall finde this third book presented to your view in this Order.

- 1 *Presages in Fevers.*
 - 2 *Quincies.*
 - 3 *The Uvula.*
 - 4 *Vomiting in Fevers.*
- Of all these in order:

Chap.

CHAP. I.

Presages in Fevers.

1. **T**His is most certain, and verified by continual experience, that a Fever terminates in death to one, and in life to another, in both upon one and the same day; and the reason why, you may finde in the beginning of this book in that part, the basest of which was borrowed from the famous *Avenęa*.

2 Then wil you see a reason, why it is as requisite to view the body of the sick, as the position of the stars.

It is a custome in *Italy*, or at least it was but a few yeeres since, that a Physician might not deny to view a sick body, if he had but his fee given him, which amounted but to 18 *d.* ster. if he carried two Schollers with him, he had 12 *d.* more, if the Patient were willing to give it him; which being added to the former, amounts just to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* if he carried twenty Schollers, he had no more.

To the Patient comes he, for he dares not deny it what ere the disease be, if he be in health, and at liberty: there doth he instruct the Schollers by the Urine, by the Symptomes of the disease, its continuation and accidents, &c. whether the sick be like to live or die, how the disease opposeth nature, and which way.

This

This makes the Italian Physicians able men, when the greatest part of ours are like to die dunces; who dares deny, that has but wit to know his right hand from his left; but that seeing the body, hearing the relation, and feeling the pulse of the sick, is a better way to judge, then gazing at as much pisse as the Thames will hold?

I wish from my heart our present State would take this matter into consideration, and take a little care for the lives of the poor Commonalty, that a poore man that wants money to buy his wife and childred bread may not perish for want of an Angel to see a proud insulting domineering Physician to give him a visite: I think it is a duty belonging to the Keepers of the Liberty of England. I would help my poor brethren in this particualar if I could, but I cannot.

Whosoever reads what I have here written, and approves of it; let him joyn with me in a petition to the State, for the rectifying of this disorder.

Those which approve not of it, let them answer me to this question: who made a difference between the Rich and the poor? was it God, or the world?

If the world, it is most certain then it will nor stand; for the fashion of the world passeth away.

If many good signs appeare at the beginning of a Fever, note the signe and degree the Moon is in at the Decumbiture. And the party wil discover when the Moon comes to the Sextile of the

the place she was in then. Hippocrates was an Astrologer, as appears by this Aphorism: And our Colledge, the Physicians, hug his writting under their arms, but follow him as much as the Pope follows Saint Peter.

4. Note the place the moon is in at the Decumbiture, then view the sick body, when the moon comes to the Sextile of that place: if you find ill Symptoms of the sick body, then you may fear death, when she comes to the Quartile of that place, and you have cause enough.

5. Short Maladies are better judged of then long; a great deale of time may produce more alteration then a little.

6. If Fevers happen to women in childbed, begin the Calculation at the time of her delivery, and not at the Initiation of the sicknesse, and take their Crisis that way.

7. If the Fever continne to the third Crisis, which is not often; you may presage bleeding at the Nose; and it is twenty to one, it comes not upon the day of the third Crisis, or near it.

8. If the Patient bleed not at the Nose, be sure he hath an Impostume in some of the inferior parts of his body.

9 Flux of blood in such a case most usually happens to people that are under thirty years of age; Impostumes to them that are older.

10. If the sick find a vehement pain about his fore-head, or place near it, he is very subject to bleed at the Nose, and that may save his life.

11. Young persons oftener dye at the first Crisis in Fevers, then ancient; and the reason



is, because their nature is hotter, and the more subject to take fire: for he that knows but his *A.B.C.* in Physick, knows a Fever comes of heat.

12. Old persons sooner dye upon relapses then young: and the reason is, because their bodies are weaker.

13. Ulcerations in the throat are usually mortal in hot diseases.

14. Fevers continue longer in ancient people then they doe in young, and the reason is, because the bodys of ancient people are colder: dry wood will burn most violently it is confessed, but wet wood will be longer a burning.

15. Ancient people are more subject to quartan Agues then young; and the reason is, because *Saturn* causeth them: a child wil leave playing with his father, to play with his equals.

CHAP. II.

Presages of the Quinsey.

1. **A**Ll Quinseys are extream dangerous, and sometimes mortal.

2. The most dangerous signes in a Quinsey are great pain, great difficulty in breathing, yet no swelling outwardly appearing: for if the swelling appear, the external part of the throat is most afflicted. And if you do not believe better to have the External part of the throat afflicted then the Internal, I wish you did.

3. Here you find that in the Quinsey, it is bet- usually

ter when they appear outwardly, then when they do not.

4. If the swelling appear not outwardly, they usually kill within four days at the furthest, although no Crisis come at that time. My own opinion is, though I hold an absolute truth in the Crisis, as I have laid them down in this book, yet withall I know as well, that there is a difference to be made between the time that the disease overcomes the vitals, and the time of the dissolution; as also, that in a proper acute disease The moon to the semi Sextile of the place she was in at the Decumbiture, often kills, because she is then in a signe opposite in respect of nature sex, and time.

5. If a red tumor appear outwardly, and fall in again, the danger of death is great: Life may borrow a little time, and so forth, but 'tis to be feared, must be forced to yeld to her enemy Death at last.

6. If the tumour in a Quinsey increase upon a Critical day, and break neither inwardly nor outwardly, death or a relapse, or some thing as bad is to be feared, though the Patient feel ease for the time.

CHAP. II.

Presages by the Uvula.

The presages are few: happily honest *Hippocrates* whom Authors call divine for his integrity rather then religion, did it because the

diseases in this part of the body are but few and those few appear but seldome.

1 Incision in the Uvula, Gargarion or Columella, when it is swoln red or grosse, is dangerous; Physicians love to trouble your pates with hard words; for if they would write plaine English, they could not make silly people believe wonders, and then their *Diana* would down you shall find an explanation of all such words which he that can but read his Primmer shall find at the latter end of the book.

2 If the Uvula look pale or livid, and the upper part not swelled, you may make an incision without danger.

3 Be sure you purge the belly before you be too busie in making incision in those parts. Thus *Hippocrates*. The truth is, I cannot find any reason why any incision at all should be made there; a man may as well plead Excise a Custome for it, for ought I know.

If there be an inflammation there, bloodletting in the arme will serve the turne: if putrefaction or ulcer, as sometimes, happen to such, as our company of Chyrurgeons Flux for the French pox, either for want of care or skill, or some thing else, clensing medicines wil do the deed. I do not in this Treatise professe to write an Anatomy: if I did, I could tell you what the use of the Uvula was, and how difficult an incision there is, and how dangerous the effects of it may prove; but I passe it, and come to

Chap

CHAP. IV.

Presages of vomiting in a Fever.

First of all when there appears blacke things, or things like flies before the eyes of him that hath a Fever, viz. when he thinks he sees flies, when there's no such thing neer him, be sure the sick wil vomit yellow choler, and the surer if withall he find an ilness: at his stomack.

2 If there be a stiffnesse and chilnesse in those parts neer the *Hypocondria*, the vomiting wil the sooner be hastened.

3 My Author doth not tell whether this vomiting be good or bad in a Fever: therefore I'll tell it you for him: it shews strength of nature, therefore take it as a hopfull signe: the choler which is vomited up lies in the stomack, and thats not the place dame nature hath provided to hold choler. Dame nature is like a Prince in the body, and holds in tenure by Socage under Almighty God: and if she can expel her enemy out of her dominions, doth she not do well?

4 If together with what was mentioned before, there happen swelling or ringings by reason of wind under one of the sides, be not too hasty to predict vomiting: it is more probable to be only bleeding at the nose.

5 Bleeding at the nose in such a case usually happens

happens to people under 30 yeares of age, vomiting to such as are older.

6 These presages hath *Hippocrates* left to posterity verified by his owne experience: I have ordered them for your owne good, as well as I can: I have given you the reasons of some of them, because I would instruct you: of others I haue not, because I would incourage you to study: for take this for an absolute truth, my writings may teach you, but it is your selves must make your selves Physicians? Doctor Reason told me these presages were true. And Experience tells you by my penne, that you shall find them so. I now take my leave of you for this time, and withall tell you, that if you be not so free to do good to others as I am to you, look to answer for it another day at the generall account.

Infalible signes to discern of what Complexion any person is whatsoever.

THe cholerick man for the most part is little, and short of stature: which hapneth (as I suppose) either by reason of the fewnesse of vapors and fumosities ingendered; or else, because that the radicall moysture whereby the vertue nutritive and vegetable is sustained, is by the operation of strong heat and drynesse drawn to the centre, and there partly consumed; as fire (of whose nature is choler) attracteth moysture to it selfe, and drieth it up, so that the superficies and extream parts stretch not in length, neither wax big, or fat, because of defection of natural moysture, (as in aged persons in whom radical moysture is decayed) groweth no more: & his skin is rough and hot in touching, and his body very hairy: their colour is betwixt yellow and red, with a certain glittering like fire; such persons soon have beards, and the colour of their haire is red or aburn. As touching their conditions, they are naturally quick-witted, bold, unshamefac'd, furious, hasty, quarrelsome, irefull, fraudulent, stout, arrogant, couragious, gracelesse, cruel, crafty, and unconstant; light in moving, jesters, mockers, watchfull, and flatterers, &c. their eyes little and hollow. Also the vertue of concoction in them is very strong, insomuch that he
may

may digest more then he hath appetite for; his pulle is swift and strong, his urine, yellow, and thin in substance: as touching their digestion, they are often costive, they dream of fire, fighting, and anger, of lightning and dreadfull apparitions of the ayre, by the means of hot and dry fumosities and vapors ascending from the stomach into the head, which trouble the brain and virtue imaginative.

Signes of a choleric melancholy man.

Choleric melancholy men, are higher of stature then choleric, because violent heat in them is more remisse and slack, whereby fumosities are the more ingendered, and radical moysture the lesse wasted; yet they are little and lean of body because of drinesse, with skin rough and hard, meanly hairie, and temperate in feeling; their colour is palish, drawing towards a brimstone colour, for in it is seen a little shew of yellowishnesse; they have not beards so soon as choleric men, and the colour of their hair is reddish, or light aburn. And touching the conditions, or natural inclination of such persons, they are not altogether so pregnant witted, bold, furious, quarrellsome, fraudulent, prodigal, stout, and couragious as choleric men; neither so gracelesse, unconstant, flattering, swift, and scornful as they: yet they are suspicious, fretful, nigardish, and more solitary, studious, and curious then choleric, and retain their anger longer. The vertue of digestion

digestion in such persons is meetly strong, and their pulse lesser and slower then in choleric persons; their urine is yellow and thin, and they dream of falling from high places, of robberies, murders, harmes proceeding of fire, fighting, anger, and such like.

Signes of a Melancholy choleric man.

Melancholy Choleric men are tall of stature, by reason that naturall heat is feeble, and thereby many fumosities are ingendered, but yet they are little and slender of body, because of drinesse, therefore there skin is rough and hard, and cold in touching: they have but very little haire on their bodies, and are long without beards, by meanes of cold which stoppeth the Pores, and suffereth not the matter whereof haire is ingendered to come forth: Also they have much superfluity in the nose: there colour is pale, shaddowed with a little nigritude or darknesse. And concerning their conditions, they are gentle, given to sobrietie, solitary, studious, doubtfull, avaritious, shamefast, timorous, stubborn, fretfull, pensive, constant, and true in action, with a deepe surmise, and slow wit, with obliuiousnesse: their haire is brown and thinn, their digestion feeble, and lesse then their appetite, the pulse little and slack, their urine subcitrine and thinn & they dreame of falling from high places, fearfull dreams, and sundry varieties.

Signes of Melancholy men.

Melancholick men are meane of stature, and seldom very tall: for excess cold doth binde the substance, and suffereth it not to stretch in length: and although melancholie bee dry in temperature, yet they are litle, and slender of body, the occasion is (as I Imagine) of excesse cold, by means whereof much superfluitie is ingendred, which somewhat allayeth the drinesse, for melancholick men are full of phlegme, and rheumatique matter. Their colour is duskish & swarthish pale, their skinn is rough, and cold in feeling, they have very litle or no haire on their bodies, and are long without beards, yea somtimes beardlesse, the Colour of their haire is duskish. As touching their conditions, they are naturally coueteous, selfelovers, fearfull without cause; pusillamious, solitary, careful, lumpish, seldome merry or laughing, stout, stubborn, ambitious envious, fretful, obstinate in opinions, of a deep cogitation, mistrustful, suspicious, vexed with dolours of the mind, and dreadful imaginations, (as though they were infested with evil spirits) and are very spightful, curious, squeamish, and yet slovens, high-minded, and very majestical in behaviour, and retain their anger long; the vertue of concoction in them is very feeble; yet they have very good appetite to their meat. Their urine is palish and mean in substance

stance; and they dream of fearful things, terrible visions, and darknesse.

Signes of a Melancholick sanguine man.

Melancholick sanguine men are higher of stature then melancholick; for in them natural heat is temperate; wherefore fumosities and radical moisture are meanly ingendred, whereby they are meanly big, fleshier, and firm of body: their colour is after a darkish red, their skin neither hard, nor rough, but temperate in heat and softnesse, and not very hairy; they have beards about 21 yeers of age: and touching their conditions, they are more liberall, bolder, merrier, lesse stubborn, and not so pusillanious, solitary, and pensive, as melancholick persons, nor so vexed with dreadfull imaginations as they are: also they are gentle, sober, patient, trustie, merciful, and affable; and to conclude, for as much as this complexion is temperate in quality, so likewise it is boon in conditions; for vertue is a mean between two extreames. Their urine is of a light saffronish colour, and mean in substance: their pulses are temperate in motion: they have pleasant dreams, and many times respondent to truth; and their digestion is meanly strong.

Signes

Signes of a Sanguine Melancholick man.

Sanguine Melancholick men are mean of stature, with bodies well compact with veins and arteries; fleshy, but not fat: they have skin neatly smooth, and hot in feeling, and are somewhat hairy, and soon have beards; the colour of their haire is dark aburn, their cheeks red, shadowed with a luteall colour. Their conditions are much like unto a sanguine mans, but they are not altogether so liberal, merry, and bold, for they have as it were a spice of the inclination of melancholy persons. Their pulses are great and full, urine yellow and mean in substance, with dreaming of deep pits, wells, and such like; their digestion is indifferent.

Signes of a Sanguine man.

Sanguine men are of a mean form, their bodies well composed, with larger limbs and fleshier, but not fat; with great veins and arteries, smooth skins, hot and moist in feeling, the body hairy, and soon bearded; their colour is white, intermixed with redness in the cheeks; their haire for the most part is brown. And touching their conditions, they are merry, liberal, bountiful, merciful, courteous, bold enough, trusty, faithful, and of good behaviour: a little thing will cause him to weep, and when that is done, no further griefe striketh to their hearts: which is contrary to melancholy men,
for

for they cannot weep, although it be in a matter that concerns them neere, but yet their cogitation thereof is imprinted in their hearts. The sanguine man hath good appetite, and quick digestion: his urine is yellow and thick, his pulse great and full, and dreameth of red things and pleasant conceits.

Signes of a Sanguine phlegmatique man.

Sanguine phlegmatique men are higher of stature than Sanguine, because more superfluities are ingendred in their bodies, and are of substance much like unto sanguine; their hair is flaxen or light aburn, their colour is like red, but not intermixed as Sanguine are: as touching their conditions, they are less liberal, sadder, and not so bold as sanguine are, nor so hairie; their urine is subcitrine and mean in substance, their pulses moderate, with good appetite, and digestion indifferent; They dream of flying in the aire, and falling downe from some mountaine, or high place into water, or such like.

Signs of a Phlegmatique Sanguine man.

Phlegmatique sanguine men are mean of stature, and somewhat gross of body, with a smooth and soft skinn, and cold in touching; their bodies not hairie, & long without beards, their haire is light yellow or flaxen, plain and smooth; their colour is neither white nor
red,

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red, but mean between both; of conditions, neither very merry, nor much sad: not liberal, or covetous: not much bold, not very feareful, &c. The vertue of degestion in them is somewhat slack, and lesser then their appetite, their pulses are low and litle, with dreaming of sundry fables.

Signes of a Phlegmatick man.

Phlegmatick men are shorter of stature: for although much vapoers and superfluitie is ingendred in their bodies, yet by means of coldnesse the substance is bound and staid from stretching in length: neverthelesse moisture dealeth it self in bredth, and maketh them grosse and fat. Their veines and arteries are small, their bodies without haire: they have little beards, and their haire is flaxen: their colour whitish, with smooth skin, and cold in touch: As concerning their conditions, they are very dull, heavy, sloathful, sleepy, cowardish, fearful, covetous, self-lovers, slow of motion, shamefac'd, and sober. In them the vertue of digestion and appetite is very feeble, (through defect of natural heat) their pulses are little and slow, and their urine pale and thick: with dreaming of water, &c.

Signes of a Phlegmatick Cholerick man:

Phlegmatick cholerick men are tall of stature, and not so big and fat as phlegmatick, and

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and are more hairie, and sooner have beards: their haire is light Aburne, in which some shew of yellow, and are temperate in feeling: And touching their conditions, they are nimbler, bolder, and kinder then phlegmaticke, and are not so drowsie, and sluggish as they are, but merrier, and quicker witted; Their face for the most part is full of freckles, and their colour white, shaddowed with yellowishnesse: their appetite and digestion is indifferent: their pulses are moderate and full, their urine subcitrine and mean in substance, dreaming of swimming in water, of snow or rain.

Signes of a Cholerick phlegmatick man.

Cholerick phlegmatick men are mean of stature, firm, and strong of body, and neither fat nor lean, with great legs, and their skin hairy, and moderate in feeling, their haire is yellowish, and their colour the same; their conditions are not much different from cholerick men, but they are not altogether so furious and bold as they, neither so prodigal, and guileful; for phlegme doth somewhat allay the heat of choler: their digestion is perfect, their pulse swift, and their urine like Saffron and thin, with dreaming of battels, strife, lightning, and hot water.

Urinaria.

URINALIA:

OR,

A Treatise of the CRISIS
happning to the Urine:

Through default either of the Reines,
Bladder, Yard, Conduits,
or Passages.

*With their Causes, Signes,
and Cures.*

BY

NICHOLAS CULPEPER
Student in *Physicke,*
and *Astrologic.*

LONDON,

Printed for *Nath. Brooks* at the Angel
in *Cornhill.* 1655.



URINALIA.

MY one child being annoyed with one of these Diseases about the year 1645. made me set and fix my studies upon this subject, the method of which will appear by this Table.

A Table of the Diseases handled in this Treatise.

<i>Of pissing of blood</i>	Chap. 1
<i>Of Inflammation of the reines</i>	Chap. 2
<i>Of the Stone in the reines</i>	Chap. 3
<i>Of unmeasurable pissing</i>	Chap. 4
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<i>Of the Strangury</i>	Chap. 10
<i>Of difficulty of Urine</i>	Chap. 11
<i>Of stoppage of the Urine</i>	Chap. 12
<i>Of Ulcers in the Tard</i>	Chap. 13

Chap.

CHAP. I.

Of pissing blood.

Cause. **I**t is caused diverse waies,
 1. Through weaknesse of the reines.
 2. Through dissolution of the *vena cava*.
 3. Through over lifting, or some fall, where-
 by some vaine in the reines is broken.
 4. Through sharpe humors, that cause excori-
 ation.

Signes. 5. Through stopping of the Hemorrhoydes.
 If this disease be caused through weakenes
 of the reines, the blood that comes out lookes
 wheyish.

If through dissolution of the *vena cava*, it
 comes forth without any paine at all,

It of breaking a veine, the blood comes out a-
 boundantly, with great wakenes of the back.

But if it proceed of corrosion, it comes forth
 by little and little, with vehement paine in
 the reines.

Cure. If it proceed of weaknesse of the reines or
 dissolution of the *vena cava*, you must use re-
 strictive medicines.

Caution. Abstain from such things as provoke urine:
 and from venery.

For simples: Comfry rootes, Gum tracacanth
 and Arabicke, Lapis Hæmatites, Willow leaves
 juyce of Knotgrasse; and above all the *herb of ve-*

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nus, called Ve/vaine, gathered in the houre of Venns,
when the Moon is with her in Libra, is medicinall, for
all diseases in the reines.

For compounds, Trochyskes of Amber; of
 Terra lemnia, of Spodium, those called *Gordonii*,
 syrrup made with sugar and the joyce of Mari-
 golds, Pomgranate rinds, and flowers; the leaves
 of Oake, mirtle berries &c.

If it proceed of a veine that is broken, you
 must presently let blood on the arme of the same **Bleedings**
 side, that the blood may be turned; then keep
 the region of the reins moyst with oyle of roses
 and Vineger, using the former Medicines.

But if it come by excoriation caused by cor-
 roding humors, purge out the humors first.

But by all meanes keepe him from *all salt,*
sharpe and sour things for they cause humors that **Caution.**
increase the corrosion.

Other medicines for this, you may find in that
 chapter which treates of ulcerations in the
 reines.

Yet note, that in pissing blood coming of what cause
 soever, it profiteth much to drinke new Milke in a-
 boundance, and no other drinke but that.

CHAP. II.

Of Inflammations in the Reines.

It is caused either through corruption of hu- **Cause.**
 mors, or stripes, or drinking of medicines that
 cause

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cause Inflammation, or through continuall and Vehement riding.

Signes.

There chanceth to them that labour of this disease, a beating pain, in the smal of the back a little above the bastard ribs, which extendeth it selfe downward, to the hips, bladder, and privities, an astonishment in the legs, difficulty to goe; and if they chance to sneeze, they are vexed with vehement pain.

There followeth also difficulty of urine, they pisse often and painfully.

The calves of the legs and feet are cold, they cannot stop without great pain; their urine is grosse and filthy, and their body feaverish.

Some have a pronenesse to vomit, and some doe vomit choller: some are troubled with belchings, some sweat, and some faint.

But all are exceedingly troubled with wind, and abhor meat.

Cure.
Diet.

Let the sick abstain from all hot, bitter, and gnawing, or salt meats.

This disease hapneth most to women with child.

Hearbs.

Hearbs medicinal are, Endive, Cichory, Lettice, Plantan, Purslain, Water-lillies, Houf-leek, and night-shade.

Lodging.

Let them lodge in a soft bed.

Let them abhor fasting, for *fasting causeth sharpnesse of urine.*

Emulsion.

Also an emulsion made with the four greater cold seeds. White Poppy-seeds, Almonds, Plantain water, and Sugar profiteth much.

Also Cinamon profiteth much used any way; and so doth Mallows.

Those

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Those women with child that are troubled with it, are alwaies troubled with an extream bearing down, as though the child were misplaced: their labors are tedious, and by reason of the heat of their reines they easily suffer abortion, and continually fall in labour long before their time.

My own wife hath in every child been extreamly perplexed with this disease, yet I never knew the cause of it before the writing hereof.

In cure of this disease you must avoid all medicines that provoke urine. **Caution.**

Nourish the region of the reines with any or all the Oyles (I mean not Chymical Oyles, but Oyles made by decoction of the hearb in Oyle) of the hearbs afore-mentioned. **Oyles.**

If men be troubled with it, you may let blood freely without feare, for that cools the blood and makes lesse of it: but *bloodletting in women with child takes away the nourishment of the child, and causeth abortion.* **Bleeding.**

In fine, let them drink two ounces of the juyce of Clary, and as much juyce of Nightshade in six ounces of stale Ale, morning and evening. **Potion.**

CHAP. III.

Of the Stone in the Reines.

THe Stone in the reines hapneth oftner to men of perfect age then to children.

It

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Cause. It is caused of continuall crudities and rarsnesse of the stomach, whereby aboundance of grosse and earthy humors are gathered together, which the fiery heat about the reines parcheth and hardneth like a stone.

Differences of stones in the reins. The stones that be in the reines neer their ventricles, differ amongst themselves in greatnes, fashion, sharpnesse, & colour: for some are black, some white, and some of a pale or ashy colour.

Signes. The sick of this disease have a fore pain in the reines of the back, pricking, as though an Aule were thrust in; yet no swelling appears outwardly: he can hardly move his back at all, the leg that is next the diseased side is so benumbed: They loath their meat, and are subject to vomitting: their urine either is very little in quantity, or else quite stopped.

They have many motions to stool, and yet are astringent, also the urine hath a gravelly residence.

Cure. If the party be young and full of blood, you may breath a vein, otherwise forbear.

Bleeding. But however forget not to purge the grosse melancholick humours with black Hellebore, corrected with Cinamon, or *Lignum Cassie*.

Purgings. If strength be very weak, and the patient by reason of age or other impediment, not fit for purgation, you must keep his body soluble, with gentle clisters, in which put oyle of Rew, Dill, Chamomel, &c.

Clysters. Keep the region of the reins alwaies annoynted with oyle of Camomel, over which apply a Tobacco leaf warmed, and changed twice in 24 hours.

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The best medicine ever I read or heard of, for this disease is to drink the juyce of Pellitory of the wall every morning.

Neither doe I believe the juyce of Camomel is much inferior to it.

Powders medicinal for this disease are: The seeds of Ammi, Gromwel, Marsh-mallows: the roots of Marsh-mallows, Sparagus, Fennel, Parsley, Bruscus, Saxifrage, Filipendula, Aristolochia rotunda, Mather, the herbs of Pellitory of the wall, Marsh-mallows, Mallows, Chamomel, Polymountain, Peniroyal.

Cinamon, Bdellium, Winter-cherries, gum of Plum-trees, Holly-berries, the stones of sea-sponges, lapis Judaicus.

Boyle those that are to be boyled, and beat the rest into powder, and give it.

Moreover these stones are often brought by force of medicine from the reines, and yet stick at the neck of the bladder, stop the urine, prick by their own sharpnesse, and so put the patient to worse torture then before.

In such cases you must first let out the urine with an **Instrument*.

Then must you labour to break the stone in the bladder, with such medicines as you shall finde in the chapter of the stone in the bladder.

Again, sometimes the stone passeth the neck of the bladder, and yet striketh in the midst of the yard, and sometimes causeth exulceration there too.

In such cases you must hold the yard in Oyle of Camomel as hot as can be endured.

The

Powder.
Seeds.
Roots.
Decoction.

Herbs,

Caution.

*Catheter

Caution.

Localia.

The best way to make Oyle of Chamomel for such uses, is to boyle the juyce of Chamomel, first clarified) with the like quantity of Sallet-oyle, till the juyce be consumed.

Incision. If by this means, and his straining hard to pisse, it be not expelled, you have no other way but to use incision.

Which must be made on the upper part of the yard through the glans, and draw it out through the incision with an instrument.

For if you make the incision in the lower part of the yard, it alwaies fistulates, and the urine comes out there.

Preservatives. After the patient is whole, let him use preservatives which may keep him from the like again, for commonly the disease often returns.

Diet. Let him chew his meat well; but let him eat but little corn, cheese, nor milke, nor of any thing that is made of them.

Let him avoid fish, all wines but white-wines, all meats of bad juyce, and hard of digestion.

Let him not eat much at one time, and that which he doth let it be quick of digestion.

Drink. Let him often drink wormwood-beere.

Parsnips are exceeding good food for him, so are most of the hearbs mentioned in the cure; with the roots and seeds.

Bleeding. If blood abound, breath a veine.

Purge. If vicious humors draw together, use a purge which fits their temperature.

Chap.

 CHAP. IV.

Of unmeasurable pissing.

Disentuse

Disentuse is a disease in the reines, wherein whatsoever is drunk, is presently pished out again. **Description.**

It is caused by reason of weaknesse of the retentive vertue of the reines, and the attractive draws freely without controll. **Cause.**

There accompanies this disease an immoderate heat all over the body; a stubborn desire of drink: neither is their thirst quenched by drinking. **Signes.**

There alwaies is a fever accompanying this disease; and the whole body wasteth, consumeth, and pineth away.

The cure consisteth in two things:

1. To stop the sharpnesse of the humors.

2. To correct the retentive faculty of the reines. **Cure.**

Therefore it is a laudable remedy often to cause them to vomit up again what they have drunk. **Vomit.**

Let his diet be things that lack mordacity or gnawing, and provoke no urine; such be eggs, lean swines-flesh, much sodden, new cheese without salt, milk wherein Flintstones or red hot steel hath been quenched. **Diet.**

Yet if the patient be astringent, as my own daughter was (for under this disease she laboured **Caution:** red

red along time, and went not to stoole all the time without compulsion) you must avoid the latter, for it causeth astringency.

Herbs. For Pot-hearbs use Endive, Cichory, Lettice, Purslane, &c.

Medicaments. Medicinal for the disease, are Knotgrasse, Bloodwort, the juyce of them if it may be had, Comfrey, Dates, Mirtle berries, Peares used in decoctions, Trochilikes of Spodium.

Drink. Also sweet wines are very medicinal to drink, for it changeth the *salt humours which cause thirst*, and makes the blood and humors sweet.

Caraplasma. That which I found most benefit by in my daughters sicknesse was, by applying Alhoofe chopped smal, not washed at all, sprinkled with a little white wine-vinegar, and applied to her wrist.

* Mr. Cornelius Visally. Also three holly leaves boyled in white wine for her to drink.

Localia. And these I learned of an Italian *.

Also these things are good to annoynt the reins, Red-rose-vinegar, Nighthade, Lettice, Ducks-meat, Pellitory of the wall, Purslane, &c, boyled in Oyle of Roses, or Mirtles.

CHAP. V.

Of Ulcers in the reins.

Cause. They are caused either of rupture of some veines in their reins, or through some inflammation there, or through sharp humors carried thither, which causeth excoriation.

There

There is in this disease paine and heavinesse felt in the loynes, the urine comes forth without any impediment, and thereby it is known from ulcers in the bladder. Signes.

Also there is matter pissed out with the urine, and sometimes haire; and take it for a general maxime, *If mattery stufte be pissed out with the urine there is an ulcer: if the urine come with much pain, the ulcer is in the bladder; if not, it is in the reins.*

Let the sick eschue crudities, satiety and fullnesse, all raw meats, all meats that speedily turn to putrefaction, or that cause inflammation or windinesse. Cautions.

Let him avoid all salt, soure, and sharp things, all things that ingender choller, such be *much thirst, abstinence, hunger, labour, wrath, watching, &c.*

He must above all things avoid violent motions, ridings, as also perpetual idlenesse: Diet.

Let his bread be new, and not leavened.

Let his meat be light of digestion and of good juyce, such as chicken, lamb, young rabbets, birds of the mountains, &c.

Also milk sodden with eggs, and thickned with white starch, is very good.

But above all, and before all other medicines, you must be sure to cleanse the reins well, else your going about to cure them is but labour in vain. Purge.

That you may doe by *pil. Mastichine* or *pil. de Succino*, if the putrefaction be not great; if it be, you must use a drying diet composed of *Guajacum bermodaëtils, Senna, Epithimū, Steckas, Aniseeds*

Which lest it should cause inflammation by its

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its heat; you may adde to it cooling and slippery hearbs, as Mallows, Mars-mallows roots and leaves, Endive, Cichory, &c.

Medicines stopping gnawing humors. After you may adminiter such medicines as stop gnawing, and corrhoding humors; such be Endive, Sorrel, Lettice, Purellaine: the foure greater cold Seeds, Fenugreck seeds boyled in Honey.

Also let him drink much Honey and Milk, for *Honey cleanseth ulcers exceedingly.*

Cautions. Let him by all means avoid all cold drinks, for *cold is an enemy to ulcers.*

Emulsion. Let him use Emulsions made with Almonds, and cold seeds, *gñ. Tracanth, Arabick, and barley-water.*

The rains being wel cleansed, you may come to restrictives.

Glutina-tives. Such be bole-Armeniack, Dragons blood, *gñ. Arabicke, and Tracanth, Terra-Lemnia, White-starch, Spodium, &c.*

Localia. Also outwardly you may strengthen the place with Oyle of Roses, Mirtles, Frankincense, Mastick, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Stone in the Bladder.

THe Stone in the Bladder ingendreth oftner in children, then in old people.

Cause. It is caused by abundance of grosse and thick urine,

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urine, carried into the bladder, and setting there, like the lees of wine, is compacted together and hardned into a stone, by the heat of the Bladder, and parts adjacent.

Those that have this disease, their privy members itch much, they handle them often, many times they swel; they make water often, and by drops, and their water is gravelly; also they feele a weight or bearing down about their fundament.

Let their body be kept soluble.

Besides the things mentioned in the chapter of the stone in the reins, the approved remedy is a Hedge-sparrow killed in the right time, (I shall Godwilling hereafter write a Treatise of the true time of gathering hearbs for all diseases, to which I refer you for this:) and salted up, and eaten raw for this disease, which will break and bring away the hardest stone that can be in the body of man.

Also the juyce of Chamomel, cast up into the bladder with a spring, wil break the stone, and bring it away speedily.

The like effect hath Goats blood taken inwardly.

Sometimes the stone rusheth into the neck of the bladder, and stops by that means the urine: in such cases you must place the patient in his bed so, as lying on his back his privities may be highest, and then remove the stone with an instrument.

Thus have you waies enough for the cure of the Stone without cutting, which is a medicine

Cure.

I am sorry this is so brief.

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medicine invented rather to kill than cure the
diseased.

CHAP. VII.

Of blood curdled in the Bladder.

Cause. IF a veine chance to break in the bladder, as
sometimes there doth, then the blood that
falls out of it into the bladder thickens and
curdles.

In such cases the patients heart failes him, his
visage waxeth pale, his pulses are small, deep,
and thick; he is sorrowful, cold, and his strength
decays.

Cure. Also sometimes a clod of blood hapneth into
the passage of the urine, and stoppeth it.

*In all breakings out of bloud you must be as speedy
in your cure as you can; delays are dangerous.* And
therefore in this

Blood-letting. If strength and age permit, let blood presently,
let blood often, and but little at a time, for that
turns the blood and draws it back.

Localia. Boyle Knotgrasse, Plantane, Bramble leaves,
Comfry, and Pomgranat flowers, in water and
vinegar, of each a like quantity, and wet cloaths
and foment the region of the bladder often, and
let a stupe made of Bais lie alwaies wet to the
place.

Inwardly, the foregoing hearbs, as also Mo-
therwort, Stœchas, Citron pils, Wormwood,
South-

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Southernwood, Calaminth, Elder-leaves, Bitu-
men Judaicum, gum Ammoniacum, and Sperma
cæti are medicinal.

If the clotted blood stop the passage of the
urine, you must bring out the urine with a * Sy- Catheter.
ringe, as in the stone.

CHAP. VIII.

Inflamation of the Bladder.

OF all diseases in the bladder this is the most
grievous and deadly.

There followeth this disease a sharp feaver,
they rave and cannot sleep, and talk they know
not what: **Signes.**

Their urine is stopped, sometimes they vomit
pure choler.

Their groyne is hard, and vchemently pained
they have a desire to goe to stoole, yet many
times can do nothing, as it happens in the di-
sease Tenasmus.

Those that have this disease, if strength and **Bleeding.**
age permit, bleed them instantly in the ancles.

Let them abstaine from all meate and **Caution.**
broaths made of meate,

Let his drinke be only water in which barley **Drink:**
and cinnamon are sodden.

Let all *cold things be avoyded, for the blad- *Cold in
der is full of sinnews, and *all cold is an enemy to* respect of
the sinnews. sense and
operation

You must refresh the region of the bladder with
oyl wherein Dill and Linseed hath been boyled. **Localia.**

R

Avoyd

Avoid by all means all medicines that coole and bind, for they prohibite the dissolving of those humors that cause the inflammation.

Clysters.

Let the guts be alwaies kept washed with gentle and soft clysters.

Nodus.

Then boyle white Poppy shels in oyle, and mingle Saffron, Myrthe, and Opium, with the Oyle, being strained, and wet a little wool in it, and put it up the fundament when the clister is come away. This continue during the sicknesse.

Infection.

Also you may boyl Linseed, Fenugreek seed, and Marsh-mallows leaves, and roots, and put it liquor and all into a close stoole, and let the Patient sit with his fundament over the steme of it.

Caution.

Let him abstain from much drink, and all things that provoke urine, or cause sharpnesse of urine.

Binding.

Also if urgent occasion be, you may bind the extreame parts hard.

Boxing.

Some use cupping-glasses, but I never knew them doe good but harm.

C H A P. IX.

Of Ulcers in the Bladder.

Cause.

ULcers happen in the bladder either by some boyle or botch which hath hapned before, or through some rupture and gnawing flux from the reins.

Signes.

There followeth this disease, a sharp pain in the bladder, pissing of matter and filth with their urine

urine, and making water with great difficulty, and it stinketh abominably.

If the ulcer lie in the bottom of the bladder, then there is pain about the groyn; but if in the neck of the bladder, the pain is most extreame when he maketh water, both in the beginning and end of his pissing.

They desire to sit stooping forward continually, and cannot stand upright, nor rest, lying along, but are troubled with continuall watchings, and consumings of body, and it many times brings them to a fever, and so kills them.

I cured two of this disease, and I hold it to be the most difficult disease to cure that is, none excepted; and that for these reasons:

First, the bladder is mighty full of sinews and
ulcers are difficult to cure, when they happen in sinewie places.

Secondly, because of the great remotenesse of the place; the medicine must passe two concoctions, besides the reins and kidneys, before it can come to the bladder, & so the naturall strength of it is wel nigh spent before it can come to doe its office in the least measure.

Thirdly, the bladder is a place appropriated onely to keep excrements, and therefore the excrement of the medicine onely is permitted to come thither.

Fourthly, because the urine, which is by nature sharp, doth continually touch the ulcers, and gnaweth them, and thereby keepeth them from conglutination or joyning together.

For when never so much urine is sent out, some

Reasons why ulcers in the bladder are so hard to cure.

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will remaine behind, and the bladder shrinketh up, and falleth together, so that the urine which is left, toucheth every part of the bladder, yea although it be never so little.

Cure.

For the cure then of this dangerous and difficult disease, in the first place perswade the patient to drinke nothing but new milke, and a bundance of it, for it alone in time wil cure him

Injection:

Also cast new milke and oyle of roses into the bladder with a syringe,

For other medicines seeke them in the chapter of the Ulcers in the reines.

CHAP. X.

Of the Strangury.

εστραγγιζα
Description.

^{εστραγγιζα} This disease is called in Greeke ^{εστραγγιζα} εστραγγιζα, in Latin *Stillicidium urinæ*, in English the Strangury.

It is a disease wherem the urine distilleth down by little, and little, by drops, and causeth a continual provocation and desire to pisse.

It is caused either through the sharpness of the urine, or by exulceration of the bladder, or by imposthumation of the liver or reines, whereby filth and matter is sent into the bladder, sharpnes of which causeth a continuall desire to pisse.

Signes.

You may know if come by sharpnes of the urine, by the cholleriquenes of the urine; also, gnawing about the bladder, and the whole state of the body shews choller to abound.

If

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If by ulceration of the bladder or reines, the former Chapters wil direct you.

If it be caused through sharpnesse of humors, Cure. you must purge out the vicious humour with Purg. all speed.

Cassia fistula is a delicate purge for this purpose; so is Lenitive electuary, an ounce of either, taken at night going to bed.

Let his diet be moistning, and let him drink Diet. warm milk.

Let him pisse continually, for the sharpnesse of the urine will ulcerate the bladder if it abide long in it.

For simples, Marsh-mallow leaves and roots, the roots of Philipendula, and Osmund royal, Gromwel seed, and winter Cherries, are medicinal.

To mitigate the sharpnesse of the urine, you may cast in milk mingled with white starch, Injection. with a Syringe.

If it come of ulcers in the bladder, you must cure them, and then the strangury wil cease.

CHAP. XI.

Of difficulty of Urine.

Δυσουρία In Greek, in English *Disury*, is a disease *Δυσουρία* Description. wherem the urine is made with great difficulty and hardnesse.

It is caused through great weaknesse or coldnesse of the bladder, or through a Flegmaticque Cause. humor that stoppeth the neck of the bladder.

You

You may know if it come of cold, by the whitenesse of the urines; if of flegmaticke humors by the thicknesse of the urine; however it comes away with no small pain.

Cure.

If it come of coldness: in the bladder, use hot things that are diuerticks. Such be Crabs, and Hedghogs dried; the flesh of them I mean. Diacalaminthes, Diacurcum, Fennel, Parsley, Smilage, with many others which you may finde in my volume of hearbs and roots.

Purging.

If it proceed of flegmaticke humors, first purge flegme with Oxmel scilliticum.

Localia.

Besides the former medicines you may strengthen the region of the bladder with Oyles of Rew, Dill, Scorpions, Castoreum, Chamomel, Southernwood, Bettony, Mugwort, Calamiath, any of these, *consideratis considerandis*.

Nodulus.

Also you may make a Nodulus with any of these oyles, and put up the fundament.

CHAP. XII.

Of stoppage in the Urine.

ἰσχυρία. *ἰσχυρία* in Greek, *suppressio urine* in Latine, is a disease wherein the urine is totally letted and stopped, so that the Patient cannot pisse at all.

Cause.

This disease is caused either through weakness of the bladder, or by stopping the passage of the urine, either by a material stone, or by grosse humors, or by some swelling in the passage, or by inflammation which stops the passage, and sometimes a little piece of flesh or hard knob grows

grows in the passage, and sometimes matter sent down from the reins stops the passage: and sometimes this disease chanceth to hail folk, only through long retention of their urine.

If it come through weaknesse of the bladder. Signes. we shewed the signes in the former chapter.

If of grosse humors, it may be known by the diet the Patient kept, as idle life, feeding on grosse meats, &c.

If by inflammation or stone &c. you may find the signes in their proper chapters, and their cure also.

If it be caused of some piece of flesh growing there, it carries the same signes with ulcers in the reins, also a cyringe put in the urine comes out; also the piece of flesh being touched with the Cyringe, causeth pain, whereby you may know whereabouts it lies, also by breaking it pieces of flesh come out with the urine, and blood also.

If it come of clotted blood, there went before it pissing of blood.

If it comes of matter, there went before it the running of the reins.

The cure is diverse, according to the diversity of the causes. Cure.

If it come of weaknesse of the bladder, nourish the bladder with hot Oyles mentioned in the former chapter. If of a knob of flesh, you are furnished with medicines in the chapter of the stone in the reins.

The other cures may be found in the precedent chapters. Generally all things provoking urine are medicinal for this disease.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Ulcers in the Yard.

Cause. Ulcers are bred in the Yard through the sharpnesse of the humor in the running of the reines, and then they come alwaies with inflammation.

Infection. They are then cured by injections made with Trochisci albi Rhazis cum opio, Drach. 1. Plantan water *oun. 4.* mixed together, and cast in with a Syringe.

Drying. Sometimes they are caused by gravel, which causeth excoriation in the yard. Then they are best cured by drying medicines.

Such be Paper burnt, Dill burnt, Aristolochia rotunda, Mirrhe, Galls, Gum arabick, Dragons blood, Bole armenick, Tutty, Lapis Hæmatitis, Terra lemmia. These or any of these, *consideratis considerandis.*

Cleansing. If the exulceration be foule, you may first cleanse it with water and Honey.

Localia. Also outwardly you may apply a cloath dipt in water of Roses, Houfleck, or Nightshade.

FINIS.

Fœlix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.

Vale. N. CULPEPER.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, likely a translation or commentary on the medical text. The text is dense and difficult to decipher due to the handwriting and some fading. It appears to discuss various medical conditions and treatments, possibly related to the main text's focus on ulcers and injections. Some legible words include 'Ulcers', 'injection', 'Trochisci', 'Plantan', 'Syringe', 'gravel', 'excortiation', 'drying', 'Paper burnt', 'Dill burnt', 'Aristolochia rotunda', 'Mirrhe', 'Galls', 'Gum arabick', 'Dragons blood', 'Bole armenick', 'Tutty', 'Lapis Hæmatitis', 'Terra lemmia', 'exulceration', 'foule', 'water', 'Honey', 'Roses', 'Houfleck', 'Nightshade', 'FINIS', 'Fœlix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas', 'Vale. N. CULPEPER.'.