



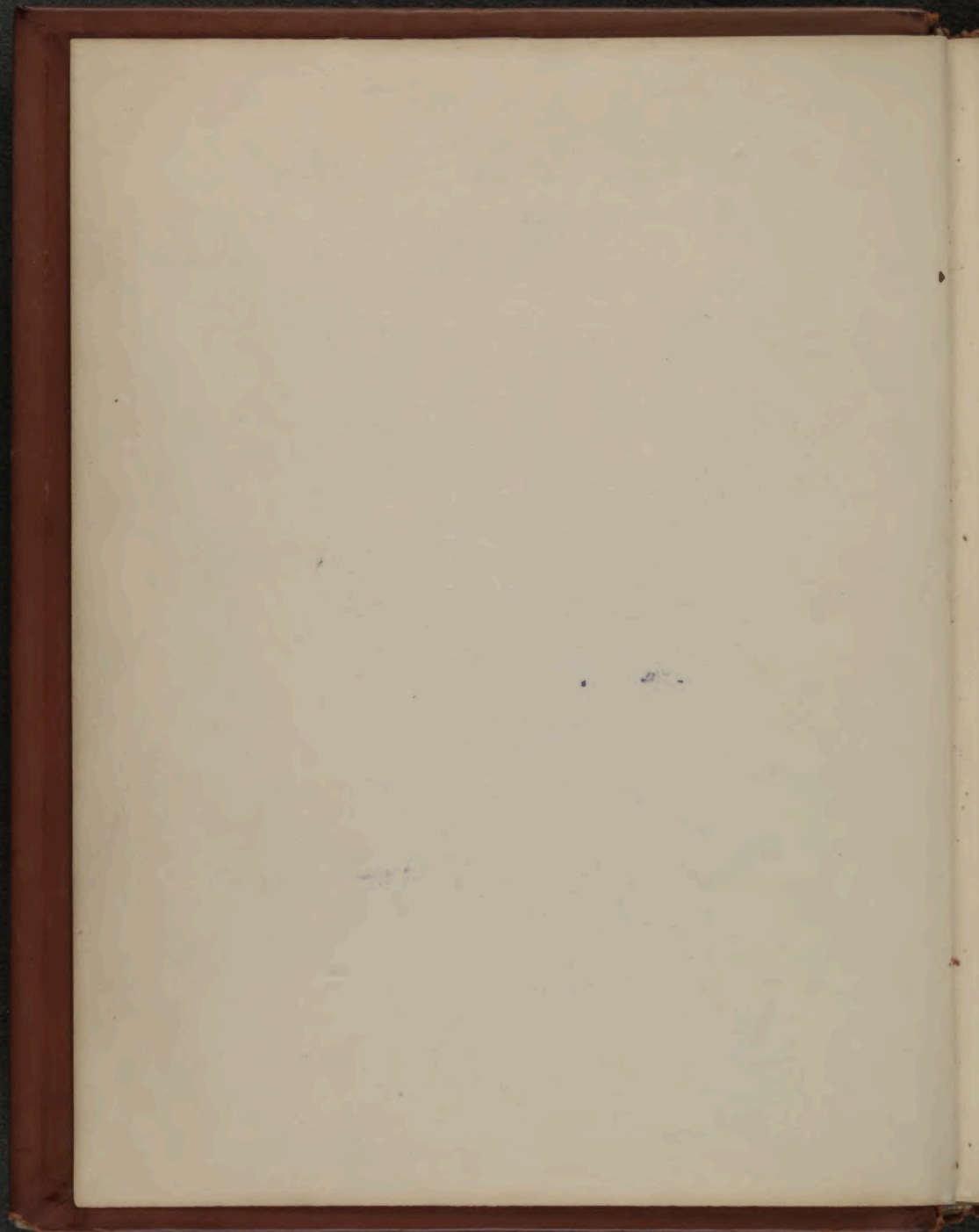


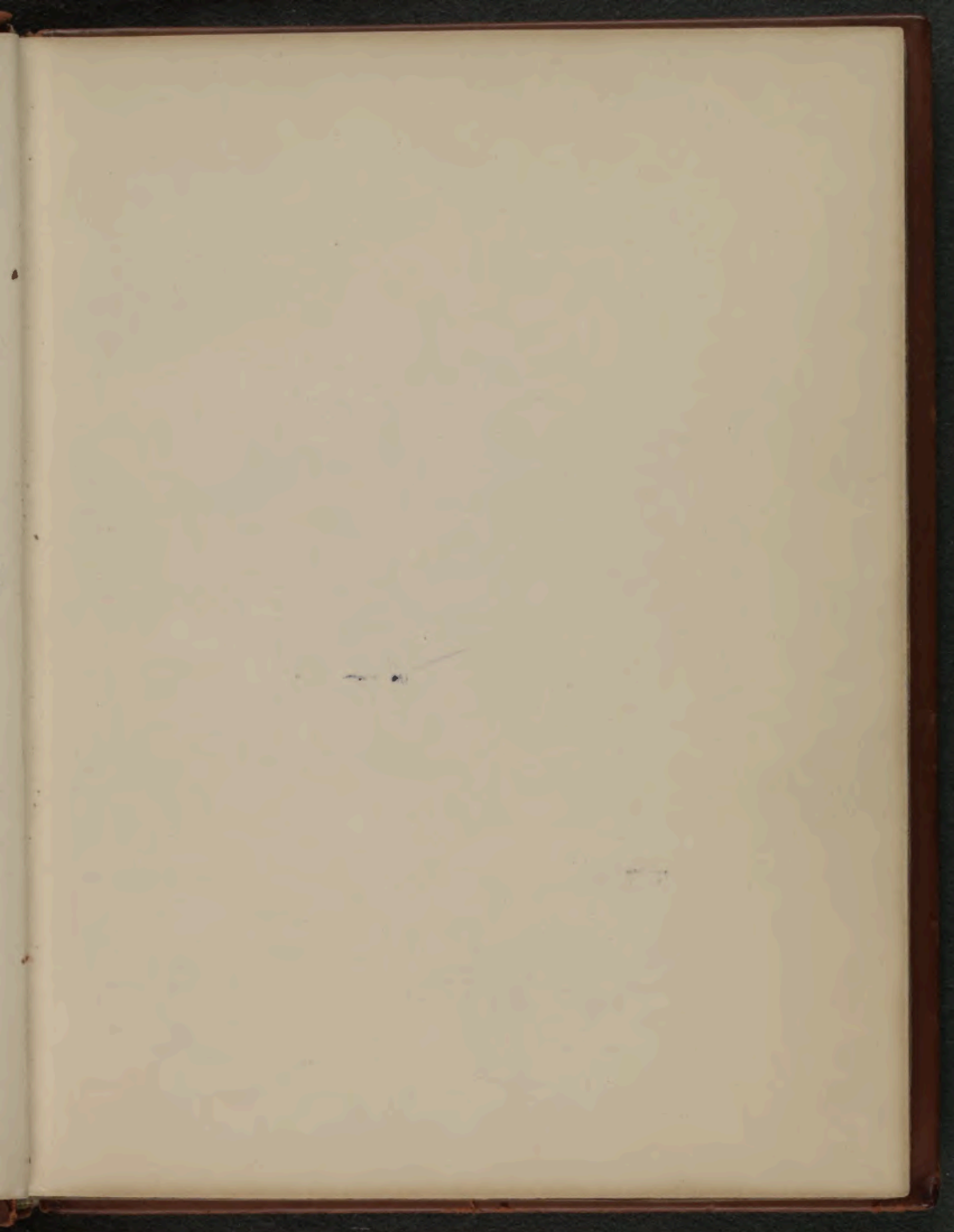
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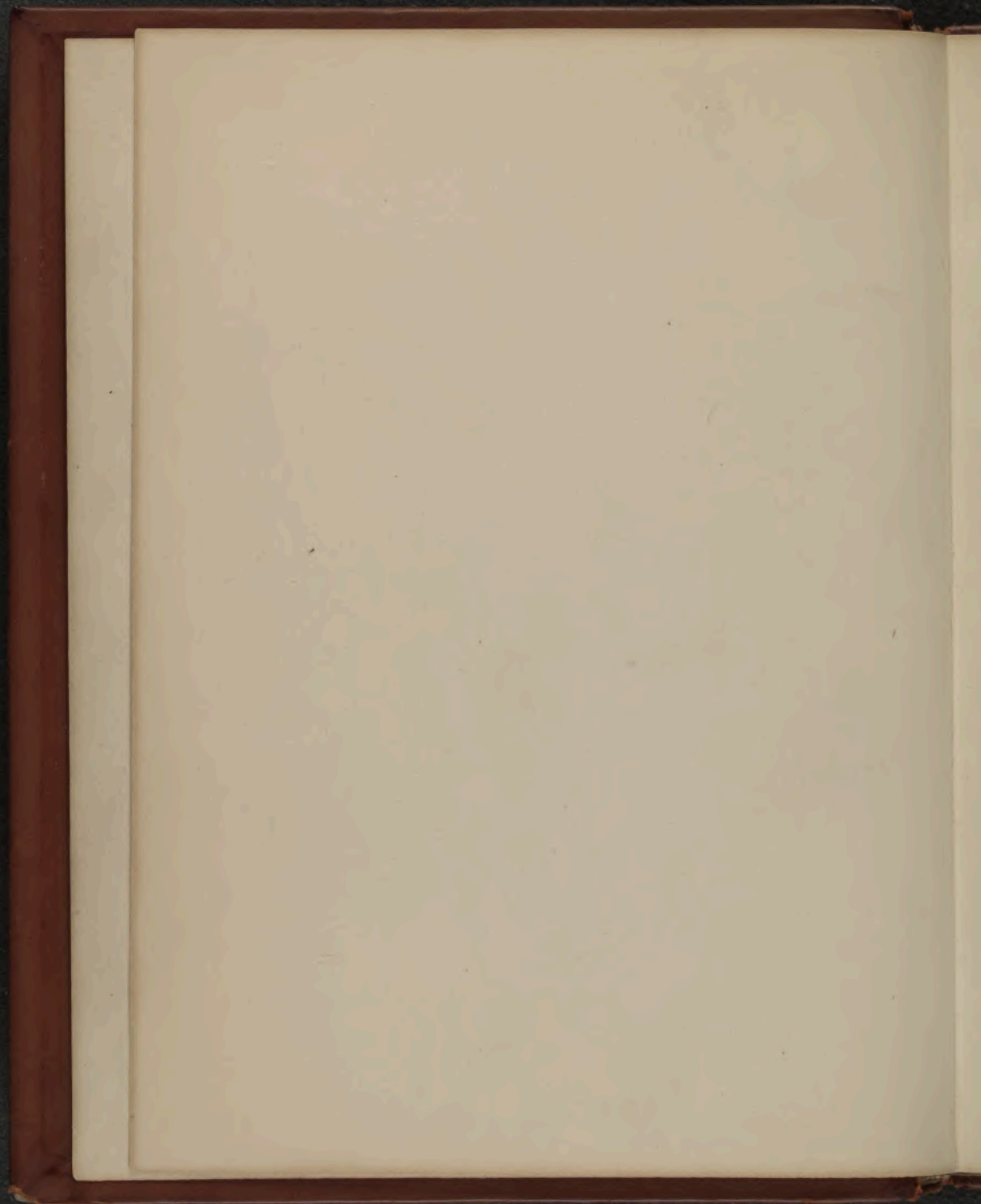
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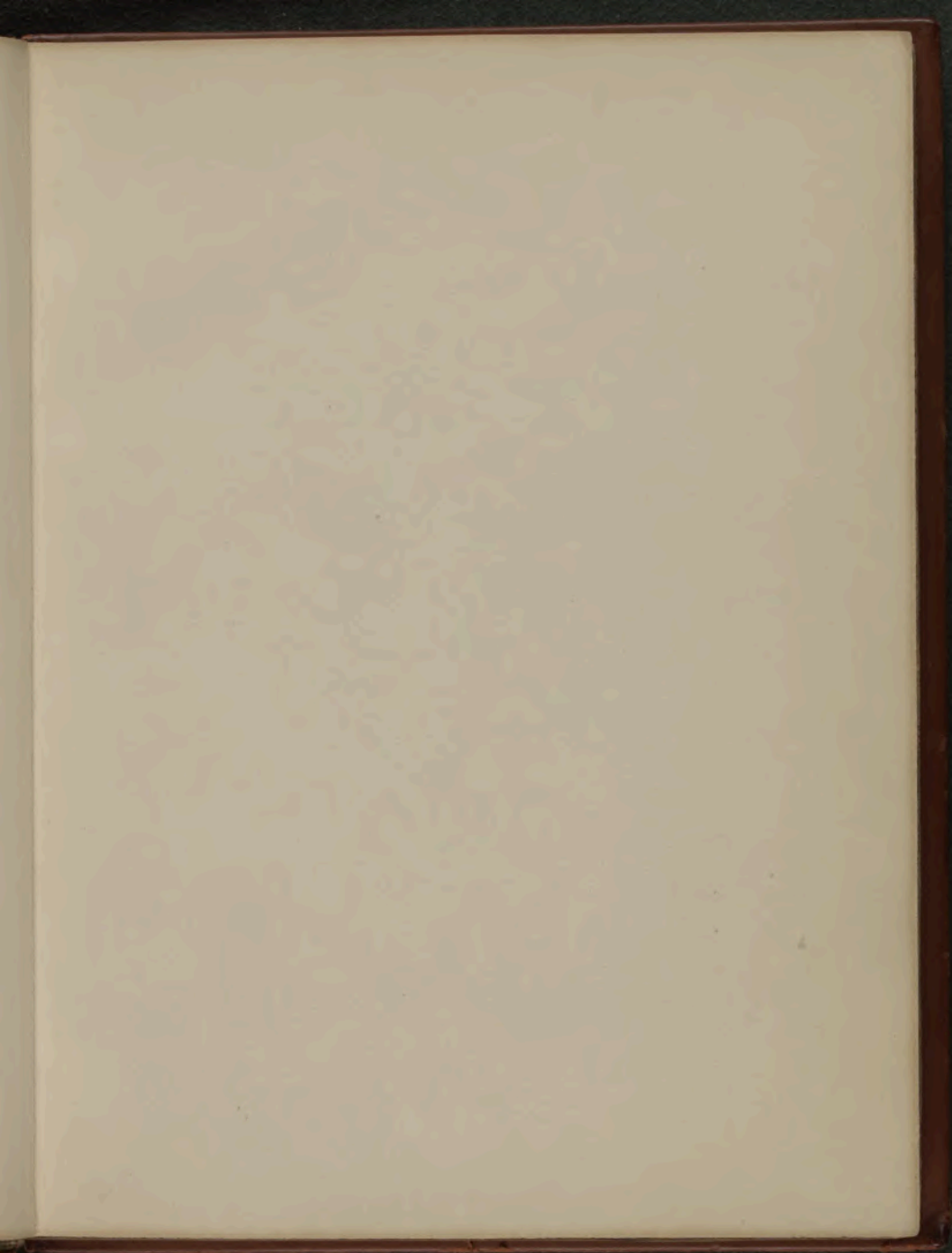
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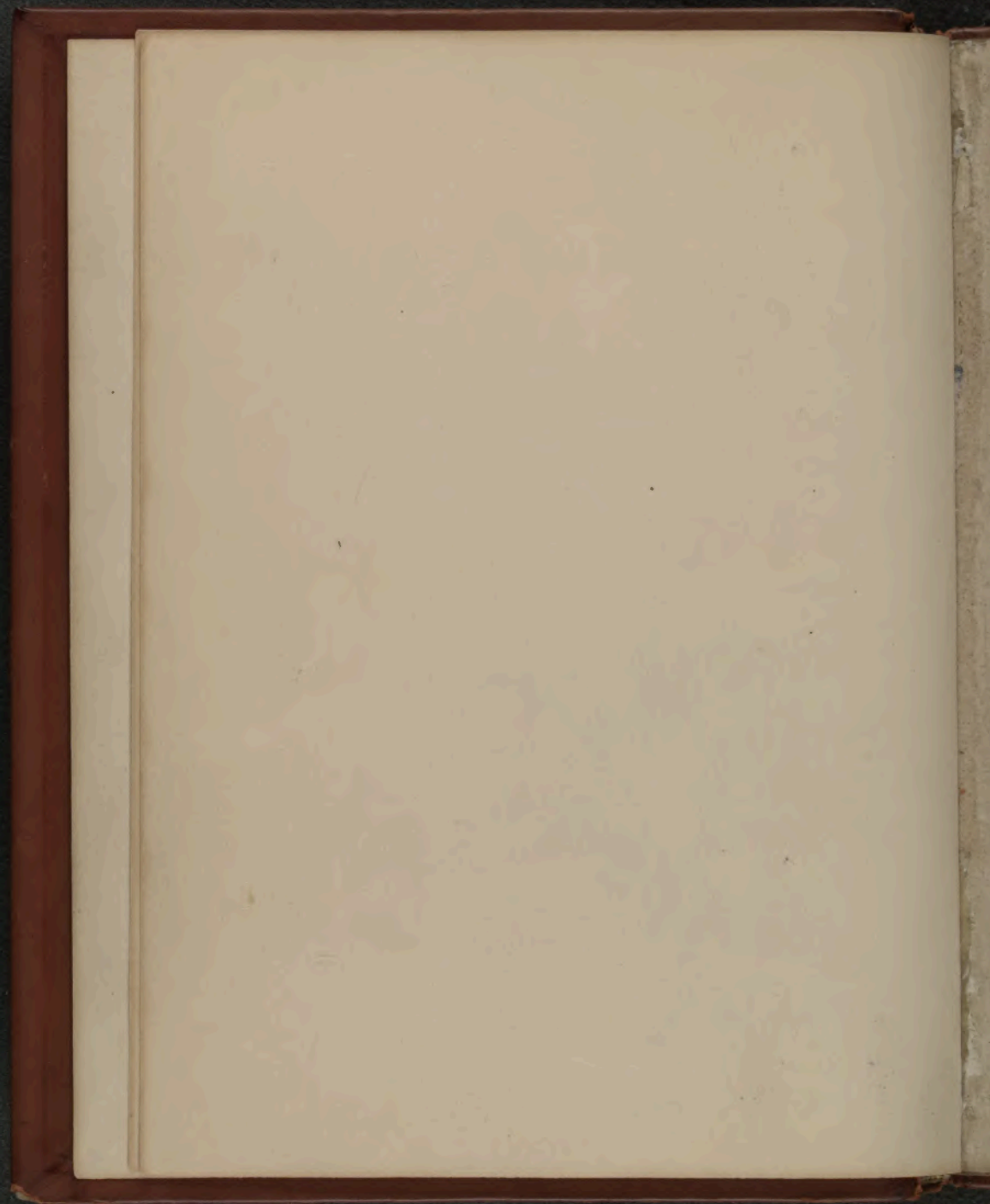












Sam. Pacy - 0

SCOTS

Discovery of VVitchcraft :

PROVING

The common opinions of Witches contracting with Divels, Spirits, or Familiars ; and their power to kill, torment, and consume the bodies of men women, and children, or other creatures by diseases or otherwise ; their flying in the Air, &c. To be but imaginary Erronious conceptions and novelties ;

WHEREIN ALSO,

The lewde unchristian practises of Witchmongers, upon aged, melancholy, ignorant, and superstitious people in extorting confessions, by inhumane terrors and tortures is notably detected.

ALSO

- The knavery and confederacy of Conjurors.
- The impious blasphemy of Inchanters.
- The imposture of Soothsayers, and Infidelity of Atheists.
- The delusion of Pythonists, Figure-casters, Astrologers, and variety of Dreamers.
- The fruitlesse beggerly art of Alchimystry.
- The horrible art of Poisoning and all the tricks and conveyances of juggling and Liegerdemain are fully deciphered.

With many other things opened that have long lain hidden: though very necessary to be known for the undeceiving of Judges, Justices, and Juries, and for the preservation of poor, aged, deformed, ignorant people ; frequently taken, arraigned, condemned and executed for Witches, when according to a right understanding, and a good conscience, Physick, Food, and necessaries should be administred to them.

Whereunto is added, a treatise upon the nature, and substance of Spirits and Divels. &c. all written and published in Anno 1584. by Reginald Scot, Esquire.

Printed by R. C. and are to be sold by Giles Calvert, dwelling at the Black Spread-Eagle at the West-end of Pauls, 1651.

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Discovery of W. V. ...

W. V. ...

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To the Honorable, mine especiall good
Lord, S. Roger Manwood Knight,
Lord chief Baron of her Majesties Court
of the Eschequer.

IN-so-much as I know that your Lordship is by nature wholly inclined, and in purpose earnestly bent to relieve the poor, and that not onely with hospitality and almes, but by divers other devises and waies tending to their comfort, having (as it were) framed and set your self to the help and maintenance of their estate, as appeareth by your charge and travell in that behalf. Whereas also you have a speciall care for the supporting of their right, and redressing of their wrongs, as neither despising their calamity, nor yet forgetting their complaint, seeking all means for their amendment, and for the reformation of their disorders, even as a very father to the poor. Finally, for that I am a poor member of that *Common-wealth* where your Lordship is a principall person; I thought this my travell, in the behalf of the poor, the aged, and the simple, might be very fitly commended unto you: for a weak house requireth a strong stay. In which respect I give God thanks, that hath raised up unto me so mighty a friend for
A them

The Epistle.

them as your Lordship is, who in our laws have such knowledge, in government such discretion, in these causes such experience, and in the Commonwealth such authority; and never the lesse vouchsafe to descend to the consideration of these base and inferior matters, which minister more care and trouble, than worldly estimation.

And inso much as your Lordship knoweth, or rather exerciseth the office of a Judge, whose part it is to hear with courtesie, and to determine with equity; it cannot but be apparent unto you, that when punishment exceedeth the fault, it is rather to be thought vengeance than correction. In which respect I know you spend more time and travell in the conversion and reformation, than in the subversion and confusion of offenders, as being well pleased to augment your own private pains, to the end you may diminish their publike smart. For in truth, that Commonwealth remaineth in wofull state, where fetters and haltets bear more sway than mercy and due compassion.

Howbeit, it is naturall to unnaturall people, and peculiar unto witchmongers, to pursue the poor, to accuse the simple, and to kill the innocent; supplying in rigor and malice towards others, that which they themselves want in proof and discretion, or the other in offence or occasion. But as a cruel heart and an honest minde do seldome meet and feed together in a dish; so a discreet & merciful Magistrate, and a happy Commonwealth cannot be separated asunder. How much then are we bound to God, who hath given us a Queen, that of justice is not only the very perfect *image* and *patern*, but also of *mercy* and *clemency* (under God) the meeer *fountain* and
body

body it self? Infomuch as they which hunt most after bloud in these daies, have least authority to shed it. Moreover, sith I see that in cases where lenity might be *noisom*, and *punishment wholsom* to the common-wealth; there no respect of person can move you, no *authority* can *abash* you, no *fear*, no *threats* can *daunt* you in performing the duty of Justice.

In that respect again I find your Lordship a fit person to judge & look upon this present Treatise. Wherein I will bring before you, as it were to the bar, two sorts of most arrogant and wicked people, the first challenging to themselves, the second attributing unto others, that power which only apperteineth to God, *who onely is the Creator of all things, who onely searcheth the heart and reines, who onely knoweth our imaginations and thoughts, who onely openeth all secrets, who onely worketh great wonders, who onely hath power to raise up and cast down; who onely maketh thunder, lightning, rain, tempests, and restraineth them at his pleasure; who onely sendeth life and death, sicknesse and health, wealth and wo; who neither giveth nor lendeth his glory to any creature.*

Apo. 4. 11.
Rom 8.
Acts 5.
Apo. 2.
Luk. 16.
Dan. 2. & 28.
& 47.
Psalme 72.
& 136.
Jeremy 5.
Job 5. & 36.
Samuel 12.
1 Reg. 8.
2 Reg 3.
Isaiah. 5.
Zac. 10. & 14.
Amos 4. 7.
Job 1.
1 faith. 42. 8.

And therefore, that which grieveth me to the bottom of my heart, is that these witchmongers cannot be content to wrest out of Gods hand his almighty power, & keep it themselves, or leav it with a witch: but that, when by drift of argument they are made to lay down the bucklers, they yield them up to the divil, or at the least pray aide of him, as though the rains of all mens lives and actions were committed into his hand; and that he sat at the stern, to guide & direct the course of the whole world, imputing unto him power & ability enough to do as great things, and as strange miracles as ever Christ did.

But the doctors of this supernatural doctrine say

sometimes, that the witch doth all these things by vertue of her charms; sometimes that a spiritual, sometimes that a corporal devil doth accomplish it; sometimes they say that the devil doth but make the witch beleve she doth that which he himselfe hath wrought, sometimes that the devil seemeth to do that by compulsion, which he doth most willingly. Finally, the writers hereupon are so eloquent, & full of variety; that sometimes they write that the devil doth all this by Gods permission only; sometimes by his licence, sometimes by his appointment: so as (in effect and truth) not the devil, but the high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of hosts, even God himself, should this way be made obedient and servile to obey and perform the will & commandment of a malicious old witch, & miraculously to answer her appetite, as well in every trifling vanity, as in most horrible executions; as the revenger of a dotting old womans imagined wrongs, to the destruction of many innocent children, and as a supporter of her passions, to the undoing of many a poor soul. And I see not, but a witch may as well inchant, when she will; as a liar may lie when he list: and so should we possesse nothing, but by a witches licence and permission.

And now forsooth it is brought to this point, that all devils, which were wont to be spiritual, may at their pleasure become corporal, and so shew themselves familiarly to witches and conjurors, and to none other, and by them only may be made tame, and kept in a box, &c. So as a malicious old woman may command her devil to plague her neighbor: & he is afflicted in manner & form as she desireth. But then cometh another witch, and she biddeth her devil help, and he healeth the same party. So as they
make

make it a kingdome divided in it self, and therefore I trust it will not long endure, but will shortly be overthrown, according to the words of our Saviour, *Omne regnum in se divisum desolabitur*, Every kingdome divided in it self shall be desolate.

And although some say that the devil is the witches instrument, to bring her purposes and practises to passe: yet others say that she is his instrument, to execute his pleasure in any thing, and therefore to be executed. But then (me thinks) she should be injuriously dealt withall, and put to death for anothers offence: for actions are not judged by instrumental causes; neither doth the end and purpose of that which is done, depend upon the mean instrument.

Finally, if the witch do it not, why should the witch die for it? But they say that witches are perswaded and think, that they do indeed those mischifs; & have a will to perform that which the devil committeth; and that therefore they are worthy to dy. By which reason ev'ry one should be executed, that wisheth evil to his neighbor, &c. But if the will should be punished by man, according to the offence against God, we should be driven by thousands at once to the slaughterhouse or butchery. For whosoever loatheth correction shall die. And who should escape execution, if this lothsomnesse (I say) should extend to death by the civil laws. Also the reward of sin is death. Howbeit, every one that sinneth is not to be put to death by the Magistrate. But my Lord it shall be proved in my book, and your Lordship shall trie it to be true, as well here at home in your native country, as also abroad in your several circuits, that (besides them that be *Veneficae*, which are plaine poisoners) there will be found among our witches onely two sorts; the one sort being such by *imputation*; as

Proverbs 5.

The Epistle.

so thought of by others (and these are abused, and not abusors) the other by acceptation, as being willing so to be accounted & these be meer coufeners.

Insti. lib. 5. cap. 8. sect. 6. Item upon Deu. c. 18.

Lib. de lamiis, page 5.

Calvine treating of these magicians, calleth them coufeners, saying, that they use their juggling knacks only to amase or abuse the people; or else for fame: but he might rather have said for gain. *Erastus* himself, being a principal writer in the behalf of witches *omnipotency*, is forced to *confes*, that these *Greek words*: *μαγία, μαγισσία, εραμάνια*, are most *commoly* put for illusion false packing, *consenage*, *fraud*, *knavery* and *deceit*: & is further driven to say, that in *ancient time*, the learned were not so *blockish*, as not to see that the *promises* of *magicians* and *inchanters* were false, and nothing else but *knavery*, *consenage* & *old wives fables*; & yet defendeth he their *flying in the aire*, their *transferring of corn or gras from one field to another*, &c.

But as *Erastus* disagreeeth herein with himself and his friends: so is there no agreement among any of those writers, but only in *cruelties*, *absurdities* & *impossibilities*. And these (*my Lord*) that fall into so manifest contradictions, and into such absurd asseverations, are not of the inferior sort of writers; neither are they all *papists*, but men of such account, as whose names give more credit to their cause, then their writings. In whose behalfe I am sorry, and partly for reverence suppress their fondest errors & foulest absurdities; dealing specially with them that *most contend in cruelty*, whose feet are swift to shed blood, striving (as *Jesus the son of Sirach* saith) & *hasting* (as *Solomon the son of David* saith) *to pour out the blood of the Innocent*; whose heat against these poor wretches cannot be allaied with any other liquor then blood. And their real fear that under their wings will be found the blood of the souls of the poor, at that day, when the Lord shall say,

Isaiah 59. 7.
Rom. 3. 15.
Ecclef. 27. 5.
Prov. 1. 16.
Jeremy 2. 34.
Psal. 39. 15.
Isaiah 33. 15.

The Epistle.

Depart from me ye bloud-thirsty men.

And because I know your Lordship will take no coun-
cel against innocent bloud, but rather suppres them that
seek to imbrew their hands therein, I have made choise
to open their case to you, & to lay their miserable calami-
ty before your feet: following herein the advise of that
learned man Brentius, who saith; *Si quis admonuerit Ma-*
gistratum, ne in miseris illas mulierculas seuiat, eum ego
arbitror diuinitus excitatum, that is, If any admonish the
Magistrate not to deale too hardly with these miserable
wretches, that are called witches, I think him a good in-
strument raised up for this purpose by God himself.

In epistola a. 1
Jo. Wier.

But it will perchance be said by witchmongers; to
wit, by such as attribut to witches the power which
appertaineth to God only, that I have made choise
of your Lordship to be a Patrone to this my book; be-
cause I think you favor mine opinions, and by that
means may the more freely publish any error or conceit
of mine own, which should rather be warranted
by your Lordships authority, then by the word of God,
or by sufficient argument. But I protest the contra-
ry, and by these presents I renounce all protection,
and despise all friendship that might serve to help
towards the suppressing or supplanting of truth:
knowing also that your Lordship is far from allowing
any injury done unto man; much more an enemy to
them that go about to dishonor God, or to embeazel
the title of his immortal glory. But because I know
you to be perspicuous, and able to see down into the
depth and bottome of causes, & are not to be carried
away with the vain perswasion or superstition either
of man, custome, time or multitude. but moved with
the authority of truth only: I crave your countenance
herein, even so far forth, & no further, then the law
of God, the law of nature, the lawe of this land, & the
rule

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rule of reason shall require. Neither do I treat for these poore people any otherwise, but so, as with one hand you may sustaine the good, and with the other suppress the evill : wherein you shall be thought a father to orphanes, an advocate to widowes, a guide to the blind, a stay to the lame, a comfort & countenance to the honest, a scourge and terror to the wicked.

Thus farre I have been bold to use your *Lordships* patience, being offended with my self, that I could not in brevity utter such matter as I have delivered amply: whereby (I confesse) occasion of tediousnesse might be ministred, were it not that your great gravity joined with your singular constancy in reading and judging be means of the contrary. And I wish even with all my heart, that I could make people conceive the substance of my writing, and not to misconstrue any part of my meaning. Then doubtles would I perswade my self, that the company of witchmongers, &c. being once decreased, the number also of witches, &c. would soon be diminished. But true be the words of the Poet,

*Haudquam poteris fortitior omnia solus,
Namque aliis divi bello pollere dederunt,
Huic saltandi artem, voce buic cytharæque canendi:
Rursum alii inseruit sagax in pectore magnus
Jupiter ingenium, &c.*

And therefore as doubtfull to prevaile by perswading; though I have reason and common sense on my side; I rest upon earnest wishing; namely, to all people an absolute trust in God the creator, and not in creatures, which is to make flesh our arme: that God may have his due honour, which by the undutifulnesse of many is turned into dishonour, and lesse cause of offence and error given by common received evil example. And to your Lordship I wish, as increase of concur, so continuance of good health, and happy daies.

Your Lordships to be commanded

Reginald Scot

To the right worshipfull Sir *Thomas*
Scot, Knight, &c.

Sir, I see among other malefactors many poor old women convented before you for working of Miracles, otherwise called witchcraft, & therefore I thought you also a meet person to whom I might commend my book. And here I have occasion to speak of your sincere administration of justice, and of your dexterity, discretion, charge, and travel employed in that behalf, whereof I am oculatus testis. Howbeit I had rather refer the Reader to common fame, and their own eies and ears to be satisfied, then to send them to a Stationers shop, where many times lies are vendible, and truth contemptible. For I being of your house, of your name, and of your blood; my foot being under your table, my hand in your dish, or rather in your purse, might be thought to flatter you in that, wherein (I know) I should rather offend you than please you. And what need I curry-favour with my most assured friend? And if I should only publish those vertues (though they be many) which give me special occasion to exhibit this my travel unto you, I should do as a painter, that describeth the foot of a notable personage, and leaveth all the best features in his body untouched.

I therefore (at this time) do only desire you to consider of my report, concerning the evidence that is commonly brought before you against them. See first whether the evidence be not frivolous, and whether the proofs brought against them be not incredible, consisting of guesses, presumptions, and impossibilities contrary to reason, Scripture,

The Epistle.

ture, & nature. See also what persons complain upon them, whether they be not of the basest, the unwiseest & most faithlesse kind of people. Also may it please you to way what accusations and crimes they lay to their charge, namely: She was at my house of late, she would have had a pot of milk, she departed in a chafe because she had it not, she railed, she cursed, she mumbled and whispered, and finally she said she would be even with me: and soon after my child, my cow, my sow, or my pullet died, or was strangely taken. Nay (if it please your Worship) I have further proof: I was with a wise woman, & she told me I had an ill neighbour, and that she would come to my house ere it were long, and so did she; and that she had a mark above her waste, and so had she: and God forgive me, my stomach hath gone against her a great while. Her mother before her was counted a witch, she hath been beaten and scratched by the face till blood was drawn upon her, because she hath bin suspected, and afterwards some of those persons were said to amend. These are the certainties that I hear in their evidences.

Note also how easily they may be brought to confess that which they never did, nor lieth in the power of man to do: and then see whether I have cause to write as I do. Further, if you shall see that infidelity, popery, and many other manifest heresies be backed and shouldered, and their professors animated and heartned, by yielding to creatures such infinit power as is wrested out of Gods hand, and attributed to witches: finally, if you shall perceive that I have faithfully and truly delivered and set down the condition and state of the witch, and also of the witchmonger, and have confuted by reason and law, and by the word of God it self, all mine adversaries objections & arguments: then let me have your countenance against them that maliciously oppose themselves against me.

The Epistle.

My greatest adversaries are young ignorance and old custome. For what folly soever tract of time hath fostered, it is so superstitiously pursued of some, as though no error could be acquainted with custome. But if the lawe of nations would join with such custome, to the maintenance of ignorance, & to the suppressing of knowledge; the civilliest country in the world would soon become barbarous, &c. For as knowledge & time discovereth errors, so doth superstition and ignorance in time breed them. And concerning the opinions of such, as wish that ignorance should rather be maintained, than knowledge busily searched for, because thereby offence may grow: I answer, that we are commanded by Christ himself to search for knowledge: for it is the kings honour (as Solomon saith) to search out a thing.

John 5.
Prov. 15. 1.

Aristotle said to Alexander, that a mind well furnished was more beautifull then a body richly arraied. What can be more odious to man, or offensive to God, than ignorance: for through ignorance the Jewes did put Christ to death. Which ignorance whosoever forsaketh, is promised life everlasting: and therefore among Christians it should be abhorred above all other things. For even as when we wrestle in the dark, we tumble in the mire, &c. so when we see not the truth, we wallowe in errors. A blind man may seek long in the rushes ere he find a needle; and as soon is a doubt discussed by ignorance. Finally, truth is no sooner found out in ignorance, then a sweet savor in a dunghill. And if they will allow men knowledge, and give them no leave to use it, men were much better be without it than have it. For it is, as to have a talent, and to hide it under the earth; or to put a candle under a bushell: or as to have a ship, and to let her lie alwaies in the dock; which thing how profitable it is, I can say somewhat by experience.

Acts 3.
Proverbs 9.

Matth. 25
Marthew 5.
Lnke 8.

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But hereof I need say no more, for every man seeth that none can be happy who knoweth not what felicity meaneth. For what availeth it to have riches, and not to have the use thereof? Truly the heathen herein deserved more commendation then many christians, for they spared no pain, no cost, nor travell to attain to knowledge. Pythagoras travelled from Thamus to Ægypt, and afterwards into Crete and Lacedæmonia: and Plato out of Athens into Italy and Ægypt, and all to find out hidden secrets and knowledge: which when a man hath, he seemeth to be separated from mortality. For pretious stones, and all other creatures of what value soever, are but counterfeits to this jewell: they are mortall, corruptible and inconstant; this is immortall, pure and certain. Wherefore if I have searched and found out any good thing, that ignorance and time hath smothered, the same I commend unto you: to whom though I owe all that I have, yet am I bold to make others partakers with you in this poor gift.

Your loving cousin

Reg. Scot.



To the right worshipful his loving
friends, Master Doct^r Coldwell Deane of
Rochester, and Master Doct^r Read-man
Arch-deacon of Canturbury, &c.



Having found out two such civil Magistrates, as for direction of judgement, and for ordering matters concerning justice in this common-wealth (in my poore opinion) are very singular persons, who (I hope) will accept of my good will, and examine my book by their experience, as unto whom the matter therein contained doth greatly appertaine: I have now again considered of two other points: namely, Divinity and Philosophy, whereupon the ground-work of my book is laid. Wherein although I know them to be very sufficiently informed, yet doth not the judgement and censure of those causes so properly appertain to them as unto you, whose fame therein bath gotten preeminence above all others that I know of your callings: and in that respect I am bold to joyne you with them, being all good neighbours together in this common-wealth, and loving friends unto me. I do not present this unto you, because it is meet for you; but for that you are meet for it (I mean) to judge upon it, to defend it, and if need be to correct it; knowing that you have learned of that grave counsellor Cato, not to shame or discountenance any body. For if I thought you as ready, as able, to discharge me from mine in sufficiency: I should not have been hasty (knowing your learning) to have written unto you: but if I should be abashed to write to you, I should shew my selfe ignorant of your courtesie.

I know mine own weaknesse, which if it have been able to maintain this argument, the cause is the stronger. Eloquent words may please the eares, but sufficient matter perswades the heart. So as, if I exhibit wholesome drink (though it be small) in a treene dish with a faithfull hand, I hope it will be as well accepted, as strong wine offered in a silver bowle with a flattering heart. And surely it is a point of as great liberality to receive a small thing thankfully,

The Epistle.

ly, as to give and distribute great and costly gifts bountifully : for there is more supplied with courteous answers ; than with rich rewards. The tyrant Dionysius was not so hated for his tyranny, as for his churlish and strange behaviour. Among the poore Israelites sacrifices, God was satisfied with the tenth part of an Ephah of flower, so as it were fine and good. Christi liked well of the poor widowes mite. Lewis of France accepted a rape-root of clownish Conan. Cyrus vouchsafed to drink a cup of cold water out of the hand of poor Sinaxtes : and so it may please you to accept this simple book at my hands, which I faithfully exhibit unto you, not knowing your opinions to meet with mine: but knowing your learning and judgement to be able as well to correct me where I speake herein unskillfully, as others when they speake bereef maliciously.

Some be such dogs as they will barke at my writings, whether I maintaine or refute this argument : as Diogenes snarled borb at the Rhodians and at the Lacedæmonians : at the one, because they were brave ; at the other, because they were not brave. Homer himselfe could not avoid reprochfull speeches. I am sure that they which never studied to learne any good thing, will study to find faults herest. I for my part feare not these wars, nor all the adversaries I have; were it not for certain cowards, who (I know) will come behind my back and bite me.

But now to the matter. My question is not (as many fondly suppose) whether there be witches or nay: but whether they can do such miraculous works as are imputed unto them? Good Master Deane, is it possible for a man to break his fast with you at Rochester, and to dine that day at Durham with Master Doctor Matthew ; or can your enemy maime you, when the Ocean sea is betwixt you? What reall community is betwixt a spirit and a body? May a spirital body become temporal at his pleasure? Or may a carnall bodie become invifible? is It likely that the lives of all Princes, Magistrates, and Subjects, should depend upon the will, or rather upon the will of a poor malicious doting old tooles; and that power exempted from the wise, the rich, the learned, the godly, &c? Finally, is it possible for a man or woman to do any of those miracles expressed in my book, and so constantly reported by great clarkes? If you say, no; then am I satisfied. If you say that God absolutely, or by meanes can accomplish all those, and many more, I go with you. But witches may well say they can do these

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these things, howbeit they cannot shew how they do them. If I for my part should say I could do those things, my very adversaries would say that I lyed.

O Master Arch-deacon, is it not pittie, that that which is said to be done with the almighty power of the most high God, and by our Saviour his onely sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, should be referred to a baggage old womans nod or wish, &c? Good Sir, is it not one manifest kind of Idolatry, for them that labour and are laden to come unto witches to be refreshed? If witches could helpe whom they are said to have made sick, I see no reason, but remedy might as well be required at their hands, as a purse demanded of him that hath stolne it. But truly it is manifold idolatry, to aske that of a creature, which none can give but the Creator. The papist hath some colour of scripture to maintaine his idol of bread, but no Jesuitical distinction can cover the witchmongers idolatry in this behalfe. Alas, I am sorry and ashamed to see how many die, that being said to be bewitched, onely seek for magical cures, whom wholesome diet and good medicines wou'd have recovered. I dare assure you both, that there would be none of these cofening kind of witches, did not witchmongers maintaine them, follow them, and beleve in them and their oracles: whereby indeed all good learning and honest arts are overthrowne. For these that most advance their power, and maintaine the skill of these witches, understand no part thereof: and yet being many times wise in other matters, are made fooles by the most fooles in the world.

Me thinks these magickal physicians deale in the common-wealth, much like as a certaine kind of Cynicall people do in the church, whose severe sayings are accompted among some such oracles, as may not be doubted of; who in stead of learning and authority (which they make contemptible) do feed the people with their own devises and imaginations, which they preferre before all other divinity: and labouring to erect a church according to their own fantasies, wherein all order is condemned, and onely their magical words and curious directions advanced, they would utterly overthrow the true Church. And even as these inchanting Paracelsians abuse the people, leading them from the true order of physick to their charms: so do these other (I say) dissuade from hearkening to learning and obedience, and whisper in mens eares to teach them their trier-like traditions. And of this see the chiefe author at this time is

The Epistle.

one Browne, a fugitive, a meet cover for such a cup: as before the Anabaptists, the Arrians, and the Franciscane friers.

Rom. 2. 27.
2. Cor. 3. 6.

Truly not onely nature, being the foundation of all perfection; but also scripture, being the mistresse and director thereof, and of all christianity, is beautified with knowledge and learning. For as nature without discipline doth naturally incline unto vanities, and as it were suck up errors: so doth the word, or rather the letter of the scripture without understanding, not onely make us devoure errors, but yeeldeth us up to death & destruction: and therefore Paul saith he was not a minister of the letter, but of the spirit.

Thus have I been bold to deliver unto the world, and to you, those simple notes, reasons, and arguments, which I have devised or collected out of other authors; which I hope shall be hurtful to none, but my selfe great comfort, if it may passe with good liking and acceptation. If it fall out otherwise, I should thinke my paines ill employed. For truly, in mine opinion, whosoever shall perform any thing, or attaine to any knowledge; or whosoever should travel throughout all the nations of the world, or (if it were possible) should peepe into the heavens, the consolation or admiration thereof were nothing pleasant unto him, unlesse he had liberty to impart his knowledge to his friends. Wherein because I have made special choise of you, I hope you will read it, or at the least lay it up in your study with your other bookes, among which there is none dedicated to any with more good will. And as long as you have it, it shall be unto you (upon adventure of my life) a certain amulet, periapt, circle, charme, &c. to defend you from all inchantments.

Your loving friend

Reg. Scot.





To the Readers.



O you that are wise and discreet few words may suffice : for such a one judgeth not at the first sight , nor reproveth by hearfay ; but patiently heareth, and thereby increaseth in understanding : which patience bringeth forth experience, whereby true judgement is directed. I shall not need therefore to make any further suite to you, but that it would please you to read my book, without the prejudice of time, or former conceits: and having obtained this at your hands, I submit my self unto your censure. But to make a solemn suite to you that are partial readers, desiring you to set aside partiality, to take in good part my writing, and with indifferent eyes to looke upon my book, were labour lost, and time ill employed. For I should no more prevaile herein, then if a hundred years since I should have intreated your predecessors to belevee, that Robin good fellow, that great and ancient bull-begger, had been but a coufening merchant, and no devil indeed.

If I should go to a Papist, and say, I pray you belevee my writings, wherein I will prove all popish charmes, conjurations, exorcismes, benedictions and curses, not onely to be ridiculous, and of none effect, but also to be impious and contrary to Gods word : I should as hardly therein win favour at their hands, as herein obtain credit at yours. Neverthelessse, I doubt not, but to use the matter so, that as well the massemonger for his part, as the witchmonger for his, shall both be ashamed of their professions.

But Robin good-fellow ceaseth now to be much feared, and popery is sufficiently discovered. Neverthelessse, witches charmas, and conjurors coufenages are yet thought effectuall. Yea the Gentiles have espied the fraud of their coufening oracles, and our cojd prophets and inchanters make us fools still, to the shame of us all, but specially of Papists, who conjure every thing, and thereby bring to passe nothing. They say to their candles, I conjure you to endure for ever : and yet they last not pater noster while the longer. They conjure water to be wholesome both for body and soule : but the body (we see) is never the better for it, nor the soul any whit reformed by it. And therefore I marvel, that when they see their own conjurations confuted and brought to nought, or at the least void of effect, that they (of all other) will yet give such credit, countenance, and authority to the vaine coufenages of witches and conjurors ; as though their charmes and conjurations could produce more

Isa. 11.
Proverbs 1.

The Epistle

apparent, certaine, and better effects then their owne.

But my request unto all you that read my book shall be no more, but that it would please you to conferre my words with your own sense and experience, and also with the word of God. If you find your selves resolved and satisfied, or rather reformed and qualified in any one point or opinion, that heretofore you held contrary to truth, in a matter hitherto undecided, and never yet looked into; I pray you take that for advantage: and suspending your judgement, stay the sentence of condemnation against me, and consider of the Rest, at your further leisure. If this may not suffice for to perswade you, it cannot prevaile to annoy you: and then, that which is written without offence, may be overpassed without any griefe.

And although mine assertion, be somewhat differing from the old inveterate opinion, which I confesse hath many gray hairs, whereby mine adversaries have gained more authority then reason, towards the maintenance of their presumptions and old wives fables: yet shall it fully agree with Gods glory, and with his holy word. And albeit there be hold taken by mine adversaries of certain few words or sentences in the Scripture that make a shew for them: yet when the whole course thereof maketh against them, and impugneth the same, yea and also their own places rightly understood do nothing at all releve them: I trust their glorious title and argument of antiquity will appear as stale and corrupt as the Apothecaries drugs, or grocers spice, which the longer they be preserved, the worse they are. And till you have perused my book, ponder this in your mind, to wit, that *Saga, Thessala, Striges, Lamia* (which words and none other being in use do properly signifie our witches) are not once found written in the old or new Testament; and that Christ himself in his Gospell never mentioned the name of a witch. And that neither he, nor Moses ever spake any one word of the witches bargain with the devil, their haggings, their riding in the aire, their transferring of corn or grasse from one field to another, their hurting of children or cartell with words or charmes, their bewitching of butter, cheese, ale, &c. nor yet their transubstantiation; insomuch as the writers hereupon are not ashamed to say, that it is not absurd to affirm that there were no witches in Jobs time. The reason is, that if there had been such witches then in being, Job would have said he had been bewitched. But indeed men took no heed in those daies to this doctrine of devils; to wit, to these fables of witchcraft, which Peter saith that shal be much regarded and hearkened unto in the latter daies.

Howbeit, how ancient so ever this barbarous conceipt of witches omnipotencie is, truth must not be measured by time: for every old opinion is not sound. Veritie is not impaired, how long soever it be suppressed; but is to be searched out, in how darke a corner soever it lye hidden: for it is not like a cup of ale, that may be broched too rathe. Finally, time bewraeth old errors, and discovereth new matters of truth. *Danaus* himself saith, that this question hitherto hath never been handled; nor the Scriptures concerning this matter have never bin expounded. To prove the antiquity of the cause, to confirme the opini-

*Mal. malef.
par. 2. qua. 2.*

1 Pet. 4. 1.

*Danaus in
suo prologo.*

To the Readers.

on of the ignorant, to enforce mine adversaries arguments, to aggravate the punishment, and to accomplish the confusion of these old women, is added the vanity and wickednesse of them, which are called witches, the arrogancy of those which take upon them to worke wonders, the desire that people have to hearken to such miraculous matters, unto whom most commonly an impossibility is more credible than a verity; the ignorance of naturall causes, the ancient and universal hate conceived against the name of a witch; their ill-favoured faces, their spitefull words, their curses and imprecations, their charmes made in rime, and their beggerly; the fear of many foolish folke, the opinion of some that are wise, the want of Robin good-fellow and the fairies, which were wont to maintain that, and the common peoples talke in this behalfe; the authority of the inquisitors, the learning, cunning, consent, and estimation of writers herein, the false translations and fond interpretations used, specially by Papiists; and many other like causes. All which toies take such hold upon mens fantasies, as whereby they are led and enticed away from the consideration of true respects, to the condemnation of that which they know not.

Howbeit, I will (by Gods grace) in this my booke, so apparently decipher and confute these cavils, and all other their objections; as every witch monger shall be abashed, and all good men thereby satisfied. In the mean time, I would wish them to know that if neither the estimation of Gods omnipotency, nor the tenor of his word, nor the doubtfulness or rather the impossibility of the case, nor the small proofes brought against them, nor the rigor executed upon them; nor the pitty that should be in a christian heart, nor yet their simplicity, impotency, or age may suffice to suppress the rage or rigor wherewith they are oppressed; yet the consideration of their sex or kind ought to move some mitigation of their punishment. For if nature (as Plinie reporteth) have taught a lion not to deale so roughly with a woman as with a man, because she is in body the weaker vessell, and in heart more inclined to pitty (which Jeremy in his lamentations seemeth to confirme) what should a man do in this case, for whom a woman was created as an helpe and comfort unto him? In so much as even in the law of nature, it is a greater offence to slay a woman than a man: not because a man is not the more excellent creature, but because a woman is the weaker vessell. And therefore among all modest and honest persons it is thought a shame to offer violence or injury to a woman; in which respect Virgil saith, *Nul-lum memorabile nomen feminea in pena est.*

God that knoweth my heart is witness, and you that read my booke shall see, that my drift and purpose in this enterprise tendeth onely to these respects. First, that the glory and power of God be not so abridged and abased, as to be thrust into the hand or lip of a lewd old woman; whereby the worke of the Creator shoul be attributed to the power of a creature. Secondly, that the religion of the gospell may be seen to stand without such peivish trumphery. Thirdly, that lawfull favour and christian compassion be rather used towards these poor soules, than rigor and extremity. Because they, which are commonly accused of witch-craft,

Lam. Jer. 3.
& 4. cap.
verse 10.
1 Cor. 11 9.
Ibid vers 7.
Ge. 2. 22 18.
Arist lib.
problem 29.
Virg Georg.

The Epistle

are the least sufficient of all other persons to speake for themselves; as having the most base and simple education of all others; the extremity of their age giving them leave to dote, their poverty to beg, their wrongs to chide and threaten (as being void of any other way of revenge) their humor melancholicall to be full of imaginations, from whence chiefly proceedeth the vanity of their confessions; as that they can transforme themselves and others into apes, owles, asses, dogges, cats, &c. that they can flie in the aire, kill children with charmes, hinder the coning of butter &c.

Eccle 35. 15.

And for so much as the mighty helpe themselves together, and the poor widowes cry, though it reach to heaven, is scarce heard here upon earth; I thought good (according to my poor ability) to make intercession, that some part of common rigor, and some points of hasty judgement may be advised upon. For the world is now at that stay (as *Brennius* in a most godly sermon in these words affirmeth) that even as when the heathen persecuted the Christians, if any were accused to beleeve in Christ, the common people cried *Ad leonem*: so now, if any woman, be she never so honest, be accused of witch-craft, they cry *Ad ignem*. What difference is between the rash dealing of unskilfull people, and the grave counsell of more discreet and learned persons, may appear by a tale of *Daneus* his own telling; wherein he opposeth the rashnesse of a few townsmen, to the counsell of a whole senate: preferring the folly of the one, before the wisdom of the other.

At Orleans on Loyre (saith he) there was a man-witch, not only taken and accused, but also convicted and condemned for witch-craft, who appealed from thence to the high court of Paris. Which accusation the senate saw in sufficient, and would not allow, but laughed thereat, lightly regarding it; and in the end sent him home (saith he) as accused of a frivolous matter. And yet for all that, the magistrates of Orleans were so bold with him, as to hang him up within a short time after, for the same or the very like offence. In which example is to be seen the nature, and as it were the disease of this cause: wherein (I say) the simpler and undiscreeper sort are alwaies more hasty and furious in judgements, than men of better reputation and knowledge. Neverthelesse, *Eunichius* saith that these three things; to wit, what is to be thought of witches, what their incantations can do, and whether their punishment should extend to death, are to be well considered. And I would (saith he) they were as well known, as they are rashly beleeved, both of the learned, and unlearned. And further he saith, that almost all divines, physicians and lawyers, who should best know these matters, satisfiing themselves with old custome, have given too much credit to these fables, and to rash and unjust sentence of death upon witches. But when a man pondreth (saith he) that in times past, all that swarved from the church of Rome were judged heretikes; it is the lesse marvell, though in this matter they be blind and ignorant.

And Surely, if the Scripture had been longer suppressed, more absurd fables would have sprung up, and been beleeved. Which credulity shough it is to be derided with laughter; yet this their cruelty is to be

To the Rerdeas.

lamented with teares. For (God knoweth) many of these poor wretches had more need to be releevd than chastised; and more meet were a preacher to admonish them, than a Jailer to keep them; and a physician more necessary to helpe them, than an executioner or tormentor to hang or burn them. For proof and due triall hercof, I will requite Darius his tale of a man-witch (as he termeth him) with another witch of the same sex or gender.

Cardanus from the mouth of his own father reporteth, that one Bernard, a poor servant, being in wit very simple and rude, but in his service very necessary and diligent (and in that respect dearly beloved of his master) professing the art of witch-craft, could in no wise be dissuaded from that profession, perswading himselfe that he knew all things, and could bring any matter to passe; because certain country-people resorted to him for helpe and counsell, as supposing by his own talke, that he could do somewhat. At length he was condemned to be burned: which torment he seemed more willing to suffer, than to loose his estimation in that behalfe. But his master having compassion upon him, and being himselfe in his princes favour, perceiving his conceipt to proceed of melancholie, obtained respite of execution for twenty daies. In which time (saith he) his master bountifully fed him with good fat meat, and with four eggs at a meale, as also with sweet win: which diet was best for so grosse and weake a body. And being recovered so in strength, that the humor was suppressed, he was easily won from his absurd and dangerous opinions, and from all his fond imaginations: and confessing his error and folly, from the which before no man could remove him by any perswasions, having his pardon, he lived long a good member of the Church, whom otherwise the cruelty of judgement should have cast away and destroyed.

This history is more credible than *Sprengers* fables, or *Bodins* bables, which reach not so far to the extolling of witches omnipotency, as to the derogating of Gods glory. For if it be true, which they affirme, that our life and death lyeth in the hand of a witch; then is it false, that God maketh us live or die, or that by him we have our being, our terme of time appointed, and our daies numbred. But surely their charmes can no more reach to the hurting or killing of men or women, than their imaginations can extend to the stealing and carrying away of horses and mares. Neither hath God given remedies to sicknesse or griefs, by words or charmes, but by hearbs and medicines, which he himselfe hath created upon earth, and given men knowledge of the same; that he might be glorified, for that therewith he doth vouch safe that the maladies of men and cattle should be cured, &c. And if there be no affliction nor calamity, but is brought to passe by him, then let us denie the devil, renounce all his works, and not so much as once think or dream upon this supernatural power of witches, neither let us prosecute them with such despight, whom our fanisie condemneth, and our reason acquitteth: our evidence against them consisting in impossibilities, our proofes in unwritten verities, and our whole proceedings in doubts and difficulties.

Lib. 15. cap.
18. de varietatib. rerum.

Amos 3. 6.
La Ier. 3. 38.
Isai. 45. 9.
Rom. 9. 20.

The Epistle &c.

Now because I mislike the extreame cruelty used against some of these silly souls (whom a simple advocate having audience and justice might deliver out of the hands of the inquisitors themselves) it will be said, that I deny any punishment at all to be due to any witch whatsoever. Nay, because I bewray the folly and impiety of them, which attribute unto witches the power of God: these witchmongers will report, that I deny there are any witches at all: and yet behold (say they) how often is this word (Witch) mentioned in the Scriptures? Even as if an idolater should say in the behalfe of images and idols, to them which deny their power and godhead, and inveigh against the reverence done unto them; How dare you deny the power of images, seeing their names are so often repeated in the Scriptures? But truly I deny not that there are witches or images: but I detest the idolaters opinions conceived of them; referring that to Gods work and ordinance, which they impute to the power and malice of witches; and attributing that honour to God which they ascribe to idols. But as for those that in very deed are either witches or conjurers, let them hardly suffer such punishment as to their fault is agreeable, and as by the grave judgement of law is provided.



The



The forreign Authors used in this Book.

Æ lianus.	Cornelius Agrippa.	Hovinus.
Acicius.	Cornelius Nepos.	Hypertus.
Albertus Crantzius.	Cornelius Tacitus.	Jacobus de Chusa Car-
Albertus Magnus.	Cyrillus.	thufianus.
Albumazar.	Danæus.	Jamblichus.
Alcoranum Francisca-	Demetrius.	Jaso Pratenfis.
norum.	Democritus.	Innocentius 8. papa.
Alexander Trallianus,	Didymus.	Johannes Anglicus.
Algerus.	Diodorus Siculus.	Johannes Baptista Nea-
Ambrosius.	Dionysius Arcopagita.	politianus.
Andradias.	Dioscorides.	Johannes Cassianus.
Andræas Gartnerus.	Diurius.	Johannes Montiregrus.
Andræas Massius.	Dodonæus.	Johannes Rivius.
Antonius Sabellicus.	Durandus.	Josephus ben Gorion.
Apollonius Tyanæus.	Empedocles.	Josias Simlerus.
Appianus.	Ephesius.	Isidorus.
Apuleius.	Erasmus Roterodamus.	Isidorus.
Archelaus.	Erasmus Sarcerius.	Juba.
Argerius Ferrarius.	Eraftus.	Julius Maternus.
Aristoteles.	Eudoxus.	Justinus Martyr.
Arnoldus de villa nova.	Eusebius Cæsariensis.	Lactantius.
Artemidoros.	Fernelius.	Lavaterus.
Athanasius.	Franciscus Petrarcha.	Laurentius Ananias,
Averroës.	Fuchsius.	Laurentius a villavicen-
Augustinus episcopus	Galenus.	tio.
Hip.	Geropius,	Leo 11. Pontifex.
Augustinus Niphus.	Galafius.	Lex Salicorum.
Avicennas.	Gemnia Phrysius.	Lex 12. Tabularum.
Aulus Gellius.	Georgius Pictorius.	Legenda aurea.
Barnardinus de buftis.	Gofridus.	Legenda longa Colo-
Bartholomæus Angli-	Gofchaleus Boll.	nia.
cus.	Gratianus.	Leonardus Vairus.
Berosus Anianus.	Gregorius.	Livius,
Bodinus.	Grillandus.	Lucanus.
Bordinus.	Guido Bonatus.	Lucretius.
Brentius.	Gulielmus de sancto	Ludovicus Cælius.
Calvinus.	Clodoaldo.	Lutherus.
Camerarius.	Gulielmus Parisiensis.	Macrobius.
Campanns.	Hemgingus.	Magna Charta.
Cardanus pater.	Heraclides.	Malleus Maleficarum.
Cardanus filius.	Hermes Trismegistus.	Manlius.
Carolus Gallus.	Hieronymus.	Marbacchius.
Cassander.	Hilarius.	Marbodeus Gallus.
Caro.	Hippocrates.	Marsilius Ficinus.
Chrysoftomus.	Homerus.	Martinus de Arles.
Cicero.	Noratus.	Mattheolus.
Clemens.	Noftiensis.	Melancthonus.
		Memphra-

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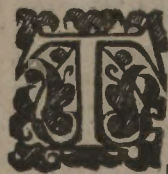
Memphra Jorus.	Pythagoras.	Vegetius.
Michael Andræas.	Quintilianus.	Vincentius.
Musculus.	Rabbi Abraham.	Virgilius.
Naclerus.	Rabbi ben Ezra.	Vitellius.
Nicephorus.	Rabbi David Kimhi.	Wierus.
Nicholaus 5. Papa.	Rabbi Josuah ben Levi.	Xantus historiogra-
Nider.	Rabbi Isaac Natar.	phus.
Olaus Gothus.	Rabbi Levi.	
Origenes.	Rabbi Moses.	<i>These English.</i>
Ovidius.	Rabbi Sedaias Haias.	
Panormitanus.	Robertus Carocullus.	B arnaby Googe-
Paulus Aegineta.	Rupertus.	Beehive of the Ro-
Paulus Marsus.	Sabinus.	mish church.
Persius.	Sadoletus.	Edward Deering.
Petrus de Appona.	Savanorola.	Geffrey Chaucer.
Petrus Lombardus.	Scotus.	Giles Alley.
Petrus Martyr.	Seneca.	Gnimelf Maharba.
Peucer.	Septuaginta interpre-	Henry Howard.
Philarchus.	res.	John Bale.
Philastrus Brixienfis.	Serapio.	John Fox.
Philodotus.	Socrat es.	John Malborn.
Philo Judæus.	Solinus.	John Record.
Pirkmarus.	Speculum exemplo-	Primer after Yorke
Platina.	rum.	use.
Plato.	Strabo.	Richard Gallis.
Plinius.	Sulpicius Severus.	Roger Bacon.
Plorinus.	Synesius.	Testament printed at
Plurarchus.	Tatianus.	Rhemes.
Polydorus Virgilius.	Tertullianus.	T. E. a nameles Author.
Pomcerium sermonum	Thomas Aquinas.	457.
quadragesimalium.	Themistius.	Thomas Hilles.
Pompanatius.	Theodoretus.	Thomas Lupton.
Pontificale.	Theodorus Bizantius.	Thomas Moore Knight.
Ponzivibius.	Theophrastus.	Thomas Phaer.
Porphyrius.	Thucydides.	T. R. a nameles Author
Proclus.	Tibullus.	393.
Propertius.	Tremelius.	William Lambard.
Psellus.	Valerius Maximus.	W. W. a namelesse Au
Ptolomeus.	Vatro.	thor. 542.

The discovery of Witchcraft.

The first Book.

CHAP. I.

An impeachment of Witches power in meteors and elementary bodies, tending to the rebuke of such as attribute too much unto them.



He Fables of Witch-craft have taken so fast hold and deep root in the heart of man, that few or none can, (now adaies) with patience indure the hand and correction of God. For if any adversity, grieefe, sicknesse, losse of children, corn, cattell, or liberty happen unto them; by and by they exclaime upon witches: As though there were no God in Israel that ordereth all things according to his will, punishing both just unjust and with greefes, plagues, and afflictions in manner and forme as he thinketh good: but that certain old women here on earth, called witches, must needs be the contrivers of all mens calamities, and as though they themselves were innocents, and had deserved no such punishments. Infomuch as they stick not to ride and go to such, as either are injuriously tearmed witches, or else are willing so to be accounted, seeking at their hands comfort and remedy in time of their tribulation, contrary to Gods will and commandement in that behalfe, who bids us resort to him in all our necessities.

Job 5.

Mat. 12.

Such faithlesse people (I say) are also perswaded, that neither haile nor snow, thunder nor lightning, rain nor tempestuous winds come from the heavens at the commandement of God; but are raised by the cunning and power of witches and conjurers; infomuch as a clap of thunder, or a gale of winde is no sooner heard, but either they runne to ring bells, or cry out to burne witches; or else burne consecrated things, hoping by the smoak thereof, to drive the devill out of the aire, as though spirits could be fraid away with such externall toies: howbeit, these are right enchantments, as Brentius affirmeth.

In concione.

But certainly, it is neither a witch, nor devil, but a glorious * God that maketh the thunder. I have read in the Scriptures, that God * maketh the blustering tempests and whirle-winds: and I find that it is * the Lord that altogether dealeth with them, and that they blowe according to his will. But let me see any of them all * rebuke and still the sea in time of tempest, as Christ did; or raise the stormy wind, as * God did with his word; and I will beleeve in them. Hath any witch or conjurer, or any creature entred into the * treasures of the snowe; or seen

Psal. 25.

Psal. 83.

Eccles. 43.

Luke 8.

Mark. 4. 41.

Luk. 3. 14.

the Psal. 107.

Job 38. 22.
Ecclel. 43.

Leviti. 26.
verse. 3, 4.

Psa 78. 23.

Nahum. 1.

Job. 26. 8.

Job. 37.

Psalme 135.

Jer. 10. & 15.

Ose. 13.

Psa. 39. &c.

In *epist. ad*
lo. Wierum

Exod. 13.

Isai. 66.

Pf. 18, 11. 19.

August. 3. de
sancta Trinit.

Mar. 4. 41.

the secret places of the haile, which GOD hath prepared against the day of trouble, battell, and warre? I for my part also thinke with Jesus Sirach, that at Gods onely commandement the snow falleth; and that the wind bloweth according to his wil, who onely maketh all stormes to cease; and * who (if we keep his ordinances) will send us rain in due season, and make the land to bring forth her increase, and the trees of the field to give their fruit.

But little think our witch-mongers, that the * Lord commandeth the clouds above, or openeth the doors of heaven, as *David* affirmeth; or that the Lord goeth forth in the tempests and stormes, as the Prophet * *Nahum* reporteth: but rather that witches and conjurers are then about their businesse.

The *Marcionists* acknowledged one God the author of good things, and another the ordainer of evill: but these make the devill a whole God, to create things of nothing, to know mens cogitations, and to do that which God never did; as, to transubstantiate men into beasts, &c. Which thing if devils could do, yet followeth it not, that witches have such power. But if all the devils in hell were dead, and all the witches in *England* burned or hanged; I warrant you we should not fail to have rain, haile and tempests, as now we have: according to the appointment & will of God, & according to the constitution of the elements, and the course of the planets, wherein God hath set a perfect and perpetuall order.

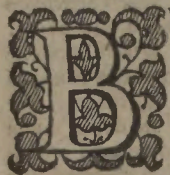
I am also well assured, that if all the old women in the world were witches; and all the priests, conjurers: we should not have a drop of rain, nor a blast of wind the more or the lesse for them. For * the Lord hath bound the waters in the clouds, and hath set bounds about the waters, untill the day and night come to an end: yea it is God that raiseth the winds and stilleth them: and he saith to the rain and snow; Be upon the earth, and it falleth. The * wind of the Lord, and not the wind of witches, shall destroy the treasures of their pleasant vessels, and dry up the fountaines; saith *Oseas*. Let us also learn and confesse with the Prophet *David*, that we * our selves are the causes of our afflictions; and not exclaim upon witches, when we should call upon God for mercy.

The Imperiall law (saith *Brentius*) condemneth them to death that trouble and infect the aire: but I affirme (saith he) that it is neither in the power of witch nor devill so to do, but in God only. Though (besides *Bodin*, and all the popish writers in general) it please *Danaus*, *Hypertius*, *Hemingius*, *Erastus*, &c. to conclude otherwise. The clouds * are called the pillars of Gods tents, Gods chariots, and his pavillions. And if it be so, what witch or devill cau make masteries thereof? *S. Augustine* saith, *Non est putandum istis transgressoribus angelis servire hanc rerum visibilium materiem, sed soli Deo*; We must not think that these visible things are at the commandement of the angels that sell, but are obedient to the only God.

Finally, if witches could accomplish these things; what needed it seem so strange to the people, when Christ by miracle * commanded both seas and winds, &c. For it is written; Who is this? for both wind and sea obey him.

O H A p. II.

The inconvenience growing by mens credulity herein, with a reproof of some church-men, which are inclined to the common conceived opinion of witches omnipotencie, and a familiar example thereof.



Ut the world is now so bewitched and over-run with this fond error, that even where a man should seek comfort and counsell, there shall he be sent (in case of necessity) from God to the devil; and from the Physician to the cosening witch, who will not stick to take upon her, by words to heal the lame (which was proper only to Christ; and to hem whom he assisted with his divine power,) yea, with her familiar and charmes she will take upon her to cure the blind: though in the || tenth of S. Johns Gospell it be writ- || Joh. 10. 21. ten, that the devil cannot open the eyes of the blind. And they attaine such credit, as I have heard (to my grief) some of the ministry affirme, that they have had in their parish at one instant, 17 or 18. Witches, meaning such as could worke miracles super naturally. Whereby they manifested as well their infidelity and ignorance, in conceiving Gods words; as their negligence and error in instructing their flocks. For they themselves might understand, and also teach their parishoners, that * God only worketh great wonders; and that it is he which sendeth such punishments to the wicked, and such trials to the elect: according to the saying of the Prophet *Haggai*, † I smote you with blasting and mildew, and with haile, in all the labours of your hauds; and yet you turned not unto me, saith the Lord. And therefore saith the same Prophet in another place; * you have sowed much, and bring in little. And both in * *Joel* and * *Leviticus*, the like phrases and proofes are used and made. But more shall be said of this hereafter.

S. Paul fore-saw the blindness and obstinacy, both of these blind shepherds, and also of their scabbed sheep, when he said || They will not suffer wholesome doctrine, but having their eares itching, shall get them a heap of teachers after their own lusts; and shall turne their eares from the truth, and shall be given to fables. And * in the latter time some shall depart from the faith, and shall give heed to spirits of errors, and doctrines of devils, which speak lies (as witches and conjurers do) but cast thou away such prophane and old wives fables. In which sense *Basil* saith; Who so giveth heed to inchanters, harkeneth to a fabulous and frivolous thing. But I will rehearse an example whereof I my selfe am not only *Oculatus testis*, but have examined the cause, and am to justifye the truth of my report: not because I would disgrace the ministers that are godly, but to confirme my former assertion, that this absurd error is growne into the place, which should be able to expell all such ridiculous folly and impiety.

At the assizes holden at Rochester, Anno 1581. one *Margaret Simons*,
C 2 the

A story of the wife of *John Simons*, of *Brenchly* in *Kent*, was arraigned for witchcraft, at the instigation and complaint of divers fond and malicious persons, and specially by the means of one *John Ferrall* vicar of that parish: with whom I talked about that matter and found him both fondly affected in the cause, and enviously bent towards her: and (which is worse) as unable to make a good account of his faith, as she whom he accused. That which he, for his part, laid to the poore womans charge, was this.

His son (being an ungracious boy, and prentise to one *Robert Scotchford* clothier, dwelling in that parish of *Brenchly*) passed on a day by her house; at whome by chance her little dog barked. Which thing the boy taking in evil part, drew his knife, and pursued him therewith even to her door: whom she rebuked with some such words as the boy disdaind, and yet neverthelesse would not be perswaded to depart in a long time. At the last he returned to his masters house, and within five or six daies fell sick. Then was called to mind the fray betwixt the dog and the boy: insomuch as the vicar (who thought himself so privileged, as he little mistrusted that God would visit his children with sicknesse) did so calculate; as he found, partly through his own judgement and partly (as he himself told me) by the relation of other witches, that his said sonne was by her bewitched. Yea, he also told me, that this his son (being as it were past all cure) received perfect health at the hands of another witch.

He proceeded yet further against her, affirming, that alwaies in his parish-church, when he desired to read most plainly, his voice so failed him, as he could scant be heard at all. Which he could impute, he said, to nothing else, but to her inchantment. When I advertised the poor woman hereof, as being desirous to hear what she could say for her selfe; she told me, that in very deed his voice did much faile him, specially when he strained himself to speake lowdest. Howbeit, she said that at all times his voice was hoarse and low, which thing I perceived to be true. But sir, said she, you shall understand, that this our vicar is diseased with such a kind of hoarsenesse, as divers of our neighbours in this parish not long since, doubted that he had the French-Pox; and in that respect utterly refused to communicate with him: untill such time as (being thereunto injoined by *M. D. Lewen* the ordinary) he had brought from *London* a certificat, under the hands of two Physicians, that his hoarsenes proceeded from a disease in the lungs. Which certificate he published in the church, in the presence of the whole congregation: and by this means he was cured, or rather excused of the shame of his disease. And this I know to be true by the relation of divers honest men of that parish. And truly, if one of the Jury had not been wiser then the other, she had been condemned thereupon, and upon other as ridiculous matters as this. For the name of a witch is so odious, and her power so feared among the common people, that if the honestest body living chance to be arraigned thereupon, she shall hardly escape condemnation.

C H A P. III.

Who they be that are called witches, with a manifest declaration of the cause that moveth men so commonly to think, and witches themselves to beleve that they can hurt children, cattell, &c. with words, and imaginations; and of cosening witches.



Of that sort of such as are said to be witches, are women which be commonly old, lame, blear-eyed, pale, fowle, and full of wrinckles; poor, sullen, superstitious, and papists; or such as know no religion: in whose drouse minds the devill hath gotten a firme seat; so as, what mischief, mischance, calamity, or slaughter is brought to passe, they are easily perswaded the same is done by themselves; imprinting in their minds an earnest and constant imagination thereof. They are leane and deformed, shewing melancholy in their faces, to the horror of all that see them. They are dotting, scolds, mad, devillish; and not much differing from them that are thought to be possessed with spirits, so firme and steadfast in their opinions, as whosoever shall only have respect to the constancy of their words uttered, would easily beleve they were true indeed.

*Cardan de
VIT. TERTIUM.*

These miserable wretches are so odious unto all their neighbours; and so feared, as few dare offend them, or deny them any thing they aske: whereby they take upon them, yea, and sometimes think, that they can do such things as are beyond the ability of humane nature. These go from house to house, and from door to door for a pot full of milke, yest, drinke, pottage, or some such releefe; without the which they could hardly live: neither obtaining for their service and paines, nor yet by their art, nor yet at the devils hands (with whome they are said to make a perfect and visible bargaine) either beauty, mony, promotioun, wealth, worship, pleasure, honour, knowledge, learning, or any other benefit whatsoever.

It falleth out many times, that neither their necessities, nor their expectation is answered or served, in those places where they beg or borrowe; but rather their lewdnesse is by their neighbours reprov'd. And further, in tract of time the witch waxeth odious and tedious to her neighbours; and they again are despised and despised of her: so as sometimes she curseth one, and sometimes another; and that from the master of the house, his wife, children, cattell, &c. to the little pig that lieth in the stie. Thus in processe of time they have all displeas'd her, and she hath wish'd evill luck unto them all; perhaps with curses and imprecations made in forme. Doubtlesse (at length) some of her neighbours die, or fall sick; or some of their children are visited with diseases that vex them strangely: as apoplexies, epilepsie, convulsions, hot fevers, wormes, &c. Which by ignorant parents are supposed to be the vengeance of witches. Yea and their opinions and conceits are

confirmed and maintained by unskilful phyficians, according to the common faying: *Infcitia palium maleficium & incantatio*, Witchcraft and incantment is the cloke of ignorance: whereas indeed evill humors, and not ftrange words, witches, or fpirits are the caufes of fuch difeafes. Alfo fome of their cattell perifh, either by difeafe or mifchance. Then they, upon whom fuch adverfities fall, weighing the fame that goeth upon this woman, her words, difpleafure, and curfe, meeting fo juftly with their miffortune, do not onely conceive, but alfo are refolved that all their mifhaps are brought to paffe by her onely meanes.

*I. Bodin. li. 2.
de demon.
cap. 8.*

The witch on the other fide expecting her neighbors mifchances, and feeing things fometimes come to paffe according to her wifhes, curfes, and incantations (for *Bodin* himfelfe confeffeth, that not above two in a hundred of their witchings or wifhings take effect) being called before a Juftice, by due examination of the circumftances is driven to fee her imprecations and defires, and her neighbours harmes and loffes to concurte, and as it were to take effect: and fo confeffeth that fhe (as a goddeff) hath brought fuch things to paffe. Wherein, not onely fhe, but the accufer, and alfo the Juftice are foully deceived and abufed; as being through her confeffion and other circumftances perfwaded (to the injury of Gods glory) that fhe hath done, or can do that which is proper onely to God himfelfe.

Another fort of witches there are, which be absolutely cofeners. They take upon them, either for glory, fame, or gaine, to do any thing which God or the devil can do: either for foretelling of things to come, bewraying of fecrets, curing of maladies, or working of miracles. But of thefe I will talke more at large hereafter.

CHAP. III.

What miraculous actions are imputed to wittches by witchmongers, papifts, and poets.



*Mal. Malef.
par. 2. quæst.
1. cap. 2.*

Although it be quite againft the haire, and contrary to the divels will contrary to the witches oath, promife, and homage, and contrary to all reafon, that witches fhould helpe any thing that is bewitched, but rather fet forward their mafters bufineffe: yet we read in *Malleo Maleficarum*, of three forts of witches; and the fame is affirmed by all the writers hereupon, new and old. One fort (they fay) can hurt and not helpe, the fecond can helpe and not hurt, the third can both helpe and hurt. And among the hurtfull witches he faith there is one fort more beaftly than any kind of beafts, faying wolves; for thefe ufually devoure and eat young children and infants of their own kind. Thefe be they (faith he) that raife hailes, tempefts, and hurtfull weather; as lightning, thunder, &c. Thefe be they that procure barrenneffe in man, woman and beaft. Thefe can throw children into waters, as they walke with their mothers, and

not be seen. These can make horses kick, till they cast the riders. These can passe from place to place in the air invisible. These can so alter the minde of judges, they can have no power to hurt them. These can procure to themselves and to others, taciturnity and insensibility in their torments. These can bring trembling to the hands, and strike terror into the minds of them that apprehend them. These can manifest unto others, things hidden and lost, and foreshew things to come; and see them as though they were present. These can alter mens minds to inordinate love or hate. These can kill whom they list with lightning and thunder. These can take away mans courage, and the power of generation. These can make a woman miscarry in child-birth, and destroy the child in the mothers wombe, without any sensible meanes either inwardly or outwardly applied. These can with their looks kill either man or beast.

All these things are avowed by *James Sprenger* and *Henry Insitor In Malleo Maleficarum*, to be true, and confirmed by *Nider*, and the inquisitor *Cumanus*; and also by *Danzus*, *Hyperius*, *Hemingius*, and multiplied by *Bodin*, and *Frier Bartholomæus Spineus*. But because I will in no wise abridge the authority of their power, you shall have also the testimonies of many other grave authors in this behalfe; as followeth.

And first *Ovid* affirmeth, that they can raise and suppress lightning and thunder, rain and haile, clouds and winds, tempests and earthquakes. Others do write, that they can pull down the moon and the stars. Some write that with wishing they can send needles into the livers of their enemies. Some that they can transference corn in the blade from one place to another. Some, that they can cure diseases supernaturally, flie in the air, and dance with devils. Some write, that they can play the part of *Succubus*, and contract themselves to *Incubus*; and so young prophets are upon them begotten; &c. Some say they can transubstantiate themselves and others, and take the formes and shapes of asses, wolves, ferrets, cows, apes, horses, dogs, &c. Some say they can keep devils and spirits in the likenesse of todes and cats.

They can raise spirits (as others affirme) drie up springs, turne the course of running waters, inhibit the sun, and stay both day and night, changing the one into the other. They can go in and out at awger-holes, and saile in an egge-shell, a cockle or muscel-shell, through and under the tempestuous seas. They can go invisible, and deprive men of their privities, and otherwise of the act and use of venery. They can bring soules out of the graves. They can teare snakes in peeces with words, and with lookes kill lambes. But in this case a man may say, that *Miranda canunt, sed non credenda Poeta*. They can also bring to passe, that cherne as long as you list, your butter will not come; especially, if either the maids have eaten up the cream; or the good-wife have sold the butter before in the market. Whereof I have had some triall, although there may be true and naturall causes to hinder the common course thereof: as for example. Put a litle sope or sugar into your cherne of cream, and there will never come any butter, cherne as long as you list. But *M. Mal.* saith, that there is not so little a village, where many women are not that

Ovid. lib. meramor- phoseon 7. Danaus in dialog. Pfellus in O- peratione dæm. Virg. in Da- mone. Hor. a. epod. 5. Tibul. de fa- scinat. lib. 1. eleg 2. Ovid. Epist. 4. Lex. 12. Ta- bularum. Mal. Malef. Lucan. de bel- lo civili. lib. 6; Virg. eclog 8. Ovid de re- medio amo- ris lib. 1. Hyperius. Erastus. Rich. Gal. in bis horrible treatise. Hemingius Bar. Spineus. Bryan Darcy Confessio Windesor. Virgil. Aeneid. 4. C. Manlius astrol. lib 1. Mal. Malef. part 2 quest. 1. cap. 14.

1 Cor. 9. 9.

bewitch, infect, and kill kine, and dry up the milke: alledging for the strengthening of that assertion, the saying of the Apostle, *Nunquid Deo cura est de bobus?* doth God take any care of oxen?

CHAP. V.

A confutation of the common conceived opinion of witches and witchcraft, and how detestable a sinne it is to repaire to them for counsell or helpe in time of affliction.

BUt whatsoever is reported or conceived of such manner of witchcrafts, I dare avow to be false and fabulous (cofenage, dotage, and poysoning excepted:) neither is there any mention made of these kind of witches in the Bible. If Christ had known them, he would not have pretermitted to inveigh against their presumption, in taking upon them his office: as, to heale and cure diseases; and to work such miraculous and supernaturall things, as whereby he himselfe was specially knowne, beleved, and published to be God; his actions and cures consisting (in order and effect) according to the power by our witch-mongers imputed to witches. Howbeit, if there be any in these dayes afflicted in such strange sort, as Christs cures and patients are described in the new testament to have been: we fly from trusting in God to trusting in witches, who do not only in their cofening art take on them the office of Christ in this behalfe; but use his very phrase of speech to such idolaters, as come to seeke divine assistance at their hands, saying; *Go thy waies, thy son or thy daughter, &c. shall do well, and be whole.*

John 5, 6.
Mark. 5. 34.

To go to
witches, &c.
is idolatry.

It will not suffice to dissuade a witch-monger from his credulity, that he seeth the sequelle and event to fall out many times contrary to their assertion; but in such case (to his greater condemnation) he seeketh further to witches of greater fame. If all faile, he will rather thinke he came an hour too late; than that he went a mile too far. Truly I for my part cannot perceive what it is to go a whoring after strange gods, if this be not. He that looketh upon his neighbours wife, and lusteth after her, hath committed adultery. And truly, he that in heart and by argument maintained the sacrifice of themasse to be propitiatory for the quick and the dead, is an idolater; as also he that alloweth and commended creeping to the crosse, and such like idolatrous actions, although he bend not his corporall knees.

In like manner I say, he that attributeth to a witch, such divine power, as duly and onely appertaineth unto GOD (which all witch-mongers do) is in heart a blasphemer, an idolater, and full of grosse impiety, although he neither go nor send to her for assistance.

CHAP. VI.

A further confutation of witches miraculous and omnipotent power, by invincible reasons and authorities, with diffwasions from such fond credulity.

IF witches could do any such miraculous things, as these and other which are imputed to them, they might do them againe and againe, at any time or place, or at any mans desire: for the devill is as strong at one time as at another, as busy by day as by night, and ready enough to do all mischief, and careth not whom he abuseth. And insomuch as it is confessed, by the most part of witch-mongers themselves, that he knoweth not the cogitation of mans heart, he should (me thinks) sometimes appear, unto honest and credible persons, in such grosse and corporall forme, as it is said he doth unto witches: which you shall never heare to be justified by one sufficient witness. For the devill indeed entrench into the mind, and that way seeketh mans confusion.

The art alwaies presupposeth the power; so as, if they say they can do this or that, they must shew how and by what meanes they do it; as neither the witches, nor the witch-mongers are able to do. For to every action is required the faculty and ability of the agent or doer; the aptnes of the patient or subject; and a convenient and possible application. Now the witches are mortall, and their power dependeth upon the analogy and consonancy of their minds and bodies; but with their minds they can but will and understand; and with their bodies they can do no more, but as the bounds and ends of terrene sense will suffer; and therefore their power extended not to do such miracles, as surmounteth their own sense, and the understanding of others, which are wiser than they; so as here wanteth the vertue and power of the efficient. And in reason, there can be no more vertue in the thing caused, than in the cause, or that which proceedeth of or from the benefit of the cause. And we see; that ignorant and impotent womeu, or witches, are the causes of incantations and charmes; wherein we shall perceive there is none effect, if we will credit our own experience and sense unabuseth, the rules of philosophy, or the word of God. For alas! What an unapt instrument is a toothles, old, impotent, and unweildy woman to flie in the aire; Truly, the devill little needs such instruments to bring his purposes to passe.

It is strange, that we should suppose, that such persons can worke such feates: and it is more strange, that we will imagine that to be possible to be done by a witch, which to nature and sense is impossible; specially when our neighbours life dependeth upon our credulity therein; and when we may see the defect of ability, which alwaies is an impediment both to the act, and also to the presumption thereof. And because there is nothing possible in law, that in nature is impossible; therefore the judge doth not attend or regard what the accused man saith; or yet would

Aristot. de anima lib. 2. Act. 8.

Why should not the devill be as

ready to help a cheef really as a witch?

L. multum. l. si quis alie-ri, vel sibi.

do: but what is proved to have been committed, and naturally falleth in mans power and will to do. For the law saith, that to will a thing impossible, is a signe of a mad-man, or of a foole, upon whom no sentence or judgement taketh hold. Furthermore, what jury will condemne, or what Judge will give sentence or judgement against one for killing a man at *Berwicke*; when they themselves, and many other saw that man at *London*, that very day, wherein the murder was committed; yea though the party confesse himselfe guilty therein, and twenty witnesses depose the same; But in this case also I say the judge is not to weigh their testimony, which is weakened by law; and the judges authority is to supply the imperfection of the case, and to maintain the right and equity of the same.

An objection answered.

Seeing therefore that some other things might naturally be the occasion and cause of such calamities as witches are supposed to bring; let not us that professe the Gospel and knowledge of Christ, be bewitched to believe that they do such things, as are in nature impossible, and in sense and reason incredible. If they say it is done through the devils helpe, who can worke miracles; why do not theeves bring their businesse to passe miraculously, with whom the devil is as conversant as with the other; Such mischiefs as are imputed to witches, happen where no witches are; yea and continue when witches are hanged and burnt: why then should we attribute such effect to that cause, which being taken away, happeneth neverthelesse?

CHAP. VII.

By what meanes the name of witches becometh so famous, and how diversly people be opinioned concerning them and their actions.

Miracles are ceased.

The opinions of people concerning witchcraft are diverse and inconstant

Surely the naturall power of man or woman cannot be so enlarged, as to do any thing beyond the power and vertue given and ingrafted by God. But it is the will and mind of man, which is vitiated and depraved by the devill: neither doth God permit any more, than that which the naturall order appointed by him doth require. Which naturall order is nothing else, but the ordinary power of God, powred into every creature, according to his state and condition. But hereof more shall be said in the title of witches confessions. Howbeit you shall understand, that few or none are throughly perswaded, resolved, or satisfied, that witches can indeed accomplish all these impossibilities: but some one is bewitched in one point, and some are cosened in another, untill in fine, all these impossibilities, and many more, are by several persons affirmed to be true.

And this I have also noted, that when any one is cosene I with a cosening roie of witch-craft, and maketh report thereof accordingly, verifying a matter most impossible and false as it were upon his own knowledge, as being overtaken with some kind of illusion or other (which illusions are right inchantments) even the selfe-same man will deride the like

like ly proceeding out of another mans mouth, as a fabulous matter unworthy of credit. It is also to be wondered, how men (that have seen some part of witches cosenages detected, and see also therein the impossibility of their own presumptions, and the folly and false-hood of the witches confessions) will not suspect, but remaine unsatisfied, or rather obstinately defend the residue of witches supernatual actions: like as when a jugler hath discovered the slight and illusion of his principal feats, one would fondly continue to thinke, that his other petty jugling knacks of legierdemaine are done by the helpe of a familiar: and according to the folly of some papists, who seeing and confessing the Popes absurd religion, in the erection and maintenance of idolatry and superstition, specially in Images, pardons, and reliques of saints, will yet persevere to thinke, that the rest of his doctrine and trumpery is holy and good. Finally, many maintain and cry out for the execution of witches, that particularly beleeeve never a whit of that which is imputed unto them; if they be therein privately dealt withall, and substantially opposed and tryed in argument.

CHAP. VIII.

Causes that move as well witches themselves as others to thinke that they can work impossibilities, with answers to certain objections: where also their punishment by law is touched.

Cardanus writeth, that the cause of such credulity consisteth in three points; to wit, in the imagination of the melancholike, in the constancy of them that are corrupt therewith, and in the deceit of the Judges; who being inquisitors themselves against hereticks and witches, did both accuse and condemne them, having for their labour the spoile of their goods. So as these inquisitors added many fables hereunto, least they should seem to have done injury to the poor wretches, in condemning and executing them for none offence. But sithens (saith he) the springing up of *Luthers* sect, these priests have tended more diligently upon the execution of them: because more wealth is to be caught from them: insomuch as now they deale so loosely with witches (through distrust of gaines) that all is seen to be malice, folly, or avarice that hath been practised against them. And whosoever shall search into this cause, or read the chief writers hereupon, shall find his words true.

It will be objected, that we here in *England* are not now directed by the Popes laws; and so by consequence our witches not troubled or constrained by the inquisitors *Heretica pravitate*. I answer, that in times on answer-past here in *England*, as in other nations, this order of discipline hath been in force and use; although now some part of old rigor be qualified by two severall statutes made in the first of *Elizabeth*, and 33. of *Henry* the sixth. Neverthalesse the estimation of the omnipotency of their words and charmes seemeth in those statutes to be somewhat maintained, as a matter hitherto generally received; and not yet so looked into, as

*Car. de. var.
rerum. lib. 15.
cap. 80.*

An objection
on answer

that it is refuted and decided. But how wisely soever the Parliament-house hath dealt therein, or how mercifully soever the Prince beholdeth the cause: if a poor old woman, supposed to be a witch, be by the civil or canon law convented; I doubt, some canon will be found in force, not onely to give scope to the tormentor, but also to the hangman, to exercise their offices upon her. And most certain it is, that in what point soever any of these extremities, which I shall rehearse unto you, be mitigated, it is through the goodnesse of the Queens Majesty, and her excellent magistrates placed amongst us. For as touching the opinion of our writers therein in our age; yea in our country you shall see it doth not onely agree with foreign cruelty, but surmounteth it far. If you read a foolish pamphlet dedicated to the Lord Darcy by *W. W.* 1582. you shall see that he affirmeth, that all those torture are farre too light, and their rigor too mild; and that in that respect he impudently exclaimeth against our magistrates, who suffer them to be but hanged, when murderers, and such malefactors be so used, which deserve not the hundredth part of their punishments. But if you will see more folly and lewdnesse comprised in one lewd book, I commend you to *Ri. Ga.* a Windsor-man; who being a mad-man hath written according to his frantick humor; the reading whereof may satisfie a wise man, how mad all these witch-mongers dealings be in this behalfe.

CHAP. IX.

A conclusion of the first book, wherein is fore-shewed the tyrannicall cruelty of witch-mongers and inquisitors, with a request to the reader to peruse the same.

ANd because it may appeare unto the world what trecherous and faithlesse dealing, what extreame and intolerable tyranny, what grosse and fond absurdities, what unnatural and uncivil discourtelie, what cankerd and spitefull malice, what outrageous and barbarous cruelty, what lewd and false packing, what cunning and crafty intercepting, what bald and pievish interpretations, what abominable and devilish inventions; and what flat and plaine knavery is practised against these old women; I will set down the whole order of the inquisition, to the everlasting, inexcusable, and apparent shame of all witch-mongers. Neither will I insert any private or doubtful dealings of theirs; or such as they can either deny to be usuall, or justly cavill at; but such as are published and renewed in all ages; since the commencement of popery, established by laws, practised by inquisitors, priviledged by princes, commended by doctors, confirmed by popes, counsels, decrees, and canons; and finally be left of all witch-mongers; to wit, by such as attribute to old women, and such like creatures, the power of the Creator. I pray you therefore, though it be tedious and intolerable (as you would be heard in your miserable calamities) so heare with compassion, their accusations, examinations, matters given in evidence, confessions, presumptions, interrogatories, conjurations, cautions; crimes, tortures and condemnations, devised and practised usuall against them.

W. W. his
book printed in An-
no Dom.
1582.

The second Book.

CHAP. I.

What testimonies and witnesses are allowed to give evidence against reputed witches, by the report and allowance of the inquisitors themselves, and such as are speciall writers herein.



Bxcommunicate persons, partakers of the fault, infants, Mal. Malef. wicked servants, and run-a-waies are to be admitted *quest. 5. pa. 3.* to bear witness against their dames in this matter of *1. Bod. lib. 4.* witch-craft, because (saith Bodin the champion of *cap. 2. de da-* witch-mongers) none that be honest are able to detect *mon.* them. Hereticks also and witches shall be received to *Arch. in C. al-* accuse, but not to excuse a witch. And finally, the *le. accusatur.* testimony of all infamous persons in this case is good and allowed. Yea, *in S. 12. super.* one lewd person (saith Bodin) may be received to accuse and condemne *verba.* a thousand suspected witches. And although by law, a capitall enemy *1. Bod. lib. 4.* may be challenged; yet James Sprenger, and Henry Infortor, (from *cap. 1. de* whom Bodin, and all the writers that ever I have read, do receive their *damon.* light, authorities and arguments) say (upon this point of law) that the poor *Mal. Malef.* friendlesse old woman must prove, that her capitall enemy would have *quest. 56.* killed her, and that he hath both assaulted and wounded her; otherwife *pa. 3. Cy qua.* she pleadeth all in vain. If the judge ask her, whether she have any capi- *5. part. 3.* tiall enemies; and she rehearse other, and forget her accuser: or else *Ibidem.* answer that he was her capitall enemy, but now she hopeth he is not so; *Qua. 7. art. 2.* such a one is neverthelesse admitted for a witness. And though by law, single witnesses are not admittable; yet if one depose she hath bewitched her cow; another, her sow; and the third, her butter: these (saith M. Mal. and Bodin) are not single witnesses; because they agree that she is a witch.

CHAP. II.

The order of examination witches of by the inquisitors.

Women suspected to be witches, after theis apprehension may not be suffered to go home, or to other places, to seek sureties: for then (saith Bodin) the people would be worse willing to accuse them; of accusing for fear least at their returne home, they worke revenge upon them. In which respect Bodin commendeth much the *Scottish* custome and order in this behalfe: where (he saith) a hollow peece of wood or a chest is placed in the church, into the which any body may freely cast a little scroll of paper, wherein may be contained the name of the witch, the time, place, and fact, &c. And the same chest being locked with

three

three severall locks are opened every fiftenth day by three inquisitors or officers appointed for that purpose: which keepe three severall keyes. And thus the accuser need not be knowne, nor shamed with the reproch of slander or malice to his poor neighbour.

Item, there must be great perswasions used to all men, women, and children, to accuse old women of witch-craft.

Item, there may alwaies be promised impunity and favour to witches, that confesse and detect others; and on the contrary, there may be threatnings and violence practised and used.

Item, the little children of witches, which will not confesse, must be attached, who (if they be craftily handled saith *Bodin*) will confesse against their own mothers.

Item, witches must be examined as suddenly, and as unawarres as is possible: the which will so amaze them, that they will confesse any thing, supposing the devill hath forsaken them; whereas if they should first be committed to prison, the devill would tamper with them, and informe them what to do.

Item, the inquisitor, judge, or examiner, must begin with small matters first.

Item, they must be examined, whether their parents were witches or no: for witches (as these Doctors suppose) come by propagation. And *Bodin* setteth downe this principle in witch-craft, to wit, *Si saga sit mater, sic etiam est filia*: howbeit the law forbidderh it, *Ob sanguinis revertam*.

Item, the examiner must look steadfastly upon their eyes: for they cannot look directly upon a mans face (as *Bodin* affirmeth in one place, although in another he saith, that they kill and destroy both men and beasts with their lookes.)

Item, she must be examined of all accusations, presumptions, and faults, at one instant; least Satan should afterwards dissuade her from confession.

Item, a witch may not be put in prison alone, least the devill dissuade her from confession, through promises of her indemnity. For (saith *Bodin*) some that have been in the goale have proved to fly away, as they went wont to do when they met with *Diana* and *Minerva*, &c. and so brake their own necks against the stone wales.

Item, if any deny her own confession made without torture, she is neverthelesse by that confession to be condemned, as in any other crime.

Item, the judges must seem to be in a pittifull countenance and to bemoane them; saying, that It was not they, but the devill that committed the murder, and that he compelled them to do it; and must make them beleave that they thinke them to be innocents.

Item, if they will confesse nothing but upon the racke or torture, their apparell must be changed; and every hair in their body must be shaven off with a sharpe razor.

Item, if they have charmes for theirurnity, so as they feel not the common tortures, and therefore confesse nothing: then some sharpe instrument must be thrust betwixt every nail of their fingers and toes; which (as

I. *Bod. lib. de
demon. 4.
cap. 4.
L parentes
de testibus.*

K. Child-
berts cruel
devise.

Bodin saith) was king *Childeberts* devise, and is to this day of all others the most effectual. For by meanes of that extreame paine, they will (saith he) confesse any thing.

Item, *Paulus Grillandus*, being an old doer in these matters: wisheth that when witches sleepe, and feel no pain upon the torture, *Domine P. Grillandus* *labia mea aperies* should be said; and so (saith he) both the torments will be felt, and the truth will be uttered: *Et sic ars deluditur arte.*

Item, *Bodin* saith, that at the the time of examination, there should be a semblance of great a do, to the terrifying of the witch; and that a number of instruments, gives, manacles, ropes, halters, fetters, &c. should be prepared, brought forth, and laid before the examinee: and also that some be procured to make a most horrible and lamentable cry, in the place of torture, as though he or she were upon the rack, or in the tormentors hands: so as the examinee may hear it whiles she is examined, before she her selfe be brought into the prison; and perhaps (saith he) she will by this meanes confesse the matter.

A subtil
and devil-
ish devise.

Item, there must be suborned some crafty spy, that may seem to be a prisoner with her in the like case; who perhaps may in conference undermine her, and so bewraie and discover her.

Item, if she will not yet confesse, she must be told that she is detected, and accused by other of her companions; although in truth there be no such matter: and so perhaps she will confesse, the rather to be revenged upon her adversaries and accusers.

CHAP. III.

Matters of evidence against witches.

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IF an old woman threaten or touch one being in health, who dieth shortly after; or else is infected with the leprosie, apoplexie, or any other strange disease: it is (saith *Bodin*) a permanent fact, and such an evidence, as condemnation or death must insue, without further prooffe: if any body have mistrusted her, or said before that she was a witch.

Item, if any come in, or depart out of the chamber or house, the doores being shut; it is an apparent and sufficient evidence to a witches condemnation, without further tryall: which thing *Bodin* never saw, If he can shew me that feat, I will subscribe to his folly. For *Christ* after his resurrection used the same: not as a ridiculous toie, that every witch might accomplish; but as a speciall miracle, to strengthen the faith of the elect.

Item, if a woman bewitch any bodies eyes, she is to be executed without further prooffe.

Item, if any inchant or bewitch mens beasts, or corne, or fly in the air, or make a dog speak, or cut off any mans members, and unite them again to men or childrens bodies; it is sufficient prooffe to condemnation.

Item, presumptions and conjectures are sufficient prooffes against witches.

Items,

Bar. Spineus

¶ I. Bod. de
demon. lib. 2.
cap. 2.

Alexander.

L. ubi nume-
rus de testi-
bus.

I. Bod. de da-
mon. lib. 2.

cap. 2.

Par. in. L.
post lenotum
9. his, de iis
quibus ut
indig.

Alex. cap. 72.

L. 2. &c.

In his fool-
ish pam-
phlet of the
execution
of Windfor-
witches.

I. Bod. lib. 4.

cap. 3.

Is there a
ny proba-
bility th at
such would
continue
witches?

Idem ibid.

Ioan. An.

ad speculat.

tit de litiis

confest. part. 2.

Item, if three witnesses do but say, Such a woman is a witch; then it is a clear case that she is to be executed with death. Which matter *Bodin* saith is not onely certain by the canon and civill lawes, but by the opinion of Pope *Innocent*, the wisest Pope (as he saith) that ever was.

Item, the complaint of any one man of credit is sufficient to bring a poor woman to the rack or pully.

Item, a condemned or infamous persons testimony is good and allowable in matters of witch-craft.

Item, a witch is not to be delivered, though she endure all the tortures, and confesse nothing, as all other are in any criminall cases.

Item, though in other cases the epositions of many women at one instant are disabled, as sufficient in law; because of the imbecillity and frailty of their nature or sex, yet in this matter one woman, though she be a party, either accuser or accused, and be also infamous and impudent (for such are *Bodins* words) yea and already condemned; she may nevertheless serve to accuse and condemne a witch.

Item, a witness uncited, and offering himselfe in this case is to be heard, and in none other.

Item, a capitall enemy (if the enmity be pretended to growe by meanes of witch-craft) may object against a witch; and none exception is to be had or made against him.

Item, although the proove of perjury may put back a witness in all other causes; yet in this a perjured person is a good and lawfull witness.

Item, the proctors and advocates in this case are compelled to be witnesses against their clients, as in none other case they are to be constrained thereunto.

Item, none can give evidence against witches, touching their assertions, but witches onely: because (as *Bodin* saith) none other can do. *Howbeir*, *Ri. Ga.* writeth, that he came to the God-speed, and with his sword and buckler killed the devill; or at the least he wounded him sore, that he made him stinke of brimstone.

Item, *Bodin* saith, that because this is an extraordinary matter; there must herein be extraordinary dealing: and all manner of waies are to be used, direct and indirect.

CHAP. III.

Confessions of witches, whereby they are condemned.

Some witches confesse (saith *Bodin*) that are desirous to dy; not for glory, but for despair: because they are tormented in their life-time. But these may not be spared (saith he) although the law doth excuse them.

The best and surest confession is at strife, to her ghostly father.

Item, if she confesse many things that are false, and one thing that may be true; she is to be taken and executed upon that confession: Item

Item she is not so guilty that confesseth a falsehood or ly, and denieth a truth; as she that answereth by circumstance.

Item, an equivocall or doubtfull answer is taken for a confession against a witch.

Item, Bodin reporteth, that one confessed that he went out, or rather up in the air, and was transported many miles to the fairies dance, only because he would spy unto what place his wife went to haggging, and how she behaved her selfe. Whereupon was much ado among the inquisitors and lawyers, to discusse whether he should be executed with his wife or no. But it was concluded that he must die, because he bewrayed not his wife: she which he forbare to do, *Propter reverentiam honoris & familia.*

*L. de etat. 5.
nihil eodem.*

*Ec.
l. Bod de da-
mon. lib. 4.
cap. 3.*

Item, if a woman confesse freely herein, before question be made; and yet afterward deny it: she is neverthelesse to be burned.

Item, they affirme that this extremity is herein used, because not one among a thousand witches is detected. And yet it is affirmed by Sprenger in M. Mal. that there is not so little a parish, but there are many witches known to be there.

C H A P. V.

Presumptions, whereby witches are condemned.

IF any womans Child chance to dy at her hand, so as no body knoweth how; it may not be thought or presumed that the mother killed it, except she be supposed a witch; and in that case it is otherwise: for she must upon that presumption be executed; except she can prove the negative or contrary.

*I. Bod de da-
mon. lib. 4.
cap. 4.*

Item, if the child of a woman that is suspected to be a witch, be lacking or gone from her; it is to be presumed, that she hath sacrificed it to the devill: except she can prove the negative or contrary.

Item, though in other persons, certain points of their confessions may be thought erroneous, and imputed to error; yet (in witches causes) all oversights, imperfections, and escapes must be adjudged impious and malicious; and tend to her confusion and condemnation.

Item, though a theefe be not laid in law to be infamous in any other matter than in theft; yet a witch defamed of witch craft is said to be defiled with all manner of faults and infamies universally, though she were not condemned; but (as I said) defamed with the name of a witch For rumors and reports are sufficient (saith Bodin) to condemne a witch.

*I. Bod de da-
mon. lib. 4.
cap. 4.*

Item, if any man, woman, or child do say, that such a one is a witch; it is a most vehement suspicion (saith Bodin, and sufficient to bring her to the racke; though in all other cases it be directly against law.

*L. decurionem
de panis.
Panorm. &
Felin in C.*

Item, in presumptions and suspicions against a witch, the common brute or voice of the people cannot erre.

*veniens. 1.
de testibus par-
si. causa 15. 4.*

Item; if a woman, when she is apprehended, cry out, or say; I am undone; Save my life! I will tell you how the matter standeth &c. she is thereupon most vehemently to be suspected and condemned to dy.

*Lib 4. nume-
ro 12. usq;*

Item, though a conjurer be not to be condemned for curing the diseased by vertue of his art : yet must a witch die for the like case.

Item, the behaviour, looks, becks, and countenance of a woman, are sufficient signes, whereby to presume she is a witch : for alwaies they looke downe to the ground, and dare not look a man full in the face.

Item, if their parents were thought to be witches, then is it certainly to be presumed that they are so : but it is not so to be thought of whores.

Item, it is a vehement presumption if she cannot weep, at the time of her examination : and yet *Bodin* saith, that a witch may shed three drops out of her right eye.

Item, it is not only a vehement suspicion, and presumption, but an evident proof of a witch; if any man or beast dy suddainly where she hath been seen lately; although her witching-stuffe be not found or espied.

Item, if any body use familiarity or company with a witch convicted it is a sufficient presumption against that person to be adjudged a witch.

Item, that evidence that may serve to bring in any other person to examination, may serve to bring a witch to her condemnation.

Item, herein judgement must be pronounced and executed (as *Bodin* saith, without order, and not like to the orderly proceeding and form of judgement in other crimes.

Item a witch may not be brought to the torture suddenly; or before long examination, least she go away scotfree: for they feel no torments, and therefore care not for the same, as *Bodin* affirmeth.

Item, little children may be had to the torture at the first dash; but so may it not be done with old women: as is foresaid.

Item, if she have any privy marke under her arme-pits, under her haire, under her lip, or in her buttock, or in her privities: it is a presumption sufficient for the judge to proceed and give sentence of death upon her.

The onely pittie they shew to a poor woman in this case, is: that though she be accused to have slain any body with her incantments; yet if she can bring forth the party alive, she shall not be put to death. Whereat I marvel, in as much as they can bring the devill in any bodies likenesse and representation.

Item, their law saith, that an uncertain presumption is sufficient, when a certain presumption faileth.

CHAP. VI.

Particular interrogatories used by the inquisitors against witches.

I Need not stay to confute such partiall and horrible dealings, being so apparently impious, and full of tyranny, which except I should have so manifestly detected, even with their own writings and assertions, few or none would have beleev'd. But for brevities sake I will passe over the same; supposing that the citing of such absurdities may stand for a sufficient

*L. 5. de adult.
S. gl. & Bart.
c. venerabilis
de electio. &c.
1 Bod. de da-
mon. lib. 4.
cap. 4.*

Idem Ibid.

*Cap. pretere
cum glos. ex-
tra. de test.
Panormit. in
C. vener. col.
2. eodem, &c.*

ent confutation thereof. Now therefore I will proceed to a more particular order and manner of examinations, &c. used by the inquisitors, and allowed for the most part throughout all nations.

First the witch must be demanded, why she touched such a child or such a cow, &c. and afterward the same child or cow fell sick or lame, &c.

Item, why her two kine give more milke than her neighbours. And the note before mentioned is here again set down, to be specially observed of all men: to wit; that though a witch cannot weep, yet she may speak with a crying voice. Which assertion of weeping is false, and contrary

to the saying of *Seneca*, *Cato*, and many others; which affirme, that a woman weepeth when she meaneth most deceit; and therefore saith *M. Mal.* she must be well looked unto, otherwise she will put spittle privily upon her cheeks, and seem to weep; which rule also *Bodin* saith is infallible. But alas that teares should be thought sufficient to excuse or condemne in so great a cause, and so weighty a triall! I am sure that the worst sort of the children of Israel wept bitterly; yea, if there were any witches at all in Israel, they wept. For it is written, that all the children of Israel wept. Finally, if there be any witches in hell, I am sure they weep; for there is weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth.

But God knoweth many an honest matrone cannot sometimes in the heavynesse of her heart shed teares; the which oftentimes are more ready and common with crafty queanes and strumpets, than with sober women. For we read of two kinds of teares in a womans eye, the one of true grief, the other of deceit. And it is written, that *Dediscere flere* *femininum est mendacium*: which argueth, that they ly which say, that wicked women cannot weep. But let these tormentors take heed, that the teares in this case which runne down the widowes cheeks, with their cry spoken by *Jesus* *Sirach*, be not heard above. But lo what learned, godly, and lawfull meanes these popish inquisitors have invented for the triall of true or false teares.

CHAP. VII.

The inquisitors triall of weeping by conjuration.

I Conjure thee by the amorous teares, which *Jesus* *Christ* our Saviors shed upon the crosse for the salvation of the world; and by the most earnest and burning teares of his mother the most glorious *Virgin* *Mary*, spinkled upon his wounds late in the evening; and by all the teares, which every satar and elect vessell of God hath powred out here in the world. and from those eyes he hath wiped away all teares; that if thou be without fault, thou mayest powre down teares abundantly; and if thou be guilty, that thou weep in no wise: In the name of the Fathers of the sonne, and of the Holy Ghst; Amen. And more saith he, that the more you conjure, the less she weepeth.

Tryall of
teares.*Mal. mal. f.*
qua. 15. pa. 34

CHAP. VIII.

Certain cautions against witches, and of their tortures to procure confession.

BUt to manifest their further follies, I will recite some of their caution, which are published by the ancient inquisitors, for perpetual lessons of their successors: as followeth.

The first caution is that, which was last rehearsed concerning weeping; the which (say they) is an infallible note.

Secondly, the judge must beware she touch no Part of him, specially of his bare: and that he alwaies weare about his neck conjured salt, palme, herbes, and wax hallowed: which (say they) are not only approved to be good by the witches confessions; but also by the use of the Romish church, which halloweth them onely for that purpose.

*Ia. Sprenger.
H. Inffitor.*

*Mal. malef.
pa. 3. qua. 15.*

*Prolepsis or
Preoccupati-
on.*

Item, she must come to her arraignment backward, to wit, with her taile to the judges face, who must make many crosses, at the time of her approaching to the barre. And least we should condemne that for superstition, they prevent us with a figure, and tell us, that the same superstition may not seem superstitious unto us. But this resembleth the perswasion of a thief, that disswadeth his sonne from stealing; and neverthelesse telleth him that he may pick or cut a purse, and rob by the high-way.

Mal. Malef.

One other caution is, that she must be shaven, so as there remaine not one hair about her: for sometimes they keep secrets for taciturnity, and for other purposes also in their hair, in their privities, and between their skinne and their flesh. For which cause I marvell they flea them not for one of their witches would not burne, being in the midst of the flame, as M. Mal. reporteth; untill a charme written in a little scroll was espied to be hidden between her skin and flesh, and taken away. And this is so gravely and faithfully set down by the inquisitors themselves, that one may beleve it if he list, though indeed it be a verily. The like citeth *Bodin*, of a witch that could not be strangled by the executioner, do what he could. But it is most true, that the inquisitor *Cumanus* in one year did shave one and forty poor women, and burnt them all when he had done.

*John Bod.
Anno. 1485.
a kraave in-
quisitor.*

*Q. 16. de.
tempore &
modo inter-
rog.*

*Blasphemous Pope
July, of
that name
the third.*

Another caution is, that at the time and place of torture, the hallowed things aforesaid, with the seven words spoken on the crosse, be hang'd about the witches neck; and the length of Christ in wax be knit about her bare naked body, with reliques of saints, &c. All which stuffe (say they) will so worke within and on them, as when they are racked and tortured, they can hardly stay or hold themselves from confession. In which case I doubt not but that Pope, which blasphemed Christ, and cursed his mother for a peacock, and cursed God with great despights for a peece of porke, with lesse compulsion would have renounced the trinity, and have worshipped the devill upon his knees.

Another caution is, that after she hath been racked, and hath passed over all tortures devised for that purpose; and after that she hath been compelled to drink holy water, she be conveyed again to the place of torture: and that in the midst of her torments, her accusations be read unto her; and that the witnesses (if they will) be brought face to face unto her: and finally, that she be asked, whether for triall of her innocency she will have judgement, *Candentis ferri*, which is, To carry a certain weight of burning iron in her bare hand. But that may not (say they) in any wise be granted. For both *M. Mal.* and *Bodin* also affirm that many things may be promised, but nothing need be performed: for why, they have authority to promise, but no commission to performe the same.

Another caution is, that the judge take heed, that when she once be ginneth to confesse, he cut not off her examination, but continue it night and day. For many times, whiles they go to dinner, she returneth to her vomit.

Another caution is, that after the witch hath confessed the annoying of men and beasts, she be asked how long she hath had *Incubus*, when she renounced the faith, and made the reall league, and what that league is, &c. And this is indeed the cheef cause of all their incredible & impossible confessions: for upon the rack, when they have once begun to ly, they will say what the tormentor list.

The last caution is, that if she will not confesse, she be had to some strong castle or goale. And after certain daies, the jayler must make her believe he goeth forth into some farre country: and then some of her friends must come in to her, and promise her, that if she will confesse to them, they will suffer her to escape out of prison: which they may well do, the keeper being from home. And this way (saith *M. Mal.*) hath served, when all other meanes have failed.

And in this place it may not be omitted, that above all other times, they confesse upon *fydaies*. Now saith *James Sprenger*, and *Henry Institor*, we must say all, to wit: If she confesse nothing, she should be dismissed by law; and yet by order she may in no wise be bailed, but must be put into close prison, and there be talked withall by some crafty person, those are the words, and in the mean while there must be some eyes-droppers with pen and inke behind the wall, to harken and note what she confesseth: or else some of her old companions and acquaintance may come in and talke with her of old matters, and so by eyes-droppers be also bewraied; so as there shall be no end of torture before she have confessed what they will.

Mal. malef.
par. 3. qua. 16
art. 11.

CHAP. IX.

The fifteen crimes laid to the charge of witches by witch-mongers; specially by Bodin in *Demonomania*.

1 They deny God, and all religion.

Answer. Then let them dy therefore, or at the least be used liked infidels, or apostata's.

2 They curse, blaspheme, and provoke God with all despite.

Answer. Then let them have the law expressed in *Levit.* 24. and *Deut* 13 & 17.

3 They give their faith to the devill, and they worship and offer sacrifice unto him.

Ans. Let such also be judged by the same law.

4 They do solemnly vow and promise all their progenie unto the devill.

Ans. This promise proceedeth from an unsound mind, and is not to be regarded; because they cannot performe it, neither will it be proved true. Howbeit, if it be done by any that is sound of mind, let the curse of *Jeremie* 32. 36. light upon them, to wit, the sword, famine and pestilence.

5 They sacrifice their own children to the devill before baptising, holding them up in the aire unto him, and then thrust a needle into their braines.

Ans. If this be true, I maintain them not herein: but there is a law to judge them by. Howbeit, it is so contrary to sense and nature, that it were folly to beleve it; either upon *Bodins* bare word, or else upon his presumptions; especially when so small commodity and so great danger and inconvenience inberth to the witches thereby.

6 They burn their children when they have sacrificed them.

Ans. Then let them have such punishment, as they that offered their children unto *Molech*: *Levit.* 20. But these be meer devices of witch-mongers and inquisitors, that with extreame tortures have wrung such confessions from them; or else with false reports have belved them; or by flattery and fair words and promises have won it at their hands, at the length.

7 They swear to the devil to bring as many into that society as they can.

Ans. This is false, and so proved elsewhere.

8 They swear by the name of the devill.

Ans. I never heard any such oath, neither have we warrant to kill them that so do swear; though indeed it be very lewd and impious.

9 They use incestuous adultery with spirits.

Ans. This is a stale ridiculous ly, as is proved apparently hereafter. They beile infants, after they have murdered them unbaptised, until their flesh be made potable.

Ans. This is untrue, incredible, and impossible.

They eat the flesh and drink the blood of men and children openly.

Ans. Then are they kin to the *Anthropophagi* and *Canibals*. But, I beleeve never an honest man in *England* nor in *France*, will affirme that he hath seen any of these persons, that are said to be witches, do so; if they should, I beleeve it would poyson them.

They kill men with poyson.

Ans. Let them be hanged for their labour.

They kill mens cattell.

Ans. Then let an action of trespassse be brought against them for so doing.

They bewitch mens corne, and bring hunger and barrenesse into the country; they ride and flie in the air, bring stormes, make tempests &c.

Ans. Then will I worship them as Gods; for those be not the works of man, nor yet of a witch: as I have elsewhere proved at large.

They use venery with a devil call'd *Incubus*, even when they ly in bed with their husbands, & have children by them, which become the best witches.

Ans. This is the last ly, very ridiculous, and confuted by me elsewhere.

CHAP. X.

A refutation of the former surmised crimes patched together by Bodin, and the onely way to escape the inquisitors hands.

IF more ridiculous or abominable crimes could have been invented, these poor women (whose chief fault is that they are scolds) should have been charged with them.

In this libell you do see is contained all that witches are charged with; and all that also, which any witch-monger surmiseth, or in malice imputeth unto witches power and practise.

Some of these crimes may not onely be in the power and will of a witch, but may be accomplished by naturall meanes: and therefore by them the matter in question is not decided, to wit; whether a witch can work wonders supernaturall; For many a knave and whore doth more commonly put in execution those lewd actions, than such as are called witches and are handged for their labour.

Some of these crimes also laid unto witches charge, are by me denied, and by them cannot be proved to be true, or committed by any one witch. Other some of these crimes likewise are so absurd, supernaturall, and impossible, that they are derided almost of all men, and as false, fond, and fabulous reports condemned: in so much as the very witch-mongers themselves are ashamed to hear of them.

If part be untrue, why may not the residue be thought false: For all these things are laid to their charge at one instant, even by the greatest doctors and patrones of the sect of witch-mongers, producing as many proofs for witches supernaturall and impossible actions, as for the other. So as, if one part of their accusation be false, the other part deserveth no credit. If all be true that is alledged of their doings, why should we beleeve in *Christ*, because of his miracles, when a witch doth as great

wonders

11

12

13

14

15

The question or matter in controversy: that is to say, the proposition or theme.

wonders as ever he did?

A generall
error.

The onely
way for witch-
es to a-
void the in-
quisitors
hands.

But it will be said by some; As for those absurd and popish writers, they are not in all their allegations, touching these matters, to be credited. But I assure you, that even all sorts of writers herein (for the most part) the very doctors of the church to the school-men, Protestants and Papists, learned and unlearned, Poets and historiographers, Jewes, Christians, or Gentiles agree in these impossible and ridiculous matters. Yea and these writers, out of whome I gather most absurdities, are of the best credit and authority of all writers in this matter. The reason is, because it was never thoroughly looked into; but every fable credited; and the word (Witch) named so often in Scripture.

They that have seen further of the inquisitors orders and customes, say also; that there is no way in the world for these poor women to escape the inquisitors hands, and so consequently burning: but to gild their hands with money, whereby oftentimes they take pittie upon them, and deliver them, as sufficiently purged. For they have authority to exchange the punishment of the body with the punishment of the purse, applying the same to the office of their inquisition: whereby they reap such profit, as a number of these silly women pay them yearly pensions to the end they may not be punished again.

CHAP. XI.

The opinion of Cornelius Agrippa concerning witches, of his pleading for a poor woman accused of witch-craft, and how he convinced the inquisitors.

Cornelius Agrippa saith, that while he was in *Italie*, many inquisition in the dutchie of *Millen* troubled divers most honest and noble matrones, privily wringing much money from them, untill their knavery was detected. Further he saith, that being an advocate or councellor in the Common-wealth of *Maestricht* in *Brabant*, he had some contention with an inquisitor, who through unjust accusations drew a poor woman of the country into his butchery, and to an unfit place, not so much to examine her, as to torment her, Whom when *C. Agrippa* had undertaken to defend, declaring that in the things done, there was no proof, no signe or token that could cause her to be tormented, the inquisitor stoutly denying it, said; One thing there is, which is proof and matter sufficient: for her mother was in times past burned for a witch. Now when *Agrippa* replied, affirming that this article was impertinent, and ought to be refused by the judge, as being the deed of another; alledging to the inquisitor reasons and law for the same: he replied again that this was true, because they used to sacrifice their children to the devill, as soon as they were borne; and also because they usually conceived by spirits transformed into mans shape, and thus thereby witch craft was naturally ingrafted into this child, as a disease that commeth by inheritance.

C. Agrippa replying against the inquisitors folly and superstitious blind-ness, said; O thou wicked Priest! Is this thy divinity? Dost thou use vextive a-to draw poor guiltlesse women to the rack by these forged devises? Dost gainst a-thou with such sentences judge others to be heretikes, thou being a cruell in-more heretike than either *Faustus* or *Donatus*? Be it as thou sayest, dost thou not frostrate the grace of Gods ordinance; namely baptisme? Are the words in baptisme spoken in vaine? Or shall the devill remaine in the child, or it in the power of the devill, being there and then consecra-ted to Christ Jesus, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost? And if thou defend their false opinious, which affirme, that spi-rits accompanying with women, can ingender; yet dost thou more than any of them, which never beleevd that any of those devils, toge-ther with their stolne seed, do put part of that their seed or nature into the creature. But though indeed we be borne the children of the devill and damnation, yet in baptisme, through grace in Christ, Satan is cast out, and we are made new creatures in the Lord, from whom none can be separated by another mans deed. The inquisitor being hereat of-fended, threatned the advocate to proceed against him, as a supporter of hereticks or witches. yet neverthelesse he ceased not to defend the sil-ly woman, and through the power of the law he delivered her from the claws of the bloody monke, who with her accusers, were condemned in a great summe of money to the charter of the church of *Mentz*, and re-mained infamous after that time almost to all men.

But by the way you must understand, that this was but a petty inquisi-tor, and had not so large a commission as *Cumanus*, *Sprenger*, and such other had, nor yet as the *Spanish* inquisitors at this day have. For these will admit no advocates now unto the poor soules, except the tormen- John Fox
tor or hangman may be called an advocate. You may read the summe of in the acts
this inquisition in few words set out by M. *John Fox* in the acts and mo- and monu-
numents. For witches and hereticks are among the inquisitors of like ments
reputation; saving that the extremity is greater against witches, because through their simplicity, they may the more boldly tyrannize upon them and triumph over them.

CHAP. XII.

What the fear of death and feeling of torments may force one to do, and that it is no marvell though witches condemne themselves by their own confessions so tyrannically extorted.

HE that readeth the ecclesiasticall histories, or remembreth the per-secutions in *Queen Marias* time, shall find, that many good men have fallen for fear of persecution, and returned unto the Lord again. What marvell then, though a poor woman, such a one as is described elsewhere, and tormented as is declared in these latter leaves, be made to confesse such absurd and false impossibilities; when flesh and bloud is unable to endure such trial? Or how can she in the midst of such horrible tortures and

and torments, promise unto her selfe constancy; or forbear to confesse any thing? Or what availeth it her, to persevere in the deniall of such matters, as are laid to her charge unjustly; when on the one side there is never any end of her torments; on the other side, if she continue in her assertion, they say she hath charmes for taciturnity or silence?

Peters apostasie
& renouncing of
Christ.

Peter the Apostle renounced, cursed, and forswore his master and our Saviour *Jesus Christ*, for fear of a wenchs menaces; or rather at a question demanded by her, wherein he was not so circumvented, as these poor witches are, which be not examined by girles, but by cunning inquisitors, who having the spoile of their goods, and bringing with them into the place of judgement minds to maintain their bloody purpose, spare no manner of allurements, threatnings, nor torments, untill they have wrang out of them all that, which either maketh to their own desire, or serveth to the others destruction.

Peter (I say) in the presence of his Lord and master *Christ*, who had instructed him in true knowledge many years, being forewarned, not passing four or five houres before, and having made a reall league and a faithfull promise to the contrary, without any other compulsion than (as hath been said) by a question proposed by a girle; against his conscience, forsooke, thrice denied, and abandoned his said Master: and yet he was a man illuminated, and placed in dignity aloft, and neerer to *Christ* by many degrees: than the witch, whose fall could not be so great as *Peters*; because she never ascended halfe so many steps. A pastors declination is much more abominable than the going astray of any of his sheepe: as an ambassadors conspiracy is more odious, than the falshood of a common person: or as a captains treason is more mischeevous, than a private souldiers mutiny. If you say, *Peter* repented; I answer that the witch doth so likewise sometimes, and I see not in that case, but mercy may be employed upon her. It were a mighty temptation to a silly old woman, that a visible devill (being in shape so ugly, as *Danaus* and others say her is) should assault her in manner and forme as is supposed, or rather avowed; specially when there is promise made that none shall be tempted above their strength. The poor old witch is commonly unlearned, unwarned, and unprovided of counsell and friend-ship, void of judgement and discretion to moderate her life and communication, her kind and gender more weak and fraile than the masculine, and much more subject to melancholy; her bringing up and company is so base, that nothing is to be looked for in her, specially of these extraordinary qualities; her age also is commonly such, as maketh her decrepitate, which is a disease that moveth them to these follies.

Danaus in
dialog.

1 Cor. 10.

Finally, *Christ* did cleerly remit *Peter*, though his offence were committed both against his divine and humane nature; yea afterwards he did put him in trust to feed his sheepe, and shewed great countenance, friend-ship and love unto him. And therefore I see not, but we may shew compassion upon these poor soules, if they shew themselves sorrowfull for their misconceptions and wicked imaginations.

The third Book.

CHAP. I.

The witches bargain with the devill, according to M. Mal. Bodin, Nider, Danaus, Pfellus, Erasmus, Hemingius, Cumanus, Aquinas, Bartholomaeus Spineus, &c.



That which in this matter of witch-craft hath abused so many, and seemeth both so horrible and intolerable, is a plain bargain, that (they say) is made betwixt the devill and the witch. And many of great learning conceive it to be a matter of truth, and in their writings publish it accordingly: the which (by God's grace) shall be proved as vaine and false as the rest.

The order of their bargain or profession is double; the one solemne and publike, the other secret and private. That which is called solemne or publike, is where witches come together at certain assemblies, at the times prefixed, and do not onely see the devill in visible formes; but confer and talke familiarly with him. In which conference the devill exhorteth them to observe their fidelity unto him, promising them long life and prosperity. Then the witches assembled, commend a new disciple (whom they call a novice) unto him: and if the devill find that young witch apt and forward in renunciation of christian faith, in despising any of the seven sacraments, in treading upon crosses, in spitting at the time of the elevation, in breaking their fast on fasting daies, and fasting on Sundaies; the devill giveth forth his hand, and the novice joyning hand in hand with him, promieth to observe and keep all the devils commandements.

This done, the devill beginneth to be more bold with her, telling her plainly, that all this will not serve his turne; and therefore requireth homage at her hands: yea he also telleth her, that she must grant him both her body and soul to be tormented in everlasting fire; which she yeeldeth unto. Then he charged her, to procure as many men, women, and children also, as she can, to enter into this society. Then he teacheth them to make ointments of the bowels and members of children, whereby they ride in the air, and accomplish all their desires. So as, if there be any children unbaptised, or not guarded with the signe of the crosse, or orizon; then the witches may and do catch them from their mothers sides in the night, or out of their cradles, or other wise kill them with their ceremonies; and after buriall steal them out of their graves, and seeth them in a caldron, untill their flesh be made potable. Of the thickest whereof they make ointments, whereby they ride in the air; but the thinner portion they put into flaggons, whereof whosoever drinketh, observing certain ceremonies, immediately becommeth a master or rather a mistress in that practise and faculty.

The double bargain of witch with the devill.

Mal. malef. de modo professionis.

CHAP. II.

The order of the witches homage done (as it is written by lewd inquisitors and peevisch witchmongers) to the devill in person; of their songs and dances, and namely of *La volta*, and of other ceremonies, also of their excourses.

Homage of
witches to
the devill.

Sometimes their homage with their oath and bargain is received for a certain terme of years; sometimes for ever. Sometimes it consisteth in the deniall of the whole faith, sometimes in part. The first is, when the soul is absolutely yeilded to the devill and hell fire: the other is, when they have but bargained to observe certain ceremonies and statutes of the church; as to conceale faults at shrift, to fast on fundaies, &c. And this is done either by oath, protestation of words, or by obligation in writing, sometimes sealed with wax, sometimes signed with blood, sometimes by kissing the devils bare buttocks; as did a Doctor called *Edlin*, who as (*Bodin* saith) was burned for witch-craft.

Bar. Spineus,
cap. 1. in nuo
Mal. malef.

You must also understand, that after they have delicately banqueted with the devill and the lady of the faries; and have eaten up a fat ox, and emptied a butt of malmesie, and a binne of bread at some noble mans house, in the dead of the night, nothing is missed of all this in the morning. For the lady *Sibylla*, *Minerva*, or, *Diana* with a golden rod striketh the vessell and the binne, and they are fully replenished again. Yea, she causeth the bullockes bones to be brought and laid together up on the hide. and lappeth the four ends thereof together, laying her golden rod thereon, and then riseth up the bullocke again in his former estate and condition: and yet at their returne home they are like to starve for hunger; as *Spineus* saith. And this must be an infallible rule, that every fortnight, or at the least every moneth, each witch must kill one child, or the least for her part.

Idem *ibid.*

I. Bod. de da-
mon. lib. 2.
cap. 4.

And here some of *Monsieur Bodins* lies may be inserted, who saith, that at these magicall assemblies, the witches never faile to dance; and in their dance they sing these words; *Har har, devill devill, dance here, dance here, play here, play here, Sabbath, sabbath.* And whiles they sing and dance, every one hath a broom in her hand, and holdeth it aloft. Item he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing brought out of *Italy* into *France*, that dance, which is called *La volta*.

Mal. malef.

A part of their league is, to scrape off the oyle, which is received in extreame folly (unction I should have said.) But if that be so dangerous, the which socke the corps had need to take great care, that they rub not off the oyle, which divers other wayes may also be thrust out of the forehead; and then I perceive all the vertue thereof is gone, and farewell it. And marvell how they take on to preserve the water powred on them in the prison, which I take to be largely of as great force as the other; and yet I think is commonly wiped and washed off, within four and twenty hours

after baptisme : but this agreeth with the residue of their folly,

And this is to be noted, that the inquisitors affirme, that during the whole time of the witches exourse, the devill occupieth the room and place of the witch, in so perfect a similitude, as her husband in his bed, neither by feeling, speech, nor countenance can discern her from his wife. Yea the wife departeth out of her husbands armes insensibly, and leaveth the devill in her room vifibly. Wherein their incredulity is incredible, who will have a very body in the fained play, and a phantastick body in the true bed : and yet (forsooth) at the name of Jesus, or at the signe of the crosse, all these bodily witches (they say) vanish away.

Grillandus.
de fort. 10.
vol. tract.

CHAP. III.

How witches are summoned to appear before the devill, of their riding in the aire, of their accumps, of their conference with the devill, of his supplies, and their conference, of their farewell and sacrifices: according to Danæus, Psellus, &c.

Hitherto, for the most part, are the very words contained in M. Mal' or Bodin, or rather in both; or else in the new M. Mal' or at the leastwise of some writer or other, that maintaineth the almighty power of witches. But Danæus saith, the devill ostentimes in the likenesse of a summoner, meeteth them at markets and saires, and warneth them to appear in their assemblies, at a certaine hour in the night, that he may understand whom they have slaine, and how they have profited. If they be lame, he saith the devill delivereth them a staffe, to convey them thither invisibly through the air; and that then they fall a dancing and singing of bawdy-songs, wherein he leadeth the dance himselfe. Which dance, and other conferences being ended, he supplieth their wants of powders and roots to intoxicate withall; and giveth to every novice a marke, either with his teeth or with his claws, and so they kisse the devils bare buttocks, and depart: not forgetting every day afterwards to offer to him, dogs, cats, hens, or blood of their owne. And all this doth Danæus report as a truth, and as it were upon his own knowledge. And yet else-where he saith; In these matters they do but dreame, and do not those things indeed, which they confesse through their distemperature, growing of their melancholike humor: and therefore (saith he) these things, which they report of themselves, are but meer illusions.

Idem Ibidem.
Idem in dia-
log. cap. 3.

Psellus addeth hereunto, ¶ that certain magickal hereticks, to wit; the *Eutyrians*, assemble themselves every good friday at night; and putting out the candles, do commit incestuous adultery, the father with the daughter, the sister with the brother, and the son with the mother, and the ninth moneth they returne and are delivered; and cutting their children in peeces, fill their pots with their blood; then burne they the carcases, and mingle the ashes therewith, and so preserve the same for magickal purposes. *Caranus* writeth (though in mine opinion not very probably)

*Card. lib. de
var. rerum.
15. cap. 80.*

probably) that these excourses, dancings, &c. had their beginning from certaine hereticks called *Dulcini*, who devised those feasts of *Bacchus* which are named *Orgia*, whereunto these kind of people openly assembled; and beginning with riot, ended with this folly. Which feasts being prohibited, they neverthelesse haunted them secretly; and when they could not do so, then did they it in cogitation onely, and even to this day (saith he) there remaineth a certain image or resemblance thereof among our melancholicke women.

CHAP. IIII.

That there can no real league be made with the devill the first author of the league, and the weak profeses of the adversaries for the same.

IF the league be untrue, as are the residue of their confessions, the witch-mongers arguments fall to the ground: for all the writers herein hold this bargaine for certaine, good, and granted, and as their onely maxime. But surely the indentures, containing those covenants, are sealed with butter; and the labels are but bables. What firme bargaine can be made betwixt a carnall body and a spirituall? Let any wife or honest man tell me, that either hath been a party, or a witnesse; and I will beleve him. But by what authority, proof, or testimony; and upon what ground all this geere standeth, if you read *M. Mal.* you shall find to the shame of the reporters (who do so vary in their tales, and are at such contrariety:) and to the reproch of the belevers of such absurd lies.

*Mal. malef.
part. 2. qua 7.
cap. 2.*

Upon what
ground this
real league
began to
grow in
credit.

For the beginning of the credit hereof, resteth upon the confession of a baggage young fellow condemned to be burnt for witch-craft; who said to the inquisitors, of likelhood to prolong his lie, (if at least wise the story be true, which is taken out of *Nider*;) If I wist (quoth he) that I might obtain pardon: I would discover all that I know of witch-craft. The which condition being accepted, and pardon promised (partly in hope thereof, and partly to be rid of his wife) he said as followeth.

The novice or young disciple goeth to some church, together with the mistresse of that profession; upon a Sunday morning, before the conjuration of holy water; and there the said novice renounceth the faith, promiseth obedience in observing, or rather omitting of ceremonies in meetings, and such other follies; and finally, that they do homage to their young master the devill, as they covenanted.

But this is notable in that story, that this young witch, doubting that his wives examination would bewraye his knavery, told the inquisitor: that in truth his wife was guilty as well as he, but she will never, I am sure (quoth he) though she should be burned a thousand times, confesse any of these circumstances.

And this is in no wise to be forgotten, that notwithstanding his contrition; his confession, & his accusation of his own wife (contrary to the inquisitors promise

wife and oath) he and his wife were both burned at a stake, being the first discoverers of this notable league, whereupon the fable of witch-craft is maintained; and whereby such other confessions have been from the like persons, since that time, extorted and augmented.

CHAP. V.

Of the private league, a notable tale of Bodins concerning a French lady, with a confutation.

THe manner of their private league is said to be, when the devill invisible, and sometimes visible, in the midst of the people talketh with them privately; promising, that if they will follow his counsell, he will supply all their necessities, and make all their endeavours prosperous; and so beginneth with small matters; whereunto they consent privily, and come not into the faires assembly.

And in this case (me thinks) the devill sometimes, in such externall or corporall shape, should meet with some that would not consent to his motions (except you will say he knoweth their cogitations) and so should be bewrayed. They also (except they were idiots) would spie him; and forsake him for breach of covenants. But these bargaines, and these assemblies do all the writers hereupon maintaine; and *Bodin* confirmeth them with a hundred and odd lies; among the number whereof I will (for diverse causes) recite one.

There was (saith he) a noble Gentlewoman at *Lions*, that being in bed with a lover of hers, suddenly in the night arose up, and lighted a candle: which when she had done, she took a box of ointment, wherewith she annointed her body; and after a few words spoken, she was carried away. Her bed-fellow seeing the order hereof, lept out of his bed, took the candle in his hand, and sought for the Lady round about the chamber, and in every corner thereof; But though he could not find her, yet did he find her box of ointment: and being desirous to know the vertue thereof, besmeared himselfe therewith, even as he perceived her to have done before. And eth not although he were not so superstitious, as to use any words to helpe him with their forward in his businesse, yet by the vertue of that ointment (saith *Bodin*) interpreted he was immediately conveyed to *Lorraine*, into the assembly of witches. Which when he saw, he was abashed, and said; In the name of God, what say, this is make I here? And upon those words the whole assembly vanished away, onely done and left him there alone starke naked; and so was he faine to returne to by vertue *Lions*. But he had so good a conscience, for you may perceive by the first of the part of the history, he was a very honest man, that he accused his true league; nor lover for a witch. And caused her to be burned. But as for his adultery, yet to them ry, neither, *M. Mal.* nor *Bodin* do once so much as speake in the dispraise that referre thereof.

It appeareth throughout all *Bodins* booke, that he is sore offended with *Cornelius Agrippa*, and the rather as I suppose, because the said *C. Agrippa* recanted that which *Bodin* maintaineth, who thinketh he could worke wonders by magicke, and specially by his black dog. It shoud seem he

The manner of witches private league with the devill.

1. Bod. lib. 2. de damonia. cap. 4.

it unto words;

quoth nota.

had

C. Agrippa.
cap. 51.

had pretty skill in the art of divination. For though he wrote before *Bodin* many a year, yet uttereth he these words in his book *De vanitate scientiarum*: A certain French protonotary (saith he) a lewd fellow and a cosener, hath written a certain fable or miracle done at *Lions*, &c. What *Bodin* is, I know not, otherwise than by report; but I am certain this his tale is a fond fable: and *Bodin* saith it was performed at *Lions*; and this man (as I understand) by profession is a civill lawyer.

CHAP. VI.

A disproofe of their assemblies, and of their bargain.

Tatianus
contra Graecorum

THAT the joyning of hands with the devill, the kissing of his bare buttocks, and his scratching and biting of them, are absurd lies; every one having the gift of reason may plainly perceive: insomuch as it is manifest unto us by the word of God, that a spirit hath no flesh, bones, nor sinews, whereof hands, buttocks; claws, teeth, and lips do consist. For admit that the constitution of a devills body (as *Tatian* and other affirme) consisteth in spirituall congelations, as of fire and aire; yet it cannot be perceived of mortall creatures. What credible witnesse is there brought at any time, of this their corporall, visible, and incredible bargain; saving the confession of some person diseased both in body and mind, willfully made, or injuriously constrained? It is marvell that no penitent witch that forsaketh her trade, confesseth not these things without compulsion. Me thinketh their covenant made at baptisme with God before good witnesses, sanctified with the word, confirmed with his promises, and established with his sacraments, should be of more force then that which they make with the devill, which no body seeth or knoweth. For God deceiveth none, with whom he bargaineth: neither doth he mocke or disappoint them, although he dauce not among them.

The author
speaketh
upon due
proof and
triall.

The oath, to procure into their league and fellowship as many as they can (whereby every one witch, as *Bodin* affirmeth, augmenteth the number of fifty) bewrayeth greatly their indirect dealing. Hereof I have made triall, as also of the residue of their cosening devises; and have been with the best, or rather the worst of them, to see what might be gathered out of their counsels; and have cunningly treated with them thereabouts: and further, have sent certain old persons to indent with them, to be admitted into their society. But as well by their excuses and de laies, as by other circumstances, I have tried and found all their trade to be meer cosening.

I pray you what bargain have they made with the devill, that with their angry lookes bewitch lambs, children, &c? Is it not confessed, that it is naturall, though it be a ly? What bargain maketh the sooth sayers, which hath his severall kinds of witch-craft and divination expressed in the Scripture? Or is it not granted that they make none? How chanceth it that we hear not of this bargain in the Scriptures?

CHAP. VII.

A confutation of the objection concerning witches confessions.

IT is Confessed (say some by the way of objection) even of these women themselves, that they do these and such other horrible things, as deserveth death, with all extremity, &c. Whereunto I answer, that whosoever considerately beholdeth their confessions, shall perceive all to be vain, idle, false, inconstant, and of no weight: except their contempt and ignorance in religion; which is rather the fault of the negligent pastor, than of the simple woman.

First, if their confession be made by compulsion, of force or authority, or by perswasion, and under colour of friendship, it is not to be regarded; because the extremity of threats and tortures provokes it; or the quality of fair words and allurements constraines it. If it be voluntary, many circumstances must be considered, to wit; whether she appeach not her selfe to overthrow her neighbour, which many times happeneth through their cankered and malicious melancholike humor: then; whether in that same melancholike mood and frantick humor, she desire not the abridgement of her own dayes. Which thing *Aristotle* saith doth oftentimes happen unto persons subject to melancholike passions: and (as *Bodin* and *Sprenger* say) to these old women called witches, which many times (as they affirme) refuse to live; threatening the judges, that if they may not be burned, they will lay hands upon themselves, and so make them guilty of their damnation.

I my self have known, that where such a one could not prevaile, to be accepted as a sufficient witness against himselfe, he presently went and threw himselfe into a pond of water, where he was drowned. But the law saith; *Volenti mori non est habenda fides*, that is; His word is not to be credited that is desirous to dy. Also sometimes (as else-where I have proved) they confesse that whereof they were never guilty; supposing that they did that which they did not, by meanes of certain circumstances. And as they sometimes confesse impossibilities, as that they fly in the air, transubstantiate themselves, raise tempests, transerre or remove corne, &c. so do they also (I say) confesse voluntarily, that which no man could prove, and that which no man would guesse, nor yet beleeve, except he were as mad as they; so as they bring death wilfully upon themselves: which argueth an unsound mind.

If they confesse that, which hath been indeed committed by them, as poysoning, or any other kind of murder, which falleth into the power of such persons to accomplish; I stand not to defend their cause. Howbeit, I would wish that even in that case there be not too rash credit given, nor to hasty proceedings used against them: but that the causes, properties, and circumstances of every thing be duly considered, and diligently examined. For you shall understand, that as sometimes they confesse they have murdered their neighbours with a wish, sometimes with a word, sometimes with a look, &c. so they confesse, that with

Confession compul-
sory; as by
Hispanick
inquisition:
Look *Mal.*
malef. & lo.
Bodin.

Confession
perswasory;
as by flatter-
y: Look
Bry. Darcy
against

Vusu. Kempe.
John Bod.
Mal. malef.
L. absent. de
panis.

L. 2. cum glo.
de iis; qui ante
senient. moa-
tui sunt, ubi
neccem con-
sci.

Absurdities
in; witches
confessions.

the delivering of an apple, or some such thing, to a woman with child, they have killed the child in the mothers wombe, when nothing was added thereunto, which naturally could be noysome or hurtfull.

In like manner they confesse, that with a touch of their bare hand, they sometimes kill a man being in perfect health and strength of body; when all his garments are betwixt their hand and his flesh.

But if this their confession be examined by divinity, philosophy, physics, law or conscience, it will be found false and insufficient. First, for that the working of miracles is ceased. Secondly, no reason can be yielded for a thing so farre beyond all reason. Thirdly, no receipt can be of such efficacy, as when the same is touched with a bare hand, from whence the veines have passage through the body unto the heart, it should not annoy the poyson; and yet retain vertue and force enough, to pearce through so many garments and the very flesh incurable, to the place of death in another person. *Cui argumento (saith Bodin) nescio quid responderi possit.* Fourthly, no law will admit such a confession; as yeeldeth unto impossibilities, against the which there is never any law provided; otherwise it would not serve a mans turne, to plead and prove that he was at *Berwick* that day, that he is accused to have done a murder in *Cantabury*: for it might be said he was conveyed to *Berwick*, and back again by enchantment. Fifthly, he is not by conscience to be executed, which hath no sound mind nor perfect judgement. And yet forsooth we read, that one mother *Stile* did kill one *Saddocke* with a touch on the shoulder, for not keeping promise with her for an old cloak, to make her a safeguard; and that she was hanged for her labour.

J. Bod. de demono. lib 2. cap. 8.

In a little pamphlet of the acts and hanging of four witches, in anno. 1579.

CHAP. VIII.

What folly it were for wibes to enter into such desperate perill, and to endure such intollerable tortures for no gain or commodity, and how it comes to passe that witches are overthrowne by their confessions.

ALas! if they were so subtil, as witch mongers make them to be, they would espy that it were meer folly for them, not onely to make a bargain with the devill to throw their soules into hell fire, but their bodies to the tortures of temporal fire and death, for the accomplishment of nothing that might benefit themselves at all: but they would at the leastwise indent with the devill, both to enrich them, and also to enable them; and finally to endue them with all worldly felicity and pleasure; which is furthest from them of all other. Yea, if they were sensible, they would say to the devill; Why should I hearken to you, when you will deceive me? Did you not promise my neighbour mother *Dutton* to save and rescue her; and yet so she is hanged? Surely this would appose the devill very sore. And it is a wonder, that none, from the beginning of the world, till this day, hath made this and such like objections, whereto the devill could never make answer. But were it not more madnesse for them, to serve the devill, under these conditions; and yet to endure whips

Whippings with iron rods at the devils hands: which (as the witch-mongers write) are so set on, that the print of the lashes remain upon the witches body ever after, even so long as she hath a day to live?

But these old women being daunted with authority, circumvented with guile, constrained by force, compelled by fear, induced by error, and deceived by ignorance, do fall into such rash credulity, and so are brought unto these absurd confessions. Whose error of mind and blindness of will dependeth upon the disease and infirmity of nature: and therefore their actions in that case are the more to be borne withall: because they being destitute of reason, can have no consent. For, *Delictum sine consensu non potest committi, neque injuria sine animo injuriandi*; that is, There can be no sinne without consent, nor injury committed without a mind to do wrong. Yet the law saith further, that a purpose retained in mind, doth nothing to the private or publique hurt of any man; and much more that an impossible purpose is unpunishable. *Sana mentis voluntas, voluntas rei possibilis est*; A sound mind willeth nothing, but that which is possible.

John Bod.
L. s. per erro-
rem jurisd.
omni cum
inde.
C. sed hoc d.
de publ. leg.
Bal. in leg.
leg.

CHAP. IX.

How melancholy abuseth old women, and of the effects thereby by sundry examples.

IF any man advisedly marke their words, actions, cogitations, and gestures, he shall perceive that melancholy abounding in their head, and occupying their brain, hath deprived or rather depraved their judgements and all their senses: I meane not of cozening witches, but of poor melancholike women, which are themselves deceived. For you shall understand, that the force which melancholy hath, and the effects that it worketh in the body of a man, or rather of a woman, are almost incredible. For as some of these melancholike persons imagine, they are witches, and by witch-craft can worke wondets, and do what they list: so do other, troubled with this disease, imagine many strange, incredible, and impossible things. Some, that they are Monarches and Princes, and that all other men are their subjects: some, that they are brute beasts: some, that they be urnals or earthen pots, greatly fearing to be broken: some, that every one that meeteth them, will convey them to the gallows; and yet in the end hang themselves. One thought, that *Aslar*, whom the poets feigne to hold up heaven with his shoulders, would be weary, and let the skie fall upon him: another would spend a whole day upon a stage, imagining that he both heard and saw interludes, and therewith made himselfe great sport. One *Theophilus* a Physician, otherwise found enought of mind (as it is said) imagined that he heard and saw musitians continually playing on instruments, in a certain place of his house. One *Bessus*, that had killed his father, was notably detected; by imagining that a Swallow upraided him therewith: so as he himselfe thereby revealed the murder.

But the notablest example hereof is, of one that was in great perplexi-

Of one that through melancholy was induced to think that he had a nose as big as house &c.

ty, imagining that his nose was as big as a house; inſomuch as no friend nor Phyſitian could deliver him from this conceipt, nor yet either eaſe his grief, or ſatiſſie his fanſie in that behalfe: till at the laſt, a Phyſitian more expert in this humor than the reſt, uſed this deviſe following. Firſt, when he was to come in at the chamber door being wide open, he ſuddenly ſtayed and withdrew himſelfe; ſo as he would not in any wiſe approach neerer then the door. The melancholike perſon muſing hereat, asked him the cauſe why he ſo demeaned himſelfe? Who answered him in this manner: Sir, your nose is ſo great, that I can hardly enter into your chamber but I ſhall touch it, and conſequently hurt it. Lo (quoth he) this is the man that muſt do me good; the reſidue of my friends flatter me, and would hide my infirmity from me. Well (ſaid the Phyſitian) I will cure you, but you muſt be content to indure a little pain in the dreſſing: which he promiſed patiently to ſuſtain, and conceived certain hope of recovery. Then entered the Phyſitian into the chamber, creeping cloſe by the walles, ſeeming to feare the touching and hurting of his nose. Then did he blindfold him, which being done, he caught him by che nose with a pair of pinſors, and threw down into a tub, which he had placed before his patient, a great quantity of blood, with many pieces of bullocks livers, which he had conveyed into the chamber, whileſt the others eyes were bound up, and then gave him liberty to ſee and behold the ſame. He having done thus again two or three times, the melancholike humor was ſo qualified, that the mans mind being ſatiſfied, his griefe was eaſed, and his diſeaſe cured.

Thraſibulus, otherwiſe called *Thraſillus*, being ſore oppreſſed with this melancholike humor, imagined, that all the ſhips, which arrived at port *Pyraus*, were his: inſomuch as he would number them, and command the mariners to lanch, &c. triumphing at their ſafe returnes, and mourning for their miſfortunes. The *Italian* whom we called here in *England*, the Monarch, was poſſeſſed with the like ſpirit or conceipt. *Danaus* himſelf reporteth, that he ſaw one, that affirmed conſtantly that he was a cocke; and ſaith that through melancholy, ſuch were alienated from themſelves.

Now, if the fanſie of a melancholike perſon may be occupied in cauſes which are both falſe and impoſſible, why ſhould an old witch be thought free from ſuch fantaſies, who (as the learned Philoſophers and Phyſicians ſay) upon the ſtopping of their monthly melancholike flux or iſſue of blood, in their age muſt needs increaſe therein, as (through their weakneſſe both of body and braine) the apteſt perſons do meet with ſuch melancholike imaginations: with whom their imaginations remaine, even when their ſenſes are gone. Which *Bodin* labourerh to diſprove; therein ſhewing himſelfe as good a Phyſitian, as eſſe where a divine.

But if they may imagine, that they can transforme their owne bodies; which nevertheleſſe remaine in the former ſhape: how much more credible is it, that they may falſely ſuppoſe they can hurt and inſeeble other mens bodies; or which is leſſe, hinder the coming of bitter? &c. But what is it that they will not imagine, and conſequently confeſſe that they can do; ſpecially being ſo earnestly perſwaded thereunto, ſo forely tormented,

Danaus in
dialog. cap. 3.

I. *Baptiſt. P.*
N. cap. 2.
Card. do
var. rerum.
I. *Wie de*
preſtigiiſ de-
monum, &c.
Ariſtole,
John Bod.

mented, so craftily examined, with such promises of favour, as where by they imagine, that they shall ever after live in great credit and wealth &c.

If you read the executions done upon witches, either in times past in other countries, or lately in this land; you shall see such impossibilities confessed, as one, having his right wits, will beleieve. Among other like false confessions, we read that there was a witch confessed at the time of her death or execution, that she had raised all the tempests, and procured all the frosts and hard weather that happened in the winter 1565. and that many grave and wife men beleived her.

CHAP. X.

That voluntary confessions may be untruly made, to the undoing of the confessor, and of the strange operation of melancholy, proved by a familiar and late example.

BUt that it may appear, that even voluntary confession (in this case may be untruly made, though it tend to the destruction of the confessor; and that melancholy may move imaginations to that effect: I will cite a notable instance concerning this matter, the parties themselves being yet a live, and dwelling in the parish of *Sellenge* in *Kent*, and the matter not long sithence in this sort performed.

One *Ade Davie*, the wife of *Simon Davie* husband-man; being reputed a *Kentish* a right honest body, and being of good parentage, grew suddenly (as her story of a husband informed me, and as it is well known in these parts) to be somewhat pensive and more sad than in times past. Which thing though it grieved him; yet he was loth to make it so appear, as either his wife might be troubled or discontented therewith, or his neighbours informed thereof; least ill husbandry should be laid to his charge (which in these quarters is much abhorred.) But when she grew from pensiveness, to some perturbation of mind; so as her accustomed rest began in the night season to be withdrawne from her, through sighing and secrete lamentation; and that, not without teares, her could not but demande the cause of her conceits and extraordinary mourning, But although at that time she covered the same, acknowledging nothing to be amisse with he: soon after notwithstanding she fell downe before him on her knees, desiring him to forgive her, for she had greivously offended (as she said) both God and him. Her poor husband being abashed at this her behaviour, comforted her, as he could; asking her the cause of her trouble and grief: who told him, that she had, contrary to gods law, and to the offence of all good christians, to the injury of him, and specially to the losse of her own soul, bargained and given her soul to the devill, to be delivered unto him within thert space. Whereunto her husband answered, saying; Wife, be of good cheer, this thy bargain is void and of none effect: for thou hast sold that which is none of thine to sell; sith it belongeth to Christ, who hath bought it, and dearly paid for it, even with his blood, which he shed upon the crosse; so as the devill hath no interest in the.

Note the christian comfort of the husband to his wife.

After this, with like submission, teares, and penitence, she said unto him; Oh husband, I have yet committed another fault: and done you more injury: for I have bewitched you and your children. Be comforted (quoth he) by the grace of God, Jesus Christ shall unwitch us: for none evill can happen to them that feare God.

And (as truly as the Lord liveth) this was the tenor of his words unto me, which I know is true, as proceeding from unfained lips, and from one that feareth God. Now when the time approched that the devill should come, and take possession of the woman, according to his bargain, he watched and prayed earnestly, and caused his wife to read psalmes and prayers for mercy at Gods hands: and suddenly about mid-night, there was a great rumbling below under his chamber window, which amazed them exceedingly. For they conceived, that the devill was below, though he had no power to come up, because of their fervent prayers.

Confutation.

He that noteth this womans first and second confession, freely and voluntarily made, how every thing concurred that might serve to adde credit thereunto, and yeeld matter for her condemnation, would not think, but that if *Bodin* were foreman of her inquest, he would cry; Guilty: and would hasten execution upon her: who would have said as much before any judge in the world, if she had been examined: and have confessed no lesse, if she had been arraigned thereupon. But God knoweth, she was innocent of any of these crimes: howbeit she was brought low and pressed down with the weight of this humor, so as both her rest and sleep were taken away from her; and her fancies troubled and disquieted with despair, and such other cogitations as grew by occasion thereof. And yet I beleeve, if any mishap had insued to her husband, or his children; few witch-mongers would have judged otherwise, but that she had bewitched them. And she (for her part) so constantly perswaded her self to be a witch, that she judged her selfe worthy of death, insomuch as being retained in her chamber, she saw not any one carrying a faggot to the fire, but she should say it was to make a fire to burn her for witchery. But God knoweth she had bewitched none, neither insued there any hurt unto any by her imagination, but unto her selfe.

A comical catastrophe.

And as for the rumbling, it was by occasion of a sheep, which was slayed, and hung by the wals, so as a dog came and devoured it; whereby grew the noise which I before mentioned: and she being now recovered, remaineth a right honest woman, far from such impiety, and ashamed of her imaginations, which she perceiveth to have grown through melancholy.

CHAP. XL

The strange and divers effects of melancholy, and how the same humor abounding in witches, or rather old womens, filleth them full of marvellous imaginations; and that their confessions are not to be credited.

H. Card. de
var. rerum.
cap. 8.
Io. Wierus de
deprast. lib. 6.
cap.

BUc in truth, this melancholike humor (as the best Physicians affirme) is the cause of all their strange, impossible and incredible confessions: which

which are so fond, that I wonder how any men can be abused thereby. Howbeit these affections, though they appear in the mind of man, yet are they bred in the body, and proceed from this humor, which is the very dregs of blood, nourishing and feeding those places, from whence proceed feares, cogitations, superstitions, fastings, labours, and such like.

This maketh sufferance of torments, and (as some say) foresight of things to come, and preserveth health, as being cold and dry; it maketh men subject to leanness, and to the quartane ague. They that are vexed therewith are destroyers of themselves, stout to suffer injuries, fearfull to offer violence; except the humor be hot. They learne strange tongues with small industry (as Aristotle and others affirme.)

If our witches phantasies were not corrupted, nor their wils confounded with this humor, they would not so voluntarily and readily confesse that which calleth their life in question; whereof they could never otherwise be convicted. I. Bodin with his lawyers physick reasoneth contrarily; as though melancholy were furthest of all from those old women, whom we call witches: deriding the most famous and noble Physician John Wier for his opinion in that behalfe. But because I am no Physitian, I will set a Physitian to him; namely *Erastus*, who hath these words, to wit, that these witches, through their corrupt phantasie abounding with melancholike humors, by reason of their old age, do dreame and imagine they hurt those things which they neither could nor do hurt; and so think they know an art, which they neither have learned nor yet understand.

But why should there be more credit given to witches, when they say they have made a reall bargain with the divell, killed a cow, bewitched butter, infeeble a child, fore-spoken her neighbour, &c. than when she confesseth that she transubstantiath her self, maketh it rain or hail, flieth in the air, goeth invisible, transferreth corn in the grasse from one field to another? &c. If you think that in the one their confessions be sound, why should you say that they are corrupt in the other; the confession of all these things being made at one instant, and affirmed with like constancy, or rather audacity? But you see the one to be impossible, and therefore you think thereby, that their confessions are vain and false.

The other you think may be done, and see them confesse it, and therefore you conclude, *A posse ad esse*; as being perswaded it is so, because you think it may be so. But I say, both with the divines, and philosophers, that that which is imagined of witch-craft, hath no truth of action; or being besides their imagination, the witch (for the most part) is occupied in false causes. For whosoever desireth to bring to passe an impossible thing, hath a vain, and idle, and childish perswasion, bred by an unsound minde; for *Sana mentis voluntas, voluntas rei possibilis est*;

The will of a sound mind, is the desire of a possible thing.

Aristotle de somnio.

H. Card. lib. 8. de var. rer.

Io. Bod. contra. Io. Wierum.

August. lib. de Trinit. 3. Idem de civit. Dei.

Clemens, recog. 3. Iamblichus. Io. Wierus. Cardanus. Pampia. &c.

CHAP. XII,

A confutation of witches confessions, especially concerning their league.

An objection.
The resolution.

But it is objected, that witches confesse they renounce the faith, and as their confession must be true, or else they would not make it: so must their fault be worthy of death, or else they should not be executed: Whereunto I answer as before; that their confessions are extorted, or else proceed from an unsound mind. Yea I say further, that we our selves, which are sound of mind, and yet seek any other way of salvation than Christ Jesus, or break his commandements, or walk not in his steps with a lively faith, &c. do not onely renounce the faith, but God himselfe: and therefore they, in confessing that they forsake God, and imbrace Satan, do that which we all should do. As touching that horrible part of their confession, in the league which tendeth to the killing of their own and others children, the seething of them, and the making of their potion or pottage, and the effects thereof; their good-fridayes meeting being the day of their deliverance, their incests, with their returne, at the end of nine moneths, when commonly women be neither able to go that journey, nor to returne, &c. it is so horrible, unnaturall, unlikely, and impossible; that if I should behold such things with mine eyes, I should rather think my selfe dreaming, drunken, or some way deprived of my senses; than give credit to so horrible and filthy matters.

A forged miracle.

How hath the the oyle or pottage of a sodden child such vertue, as that a staffe annointed therewith, can carry folk in the air? Their potable liquor, which they say, maketh masters of that faculty, is it not ridiculous? And is it not, by the opinion of all philosophers, Physicians, and divines, void of such vertue, as is imputed thereunto?

Their not fasting on fridayes, and their fasting on sundayes, their spitting at the time of elevation, their refusall of holy-water, their despising of superstitious crosses, &c. which are all good steps to true Christianity, help me to confute the residue of their confessions.

CHAP. XIII.

A confutation of witches confessions, concerning making of tempests and raine: of the naturall cause of raine, and that witches or devils have no power to do such things.

And to speak more generally of all the impossible actions referred unto them, as also of their false confessions; I say, that there is none which acknowledgeth God to be onely omnipotent, and the onely worker of all miracles, nor any other indued with meane sense, but will deny that the elements are obedient to witches, and at their commandement; or that they may at their pleasure send rain, hail, tempests, thunder, lightning; when she being but an old dotting woman, casteth a flint-stone or

ver her left shoulder, towards the west, or hurleth a little sea-sand up in- The waies
to the element, or wettech a broom-sprig in water, and sprinkleth the that wiche-
same in the air; or diggeth a pit in the earth, and putting water therein, es use to
stirreth it about with her finger; or boileth hogs bristles, or laieth sticks make raine
acroffe upon a banke, where never a drop of water is; or burieth sage till &c.
it be rotten: all which things are confessed by witches, and affirmed by *Nider. Mal.*
writers to be the meanes that witches use to move extraordinary tempests *Malef. 1. Bod.*
and rain, &c. *Frier Barth.*

We read in *M. Maleficarum*, that a little girle walking abroad with her
father in his land, heard him complaine of drought, wishing for raine, &c.
Why Father, quoth the child, I can make it raine or haile, when and where I
list? He asked where she learned it. She said, of her mother, who for-
bad her to tell any bodie thereof. He asked her how her mother taught
her? She answered, that her mother committed her to a master, who
would at any time do any thing for her. Why then, said he, make it rain
but onely in my field. And so she went to the streame, and threw up
water in her masters name, and made it rain presently. And proceeding
further with her father, she made it haile in another field, at her fathers
request. Hereupon he accused his wife, and caused her to be burned;
and then he new christened his child again: which circumstance is com-
mon among Papists and witch mongers. And howsoever the first part
hereof was proved, there is no doubt but the latter part was throughly exe-
cuted. If they could indeed bring these things to passe at their pleasure,
then might they also be impediments unto the course of all other naturall
things, and ordinances appointed by God: as, to cause it to hold up, when
it should raine; and to make midnight, of high noon; and by those
meanes, I say, the divine power should become servile to the will of a
witch, so as we could neither eat nor drink, but by their permission.

Me thinks *Seneca* might satisfie these credulous or rather idolatrous
people, that runne a whore-hunting, either in body or phansie, after these
witches, beleiving all that is attributed unto them, to the derogation
of Gods glory. He saith, that the rude people, and our ignorant prede-
decessors did beleieve, that rain and showers might be procured and stay-
ed by witches charmes and inchantments: of which kind of things that
there can nothing be wrought, it is so manifest, that we need not go to any
philosophers school, to learn the confutation thereof.

But *Jeremy*, by the word of God, doth utterly confound all that which *Jer. 16. 22.*
may be devised for the maintenance of that foolish opinion, saying: Are *Dii gentium*
there any among the gods of the gentiles, that send raine, or give *demonia.*
showers from heaven? Art not thou the selfe same our Lord God? We the gods
will trust in thee, for thou doest and maketh all these things. I may of the gen-
therefore with *Brentius* boldly say, that is neither in the power of witches tiles are di-
nor devils, to accomplish that matter; but in God onely. For when vels.

exhalations are drawne and lifted up from out of the earth, by the power The naturall
of the Sun, into the middle region of the air, the coldnesse thereof con- generation of
straineth and thickeneth those vapours: which being become clouds, are haile and
dissolved again by the heat of the sunne, whereby rain or hail is ingen- raine.
dred; rain, if by the way the drops be not frozen and made hail. These
circumstances,

He that can
ly, can steale,
as he that can
worke can
play.

Nider. Mal.
Malef. 1. Bod.
Frier Barth.
Heming. Da-
naus, &c.
Mal. Malef.
par. 2. qua. 1.
cap. 12.

Jer. 16. 22.

Dii gentium

demonia.

The gods

tiles are di-

vels.

The naturall

generation of

haile and

raine.

circumstances being considered with the course of the whole Scripture, it can neither be in the power of witch or devill to procure raine or fair weather.

And whereas the story of *Job* in this case is alledged against me (wherein a witch is not once named) I have particularly answered it else-where. And therefore thus much onely I say here; that even there, where it pleased God (as *Calvine* saith) to set down circumstances for the instruction of our grosse capacities, which are not able to conceive of spirituall communication, or heavenly affaires; the devill desireth God to stretch out his hand, and touch all that *Job* hath. And though he seemeth to grant Satans desire, yet God himself sent fire from heaven, &c. Whereby it is to be gathered, that although God said, He is in thine hand: it was the Lords hand that punished *Job*, and not the hand of the devill, who said not, Give me leave to plague him; but, Lay thine hand upon him. And when *Job* continued faithfull notwithstanding all his afflictions, in his children, body and goods; the devill is said to come again to God, and to say as before, to wit; Now stretch out thine hand, and touch his bones and his flesh. Which argueth as well that he could not do it, as that he himselfe did it not before. And be it here remembered, that *M. Mal.* and the residue of the witch-mongers deny, that there were any witches in *Jobs* time. But see more hereof else-where.

Job. 11.

Ib. vers. 16.

Job. 2. 5.

Mal. malef.
pa. 1. qn. 2.

CHAP. XLIII.

What would ensue, if witches confessions or witch-mongers opinions were true, concerning the effects of witch-craft, incantments, &c.

But these
suppositions
are false,
Ergo the
consequencies
are not true.

IF it were true that witches confesse, or that all writers write, or that witch-mongers report, or that fools beleeve, we should never have butter in the chearne, nor cow in the close, nor corne in the field, nor fair weather abroad, nor health within doots. Or if that which is contained in *M. Mal. Bodin*, &c. or in the pamphlets late set forth in English, of witches executions, should be true in those things that witches are said to confesse, what creature could live in security? Or what needed such preparation of warres, or such trouble, or charge in that behalfe? No Prince should be able to raigne or live in the land. For (as *Dancus* saith) that one *Martin* a witch killed the Emperour of *Germany* with witch-craft: so would our witches (if they could) destroy all our magistrates. One old witch might overthrow an army roiall: and then what needed we any guns, or wild-fire, or any other instruments of warre? A witch might supply all wants, and accomplish a Princes will in this behalfe, even without charge or blood-shed of his people.

If it be objected, that witches worke by the devill, and christian princes are not to deale that way: I answer, that for princes disposed to battell would make conscience therein, specially such as take unjust wars in hand, using other helps, devises, and engines as lawfull and devillish as that; in whose campe there is neither the rule of religion or christian order observed; insomuch as ravishments, murders, blasphemies and

thefts are there most commonly and freely committed. So that the devil is more feared, and better served in their camps, than God Almighty.

Mal. malef.

I. Bodin.

Bar. Spinaur.

But admit that souldiers would be scrupulous herein, the Pope hath authority to dispense therewith; as in like case he hath done, by the testimony of his own aurohrs and friends. Admit also, that throughout all christendome, warres were justly maintained, and religion duly observed in their camps; yet would the Turke and other infidels cut our throats, or at least one anothers throat, with the helpe of their witches; for they would make no conscience thereof.

CHA P. XV.

Examples of forreign nations, who in their warres used the assistance of witches; of eybiting witches in Ireland, of two archers that shot with familiars.

IN the warrs betweene the kings of Denmarke and Sueveland, 1563. the Danes do write, that the king of Sueveland carryed about with him in campe, foure old witches, who with their charmes so qualified the Danes, as they were thereby disabled to annoie their euemies: insomuch as, if they had taken in hand any enterprife, they were so ineebled by those witches, as they could performe nothing. And although this could have no credit at the first, yet in the end, one of these witches was taken prisoner, and confessed the whole matter; so as (saith he) the threads, and the line, and the characters were found in the high way and water-plashes.

Witches in warres.

The Irishmen addict themselves wonderfully to the credit and practice hereof; insomuch as they affirme, that not onely their children, but their cattell, are (as they call it) eybitten, when they fall suddenly sick, and fearme one sort of their witches eybiters; onely in that respect: yea and they will not sticke to affirme, that they can rime either man or beast to death. Also the West Indians and Muscovits do the like, and the Hunnes (as Gregory Turonensis writeth) used the helpe of witches in time of warre.

Eybitting witches.

I find another story written in M. Mal. repeated by Bodin; that one souldier called Pumber, daily through witchcraft killed with his bowe and arrows three of the enemies, as they stood peeping over the walls of a castle besieged: so as in the end he killed them all quite, saving one. The trial of the archers sinister dealing, and a proof thereof expressed, is; for that he never lightly failed when he shot, and for that he killed them; by three a day; and had shot three arrowes into a rod. This was he that shot at a peny on his sonnes head, and made ready another arrow, to have slaine the Duke Remgrave that commanded it. And doubtlesse, because of his singular dexterity in shooting, as he reputed a witch, as doing that which others could not do, nor think to be in the power of man to do: though indeed no miracle, no witch-craft, no impossibility nor difficulty consisted therein.

Pumber an acher.

A skillfull
archer pun-
nished by an
unskillfull
justice.

But this latter story I can require with a familiar example. For at Towne *Malling* in Kent, one of *Q. Mariæ* justices, upon the complaint of many wise men, and a few foolish boyes, laid an archer by the heels; because he shot so neer the white at buts. For he was informed and persuaded, that the poor man played with a fly, other wise called a devill or familiar. And because he was certified that the archer aforesaid shot better than the common shooting, which he before had heard of or seen, he conceived it could not be in Gods name, but by enchantment; whereby this archer (as he supposed by abusing the Queenes liege people) gained some one day two or three shillings, to the detriment of the commonwealth, and to his owne enriching. And therefore the archer was severely punished, to the great encouragement of archers, and to the wise example of justice; but specially to the overthrow of witch-craft. And now again to our matter.

CHAP. XVI.

Auherities condemning the fantasticall confessions of witches, and how a popish doctör taketh upon him to disprove the same.

Certaine generall councells, by their decrees, have condemned the confessions and erroneous credulity of witches, to be vain, fantastical and fabulous. And even those, which are parcell of their league, whereupon our witch-mongers do so build, to wit; their night-walkings and meetings with *Herodias*, and the *Pagan* gods: at which time they should passe so farre in so little a space on cockhorse; their transubstantiation, their eating of children, and their pulling of them from their mothers sides; their entering into mens houses, through chinks and little holes where a flie can scarcely wring out, and the disquieting of the inhabitants &c. all which are not onely said by a generall councell to be meer fantastical, and imaginations in dreames; but so affirmed by the ancient writers. The words of the councell are these; It may not be omitted, that certain wicked women following Satans provocations, being seduced by the illusion of devils, beleve and professe, that in the night-times they ride abroad with *Diana*, the goddesse of the *Pagans*, or else with *Herodias*, with an innumerable multitude, upon certain beasts, and passe over many countries and nations, in the silence of the night, and do whatsoever those faeries or ladies command &c. And it followeth even there; Let all ministers therefore in their severall cures, preach to Gods people, so as they may know all these things to be false, &c. It followeth in the same councell; Therefore, whosoever beleeveth that any creature may be either created by them, or else changed into better or worse, or be any way transformed into any other kind or likeness of any, but of the creator himselfe, is assuredly an infidell, and worse than a *Pagan*.

And if this be credible, then all these their bargaines and assemblies, &c. are incredible, which are onely ratified by the certaine foolish and extorted confessions; and by a fable of *S. Germane*, who watched the faeries or witches, being at a reer banquet, and through his holiness stayed

Concil. Ac-
quirensin
decret. 26.
que. 5. can.
episcopi.
August. de
Speritu & 8.
anima cap.
Fran. Pon-
tificib. tract.
de lam. nu-
mero 49.
Grillandus
ae fort. nu-
mero. 6.
In hystor.
vel vita. sancti
Germani.

slayed them, till he sent to the houses of those neighbours, which seemed to be there, and found them all in bed; and so cried, that these were devils in the likenesse of those women. Which if it were as true, as it is false, it might serve well to confute this their meeting and night-walkings. For if the devils be only present in the likenesse of witches, then is that false, which is attributed to witches in this behalfe.

But because the old hammer of Sprenger and Institor, in their old *Maleficarum*, was insufficient to knock down this counsel; a young beetle-head called Frier Bartholomæus Spineus hath made a new leaden beetle, to beat down the counsell, and kill these old woman. Wherein he counterfeiting *Aesops* asse, claweth the pope with his heeles, affirming upon his credit, that the counsell is false and erroneous; because the doctrine swarveth from the Popish church, and is not authentick but apocryphall: saying (though untruly) that that counsel was not called by the commandment and pleasure of the Pope, nor ratified by his authority, which (saith he) is sufficient to disannul all counsels. For surely (saith this frier, which at this instant is a cheef inquisitor) if the words of this counsell were to be admitted, both I, and all my predecessors had published notorious lies, and committed many injurious executions: whereby the Popes themselves also might justly be detected of error, contrary to the catholique beleef in that behalfe. Marry he saith, that although the words and direct sense of this counsell be quite contrary to truth and his opinion; yet he will make an exposition thereof, that shall somewhat mitigate the lewdnesse of the same; and this he saith is not onely allowable to do, but also meritorious. Marke the mans words, and judge his meaning.

Nonus mal.
Mal. in qua.
de strigib,
cap. 21, 22.
23. &c.

Bar. Spineus
Mal. malef.
cap. 23. in
qua. de strigib

CHAP. XVII.

Witch-mongers reasons, to prove that witches can worke wonders, Bodins tale of a Friseland priest transported, that imaginations proceeding of melancholy do cause illusions.

Old M. *Maleficarum* also saith, that the counsels and doctors were all deceived herein, and alledging authority therefore, confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called *Petio principii*, or rather, *Ignotum per ignotius*, in this manner: They can put changelings in the place of other children; Ergo they can transerre and transforme themselves and others, &c. according to their confession in that behalfe. Item he saith, and *Bodin* justifieth it; that a priest in *Friseland* was corporally transferred into a faire country, as witnessed another priest of *Oberdorf* his companion, who saw him aloft in the air: Ergo saith M. Mal. they have all been deceived hitherto, to the great impunity of horrible witches. Wherein he opposeth his folly against God and his church, against the truth, and against all possibility. But surely it is almost incredible, how imagination shall abuse such as are subject unto melancholy; so as they shall beleve they see, hear, and do that, which never was nor shall be; as is partly declared, if you read *Galens de locis affectis*, and may more

Mal. malef.
pa. 1. cap. 3.
Guli. Pharsif.

*August. de
spiritu &
anima.
Lib. 1. cap. 7.
de haucharist.*

plainly appear also if you read Aristotle *De somnia.*

And thereof *S. Agustine* saith well, that he is too much a fool and a block-head, that supposeth those things to be done indeed, and corporally, which are by such persons phantastically imagined: which phantastical illusions do as well agree and accord (as *Algerus* saith) with magicall deceits, as the verity accompanieth divine holinesse.

CHAP. XVIII.

That the confession of witches is sufficient in civill and common law to take away life. What the sounder divines, and decrees of counceils determine in this case.

It is not likely they would so do: Ergo a ly.

ALas! what creature being found in state of mind, would (without compulsion) make such manner of confessions as they do; or would for a trifle, or nothing, make a perfect bargain with the devil, for her soul to be yeilded up unto his tortures and everlasting flames, and that within a very short time; specially being through age most commonly unlike to live one whole year? The terror of hell-fire must needs be to them diversly manifested, and much more terrible; because of their weaknesse, nature, and kind, than to any other: as it would appear, if a witch were but asked, Whether she would be contented to be hanged one year hence, upon condition her displeasure might be wreaked upon her enemy presently? As for theeves, and such other, they think not to go to hell-fire; but are either perswaded there is no hell, or that their crime deserveth it not, or else that they have time enough to repent: so as, no doubt, if they were perfectly resolved hereof, they would never make such adventures. Neither do I thinke, that for any summe of money, they would make so direct a bargain to go to hell-fire. Now then I conclude, that confession in this behalf is insufficient to take away the life of any body; or to attain such credit, as to be beleevd without further proof. For as *Augustine* and *Isidore*, with the rest of the sounder divines say, that these perstigios things, which are wrought by witches, are fantastical: so do the sounder decrees of counceils and canons agree, that in that case, there is no place for criminall action. And the law saith, that the confession of such persons as are illuded, must needs be erroneous, and therefore is not to be admitted: for, *Confessio debet tenere verum & possibile.* But these things are opposite both to law and nature, and therefore it followeth not; Because these witches confesse so, Ergo it is so. For the confession differeth from the act, or from the possible of the the act. And whatsoever is contrary to nature faileth in his principles, and therefore is naturally impossible.

*August. de
civit. Dei.
Isidor. lib. 8.
cap. 9.
Etymol. 26.
qna. 5. ca. non
mirum.
Ponxivibus
de lamiis, vo-
lum. 10.
L. error; & L.
cum post. c. de
juris & facti
ignor. ac in L.
de erat. S.
item de in-
terrog. action.
Per glos. Bal.*

The law also saith, *In criminalibus regulariter non statuitur soli confessioni rei.* In criminal cases or touching life, we must not absolutely stand to the confession of the accused party: but in these matters proofes must be brought more clear than the light it selfe. And in this crime no body must be condemned upon presumptions. And where it is objected and urged, that Since God onely knoweth the thoughts, there is none other way of proof but

but by confession: It is answered thus in the law, to wit: Their confession in this case containeth an outward act, and the same impossible both in the law and nature, and also unlikely to be true; and therefore *Quod glos. nec si de verisimile non est, attendi non debet.* So as, though their confessions may be worthy of punishment, as whereby they shew a will to commit such mischief, yet not worthy of credit, as that they have such power. For, *L. Neracius. Si factum abstr, solaque opinione laborent, estultorum genere sunt;* If they confess a fact performed but in opinion, they are to be reputed among the number of fooles. Neither may any man be by law condemned for criminal causes, upon presumptions, nor yet by single witnesses: neither at the accusation of a capitall enemy; who indeed is not to be admitted to give evidence in this case; though it please *M. Mal. and Bodin* to affirm the contrary. But beyond all equity, these inquisitors have shifts and devices enough, to plague and kill these poor soules: for (they say) their fault is greatest of all others; because of their carnall copulation with the devill, and therefore they are to be punished as hereticks, four nanner of waies: to wit, with excommunication, deprivation, losse of goods, and also with death.

And indeed they find law, and provide meanes thereby to maintaine this their bloody humor. For it is writen in their popish canons, that As for these kind of heretikes, how much soever they repent and returne to the faith, they may not be retained alive, or kept in perpetual prison; but be put to extreame death. Yea, *M. Mal.* writeth, that a witches sinne is the sinne against the Holy Ghost; to wit, irremissible; yea further, that it is greater than the sinne of the angels that fell. In which respect I wonder, that *Moses* delivered not three tables to the children of Israel; or at the least-wise, that he exhibited not commandments for it. It is not credible that the greatest should be included in the lesse, &c.

But when these witch-mongers are convinced in the objection concerning their confessions; so as thereby their tyrannicall arguments cannot prevaile, to imbrue the magistrates hands in so much blood as their appetite requireth: they fall to accusing them of other crimes, that the world might think they had some colour to maintain their malicious fury against them.

CHAP. XIX.

Of four capitall crimes objected against witches, all fully answered and confuted as frivolo us.

First therefore they lay to their charge idolatry. But alas without all reason; for such are properly known to us to be idolaters, as do external worship to idols or strange gods. The furthest point that idolatry can be stretched unto, is, that they, which are culpable therein, are such as hope for and seek salvation at the hands of idols, or of any other than God; or fix their whole mind and love upon any creature, so as the power of God be neglected and contemned thereby. But witches neither

*& alios in L. c. de confes-
in 6. S.
ad leg. Aquil.
L. Neracius.
Vi per Bald.
& August.
in L. i. c. de
confes. &c.
Extra de test.
teris.
Per Bald. in
deleg. Sec.
Extra de test.
cum literis.
Mal. malef.
pa. 3. quest. 5.
cap. 11.
Mal. malef.
quest. 14. pa. 1.
C. de malef.
L. nullus.
L. nemo. &
L. culpa. and
affirme by
Mal. malef.
Mal. Malef.
quest. 17.*

they seek nor beleve to have salvation at the hands of devils, but by them they are onely deceived; the instruments of their fantalic being corrupted, and so insatuated, that they suppose, confesse, and say they can do that, which is as farre beyond their power and nature to do, as to kill a man at *Yorke* before noon, when they have been seen at *London* in that morning, &c. But if these latter idolaters, whose idolatry is spirituall and committed onely in mind, should be punished by death; then should every covetous man or other, that setteth his affection any way too much upon an earthly creature be executed, and yet perchance the witch might escape scot-free.

2. Apostasie, confuted.

Secondly, *apostasie* is laid to their charge, whereby it is inferred, that they are worthy to dy. But *apostasie* is, where any of sound judgement forsake the gospell, learned and well known unto them; and do not onely imbrace impiety and infidelity; but oppugne and resist the truth erist-while by them professed. But alas these poor women go not about to defend any impiety, but after good admonition repent.

3. Seducing of the people, confuted.

Thirdly, they would have them executed for seducing the people. But God knoweth they have small store of Rhetorike or art to seduce; except to tell a tale of *Robin good fellow*, to be deceived and seduced. Neither may their age or sex admit that opinion or accusation to be just: for they themselves are poor seduced soules. I for my part (as else where I have said) have proved this point to be false in most apparent sort.

4. Carnall copulation with Incubus, confuted.

Fourthly, as touching the accusation, which all the writers use herein against them for their carnall copulation with *Incubus*: the folly of mens credulity is as much to be wondered at and derided, as the others vaine and impossible confessions. For the devil is a spirit, and hath neither flesh nor bones, which were to be used in the performance of this action. And since he also lacketh all instruments, substance, and seed ingendred of blood; it were folly to stay overlong in the confutation of that, which is not in the nature of things. And yet must I say somewhat herein, because the opinion hereof is so strongly and universally received, and the fables hereupon so innumerable; whereby *M. Mal. Bodin, Hemingius, Hyperius, Danzus, Erasmus*, and others that take upon them to write herein, are so abused, or rather seek to abuse others; as I wonder at their fond credulity in this behalfe. For they affirme undoubtedly, that the devil playeth *Succubus* to the man, and carryeth from him the seed of generation, which he delivereth as *Incubus* to the woman, who many times that way is gotten with child; which will very naturally (they say) become a witch, and such a one they affirme *Merline* was.

How the devill playeth *Succubus* and *Incubus*.

CHAP. XX.

A request to such readers as are loth to bear or read filthy and bawdy matters, which of necessity are here to be inserted, to passe over eight chapters.

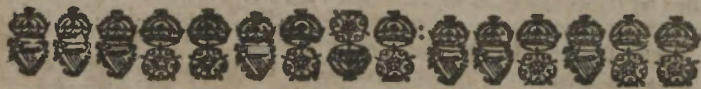
A peroration to the readers

But in somuch as I am driven (for the more manifest bewraying and displaying of this most filthy and horrible error) to staid my paper with writing

writing thereon certaine of their beaſtly and bawdy aſſertions and exam-
 ples, whereby they confirme this their doctrine (being my ſelfe both
 aſhamed, and loth once to think upon ſuch filthineſſe, although it be to
 the condemnation thereof) I muſt intreat you that are the readers
 hereof, whoſe chaſte eares cannot well endure to hear of ſuch ab-
 hominable lecheries, as are gathered out of he bookes of thoſe
 witch-mongers (although doctours of divinity, and otherwiſe of great au-
 thority and eſtimation) to turne over a few leaves, wherein (I ſay) I have
 like a groome thruſt their bawdy ſtuſſe (even that which I my ſelfe loath)
 as into a ſtinking corner: howbeit, none otherwiſe, I hope. but that the
 other parts of my writing ſhall remain ſweet, and this alſo covered as cloſe
 as may be.



I The



The fourth Book

CHAP. I

Of witchmongers opinions concerning evil spirits, how they frame themselves in more excellent sort than God made us.

Mal. malef.
part. 2. cap. 4.
que. 1.



If his bodily eyes were out he would see but ill favoredly.

Ames Sprenger and Henry Institor, in M. Mal. agreeing with Bodin, Barth. Spineus, Danaus, Erasmus, Hemingius, and the rest, do make a bawdy discourse; labouring to prove by a foolish kind of philosophic; that evill spirits cannot onely take earthly formes and shapes of men; but also counterfeite hearing, seeing, &c. and likewise, that they can eat and devour meats, and also retaine, digest, and avoid the same; and finally, use diverse kinds of civilities, but specially excell in the use and art of venery. For M. Mal. saith, that the eyes and eares of the mind are farre more subtrill than bodily eyes or carnall eares. Yea it is there affirmed, that as they take bodies, and the likenesse of members; so they take minds and similitudes of their operations. But by the way, I would have them answered this question. Our minds and soules are spirituall things. If our corporall ears be stopped, what can they hear or conceive of any externall wisdom? And truly, a man of such a constitution of body, as they imagine of these spirits, which make themselves, &c. were of farre more excellent substance, &c. than the bodies of them that God made in paradise; and so the devils workman-ship should exceed the handy-work of God the father and Creator of all things.

CHAP. II.

Of bawdy Incubus and Succubus, and whether the action of venery may be performed between witches and devils, and when witches first yielded to Incubus.

Nider in
fornicario. T.
Brabant. in
lib. de apib.
in sen. dist. 4.
art. 4.
Cap. 6. 4.

Heretofore (they say) Incubus was saim to ravish women against their will, untill Anno. 1400. but now since that time witches consent willing to their desires: infomuch as some one witch exercised that trade of lechery with Incubus twenty or thirty yeares together; as was confessed by fourty and eight witches burned at Ravenspurge. But what goodly fellows Incubus begetteth upon these witches, is proved by Thomas of Aquine, Bodin, M. Mal. Hyperius, &c.

This is proved first by the devils cunning, in discerning the difference of the seed which falleth from men. Secondly, by his understanding of the aptnesse of the women for the receipt of such seed. Thirdly by his knowledge of the constellations, which are friendly to such corporall effects. And lastly, by the excellent complexion of such as the devils maketh choice of, to beget such notable personages upon, as are the

causes of the greatnesse and excellency of the child thus begotten.

And to prove that such bawdy doings betwixt the devil and witches is not fained, S. *Augustine* is alledged, who saith, that All superstitious arts had their beginning of the pestiferous society betwixt the devill and man. Wherein he saith truely; for that in paradise, betwixt the devill and man, all wickednesse was so contrived, that man ever since hath studie. wicked artsyeya and the devill will be sure to be at the middle and at both ends of every mischief. But that the devill ingendreth with a woman, in manner and form as is supposed, and naturally begetteth the wicked, neither is it true, nor *Augustines* meaning in this place.

Howbeit M. Mal. proceedeth, affirming that All witches take their beginning from such filthy actions, wherein the devill, in likenesse of a pretty wench, lieth prostitute as *Succubus* to the man, and retaining his nature and seed, conveyeth it unto the witch, to whom he delivereth it as *Incubus*. Wherein also is refuted the opinion of them that hold a spirit to be unpalpable, M. Mal. saith, There can be rendred no infallible rule, though a probable distinction may be set down, whether *Incubus* in the act of venery do alwayes powre seed out of his assumed body. And this is the distinction, Either she is old and barren, or young and pregnant. If she be barren, then doth *Incubus* use her without decision of seed; because such seed should serve for no purpose. And the devill avoideth superfluity as much as he may; and yet for her pleasure and condemnation together, he goeth to worke with her. But by the way, if the devil were so compendious, what should he need to use such circumstances, even in these very actions, as to make these assemblies, conventicles, ceremonies, &c. when he hath already bought their bodies, and bargained for their soules? Or what reason had he, to make them kill so many infants, by whom he rather loseth than gaineth any thing; because they are, so farre as either he or we know, in better case than we, of riper years by reason of their innocency? Well, if she be not past children, then stealeth he seed away (as hath been said) from some wicked man being about that lecherous businesse, and therewith getteth young witches upon the old.

Ane note, that they affirme that this businesse is better accomplished with seed thus gathered, than that which is shed in dreames, through superfluity of humors: because that is gathered from the vertue of the seed generative. And if it be said that the seed will wax cold by the way, and so lose his naturall heate, and consequently the vertue: M. Mal. *Danaus* and the rest do answer, that the devil can so carry it, as no heat shall go from it, &c.

Furthermore, old witches are sworne to procure as many young virgins for *Incubus* as they can, whereby in time they grow to be excellent bawds: but in this case the priest playeth *Incubus*. For you should find, that confession to a priest, and namely this word *Benedicite*, driveth *Incubus* away, when *Ave Marias*, crosses, and all other charmes fail.

Mal. malef.
Par. 7. qua. 1.
August. de
doctrina.
Christf.

Mal. malef.
qua. 1. part. 1.
Mal. Malef.
par. 1. qua. 1.

Danaus in dia-
log. de
sartiariis.
Ja. Sprenger
in Mal. malef.

CHAP. II I.

Of the devils visible and invisible dealing with witches in the way of lechery.

This was
done at Ra-
venspurge.

Mal. malef.

BUT as touching the devils visible or invisible execution of lechery, it is written, that to such witches, as before have made a visible league with the priest, (the devill I should say) there is no necessity that *Incubus* should appear invisible: marry to the standers-by he is for the most part invisible. For proof hereof *James Sprenger* and *Institor* affirme, that many times witches are seen in the fields and woods, prostituting themselves uncovered and naked up to the navill, wagging and moving their members in every part, according to the disposition of one being about that act of concupiscence, and yet nothing seen of the beholders upon her; saying that after such a convenient time as is required about such a peece of work, a black vapor, of the length and bignesse of a man, hath been seen as it were to depart from her, and to ascend from that place. Nevertheless, many times the husband seeth *Incubus* making him creekhould, in the liknesse of a man, and sometimes striketh off his head with his sword: but because the body is nothing but air: it closeth together again: so as, although the good-wife be sometimes hurt thereby; yet she maketh him beleieve he is mad or possessed, and that he doth he knoweth not what. For she hath more pleasure and delight (they say) with *Incubus* that way than with any mortall man; whereby you may perceive that spirits are palpable.

CHAP. III I.

That the power of generation is both outwardly and inwardly impeached by witches, and of divers that had their genitals taken from them by witches, and by the same means again restored.

THEY also affirme, that the vertue of generation is impeached by witches, both inwardly, and outwardly: for intrinsically they repress the courage, and they stop the passage of the mans seed, so as it may not descend to the vessels of generation: also they hurt extrinsically, with images, herbs, &c. And to prove this true, you shall heare certaine stories out of *M. Mal.* worthy to be noted.

Mal. malef.
cap. 6. qua.
2a. 2.

A young priest at *Mespurge* in the diocesse of *Constance* was bewitched, so as he had no power to occupy any other or mo women than one: and to be delivered out of that thraldom, sought to flie into another country, where he might use that priestly occupation more freely. But all in vaine; for evermore he was brought as far backward by night, as he went forward in the day before; some tims by land, sometimes in the air, as though he flew. And if this be not true, I am sure that *James Sprenger* doth ly.

FOR the further confirmation of our beleef in *Incubus*, *M. Mal.* citeth a story of a notable matter executed at *Ravenspurge*, as true and as cleanly

as the rest. A young man lying with a wench in that towne (saith he) was faine to leave his instruments of venery behind him, by meanes of that pre-stigious art of witch-craft: so as in that place nothing could be seen or felt but his plaine body. This young man was willed by another witch, to go to her whom he suspected, and by fair or fowle meanes to require her helpe: who soon after meeting with her, intreated her faire but that was in vain; and therefore he caught her by the throat, and with a towel strangled her, saying: Restore me my tooles, or thou shalt dy for it: so as she being swolne and blacke in the face, and through his boisterous handling ready to dy, said Let me go, and I will helpe thee. And whilest he was losing the towel, she put her hand into his cod-peece, and touched the place; saying; Now hast thou thy desire: and even at that instant he felt himselfe restored.

Item, a reverend father, for his life, holinesse, and knowledge notorious, being a frier of the order and company of *Spire*, reported, that a young man at *shrist* made lamentable moan unto him for the like losse: but his gravity suffered him not to beleieve lightly any such reports, and therefore made the young man untrasse his codpeece-point, and saw the complaint to be true and just. Whereupon he advised or rather enjoyned the youth to go to the witch whom he suspected, and with flattering words to intreat her, to be so good unto him, as to restore him his instruments: which by that meanes he obtained, and soon after returned to shew himselfe thankfull; and told the holy father of his good successe in that behalfe: but he so beleevied him, as he would needs be *Oculatus testis*, and made him pull down his breeches, and so was satisfi ed of the truth and certainty thereof.

Another young man being in that very taking, went to a witch for the restitution thereof, who brought him to a tree, where she shewed him a nest, and bad him climbe up and take it. And being in the top of the tree, he took out a mighty great one, and shewed the same to her, asking her if he might not have the same. Nay (quoth she) that is our parish priests rool, but take any other which thou wilt. And it is there affirmed, that some have found 20. and some 30. of them in one nest, being there preserved with provender, as it were at the wrack and manger, with this note, wherein there is no contradiction (for all must be true that is written against witches) that if a witch deprive one of his privities, it is done onely by prestigious meanes, so as the senses are but illuded. Marry by the devill Note it is really taken away, and in like sort restored. These are no jestes, for they be written by them that were and are judges upon the lives and deaths of those persons.

Ia. Sprenger.
in Mal. malef.
part. 2. qua. 1.

Mal. malef.
cap. 7. par. 2.
quest. 1.

CHAP. V.

Of bishop Sylvanus his lechery opened and covered again, how maides having yellow hair are most combered with Incubus, how married men are bewitched to use oiber mens wives, and to refuse their own.

In vita Hieronymi.

Saints as holy and chaste as horses & mares.

Maides having yellow hair. Mal. malef. PAT 2. qua. 2. cap. 2.

You shall read in the legend, how in the night-time Incubus came to a ladies bed-side, and made hot love unto her: whereat she being offended, cried out so loud, that company came and found him under her bed in the likenesse of the holy bishop Sylvanus, which holy man was much defamed thereby, untill at the length this infamy was purged by the confession of a devil made at S. Ierome tombe. Oh excellent peece of witch craft wrought by Sylvanus! Item S. Christine would needs take unto her another maides Incubus, and ly in her roome: and the story saith, that she was shrewdly accloyed. But she was a shrew indeed, that would needs change beds with her fellow, that was troubled every night with Incubus, and deale with him her selfe. Bus here the inquisitors note may not be forgotten, to wit; that maides having yellow hair are most molested with this spirit. Also it is written in the Legend, of S. Bernard, that a pretty wench that had had the use of Incubus his body by the space of six or seven years in Aquitania (being belike weary of him for that he waxed old) would needs go to S. Bernard another while. But Incubus told her, that if she would so forsake him, being so long her true lover, he would be revenged upon her, &c. But befall what would, she went to S. Bernard, who took her his staffe, and bad her lay it in the bed besides her. And indeed the devill fearing the bed-staffe, or that S. Bernard lay there himself, durst not approach into her chamber that night: what he did afterwards, I am uncertain. Marry you may find other circumstances hereof, and many other like bawdy lies in the golden Legend. But here again we may not forget the inquisitors note, to wit; that many are so bewitched, that they cannot use their own wives, but any other bodies they may well enough away withall. Which witch-craft is practised among many bad husbands, for whom it were a good excuse to say they were bewitched.

CHAP. VI.

How to procure the dissolving of bewitched love, also to enforce a man (how proper soever he be) to love an old hag: and of a bawdy trick of a priest in Gelderland.

The priests say, that the best cure for a woman thus molested, next to confession, is excommunication. But to procure the dissolving of bewitched and constrained love, the party bewitched must make a jakes of the lovers shoe. And to enforce a man, how proper soever he be, to love an old hag, she giveth unto to eat (among other meates) her own dung: and this way an old witch made three abbats of one house successively

vively to dy for her love, as she her selfe confessed, by the report of M. Of bawdy Mal. In *Gelderlend* a priest perswaded a sick woman that she was bewitch-priest in Gelden. Whereupon she consented, and lay naked on the alter whilst he sung masse, to the satisfying of his lust; but not to the releafe of her grief. Other cures I will speak of in other places more civill. Howbeit, certain miraculous cures, both full of bawdery and lies, must either have place here, or none at all.

CHAP. VII.

Of divers saints and holy persons, which were exceeding bawdy and lecherous, and by certain miraculous meanes became chaste.

In ccl. patrum

Cassianus writeth, that S. Syren being of body very lecherous, and of mind wonderfull religious, fasted and prayed; to the end his body might be reduced miraculously to chastity. At length came an angel unto him by night, and cut out of his flesh certaine kernels, which were the sparkes of concupiscence; so as afterwards he never had any more motions of the flesh. It is also reported, that the abbat *Equicius*, being naturally as unchaste as the other, fell to his beads so devoutly for recovery of honesty, that there came an angell unto him in an apparation, that seemed to geld him; and after that (forsooth) he was as chaste as though he had never a stone in his breech; and before that time being a ruler over monkes, he became afterwards a governour over nunnes. Even as it is said *Helias* the holy monke gathered thirty virgins into a monastery, over whom he ruled and reigned by the space of two yeares, and grew so proud and hot in the cod-peece, that he was faine to forsake his holy house, and fly to a desert, where he fasted and prayed two daies, saying; Lord quench my hot lecherous humors, or kill me. Whereupon in the night following, there came unto him three angels, and demanded of him why he forsook his charge: but the holy man was ashamed to tell them. Howbeit they asked him further, saying; Wilt thou returne to these damfels, if we free thee from all concupiscence? Yea (quoth he) with all my heart. And when they had sworne him solemnly so to do, they took him up, and gelded him; and one of them holding his hands, and another his feet, the third cut out his stones. But the story saith it was not so ended, but in a vision. Which I beleeve, because within five dayes he returned to his minions, who pitiously mourned for him all this while, and joyfully embraced his sweet company at his returne. The like story doth *Nider* write of *Thomas*, whom two angels cured of that lecherous disease; by putting about him a girdle, which they brought down with them from heaven.

Gregor. lib. 1. dial 2.

*in vitis patrum.
Heraclides
in paradiso.*

Nider in fornicariis.

CHAP. VIII.

Certain popists and magicall cures, for them that are bewitched in their privities.

For direct cure to such as are bewitched in the privy members, the first and speciall is confession; then follow in a row, holy-water, and those

those ceremoniall trumperies, *Ave Marias*, and all manner of crossings; which are all said to be wholesome, except the witch-craft be perpetual, and in that case the wife may have a divorce of course.

Item, the eating of a haggister or py helpeth one bewitched in that member.

Aliter.

Item, the smoak of the tooth of a dead man.

Aliter.

Item, to annoint a mans body over with the gall of a crow.

Aliter.

Item, to fill a quill with quick-silver, and lay the same under the cushion, where such a one sitteth, or else to put it under the threshold of the door of the house or chamber where he dwelleth.

Aliter.

Item, to spit into your own bosome, if you be so bewitched is very good.

Item, to pisse through a wedding-ring. If you would know who is hurt in his privities by witch craft; and who otherwise is therein diseased, *Hostenfis* answereth: but so, as I am ashamed to english it: and therefore have here set down his experiment in Latine; *Quando virgo nullatenus movetur, & nunquam potuit cognoscere; hoc est signum frigiditatis: sed quando movetur & erigitur, perficere autem non potest, est signum maleficii.*

Aliter.

But Sir Th. Moore hath such a cure in this matter, as I am ashamed to write, either in Latine or English: for in filthy bawdery it passeth all the tales that ever I heard. But that is rather a medicine to procure generation, than the cure of witch-craft, though it serve both turnes.

S. Thomas Moores, medicinal receipt &c.

Aliter.

Item, when ones instrument of venery is bewitched, certain characters must be written in virgin-parchment, celebrated and holyed by a popish priest; and thereon also must the 141. Psalm be written, and bound *ad viri fascinati coxam.*

Aliter.

Item, one Katharine Loe (having a husband not so readily disposed that way as she wished him to be) made a waxen image of the likenesse of her husbands bewitched member, and offered it up at S. *Antonies* altar; so as, through the holinesse of the masse it might be sanctified, to be more courageous; and of better disposition and abilitie, &c.

CHAP. IX.

A strange cure done to one that was molested with Incubus.

NOW being wearied with the rehearfall of so many lecheries most horrible, and very filthy and fabulous actions and passions to witches together with the spirit *Incubus*, I will end with a true story taken out of *Iason Pratenfis*, which though it be rude, yet it is not altogether so unclean as the rest.

Iaso Pratenfis de cerebrimorbo, ca. 16.

There came (saith he) of late a masse-priest unto me, making pittious moan, and saying, that if I holpe him not, he should be undone, and utterly over-thrown; so great was his infirmity: for (saith he) I was wont to be fair and fat, and of an excellent complexion; and so how I look being now a very ghost consisting of skinne and bone, &c. What is the matter (quoth *Iason*?) I will shew you sir, said the priest. There cometh unto me, almost every night, a certain woman, unknowne unto me, and

lieth

lieth so heavy upon my brest, that I cannot fetch my breath, neither have any power to cry, neither do my hands serve me to shove her away, nor my feet to go from her. I sauld (quoth *Iason*) and told him that he was vexed with a disease called *Incubus*, or the mare; and the residue was phantastic and vaine imagination. Nay (said the priest) it cannot be so: The priest is for by our blessed lady, I tell you nothing but that which waking I saw with opinionative mine eyes, and felt with mine hands. I see her when she cometh upon in the error of me, and strive to repell her; but I am so inseedled that I cannot stand for his fantastic remedy I have runne about from place to place, but no helpe that I could get. At length I went to an old frier that was counted an odd fellow; and thought to have had helpe at his hands; but the devill a whit had I of him; saving that for remedy he willed me to pray to God; whom I am sure I wearied with my tedious prayers long before. Then went I unto an old woman, quoth the priest, who was said to be a cunning witch: and she willed me, that the next morning, about the dawning of the day, I should pisse, and immediarely should cover the pis-pot, or stop it with my right netherstock, and before night the witch should come to visit me. And although, quoth he, the respect of mine orders somewhat terrified me from the execution of her advise; yet my necessities diverse waies, and specially my paines moved me to make triall of her words. And by the masse, quoth the priest, her prophesie fell out as sure as a club. For a witch came to my house, and complained of a grief in her bladder, and that she could not pisse. But I could neither by fair nor fowle meanes obtain at her hands, that she would leave molesting me by night; but she keepeth her old custome, determining by these filthy meanes to dispatch me. I could hardly, said *Iason*, reclaime him from this mad humor; but by that time he had been with me three or four times, he began to comfort himselfe, and at last perceiving it, he acknowledged his disease, and recovered the same.

The priest recovered.

CHAP. X.

A confutation of all the former follyes touching *Incubus*, which by examples and proofes of like stuffe is shewed to be flat knavery, wherein the carnall copulation with spirits is over-throwne.

THUS are lecheries covered with the cloke of *Incubus* and witch-craft, contrary to nature and verity: and with these fables is maintained an opinion, that men have been begotten without carnall copulation, as *Hyperius* and others write that *Merlin* was, An. 440; specially to excuse *Merlin* begot, and maintain the knaveries and lecheries of idle priests & bawdy monkes, ten of *Incubus*.

And alas, when great learned men have been so abused, with the imagination of *Incubus* his carnall society with women, misconstruing the Scriptures, to wit, the place in *Genesis* 6. to the seducing of many others; it is the lesse wonder, that this error hath passed so generally among the common people.

Untill such time as he her found.
 He her beat and he her bound,
 Untill her troth she to him plight,
 She would not come to her that night.

Whereas S. George our ladies knight, was named three times S George.
 Item, hang a stone over the afflicted persons bed, which stone hath naturally such a hole in it, as wherein a string may be put through it, and so be hanged over the diseased or bewitched party: be it man, woman or horse.

Item, you shall read in M. Malefie. that excommunication is very notable, and better than any charme for this purpose. There are also other verses and charmes for this disease devised, which is the common cloak for the ignorance of bad physicians. But Leonard Fuchsius in his first book and 31. chapter, doth not onely describe this disease, and the causes of it, but also setteth down very learnedly the cure thereof, to the utter confusion of the witch-mongers folly in this behalfe. Hyperius being much bewitched and blinded in this matter of witch-craft, hovering about the interpretation of Genesis 6. from whence the opinion of Incubus and Succubus is extorted, *Viderunt filii Dei filios hominum, quod elegantes essent, acceperunt sibi in uxores ex omnibus, quas elegerant, &c.* seemeth to maintaine upon hear-say, that absurd opinion; and yet in the end is driven to conclude thus, to wit: Of the evill spirits Incubus and Succubus there can be no firme reason or proof brought out of Scriptures, using these very words; *Hec ut probabilia dicta sunt, quandoquidem scripturarum presidio hac in causa destituimur.* As if he should say, Take this as spoken probably; to wit, by humane reason, because we are destitute of Scriptures to maintaine the goodnesse of the cause.

Tertullian and Sulpitius Severus do interpret *Filios Dei* in that place to be angels, or evill spirits, and to have been enamored with the beauty of those wenches, and finally, begat giants by them. Which is thoroughly confuted by Chrysostome, Hom. 22. in Gen. but specially by the circumstance of the text.

Turtull, in libro de habitu muliebri.
 Sulp. Sever. in epitome hist. sacr.

CHAP. XII.

The censure of G. Chaucer upon the knavery of Incubus.

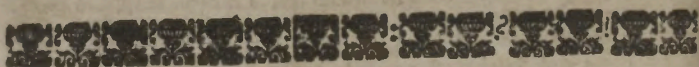
Now will I (after all this long discourse of abominable cloked knaveries) here conclude with certaine of G. Chaucers verses, who as he smelt out the absurdities of poverie, so found he the priests knavery in this matter of Incubus, and (as the time would suffer him) he derided their folly and falshood in this wise:

For now the great charity and prayers
 Of limitors and other holy friers,
 That searchen every land and every streame
 As thicke as motes in the sunne-beame,

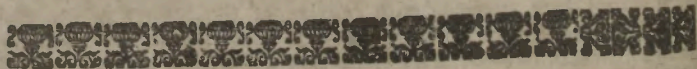
Geffr. Chau.
 in the beginning of the wife of Bath tale.

4. Book. The discovery *B. Incubus* - discovered.

Blissing halles, kitchens, chambers and bowers,
 Cities, borroughes, castles and high towers,
 Thropes, barnes, sheep-pens, and dairies,
 This maketh that there been now no fairies ;
 For there as wont to walken was an else,
 There walkerh now the limitor himselfe,
 In under meales, and in mornings,
 And faith his mattens and his holy things
 As he goeth in his limitation,
 Women may go safely up and down,
 In every bush, and under every tree,
 There is none other Incubus but he, &c.



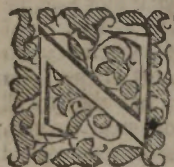
The



The Fifth Book.

CHAP. I.

Of transformations, ridiculous examples brought by the adversaries for the confirmation of their foolish doctrine.



Now that I may with the very absurdities, contained in their own authors, and even in their principall doctors and last writers, confound them that maintaine the transubstantiations of witches; I will shew you certain proper stufte, which *Bodin* (their chief champion of this age) hath gathered out of *M. Mal.* and others, whereby he laboureth to establish this impossible, incredible, and supernaturall, or rather unnaturall doctrine of transubstantiation.

First, as touching the devill (*Bodin* saith) that he doth most properly and commonly transforme himselfe into a goat, confirming that opinion by the 33. and 34. of *Esay*: where there is no one tittle sounding to any such purpose. Howbeit, he somerimes alloweth the devill the shape of a blackmoore, and as he saith he used to appear to *Mawd Cruse*, *Kate Dairey*, and *Ione Harviller* But I marvell, whether the devill createth himselfe, when he appeareth in the likenes of a man; or whether God createth him, when the devill wisheth it. As for witches, he saith they specially transubstantiate themselves into wolves, and them whom they bewitch into asses: though else where he differ somewhat herein from himselfe. But though he affirme, that it may be naturally brought to passe, that a gule shall become a boy; and that any semall may be turned into the male: yet he saith the same hath no affinity with *Lycanthropia*; wherein he saith also, that men are wholly transformed, and citeth infinite examples hereof. First, that one *Garner* in the shape of a wolfe killed a girle of the age of twelve yeeres, and did eat up her armes and legges, and carried the rest home to his wife. Item, that *Peter Burget*, and *Michael Weydon*, having turned themselves with anointment into wolves, killed, & finally did eat up an infinite number of people. Which ly *Wierus* doth sufficiently confute. But unill you see & read that, consider whether *Peter* could eat raw flesh without sursetting, specially flesh of his own kinde. Item, that there was an arrow shot into a wolves thigh, who afterwards being turned into his former shape of a man, was found in his bed, with the arrow in his thigh, which the archer that shot it knew very well. Item, that another being *Lycanthropus* in the forme of a wolfe, had his wolves feet cut off, and in a moment he became a man without hands or feet.

He accuseth also one of the mightiest princes in christendome, even of late daies, to be one of those kind of witches, so as he could, when he list, turne himselfe to a wolfe, affirming that he was espied & oftentimes seen to performe that villany; because he would be counted the king of all witches. He saith that this transubstantiation is most common in Greece,

*I. Bod. lib. 2.
de demon.
cap. 5.*

I. Bodin abuseth scripture to prove a ly. Pudendis tunc primum erumpentibus.

*To Wier. lib. 6.
de mag. ca. 12.*

I. Bodinus; mendaciorum helus.

and through out all *Asia*, as marchant strangers have reported to him. For *Anno Domini* 1542, when *Sultan Solimon* reigned, there was such force and multitude of these kind of wolves in *Constantinople*, that the Emperour drave together in one flock 150. of them, which departed out of the city in the presence of all the people.

A warme sea-
son to swim in

Imarvell that
they forsake
not the devil,
who punish-
eth them so
fore; wis they
get not so
much at his
hands.

Leviti. 6.

Deut. 32.

Stef. is a witch
could not be
apprehended,
and why?

I. *Bodin.*

Mal. malef.

John. Bodin.

Mal. Malef.

Barth. Spin.

19c.

Mal. malef.

part. 3.

An error a-
bout Lycan-
thropia.

To perswade us the more throughly herein, he saith, that in *Livonia*, yearly (about the end of December) a certaine knave or devill warneth all the witches in the countrey to come to a certain place: if they faile, the devill commeth and whippeth them with an iron rod; so as the print of his lashes remains upon their bodies for ever. The captain witch leadeth the way through a great poole of water; many millions of witches swim after. They are no sooner passed through that water, but they are all transformed into wolves, and fly upon and devoure both men, women, cattell, &c. After twelve daies they returne through the same water, and so receive humane shape again.

Item, that there was one *Bajanus* a Jew, being the sonne of *Simeon*, which could, when he list, turne himselfe into a wolfe; and by that meanes could escape the force and danger of a whole army of men. Which thing (saith *Bodin*) is wonderfull: but yet (saith he) it is much more marvelous, that men will not beleieve it. For many Poets affirme it; yea, and if you look well into the matter (saith he) you shall find it easie to do. Item, he saith, that as naturall wolves persecute beasts; so do these magical wolves devoure men, women and children. And yet God saith to the people, I trowe, and not to the cattle of Israel; If you observe not my commandements, I will send among you the beasts of the field, which shall devoure both you and your cattle. Item, I will send the teeth of beasts upon you. Where is *Bodins* distinction now become? He never saith, I will send witches in the likeneffe of wolves, &c. to devoure you or your cattle. Neverthelesse, *Bodin* saith it is a clear case: for the matter was disputed upon before Pope *Leo* the seventh, and by him all the matters were judged possible: and at that time, saith he, were the transformations of *Lucian* and *Apuleius* made canonicall.

Furthermore he saith, that through this art they are so cunning that no man can apprehend them, but when they are a sleep. Item, he named another witch, that, as *M. Mal.* saith, could not be caught, because he would transforme himselfe into a mouse, and runne into every little hole, till at length he was killed coming out of the hole of a jamme in a window which indeed is as possible, as a camell to go through a needles eye. Item, he saith, that divers witches at *Vernon*, turned themselves into cats, and both committed and received much hurt. But at *Argentine* there was a wonderfull matter done, by three witches of great wealth, who transforming themselves into three cats, assaulted a faggot-maker: who having hurt them all with a faggot-sticke, was like to have bin put to death. But he was miraculously delivered, and they worthily punished; as the story saith, from whence *Bodin* had it.

After a great many other such beastly fables, he inveyeth against such Physicians, as say that *Lycanthropia* is a disease, and not a transformation. Item, he maintaineth, as sacred and true, all *Homers* fables of *Circes* and *Ulysses*

Ulysses his companions: inveying against *Chrysothome*, who rightly interpreteth *Homers* meaning to be, that *Ulysses* his people were by the harlot *Circes* made in their brutish manners to resemble swine.

But least some Poets fables might be thought lies (whereby the witch-mongers arguments should quail) he maintaineth for true the most part of *Ovids* *Metamorphosis*, and the greatest absurdities and impossibilities in all that book: marry he thinketh some one tale therein may be fained. Finally, he confirmeth all these roies by the story of *Nabuchadnezzar*.

And because (saith he) *Nabuchadnezzar* continued seven years in the shape of a beast; therefore may witches remain so long in the forme of a beast; having in all the mean time, the shape, haire, voice, strength, agility, swiftnesse, food and excrements of beasts, and yet reserve the minds and soules of women or men. Howbeit, *S. Augustine* (whether

to confute or confirme that opinion judge you) saith; *Non est credendum, humanum corpus demonum arte vel potestate in bestialia lineamenta converti posse*: We may not beleeve that a mans body may be altered into the lineaments of a beast by the devils art or power. Item, *Bodin* saith, that the reason why witches are most commonly turned into wolves, is; because they usually eate children, as wolves eate cattle. Item, that the cause why other are truly turned into asses, is; for that such have been desirous to understand the secrets of witches. Why witches are turned into cats, he alledgeth no reason, and therefore (to help him forth with

that paraphrase) I say, that witches are curst queanes, and many times scratch one another, or their neighbours by the faces, and therefore perchance are turned into cats. But I have put twenty of these witch-mongers to silence with this one question; to wit, Whether a witch that can turn a woman into a cat, &c. can also turn a cat into a woman?

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CHAP. II.

Absurd reasons brought by Bodin, and such others, for confirmation of transformations.

These Examples and reasons might put us in doubt, that every Ass, Wolfe, or cat that we see, were a man, a woman, or a child. I marvel that no man useth this distinction in the definition of a man. But to what end should one dispute against these creations and recreations; when *Bodin* washeth away all our arguments with one word, confessing that none can create any thing but God; acknowledging also the force of the canons, and embracing the opinions of such Divines, as write against him in this behalfe? Yea he doth now (contrary to himself elsewhere) asseirme, that the devil cannot alter his form. And so, this is his distinction, *Non essentialis forma (id est ratio) sed figura solum permutatur*: The essentiall form (to wit, reason) is not changed, but the shape or figure. And thereby he proveth it easie enough to create men or beasts with life, so as they remain without reason. Howbeit, I think it is an easier matter, to turn *Bodins* reason into the reason of an ass, then his body into the shape of a sheep: which he saith is an easie matter; because *Lots* wife

August. lib. 8. de civis. Dei. cap. 18.

Idem, lib. de. spiritu & anima, cap. 26.

Ironia.

I. Bod. lib. 2. de mag. demon. cap. 6.

Gen. 19, 24. wife was turned into a stone by the Devil. Whereby he sheweth his
 & 26. & 27. grosse ignorance. As though God that commanded Lot upon pain of
 death nor to look back, who also destroyed the city of Sodom at that in-
 stant, had not also turned her into a salt stone. And as though all this
 while God had been the devils drudge, to go about this bulineise all the
 night before, and when a miracle should be wrought, the devil must be
 faine to do it himself.

I. Bod. lib. de
 dxmon. 2. cap.
 20. M. Mal. pa.
 I quæ. 9.

I. Bod. lib. de
 dxmon. 2. ca. 1.

Item, he affirmeth, that these kind of transfigurations are more com-
 mon with them in the west parts of the world, then with us here in the
 east. Howbeit, this note is given withall; that that is meant of the se-
 cond persons, and not of the first: to wit, of the bewitched, and not
 of the witches. For they can transforme themselves in every part of the
 world, whether it be east, west, north or south. Marry he saith, that
 spirits and devils vex men most in the north-countries, as Norway, Finland,
 &c. and in the westerne islands, as in the west-India; but among the
 heathen specially, and wheresoever Christ is not preached. And that is
 true, though not in so foolish, grosse, and corporall a sense as Bodin ta-
 keth it. One notable instance of a witches cunning in this behalfe touch-
 ed by Bodin in the chapter aforelaid, I thought good in this place to re-
 peat; he taketh it out of M. Mal. which tale was delivered to Sprenger
 by a knight of the Rhodes, being of the order of S. Jones at Jerusalem
 and it followeth thus.

M. mal. part. 2.
 quæ. 2. cap. 4.

CHAP. III.

Of a man turned into an asse, and returned again into a man by one
 of Bodins witches: S. Augustines opinion thereof.

IT happened in the City of Salamin, in the kingdome of Cyprus (where
 in is a good haven) that a ship loaden with merchandize staid there
 for a short space. In the meane time many of the Souldiers and Mar-
 riners went to shoar, to provide fresh victuals. Among which number
 a certain English man, being a sturdy young fellow, went to a womans
 house, a little way out of the city, and not farre from the sea-side, to
 see whether she had any eggs to sell. Who perceiving him to be a lustie
 young fellow, a stranger, and far from his countrey (so as upon the losse
 of him there would be the lesse misse or inquiry) she considered with her
 self how to destroy him; and willed him to stay there a while, whilest
 she went to fetch a few eggs for him. But she tarried long, so as the young
 man called unto her, desiring her to make haste: for he told her that the
 tide would be spent, and by that meanes his ship would be gone, and
 leave him behind. Howbeit after some detracring of time, she brought
 him a few eggs, willing him to return to her, if his ship were gone when
 he came. The young fellow returned towards his ship: but before he
 went aboard, he would needs eat an egge or twain to satiate his hunger,
 and within short space he became dumb and out of his wits, as he after-
 wards said. When he would have entered into the ship, the mariners beat
 him back with a cudgell, saying; What a murren lacks the asse? Wh
 ther

What the de-
 vil should the
 witch mean
 to make
 choise of the
 English man?

ther the devill will this asse ? The asse or young man, I cannot tell by which name I should tearm him, being many times repelled, and understanding their words that called him asse, considering that he could speak never a word, and yet could understand every body ; he thought that he was bewitched by the woman, at whose house he was. And therefore when by no meanes he could get into the boate, but was driven to tarry and see her departure ; being also beaten from place to place, as an asse : he remembered the witches words, and the words of his own fellowes that called him asse, and returned to the witches house, in whose service he remained by the space of three yeares, doing nothing vvith his hands all that vvhile, but carried such burthens as she layed on his back ; having onely this comfort, that although he vvere reputed an asse among strangers and beasts, yet that both this vvitch, and all other vvitches knevv him to be a man.

A strange metamorphosis, of body, but not of mind.

After three yeares vvere passed over, in a morning betimes he went to tovne before his dame; vvho upon some occasion, of like to make vvater, staid a little behind. In the meane time being neer to a church; he heard a little faccaring bellring to the elevation of a morrow masse, and not daring to go into the church, lest he should have been beaten and driven out vvith cudgels, in great devotion he fell down in the church-yard, upon the knees of his hinder-legs, and did lift his forefeet over his head, as the priest doth hold the sacrament at the elevation. Which prodigious sight when certaine merchants of *Genua* espyed, and vvith wonder beheld ; anon commeth the vvitch vvith a cudgell in her hand, beating forth the asse. And because, as it hath been said, such kinds of vvitchcrafts are very usuall in those parts, the merchants aforesaid made such meanes as both the asse and the vvitch vvere attached by the judge. And she being examined and set upon the rack, confessed the vvhole matter, and promised that if she might have liberty to go home, she vvould restore him to his old shape : and being dismissed, she did accordingly. So as not vvithstanding they apprehended her againe; and burned her: and the young man returned into his countrey vvith a joyfull and merry heart.

Note the devotion of the asse.

Upon the advantage of this story *M. Mal. Bodin*, and the residue of the vvitchmongers triumph ; and specially because *S. Augustine* subscribeth thereunto ; or at the least to the very like. Which I must confesse I find too common in his books; insonmuch as I judge them rather to be foisted in by some fond papist or vvitchmonger, than so learned a mans doings. The best is, that he himselfe is no eye-witnesse to any of those his tales ; but speaketh onely by report ; wherein he uttereth these words, to vvitt, that it were a point of great incivility, &c. to discredit so many and so certaine reports. And in that respect he justifieth the corporall transfigurations of *Ulyses* his mates, through the vvitch-craft of *Circes*: and that foolish fable of *Praxantius* his father, vvho, he saith, did eat provender and hay among other horses, being himselfe turned into an horse. Yea he vvaryfieth the starkest ly that ever was invented, of the two alewives that used to transforme all their guests into horses, and to sell them away at markets and faires. And therefore I say vvith *Cardanus* that how much *Augustine* saith he hath seen vvith his eyes, so much I ana

August. lib. 18. de civi. Dei. cap. 17. & 18.

At the alps in Arcadia.

Card. de. var. rerum. lib. 15. cap. 80. content to beleve. Howbeit *S. Augustine* concludeth against *Bodin*. For he affirmeth these transubstantiations to be but fantastical, and that they are not according to the verity; but according to the appearance. And yet I cannot allow of such appearances made by witches, or yet by devils; for I find no such power given by God to any creature. And I would wit of *S. Augustine*, where they became, whom *Bodins* transformed wolves devoured But?

o quam Credula mens hominis, & erecta fabulis aures!

Englisht by Abraham Fleming. Good Lord! how light of credit is the wavering mind of man!
How unto tales and lies his eares attentive all they can;

Canon. 26. qua. 5. episcopi ex con. acquir. &c.

Generall counells, and the Popes canons, which *Bodin* so regardeth, do condemne and pronounce his opin^{ions} in this behalfe to be absurd; and the residue of witchmongers, with himselfe in the number, to be worse than infidels. And these are the very words of the canons, which else-where I have more largely repeated; Whosoever beleeveth, that any creature can be made or changed into better or worse, or transformed into any other shape, or into any other similitude, by any other than by God himselfe the creator of all things, without all doubt is an infidel, and worse than a pagan. And therewithall this reason is rendred, to wit, because they attribute that to a creature, which onely belongeth to God the creator of all things.

CHAP. IV.

A summary of the former fable, with a refutation thereof, after due examination of the same.

Concerning the verity or probability of his enterlude, betwixt *Bodin* *M. Mal.* the witch, the asse, the masse, the merchants, the inquisitors, the tormentors, &c. First I wonder at the miracle of transubstantiation; Secondly at the impudency of *Bodin* and *James Sprenger*, for affirming so grosse a ly, devised belike by the knight of the *Rhodes*, to make a foole of *Sprenger*, and an asse of *Bodins*; Thirdly, that the asse had no more wit than to kneele downe and hold up his forefeet to a peece of starch or flowre, which neither would, nor could, nor did helpe him; Fourthly, that the masse not reform that which the witch transformed; Fifthly, that the merchants, the inquisitors, and the tormentors, could not either severally or jointly do it, but referre the matter to the witches courtlesse

His shape was in the woods: and good pleasure. where else should it be? *Mal. malef. par. 1. qua. 2.* But where was the young mans own shape all these three yeares, where in he was made an asse? It is a certaine and a generall rule, that two substantiall formes cannot be in one subject *simul & semel*, both at once; which is confessed by themselves. The forme of the beast occupied some place

place in the air, and so I think should the forme of a man do also. For to bring the body of a man, without feeling, into such a thine airy nature, as that it can neither be seen nor felt, it may well be unlikely, but it is very impossible; for the air is inconstant, and continueth not in one place. So as this airy creature would soon be carried into another region; as In my discourse where I have largely proved. But indeed our bodies are visible, course of spirits, which all the devills in hell are not able to alter; neither can one vils, being the haire of our head perish, or fall away, or be transformed, without the speciall providence of God Almighty.

But to proceed unto the probability of this story. What luck was it, that this young fellow of *England*, landing so lately in those parts, and that old woman of *Cyprus*, being both of so base a condition, should both understand one anothers communication; *England* and *Cyprus* being so many hundred miles distant, and their languages so farre differing? I am sure in these daies: wherein trafficke is more used, and learning in more price; few young or old mariners in this realme can either speake or understand the language spoken at *Salamin* in *Cyprus*, which is a kind of *Greek*; and as few old women there can speake our language. But *Bodin* will say, You heare, that at the inquisitors commandement, and through the tormentors correction, she promised to restore him to his own shape: and so she did, as being thereunto compelled. I answer, that as the whole story is an impious fable; so this assertion is false, and disagreeable to their own doctrine, which maintaineth, that the witch doth nothing but by the permission and leave of God. For if she could do or undo such a thing at her own pleasure, or at the commandement of the inquisitors, or for fear of the tormentors, or for love of the party, or for remorse of conscience: then is it not either by the extraordinary leave, nor yet by the like direction of God; except you will make him a confederate with old witches. I for my part wonder most, how they can turne and toss a mans body so, and make it smaller and greater, to wit, like a mouse, or like an asse, &c. and the man all this while to feel no paine. And I am not alone in this maze: for *Danaus* a speciall maintainer of their follyes saith, that although *Augustine* and *Apuleius* do write very credible of these matters; yet will he never beleeve, that witches can change men into other formes; as asses, apes, wolves, bears, mice, &c.

Dan. in dialog. cap. 3.
August. lib. de civit. Dei. cap. 17. 18.

CHAP. V.

That the body of a man cannot be turned into the body of a beast by a witch, is proved by strong reasons, scriptures, and authorities.

BUT was this man an asse all this while? Or was this asse a man? *Bodin* saith (his reason onely reserved) he was truly transubstantiated into an asse; so as there must be no part of a man, but reason remaining in this asse. And yet *Hermes Trismegistus* thinketh he hath good authority and reason to say; *Aliud corpus quam humanum non capere animam humanam; nec meg. in suo Pefas riandro.*

Jam. 2. 26.
Philo. 1. 23.

sus esse in corpus anima ratione carentis animam rationalem corruiere; that is: An humane soule cannot receive any other than an humane body, nor yet can light into a body that wanteth reason of mind. But *S. James* saith; The body without the spirit is dead. And surely, when the soul is departed from the body, the life of man is dissolved: and therefore *Paul* wished to be dissolved, when he would have been with Christ. The body of man is subject to divers kinds of agues, sickneses, and infirmities, whereunto an asses body is not inclined: and mans body must be fed with bread, &c. and not with hay. *Bodins* asse-headed man must either eat hay or nothing: as appeareth in the story. Mans body also is subject unto death, and hath his daies numbred. If this fellow had died in the mean time, as his hour might have been come, for any thing the devils, the witch, or *Bodin* knew; I marvell then what would have become of this asse, or how the witch could have restored him to shape, or whether he should have risen at the day of judgement in an asses body and shape. For *Paul* saith, that that very body which is sowne and buried a naturall body, is raised a spirituall body. The life of Jesus is made manifest in our mortall flesh, and not in the flesh of an asse.

1. Cor. 15. 44.

1. Cor. 15. 39.

Psal. 119.

God hath endued every man and every thing with his proper nature, substance, forme, qualities, and gifts, and directeth their wayes. As for the waies of an asse, he taketh no such care: howbeit, they have also their properties and substance severall to themselves. For there is one flesh (saith *Paul*) of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, another of birds. And therefore it is absolutely against the ordinance of God (who hath made me a man) that I should fly like a bird, or swim like a fish, or creep like a worme, or become an asse in shape: inso-much as if God would give me leave, I cannot do it; for it were contrary to his own order and decree, and to the constitution of any body which he hath made. Yea the spirits themselves have their lawes and limits prescribed, beyond the which they cannot passe one haire breadth; otherwise God should be contrary to himselfe: which is farre from him. Neither is Gods omnipotency hereby qualified, but the devils impotency manifested, who hath none other power, but that which God from the beginning hath appointed unto him, consonant to his nature and substance. He may well be restrained from his power and will, but beyond the same he cannot passe, as being Gods minister, no further but in that which he hath from the beginning enabled him to do: which is, that he being a spirit, may with Gods leave and ordinance viciate and corrupt the spirit and will of man; wherein he is very diligent.

1. Cor. 6. 19.
verse, 15. &c.
v rse, 2.
v rse, 13.

What a beastly assertion is it, that a man, whom GOD hath made according to his own similitude and likenesse, should be by a witch turned into a beast? What an impiety is it to affirme, that an asses body is the temple of the Holy Ghost? Or an asse to be the child of God, and God to be his father, as it is said of man? Which *Paul* to the *Corinthians* so divinely confuteth, who saith, that our bodies are the members of Christ. In the which we are to glorifie God, for the body is for the Lord. and the Lord is for the body. Surely he meaneth not for an asses body, as by this time I hope appeareth: in such wise as *Bodin* may go hide him for shame;

frame; especially when he shall understand, that even into these our bodies, which God hath framed after his own likenesse, he hath also breathed that spirit, which Bodin saith is now remaining within an asses body, which God hath so subjected in such servility under the foot of man; of whom angels, yea than himselfe, and crowned him with glory and worship, and made him to have dominion over the works of his hands, as having put all things under his feet, all sheep and oxen, yea wolves, asses, and all other beasts of the field, the foules of the air, the fishes of the sea, &c. Bodins Poet, Ovid, whose *Metamorphosis* makes so much for him, saith to the overthrow of this phantasticall imagination :

Psalme.8.
verses 5,6,7,
8.

*Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque videre
Jussit, & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.*

The effect of which verses is this;

The Lord did set mans face so hie,
That he the heavens might behold,
And look up to the starry skie,
To see his wonders manifold.

Now, if a witch or a devill can so alter the shape of a man, as contrarily to make him look down to hell, like a beast; Gods works should not only be defaced and disgraced, but his ordinance should be wonderfully ltered, and thereby confounded.

CHAP. VI.

The witchmongers objections, concerning Nabuchadnezzar answered, and their error concerning Lycantropia confuted.

M *Alleus Maleficarum*, Bodin, and many other of them that maintain witchcraft, triumph upon the story of *Nabuchadnezzar* as though *Circes* had transformed him with her forceries into an oxe, as she did others into swine, &c. I answer, that he was neither in body nor shape transformed at all, according to their grosse imagination; as appeareth both by the plaine words of the text, and also by the opinions of the best interpreters thereof: but that he was, for his beastly government and conditions, throwne out of his kingdome and banished for a time, and driven to hide himselfe in the wilderness, therein exile to lead his life in a beastly sort, among beasts of the field, and foules of the air (for by the way I tell you it appeareth by the text, that he was rather turned into the shape of a fowle than of a beast) untill he rejecting his beastly condicions, was upon his repentance and amendment called home, and restored into his kingdome. Howbeit, this (by their confession) was neither devils nor witches doing; but a miracle wrought by God, whom alone I acknowledge to be able to bring to passe such workes at his pleasure. Wherein I would know what our witch-mongers have gained.

Their ground-work is as sure as to hold a quicke eele by the tale. Dan.4.

*Cor. Agrip. de
vanit scienti:
cap. 44.*

I am not ignorant that some write, that after the death of *Nabuchadnezzar*, his son *Evilmorodath* gave his body to the ravens to be devoured, least afterwards his father should arise from death, who of a beast became a man againe. But this tale is meeter to have place in the *Cabalistical* art, to wit, among unwritten verities than here. To conclude, I say that the transformations, which these witchmongers do so rave and rage upon, is (as all the learned sort of Physitians affirme) a disease proceeding partly from melancholy, whereby many suppose themselves to be wolves, of such ravening beasts. For *Lycanthropia* is of the ancient Physitians called *Lupina melancholia*, or *Lupina insania*. *I. Wierus* declareth very learnedly, the cause, the circumstance, and the cure of this disease. I have written the more herein; because hereby great princes and potentates, as well as poor women and innocents, have been defamed and accounted among the number of witches.

*Paul. Aeginet. li. 3. c. 16.
Actins. lib. 6.
cap. 11.
I. Wier. de
praest. dem. lib.
4 cap. 23.*

CHAP. VII.

A speciall objection answered concerning transportations, with the consent of diverse writers thereupon.

*Math. 4. 8.
Luk. 3. 9.*

*Answered to
the former
objection.*

Mat. 26. 53.

*Job. 1. 11.
Job. 2. 5.*

FOR the maintenance of witches transportations, they object the words of the Gospell, where the devill is said to take up Christ, and to set him on a pinnacle of the temple, and on a mountain, &c. Which if he had done in manner and forme as they suppose, it followeth not therefore that witches could do the like; nor yet that the devill would do it for them at their pleasure; for they know not their thoughts, neither can other-wise communicate with them. But I answer, that if it were so grossely to be understood, as they imagine it, yet should it make nothing to their purpose. For I hope they will not say, that Christ had made any ointments or entered into any league with the devill, & by vertue thereof was transported from out of the wilderness, unto the top of the temple of Jerusalem; or that the devill could have masteries over his body, whose soul he could never by hold upon; especially when he might (with a beck of his finger) have called unto him, and have had the assistance of many legions of angels. Neither (as I thinke) will they presume to make Christ partaker of the devils purpose and sinne in that behalfe. If they say; This was an action wrought by the speciall providence of God, and by his appointment, that the scripture might be fulfilled, then what gain our witchmongers by this place; First, for that they may not produce a particular example to prove so generall an argument. And againe, if it were by Gods speciall providence and appointment; then why should it not be done by the hand of God, as it was in the story of *Job*? Or if it were Gods speciall purpose and pleasure, that there should be so extraordinary a matter brought to passe by the hand of the devill; could not God have given to the wicked angell extraordinary power, and cloathed him with extraordinary shape; whereby he might be made an instrument able to accomplish that matter, as he did to his angell that carried *Abacuck* to *Daniell*, and to them that he sent to destroy *Sodom*? But you shall understand, that
this

this was done in a vision, and not in verity of action. So as they have a very cold pull of this place, which is the speciall peece of Scripture alledged of them for their transportations.

Hearc therefore that *Calvine* saith in his commentary upon that place, in these words; The question is, whether Christ were carried aloft indeed, or whether it were but in a vision? Many affirme very obstinately, that his body was truly and really as they say taken up: because they think it too great an indignity for Christ to be made subject to Satans illusions. But this objection is easily washed away. For it is no absurdity to grant all this to be wrought through Gods permission, or Christs voluntary subjection: so long as we yeeld not to think that he suffered these temptations inwardly, that is to say, in mind or soul. And that which is afterwards set down by the Evangelist, where the devill shewed him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of the same, and that to be done (as it is said in *Luke*) in the twinkling of an eye, doth more agree with a vision than with a reall action. So farre are the very words of *Calvin*. Which differ not one syllable nor five words from that which I had writen herein, before I looked for his opinion in the matter. And this I hope will be sufficient to overthrow the assertions of them that lay the ground of their transportations and flying in the air hereupon.

*I. Calvine in
harmon E-
vang. in Math.
4. & Luk. 4.*

He that will say, that these words; to wit, that Christ was taken up, &c. can hardly be applied to a vision, let him turne to the prophesie of *Ezechiel* and see the selfe same words used in a vision: saying that where Christ is said to be taken up by the devill, *Ezechiel* is taken up, and lifted up, and carried by the spirit of God, and yet in a vision. But they have lesse reason that build upon this sandy rock, the supernaturall frame of transubstantiation; as almost all our witching writers do. For *Sprenger* and *Insitor* say, that the devill in the liknesse of a falcon caught him up; *Danaus* saith, it was in the similitude of a man; others say, of an angell painted with wings; others, invisible: Ergo the devill can take (say they) what shape he list. But though some may cavil upon the devills transforming of himselfe; yet, that either devill or witch can transforme or transubstantiate others, there is no tittle nor colour in the Scriptures to helpe them. If there were authority for it, and that it were, past all peradventure, lo, what an easie matter it is to resubstantiate an asse into a man. For *Bodin* saith upon the word of *Apuleius*, that if the asse eat new roses, anise, or bay-leaves out of spring-water, it will presently re-

*Ezec. 3. 12.
and 14.*

Mal. malef.

*I. Bod. hb. de
dem. 3. cap. 5.
In Mal. mal.*

CHAP. VIII.

The witch-mongers objection concerning the history of Iob answered.

THese witch-mongers, for lack of better arguments, do many times object *Iob* against me; although there be never a word in that story which either maketh for them, or against me: infomuch as there is not
the

Job 1. 14

verse, 15.

verse, 16.

verse, 17.

verse, 18.

verse, 19.

Ibid ca. 2.

verse, 7.

J. Calvin in
Iob cap. 1. 21.J. Calvin in
Iob cap. 2.
Sermon. 8.
Muscul. in
loc comm.
Idem. ibidem.

the name of a witch mentioned in the whole book. But (I pray you) what witchmonger now seeing one so afflicted as *Job*, would not say he were bewitched, as *Job* never saith? For first there came a messenger unto him, and said; Thy oxen were plowing, and thy asses were feeding in their places, and the *Sabeans* came violently and took them; yea they have slain thy servants with the edge of the sword; but I onely am escaped to tell thee. And whilest he was yet speaking, another came, and said; The fire of God is fallen from the heaven, and hath burnt up thy sheep and thy servants, and devoured them; but I onely am escaped to tell thee. And whilest he was yet speaking, another came, and said, The *Chaldeans* set out their bands, and fell upon thy camels, and have taken them, and have slain thy servants with the edge of the sword; but I onely am escaped alone to tell thee. And whilest he was yet speaking, came another, and said; Thy sonnes and thy daughters were eating and drinking wine in their elder brothers house, and behold there came a great wind from beyond the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house, which fell upon thy children, and they are dead; and I onely am escaped alone to tell thee. Besides all this, he was smitten with biles, from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head. If any man in these daies called *Job* should be by the appoinment or hand of God thus handled, as this *Job* was; I warrant you that all the old women in the country would be called *Coran nobis*: warrants would be sent out on every side, publike and private inquiry made what old women lately resorted to *Iobs* house, or to any of those places, where these misfortunes fell. If any poor old woman had chanced within two or three months to have borrowed a courtesie of leasing, or to have fetcht from thence a pot of milke, or had she required some almes, and not obtained it at *Jobs* hand; there had been argument enough to have brought her to confusion: and to be more certain to have the right witch apprehended, figures must have been cast, the sive and sheares must have been set on worke; yea rather than the witch should escape, a conjurer must have earned a little money, a circle must have been made, and a devill raised to tell the truth: mother *Bungy* must have been gon unto, and after she had learned her name, whom *Iob* most suspected, she would have confirmed the suspicion with artificiall accusations; in the end, some woman or other must have been hanged for it. But as *Iob* said; *Dominus dedit*: so said he not; *Diabolus vel Lamia, sed Dominus abstulit*: Which agreeth with the tenor of the text, where it is written, that the devill at every of *Iobs* afflictions desired God to lay his hand upon him. Insomuch as *Iob* imputed no part of his calamity unto devils, witches, nor yet unto conjurers, or their enchantments; as we have learned now to do. Neither sinned he, or did God any wrong, when he laid it to his charge: but we dishonour God greatly, when we attribute either the power or propriety of God the creator unto a creature.

Calvine saith; We derogate much from Gods glory and omnipotency, when we say he doth but give Satan leave to do it: which is (saith he) to mocke Gods justice; and so fond an assertion, that if asses could speak, they would speak more wisely than so. For a temporall judge saith not to

the

the hangman; I give thee leave to hang this offender, but commandeth him to do it. But the maintainers of witches omnipotency, say; Do you not see how really and palpably the devill tempted and plagued Job? I answer first, that there is no corporall or visible devill named nor seen in any part of that circumstance; secondly, that it was the hand of God that did it: thirdly, that as there is no community between the person of a witch, and the person of a devill, so was there not any conference or practise between them in this case.

And as touching the communication betwixt God and the devill, behold what *Calvine* saith, writing or rather preaching of purpose upon that place, whereupon they think they have so great advantage; When Satan is said to appear before God, it is not done in some place certaine, but the scripture speaketh so to apply it selfe to our rudenesse. Certainly the devill in this and such like cases is an instrument to worke Gods will, and not his own; and therefore it is an ignorant and an ungodly saying (as *Calvine* judgeth it) to affirme, that God doth but permit and suffer the devill: For if Satan were so at his own liberty (saith he) we should be overwhelmed at a sudden. And doubtlesse, if he had power to hurt the body, there were no way to resist: for he would come invisibly upon us, and knock us on the heads; yea he would watch the best and dispatch them, whilest they were about some wicked act. If they say; God commandeth him, no body impugneeth them, but that God should give him leave, I say with *Calvine*, that the devill is not in such favour with God, as to obtaine any such request at his hands.

And whereas by our witch mongers opinions and arguments, the witch procureth the devill, and the devill asketh leave of God to plague whom the witch is disposed: there is not (as I have said) any such corporall communication between the devill and a witch, as witch-mongers imagine. Neither is God moved at all at Satans fute, who hath no such favour or grace with him, as to obtaine any thing at his hands.

But *M. Mal.* and his friends deny, that there were any witches in *Jobs* time: yea the witch-mongers are content to say, that there were none found to exercise this art in Christs time, from his birth to his death, even by the space of thirty three years. If there had been any (say they) should have been there spoken of. As touching the authority of the book of *Job*, there is no question but that it is very canonicall and authentike. Howbeit, many writers, both of the Jews and others, are of opinion, that *Moses* was the author of this book; and that he did set it as a looking glasse before the people: to the intent the children of *Abraham* (whose race he himselfe came) might know, that God shewed favour to others that were not of the same line, and be ashamed of their wickednesse: seeing an uncircumcised Painime had so well demeaned himselfe. Upon which argument *Calvine* (though he had written upon the same) saith, that forso much as it is uncertaine, whether it were *Res gesta* or *Exempli gratia*, we must leave it in suspense. Neverthelesse (saith he) let us take that which is out of all doubt; namely, that the holy ghost hath indited the book, to the end that the Jews should know that God hath had a people alwaies to serve him throughout the world, even of such as were no

I. Calvine in his sermon upon Job.

I. Calvine in Job. cap. 1. sermon 5. Mal. mal. 6.

pa. 1. quest. 1. Idem part. 1. quest. 4.

Note what is said touching the booke of *Job*.

Jews, nor segregated from other nations.

Howbeit, I for my part deny not the verity of the story; though indeed I must confesse, that I think there was no such corporall interlude between God, the devill, and Iob, as they imagine: neither any such real presence and communication as the witch-mongers conceive and mainraine; who are so grosse herein, that they do not onely believe, but publish so palpable absurdities concerning such reall actions betwixt the devill and man, as a wise man would be ashamed to read, but much more to credit: as that S. Dunstan lead the devill about the house by the nose with a pair of pinors or tonges, and made him rore so lowd, as the place rung thereof, &c. with a thousand the like fables, without which neither the art of popery nor of witchcraft could stand. But you may see more of this matter elsewhere, where in few words (which I thought good here to omit, least I should seem to use too many repetitions) I answer effectually to their cavils about this place.

In legends
antea.

CHAP. IX.

What severall sorts of witches are mentioned in the Scriptures, and how the word witch is there applied.

But what sorts of witches soever M. Mal. or Bodin say there are; Moses spake onely of four kinds of impious coseners or witches (whereof our witch-mongers old women which dance with the fairies, &c. are none.)

1. Præstigiatores Pharaonis.

The first were *Præstigiatores Pharaonis*, which (as all divines, both Hebrews and others conclude) were but coseners and jugglers, deceiving the kings eyes with illusions and sleights, and making false things to appear as true: which neverthelesse our witches cannot do. The second is *Mecafapha*, which is she that destroyeth with poison. The third are such as use sundry kinds of divinations, and hereunto pertaine these words, *Kasam, Onen, Ob, Idoni*. The fourth is *Habar*, to wit: when magicians, or rather such, as would be reputed cunning therein, mumble certain secret words, wherein is thought to be great efficacy.

2. Mecafapha.

3. Kasam.

Onen. Ob. Idoni.

4. Habar.

These are all coseners and abusers of the people in their severall kinds. But because they are all termed of our translators by the name of witches in the Bible: thefore the lies of M. Mal. and Bodin, and all our old wives tales are applied unto these names, and easily beleeved of the common people, who have never hitherto been instructed in the understanding of these words. In which respect, I will (by Gods grace) shew you (concerning the signification of them) the opinion of the most learned in our age; specially of *Iohannes Wierus*; who though he himselfe were singularly learned in the tongues, yet for his satisfaction and full resolution in the same, he sent for the judgement of *Andreas Massius*, the most famous *Hebrician* in the world, and had it in such sense and order, as I mean to set down unto you. And yet I give you this note by the way, that witch-craft or enchantment is diversly taken in the scriptures; sometimes nothing tending to such end as it is commonly thought to do. For *1 Samuel, 15, 23*, it is all one with rebellion. *Jesabel* for her idolatrous life

Note.

1. Sa. 15. 23.

The word (witch) expounded. of Witchcraft Chap. 9. 83

is called a witch. Also in the new testament, even *S. Paul* saith the *Gal. 2. Re. 9. 22.* *lathians* are bewitched, because they were seduced and lead from the true *Gal. 3. 1.* understanding of the *Scriptures.* *Math. 2. 1.*

Item sometimes it is taken in good part; as the magicians that came *Daniel 4.* to worship and offer to *Christ*; and also where *Daniel* is said to be an inchanter, yea a principall inchanter: which title being given him in divers places of that story, he never seemeth to refuse or dislike; but rather intreateth for the pardon and qualification of the rigor towards other inchanters, which were meer coleners indeed: as appeareth in the *Dan. 2. 8.* second chapter of *Daniel*, where you may see that the king espyed their *Acts. 19.* fetches.

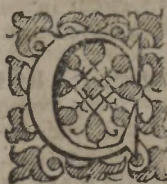
Sometimes such are called conjurers, as being but rogues, and lewd people, would use the name of *Jesus* to worke miracles, whereby, though they being faithlesse could work nothing; yet is their practise condemned by the name of conjuration. Sometimes jugglers are called witches. Sometimes also they are called forcerers, that impugne the gospel of *Christ*, and seduce others with violent perswasions. Sometimes a murderer with poison is called a witch. Sometimes they are so termed by the very signification of their names; as *Elimas*, which signifieth a forcerer. Sometimes because they study curious and vaine arts. Sometimes it is taken for wounding or grieving of the heart. Yea the very word *Magus*, which in Latine for a magician, is translated a witch; and yet it was heretofore alwaies taken in the good part. And at this day it is indifferent to say in the *English* tongue; She is a witch, or, She is a wise woman. *Gen. 4. 18.* *Exod. 7.* *13. &c.* *Acts 13.* *Exod. 22.* *&c.* *Acts 13.* *Acts 19.* *Canticles of Solomon*

Sometimes observers of dreames, sometimes sooth-sayers, sometimes the observers of the flying of fowles, of the meeting of todes, the falling of salt, &c. are called witches. Sometimes he or she is called a witch, that take upon them either for gaine or glory, to do miracles; and yet can do nothing. Sometimes they are called witches in common speech that are old, lame, curst, or melancholike, as a nick-name. But as for our old women, that are said to hurt children with their eyes or lambs with their looks, or that pull down the moon out of heaven, or make so foolish a bargain, or do such homage to the devill; you shall not read in the bible of any such witches, or of any such actions imputed to them. *chap. 4. vers. 9.* *Deut. 18. 2.* *Ierem. 27.* *Acts 8.*

The sixth Book.

CHAP. I.

The exposition of this Hebrew word *Chasaph*, wherein is answered the objection contained in Exodus 22. to wit: Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live, and of Simon Magus, Acts. 8.



*Ioseph. in
Iudeorum an-
tiquitat.*

Chasaph, being an Hebrew word, is latined *Veneficium* and is in English, poisoning, or witch-craft; if you will so have it. The Hebrew sentence written in Exodus 22. is by the 70. interpreters translated thus into Greek *οαγουαντι εν ανθρωποις* which in Latine is, *Veneficos (sive) veneficas non retinebitis in vita*, in English, You shall nor suffer any poisoners, or (as it is translated) witches to live. The which sentence *Iosephus* an Hebrew borne, and a man of great estimation, learning and fame, interpreteth in this wise; Let none of the children of Israel have any poyson that is deadly, or prepared to any hurtfull use. If any be apprehended with such stuffe, let him be put to death, and suffer that which he meant to do to them, for whom he prepared it. The *Rabbins* exposition agreeth herewithall. *Lex Cornelia* differeth not from this sense, to wit, that he must suffer death; which either maketh, selleth, or hath any poison to the intent to kill any man. This word is found in these places following: *Exodus* 22.18. *Deut.* 18.10. 2 *Sam* 9.22. *Dan.* 2.2. 2 *Chr.* 33.6. *Esay* 47.9. 12. *Malach.* 3.5. *Ierem.* 27.9. *Mich.* 5.2. *Nah.* 3.4. *bis.* Howbeit, in all our English translations, *Chasaph* is translated, witch-craft.

Gal. 3.1.

And because I will avoid prolixity and contention both at once, I will admit that *Venefica* were such witches, as with their poisons did much hurt among the children of Israel; and I will not deny that there remain such untill this day, bewitching men, and making them believe, that by vertue of words, and certaine ceremonies, they bring to passe such mitchiefs, and intoxications, as they indeed accomplish by poisons. And this abuse in cosenage of people, together with the taking of Gods name in vaine, in many places of the scripture is reprov'd, especially by the name of witch-craft, even where no poysons are. According to the sense which S. Paul used to the *Galatians* in these words, where he sheweth plainly that the true signification of witch-craft is cosenage; O ye foolish *Galatians* (saith he) who hath bewitched you? to wit, cosened or abused you, making you beleve a thing which is neither so nor so. Whereby he meaneth not to ask of them, who hath with charmes, &c. or with poysons deprived them of their health, life, cattle, or children, &c. but who hath abused or cosened them, to make them beleve lies. This phrase is also used by *Job* 15. But that we may be througly resolved of the true meaning of this phrase used by Paul, *Gal. 3.* let us examine the description of a notable witch called *Simon Magus*, made by S. Luke; There was (saith he) in the city of *Samaria*, a certain man called *Simon*, which

Job. 15. 12.
Acts 8. 9.

which used witch-craft, and bewitched the people of *Samaria*, saying that he himselfe was some great man. I demand, in what other thing here do we see any witch-craft, than that he abused the people, making them beleve he could worke miracles, whereas in truth he could do no such thing; as manifestly may appear in the 13. and 19. verses of the same chapter: where he wondered at the miracles wrought by the apostles, and would have purchased with money the power of the Holy Ghost to work wonders.

It will be said, the people had reason to beleve him, because it is written, that he of longtime had bewitched them with forceries. But let the bewitched *Galathians* be a warning both to the bewitched *Samaritans*, and to all other that are cosened or bewitched through false doctrine, or legierdemaine; least while they attend to such fables and lies, they be brought into ignorance, and so in time be led with them away from God. And finally, let us all abandon such witches and coseners, as with *Simon Magus* set themselves in the place of God, boasting that they can do miracles, expound dreames, foretell things to come, raise the dead, &c. which are the workes of the Holy Ghost, who onely searcheth the heart and reines, and onely worketh great wonders, which are now stayed and acomplished in Christ, in whom who so steadfastly beleeveth shall not need to be by such meanes resolved or confirmed in his doctrine and gospel. And as for the unfaithfull, they shall have none other miracle shewed unto them, but the signe of *Jonas* the prophet.

Acts 8, 11.

1 Reg. 8. 39.

Math. 9. 4.

12. 25. 22.

Acts 1. 24.

& 15. 8.

Rom. 8. 27.

Mark 2.

Luk 6. 17. &

11. & 9.

Joh. 1. & 2.

& 6. & 13.

Apoc 2. & 3.

Luk 11. 29.

Ecc. 34. 5.

Ecc. 34. 8.

Levi. 19. 31.

And therefore I say, whatsoever they be that with *Simon Magus* take upon them to work such wonders, by sooth saying, forcery, or witch-craft, are but liers, deceivers, and coseners, according to *Syrachs* saying; Sorcerie, witch craft, sooth-saying, and dreames, are but vanity, and the law shall be fulfilled without such lies. God commanded the people, that they should not regard them that wrought with spirits, nor sooth-sayers: for the estimation that was attributed unto them, offended God.

CHAP. II.

The place of Deuteronomie expounded, wherein are recited all kind of witches; also their opinions confuted, which hold that they can worke such miracles as are imputed unto them.

Deut. 18. 11.

10.

THE greatest & most common objection is, that if there were not some, which could worke such miraculous or supernaturall feats, by themselves, or by their devils, it should not have been said; Let none be found among you, that maketh his sonne or his daughter to go through the fire, or that useth witch craft, or is a regarder of times, or a marker of the flying of fowles, or a forcerer, or a charmer, or that counselleth with spirits, or a sooth-fayer, or that asketh counsell of the dead, or (as some translate it) that raiseth the dead. But as there is no one place in the scripture that saith they can worke miracles, so it shall be easie to prove, that theie were all coseners, every one abusing the people in his severall

Esay, 42. 8.
Psal. 24. 8. 10.

several kind; and are accused of God. Not that they can do all such things indeed, as there is expressed; but for that they take upon them to be the mighty power of God, and to do that which is the onely work of him, seducing the people, and blaspheming the name of God, who will not give his glory to any creature, being himselfe the king of glory and onnipotency.

First I aske, what miracle was wrought by their passing through the fire? Truly it cannot be proved that any effect followed; but that the people were bewitched, to suppose their sinnes to be purged thereby; as the Spaniards think of scourging and whipping themselves. So as Gods power was imputed to that action, and so forbidden as an idolatrous sorcery. What wonders worketh the regarder of times? What other devill dealeth he withall, than with the spirit of superstition? Doth he not deceive himselfe and others, and therefore is worthily condemned for a witch? What spirit useth he, which marketh the flying of fowles? Nevertheless, he is here condemned as a practiser of witch-craft; because he coseneth the people, and taketh upon him to be a prophet; impiously referring Gods certaine ordinances to the flittering fethers and uncertain wayes of a bird? The like effects produceth foreery, charming, consultation with spirits, sooth-saying, and consulting with the dead: in every of the which Gods power is obscured, h's glory defaced, and his commandement infringed.

Deut. 18. 14.

Sap. 3. 1.

Luk. 16. 23.

Job 14. 12.

Psal. 88. 10.

Deut. 18. 11.

Luke. 16. 29.

31.

Luke 16. 22.

John 3. 21.

Ose. 6.

Acts 17. 23. 28.

1 Tim. 6. 13.

And to prove that these sooth-sayers and witches are but lying mates and coseners; note these words pronounced by God himselfe, even in the selfe same place to the children of Israel. Although the Gentiles suffered themselves to be abused, so as they give eare to these forcerers, &c. he would not suffer them so, but would raise them a prophet, who should speak the truth. As if he should say; The other are but lying and cosening mates, deceitfull and undermining merchants, whose abuses I will make known to my people. And that every one may be resolved herein, let the last sentence of this precept be well weighed; to wit, Let none be found among you, that asketh counsell of, or raiseth the dead.

First you know the soules of the righteous are in the hands of God, and resting with *Lazarus* in *Abrahams* bosome, do sleepe in *Jesus* Christ. And from that sleepe, man shall not be raised, till the heavens be no more: according to this of *David*; Wilt thou shew wonders among the dead? Nay, the Lord saith, the living shall not be taught by the dead, but by the living. As for the unrighteous, they are in hell, where is no redemption; neither is there any passage from heaven to earth, but by God and his angels. As touching the resurrection and restauration of the body, read *John* 5. and you shall manifestly see, that it is the onely worke of the father, who hath given the power thereof to the soane, and to none other, &c. *Dominus percussit, & ipse medetur; Ego occidam, & ego vivificam.* And in many other places it is written, that God giveth life and being to all. Although *Plato*, with his master *Socrates*, the chief pillars of these vanities, say, that one *Pamphilus* was called up out of hell, who when he came among the people, told many incredible tales concerning infernall actions. But herein I take up the proverb;

Amicus

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed major amica veritas.

So as this last precept, or last part thereof, extending to that which neither can be done by witch nor devill, may well expound the other parts and points thereof. For it is not meant hereby, that they can do such things indeed; but that they make men beleieve they do them, and thereby cosen the people, and take upon them the office of God, and therewithall also blaspheme his holy name, and take it in vain; as by the words of charmes and conjurations doth appear, which you shall see, if you look into these words *Habar and Idoni*.

In like manner I say you may see, that by the prohibition of divination by augurie, and of sooth-sayings, &c. who are witches, and can indeed do nothing but ly and cosen the people, the law of God condemneth them not, for that they can worke miracles, but because they say they can do that which pertaineth to God, and for cosenage, &c. Concerning other points of witch-craft contained therein, and because some cannot otherwise be satisfied, I will alledge under one sentence, he decretales, the mind of *S. Augustine*, the councill *Aurelian*, and the determination of *Paris*, to wit: Who so observeth, or giveth heed unto sooth-sayings, divinations, witch-craft, &c. or doth give credit to any such he renounceth christianity, and shall be counted a pagan, and an enemy to God; yea and he erreth both in faith and philosophy. And the reason is therewithall expressed in the canon, to wit; Because hereby is attributed to a creature, that which pertaineth to God onely and alone. So as, under this one sentence (Thou shalt not suffer a poisoner or a witch to live) is forbidden both murder and witch-craft; and the murder consisteth in poison; the witch-craft in cosenage or blasphemy.

26 que. 7. non
obser. fact.
1398. ad. 17.
August. de spi-
rit. & anima.
cap. 28.

CHAP. III.

That women have used poisoning in all ages more than men, and of the inconvenience of poisoning.

AS women in all ages have been counted most apt to conceive witch-craft, and the devils speciall instruments therein, and the onely or chiefe practisers thereof: so also it appeareth, that they have been the first inventers, and the greatest practisers of poysoning, and more naturally addicted and given thereunto than men: according to the saying of *Quintilian*; *Latrocinium facilius in viro, veneficium in femina credam*. From whom *Plinie* differeth nothing in opinion, when he saith, *Scientiam fœminarum in veneficiis pravalere*. To be short, *Augustine*, *Livie*, *Valerius*, *Diodorus*, and many other agree, that women were the first inventers and practisers of the art of poisoning. As for the rest of their cunning in what estimation it was had, may appear by these verses of *Horace*, where-
in he doth not onely declare the vanity of witch-craft, but also expoundeth the other words, wherewithall we are now in hand.

Plin. lib. 25.
cap. 2.

*Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos lemures; portentosa; Thesalæ rides:*

These

These dreames and terrors magicall,
 These miracles and witches,
 Night-walking sprites, or Thesſal bugs,
 Esteem them not two rushes.

Here *Horace* (you see) contemneth as ridiculous, all our witches cunning: marry herein he comprehendeth not their poisoning art, which hereby he onely seemed to think hurtfull. *Pythagoras* and *Democritus* give us the names of a great many magicall herbes and stones, whereof now, both the vertue, and the things themselves also are unknown: as *Marmaritin*, whereby spirits might be raised: *Archimedes*, which would make one bewray in his sleep, all the secrets in his heart. *Adincantida*, *Calicia*, *Mevais*, *Chirocineta*, &c. which had all their severall vertues, or rather poisons. But all these now are worne out of knowledge: marry in their stead we have hogs-turd and chervil, as the ouely thing whereby our witches work miracles.

Truly this poisoning art called *Veneficium*, of all others is most abhominable; as whereby murders may be committed, where no suspicion may be gathered, nor any resistance can be made; the strong cannot avoid the weak, the wise cannot prevent the foolish, the godly cannot be preserved from the hands of the wicked; children may hereby kill their parents, the servant the master, the wife her husband, so privily, so unevitably, and so incurably, that of all other it hath been thought the most odious kind of murder; according to the saying of *Ovid*.

non hospes ab hospite tuus,
 Ovid *metamo.* Non socer à genero, fratrum quoq; gratia rara est:
 lib. 1. Imminet exitio vir co njugis, illa mariti,
 Lurida terribiles miscet aconita noverca,
 Filius ante diem patrios inquiri in annos.

Englisbed by Abraham Fleming.
 The travelling guest opprest
 Doth stand in danger of his host,
 The host eke of his guest:
 The father of his son-in-law,
 Yea rare is seen to rest
 'Twixt brethren love and amity,
 And kindnesse void of strife;
 The husband seeks the goodwifes death,
 And his again the wife.
 Ungentle stepdames grizly poison temper and do give:
 The son too soon doth aske how long
 His father is to live.

The monk that poisoned king *John*, was a right *Veneficus*; to wit both a witch and a murderer: for he killed the king with poison, and per

perswade the people with lies, that he had done a good and a meritorious act; and doubtlesse, many were so bewitched, as they thought he did very well therein. *Antonius Sabellius* writeth of a horrible poisoning murder, committed by women at *Rome*, where were executed (after due conjunction, 170. women at one time; besides 20. women of that consort, who were poison with that poisoned which they had prepared for others. *Æncid. 4. lib.* 4.

CHAP. IIIII.

Of divers poisoning practises, otherwise called veneficia, committed in Italy Genua, Millen, Wittenberge, also how they were discovered and executed.

A Nother practise, not unlike to that mentioned in the former chapter, was done in *Cassalis* at *Salassa* in *Italie*, Anno 1536. where 40. *Veneficæ* or witches being of one confederacy, renewed a plague which was then almost ceased, besmeering with an ointment and a powder, the posts and doors of mens houses; so as thereby whole families were poisoned: and of that stuffe they had prepared above 40. crocks for that purpose. Herewithall they conveyed inheritances as it pleased them, till at length they killed the brother and onely sonne of one *Necus* (as lightly none died in the house but the masters and their children) which was much noted; and therewithal that one *Androgina* haunted the houses, specially of them that died: and she being suspected, apprehended, and examined, confessed the fact, conspiracy, and circumstance, as hath been shewed. The like villany was afterwards practised at *Genua*, and execution was done upon the offenders. At *Millen* there was another like attempt that took none effect. This art consisteth as well in poisoning of cattell as men: and that which is done by poisons unto cattell, towards their destruction, is as commonly attributed to witches charmes as the other. And I doubt not, but some that would be thought cunning in incantations, and to do miracles, have experience in this behalfe. For it is written by divers authors, that if wolves dung be hidden in the mangers, racks, or else in the hedges about the pastures, whete cattel go through the antipathy of the nature of the wolfe and other cattel) all the beasts that favour the same, do not only forbear to eat, but run about as though they were mad, or (as they say) bewitched.

But *Wierus* telleth a notable story of a *Veneficus*, or destroyer of cattel, which I thought meet here to repeat. There was (saith he) in the dukedome of *Wittenberge*, not farr from *Tubing*, a butcher, anno. 1564. Of a butcher that bargained with a towne for all their hides which were of sterven cattell, called in these parts *Morts*. He with poison privily killed in great numbers, their bullocks, sheep, swine, &c. and by his bargain of the hides and tallow he grew infinitely rich. And at last being suspected, was examined, confessed the matter and manner thereof, and was put to death with hot tongs, wherewith his flesh was pulled from his bones. We for

our parts would have killed five poor women, before we would suspect one rich butcher.

CHAP. V.

A great objection answered concerning this kinde of witchcraft called Veneficium.

Levit. 19. 33.

IT is objected, that if *Veneficium* were comprehended under the title of man-slaughter, it had been a vain repetition, and a disordered course undertaken by *Moses* to set forth a law against *Veneficas* severally. But it might suffice to answer any reasonable christian, that such was the pleasure of the Holy Ghost, to institute a particular article hereof, as of a thing more odious, wicked and dangerous, then any other kinde of murder. But he that shall read the law of *Moses*, or the Testament of Christ himself, shall finde this kind of repetition and reiteration of the law most common. For as it is written, *Exod.* 22. 21. Thou shalt not grieve nor afflict a stranger, for thou wast a stranger in the land of *Egypt*: so are the same words found repeated in *Levit.* 19. 33. polling and shaving of heads and beards is forbidden in *Duet.* 27. which was before prohibited in 22. It is written in *Exodus* the 20. Thou shalt not steal: and it is repeated in *Leviticus* 19. and in *Duet.* 5. Murder is generally forbidden in *Exod.* 20. and likewise in 22. and repeated in *Num.* 35. But the apostle exemple by that magick is forbidden in three severall places, to wit, once in *Levit.* 19. and twice in *Levit.* 20. For the which a man might as well cavill with the Holy Ghost as for the other.

CHAP. VI.

In what kind of confections that witch-craft, which is called Veneficium, consisteth: of love-cups, and the same confuted by poets.

AS touching this kind of witch-craft, the principall part thereof consisteth in certain confections prepared by lewd people to procure love; which indeed are meer poisons, bereaving some of the benefit of the braine, and so of the sense and understanding of the minde. And from some it raket away life, and that is more common then the other. These be called *Philtrea*, or *Pocula amatoria*, or *Venosa*, *pocula* or *Hippomanes*, which bad and blinde Physicians rather practise, than witches or conjurers, &c. But of what value these bables are, towards the end why they are provided, may appear by the opinions of Poets themselves, from whence was derived the estimation of that stuffe. And first you shall hear what *Ovid* saith, who wrote of the very art of love, and that so cunningly and feelingly, that he is reputed the speciall doctor in that science.

*Ovid. lib. 2. pe
arte amandi.*

*Fallitur Amonias si quis decurrit ad artes,
Datque quod a teneri fronte revellet opus.
Non facient ut vivat amor Meddeides verba,*

Mistagcum magicis mersa venena sonis.
 Phastus, Esonidem, Circe tenuisset Ulysses,
 Si modo seruari carmine posset amor:
 Nec data profuerint yallentia philtru puellis,
 Philtra nocent animis, vimq; furoris habent.

Who so doth run to Hæmon arts,
 I dub him for a dolt,
 And giveth that which he doth pluck
 from forehead of a colt:

Medeas herbs will not procure
 that love shall lasting live,
 Nor steeped poison mixt with ma-
 gicke charmes the same can give.

The witch Medea had full fast
 held Jason for her own.

So had the grand witch Circe too
 Ulysses, if alone

With charmes maintaind and kept might be
 the love of twain in one.

No slibberfawces given to maides,
 to make them pale and wan,

Will helpe: such slibberfawces matre
 the minds of maide and man,
 And have in them a furious force
 of phrensie now and than.

Englisht by
 Abraham
 Fleming.

Philtra, sli-
 berfawcs to
 procure love.

Viderit Æmonie si quis mala pabula terra
 Et magicas artes posse iuvare putate.

If any think that evill herbs
 in Hæmon land which be,
 Or witchcraft able is to helpe,
 let him make prooffe and see.

Ouid. lib. de
 remedio amon-
 tis. I.

Ab. Fleming.

These verses precedent do shew, that *Ouid* knew that those beggerly
 soceries might rather kill one, or make him starke mad, than do him
 good towards the attainment of his pleasure of love; and therefore he
 giveth his counsell to them that are amorous in such hot manner, that ei-
 ther they must enjoy their love, or else needs dy; saying.

Sit procul omne nefas, ut ameris amabilis esto.

Farre off be all unlawfull meanes,
 thou amiable be,

Loving I meane, that she with love
 may quit the love of thee.

It is proved by more credible writers, that love-cups rather ingender death through venome, than love by art: and with what toies they destroy cattell, and procure love.

Hieronym in
Ruff Plin.
lib. 25. ca. 3.
Joseph lib. 11.
de Iudeorum
antiquit. Ari-
stot. lib. 8. de
natura animal
cap. 24. Jo. Wi-
er. denef. cap.
40.

Toies to
mocke apes.

shall also
some times
be met

Dioscorid de
materia medi-
cin.
L. Vairus de
fascin. lib. 2.
caq. 11. prope.
finem.

But because there is no hold nor trust to these Poets, who say and en-
jay, dallying with these causes; to as indeed the wise may perceive
they have them in derision: let us see that other graver authors speak
hereof. Eusebius Casariensis writeth what the poet Lucretius was killed
with one of those lovers poisoned cups. Hierome reporteth that one Livia
herewith killed her husband, whom she too much hated; and Lucilla
killed hers, whom she too much loved Calisthenes killed Lucius Lucullus,
the Emperour with a love-pot, as Plutarck and Cornelius Nepos say.
Plin) and Iosephus report, that Casonia killed her husband Caligula ama-
rio poculo with a lovers cup, which was indeed starke poison. Aristotle
saith, that all which is believed touching the efficacy of these matters, is
lies and old wives tales. He that will read more arguments and histories
concerning these poisons, let him look in I. Wier de veneficium.

The toies, which are said to procure love, and are exhibited in their
poison loving cups, are these: the haire growing in the nethern ost
part of a wolves taile, a wolves yard, a little fish called Remora, the brain
of a cat, of a newt, or of a lizzard: the bone of a green frog, the flesh
thereof being consumed with pissiniere or ants; the left bone whereof sur-
genderieth (as they say) love; the bone on the right side, hate. Also it is
said, that a frogs bones, the flesh being eaten off round about with ants,
whereof some will swim, and some will sinke: those that sinke, being
hanged up with a white linnea cloth, ingender love, but if a man be
touched therewith, hate is bred thereby. Another experiment is thereof
with young swallows, where of one brood or nest being taken and buried
in a crock under the ground, till they be starved up; they that be found
open mouthed, serve to engender love; they whose mouths are shur, serve
to procure hate. Besides these, many other follies there be to this purpose
proposed to the simple; as namely, the garments of the dead, candles
that burne before a dead corps, and needles wherewith dead bodies are
sowne or sockt into their sheets: and diverse other things, which for
the reverence of the reader, and in respect of the uncleane speech to be
used in the description thereof, I omit; which (if you read Dioscorides,
or diverse other learned physicians) you may see at large. In the meane
while, he that desireth to see more experiments concerning this matter,
let him read Leonardus Vairus de fascino, now this present year 1583
newly published; wherein (with an incessuous mouth) he affirmeth direc-
ly, that Christ and his Apostles were Venefici; very fondly prosecuting that
argument, and with as much popish folly as may be; labouring to prove
it lawfull to charme and inchant vermine, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

John Bodin triumphing against John Wier is overtaken with false Greek and false interpretation thereof.

Monsieur Bodin triumpheth over doctor Wier herein, pronouncing *J. bodin.* a heavy sentence upon him; because he referreth this word to poison. But he reigneth or rather rideth over him, much more for speaking false Greek; affirming that he calleth *Veneficos φαρμακείους*, which is as true as the rest of his reports and fables of witches miracles contained in his book of devilish devises. For in truth he hath no such word, but saith they are called *φαρμακείεις*, whereas he should have said *φαρμακῆς* the true accent being omitted, and *ει* being enterpoled, which should have been left out. Which is nothing to the substance of the matter, but must needs be the Printers fault.

But Bodin reasoneth in this wise; *φαρμακῆς* is sometimes put for *Magos* or *Præstigiatores*: *Ergo* in the translation of the *Septuaginta*, it is so to be taken. Wherein he manifesteth his bad Logick, more then the others ill Greek. For it is well known to the learned in this tongue, that the usual and proper signification of this word, with all its derivations and compounds doth signifie *Veneficos*, Poisoners by medicine. Which when it is most usual and proper, why should the translators take it in a signification lesse usual, and nothing proper? Thus therefore he reasoneth and concludeth with his new-found Logick, and old found Greek; Sometimes it signifieth so, though improperly, or rather metaphorically: *Ergo* in that place it is so to be taken, when another fitter word might have been used. Which argument being vain, agreeth well with his other vain actions. The *Septuaginta* had been very destitute of words, found for this purpose. But if no proper word could have been found where they have occasion to speak of witchcraft in their translations, they use *Magian*, *Maggagian*, &c. and therefore belike they see some difference betwixt them and the other, and knew some cause that moved them to use the word *φαρμακῆς*, *Veneficium*.

The seventh book.

CHAP. I.

Of the Hebrew word *Ob*, what it signifieth, where it is found, of Pythonisses called *ventriloqua*, who they be, and what their practises are, experience and examples thereof shew'd.



His word *Ob*, is translated *Pytho*, or *Pythonicus spiritus*: Deut. 18 I say. 19. 1 Sam. 28. 2 Reg. 23. &c. some time, though improperly, *Magus*, as 2 Sam. 33. But *Ob* signifieth most properly a bottle and is used in this place, because the *Pythonists* spake hollow; as in the bottome of their bellies, whereby they are aptly in Latin called *Ventriloqui*: of which sort was *Elizabeth Barton*, the holy maid of *Kent*, &c. These are such as take upon them to give oracles, to tell where things lost are become, and finally to appeach others of mischiefs, which they themselves most commonly have brought to passe. whereby many times they overthrow the good fame of honest women, and of such others of their neighbours, with whom they are displeas'd. For trial hereof, letting passe a hundred cosenages that I could recite at this time, I will begin with a true story of a wench, practising her diabolical witch craft, and ventriloquie An. 1574. at *Westwell* in *Kent*, within six miles where I dwell, taken and noted by two ministers and preachers of Gods word, four substantial yeomen, and three women of good fame and reputation, whose names are after written.

the holy maid
of Kent a ven-
triloqua.

Mildred, the base daughter of *Alice Norrington*, and now servant to *William Sponer* of *Westwell* in the county of *Kent*, being of the age of seventeen years, was possessed with Satan in the night and day afore said. An Do. 1574. About two of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, there came to *October. 13.* the same *Sponers* house *Roger Newman* minister of *Westwell*, *John Brainford* minister of *Kinington*, with others, whose names are underwritten, who made their prayers unto God, to assist them in that needfull case; and then commanded Satan in the name of the eternall God, and of his son *Jesus Christ*, to speak with such a voice as they might understand, and to declare from whence he came. But he would not speak, but rored and cried mightily. And though we did command him many times, in the name of God, and of his son *Jesus Christ*, and in his mighty power to speak; yet he would not: until he had gone through all his deliaies, as roring, crying, striving, and gnashing of teeth; and otherwhile with mowing, and other terrible countenances, and was so strong in the maid, that four men could scarce hold her down. And this continued by the space almost of two hours. So sometimes we charged him earnestly to spake, and againe praying unto GOD that he would assist us, at the last; he spake, but very strangely; and that was thus. He comes, he comes and that oftentimes he repeated; and he goes, he goes. and then wd charge

Confer this
story with
the woman of
Endor, 1 Sam.
28. and see
whether the
same might
not be ac-
complished
by this devise.

charged him to tell us who sent him. And he said; I lay in her way like a log, and I made her runne like fire, but I could not hurt her. And why so, said we? Because God kept her, said he. When camest thou to her, said we? To night in her bed, said he. Then we charged him as before, to tell what he was, and who sent him, and what his name was. At the first he said, The devil, the devil. Then we charged him as before. Then he rored and cried as before, and spake terrible words; I will kill her, I will kill her; I will teare her in peeces, I will teare her in peeces. We said, Thou shalt not hurt her. He said, I will kill you all. We said, Thou shalt hurt none of us all. Then we charged him as before. Then he said, you will give me no rest. We said, Thou shalt have none here, for thou must have no rest within the servants of God: but tell us in the name of God what thou art, and who sent thee? Then he said he would tear her in peeces. We said, Thou shalt not hurt her. Then he said again he would kill us all. We said again, Thou shalt hurt none of us all, for we are the servants of God. And we charged him as before. And he said again, Will you give me no rest? We said, Thou shalt have none here, neither shalt thou rest in her, for thou hast no right in her, sith Jesus Christ hath redeemed her with his blood, and she belongeth to him; and therefore tell us thy name and who sent thee? He said his name was Satan. We said, Who sent thee? He said, Old Alice, old Alice. Which old Alice, said we? Old Alice, said he. Where dwelleth she, said we? In Westwell street, said he. We said, How long hast thou been with her? These twenty years, said he. We asked him where she did keep him? In two bottels, said he. Where be they, said we? In the backside of her house, said he. In what place, said we? Under the wall, said he. Where is the other? In Kenington. In what place, said we? In the ground, said he. Then we asked him, what she did give him. He said, her will, her will. What did she bid thee do, said we? He said, Kill her maid. Wherefore did she bid thee kill her, said we? Because she did not love her, said he. We said; How long is it ago, since she sent thee to her? More then a year, said he. Where was that, said we? At her masters, said he. Which masters, said we? At her master *Brain-fords* at *Kinington*, said he. How oft wert thou there, said we? many times, said he. Where first, said we? In the garden, said he: Where the second time? In the hall: Where the third time? In her bed: Where the fourth time? In the field: Where the fift time? In the court: Where the sixt time? In the water, where I cast net into the more: Where the seventh time? In her bed. We asked him again, where else? He said, in *Westwell*. Where there, said we? In the vicarige, said he. Where there? In the loft. How camest thou to her, said we? In the likeneffe of two birds, said he. Who sent thee to that place, said we? Old Alice, said he. What other spirits were with thee there, said we? My servant, said he. What is his name said we? He said, little devil. What is thy name, said we? Satan, said he. What doth old Alice, call thee, said we? Partner, said he. What doth she give thee, said we? Her will, said he. How many hast thou killed for her, said we? Three, said he. Who are they, said we? A man and his child, said he.

he. What were their names, said we? The child's name was Edward said he: what more then Edward, said we? Edward Ager, said he. What was the mans name, said we? Richard said he. What more, said we? Richard Ager, said he. Where dwelt the man and the child, said we? At Dig at Dig, said he. This Richard Ager of Dig, was a Gentleman of forty pounds land by the year, a very honest man, but would often say he was bewitched, and languished long before he died. Whom else hast thou killed for her, said we? Woltons wife said he. Where did she dwell? In Westwell said he. What else hast thou done for her said we? What she would have me, said he. What is that said we? To fetch her meat, drink, and corn, said he. Where hadst thou it said we? In every house, said he. Name the houses, said we? At *Peimans*, at *Farmes*, at *Millens*, at *Fullers*, and in every house. After this we commanded satan in the name of Jesus Christ to depart from her, and never to trouble her any more, nor any man else. Then he said he would go, he would go: but he went not. Then we commanded him as before with some more words. Then he said, I go, I go; and so he departed. Then said the maid, he is gone, Lord have mercy upon me, for he would have killed me. And then we kneeled down and gave God thanks with the maiden; praying that God would keep her from Satans power, and assist her with his grace. And noting this in a piece of paper, we departed. Satans voice did differ much from the maids voice, and all that he spake, was in his own name. subscribed thus:

Witnesses to this, that heard and
saw this whole matter, as followeth:

Roger Newman, vicar of Westwell.	John Tailor.
John Brainford, vicar of Kenington.	Thomas Frenchbornes wife.
Thomas Tailor.	William Spooner.
Henry Tailors wife.	John Frenchborne, and his wife.

CHAP. II.

How the lewd practise of the Pythonist of Westwell came to light, and by whom she was examined; and that all her diabolicall speech was but ventriloquie and plain confenage, which is proved by her own confession.

Mat. 24. 44.

IT is written, that in the latter daies there shall be shewed strange illusions, &c. in so much as (if it were possible) the very elect shall be

be deceived : howbeit, *Saint Paul* saith, they shall be lying and false wonders. Nevertheless this sentence, and such like, have been often laid in my dish, & are urged by diverse writers, to approve the miraculous working of witches, whereof I will treat more largely in another place. Howbeit, by the way I must confesse, that I take that sentence to be spoken of Antichrist, to wit, the pope ; who miraculously, contrary to nature, philosophy, and all divinity, being of birth and calling base, in learning grosse ; in valure, beauty, or activity most commonly a very lubber, hath placed himselfe in the most lofty and delicate seat, putting almost all christian princes heads not only under his girdle, but under his foot, &c.

Surely, the tragedy of this *Pythonist* is not inferior to a thousand stories, which will hardly be blotted out of the memorie and credit either of the common people, or else of the learned. How hardly will this story suffer discredit, having testimony of such authority ? How could mother *Alice* scape condemnation and hanging, being arraigned upon this evidence : when a poor woman hath been cast away, upon a cosening oracle or rather a false lie, devised by *Feats* the juggler, through the malice & instigation of some of her adversaries ?

But how cunningly soever this last cited certificate be penned, or what shew soever it carrieth of truth and plain dealing, there may be found contained therein matter enough to detect the cosening knavery thereof ; and yet diverse have been deeply deceived therewith, and can hardly be removed from the credit thereof, and without great disdain cannot endure to hear the reproofe thereof. And know you this by the way, that heretofore *Robin good-fellow*, and *Hob-goblin* were as terrible, and also as credible to the people, as hags and witches be now : and in time to come, a witch will be as much derided & contemned, and as plainly perceived, as the illusion and knavery of *Robin good-fellow*. And in truth, they that maintain walking spirits, with their transformation, &c. have no reason to deny *Robin good-fellow*, upon whom there have gone as many and as credible tales, as upon witches ; saving that it hath not pleased the translators of the Bible, to call spirits, by the name of *Robin good-fellow*, as they have termed diviners, sooth-sayers, poisoners, and coseners by the name of witches.

But to make short worke with the confutation of this bastardy queanes enterprise, and cosenage ; you shall understand, that upon the brute of her divinity and miraculous trances, she was convented before *M. Thomas Wotton* of *Boston Malherbe*, a man of great worship and wisdom, and for deciding and ordering of matters in this commonwealth, of rare and singular dexterity ; through whose discrete handling of the matter, with the assistance and aid of *M. George Darrell* esquire, being also a right good and discrete Justice of the same limit, the fraud was found, the cosenage confessed, and she received condigne punishment. Neither was her confession wonne, according to the forme of the Spanish inquisition ; to wit, through extremity of tortures, nor yet by guile or flattery, nor by presumptions ; but through wise and perfect triall of every circumstance the illusion was manifestly disclosed : not so (I say) as

The ventrilo-
qua of West-
wel discover-
ed.

The Python-
ist of West-
wel vivi-
fied by her
own confessi-
on.

witches are commonly convinced and condemned; to wit, through malicious accusations, by guesses, presumptions, and extorted confessions, contrary to sense and possibilitie, and for such actions as they can shew no trial nor example before the wise, either by direct or indirect means; but after due triall she shewed her feats, illusions, and trances, with the residue of all her miraculous works, in the presence of divers gentlemen and gentlewomen of great worship and credit, at *Boston Malherbe*, in the house of the said M. *Worton*. Now compare this wench with the witch of *Endor*, and you shall see that both the cosenages may be done by one art.

CHAP. III.

Bodins stufte concerning the Pythouist of Endor, with a true story of a counterfeit Dutchman.

1. *Bodin. lib. de
dæmon. 3. cap.*
2.

UPON the like tales doth *Bodin* build his doctrine, calling them *Atheists* that will not beleve him, adding to this kind of witel-craft, the miraculous works of divers maidens, that would spue pins, clowts, &c. as one *Agnes Briggs*, and *Rachel Pinder* of London did, till the miracles were detected, and they set to open penance. Others he citeth of that sort, the which were bound by devils with garters, or some such like stufte to posts, &c. with knots that could not be undone, which is an *Ægyptians* juggling or cosening feat. And of such foolish lies joynd with bawdy tales, his whole book consisteth: wherein I warrant you there are no fewer then two hunderd fables, and as many impossibilities. And as these two wenches, with the maiden of *Westwell*, were detected of cosenage; so likewise a Dutchman at *Maidstone* long after he had accomplished such knaveries, to the astonishment of a great number of good men, was revealed to be a cosening knave; although his miracles were imprinted and published at London: anno 1572. with this title before the book, as followeth.

A very wonderfull and strange miracle of God shewed upon a Dutchman of the age of 23. years, which was possessed of ten devils, and was by Gods mighty providence dispossessed of them again, the 27. of January last past. 1572.

UNTO this the Major of *Maidston*, with divers of his brethren subscribed, chiefly by the perswasion of *Nicolasus Vander Sceure*, the minister

nister of the Dutch church there, *John Stikelbow*, whom (as it is there said) God made the instrument to cast out the devils, and four other credible persons of the Dutch church. The history is so strange, and so cunningly performed, that had not his knavery afterwards brought him into suspicion, he should have gone away unsuspected of this fraud. A great many other such miracles have been lately printed, whereof divers have been bewraied: all the residue doubtlesse, if triall had been made, would have been found like unto these. But some are more finely handled than other some. Some have more advantage by the simplicity of the audience, some by the majesty and countenance of the confederates: as namely, that colensing of the holy maid of Kent. Some escape utterly unsuspected, some are prevented by death; so as that way their examination is untaken. Some are weakly examined: but the most part are so revered, as they which suspect them, are rather called to their answers, than the others.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the great oracle of Apollo the Pythonist, and how men of all sorts have been deceived, and that even the Apostles have mistaken the nature of spirits, with an unanswerable argument, that spirits can take no shapes.

WITH this kind of witch-craft, Apollo and his oracles abused and cosened the whole world: which idol was so famous, that I need not stand long in the description thereof. The princes and monarchs of the earth reposed no small confidence therein: the Priests, which lived thereupon, were so cunning, as they also overtook almost all the godly and learned men of that age, partly with their doubtfull answers; as that which was made unto *Pyrrhus*, in these words, *Aio te Aeacida Romanos vincere posse*, and to *Cræsus* his ambassadours in these words, *Si Cræsus arma persis inferat, magnum imperium evertet*; and otherwise thus, *Cræsus Halin penetrans, magnam subvertet opum vim*: or thus, *Cræsus perdet Halin, transgressus plurima regna*, &c. partly through confederacy, where by they knew mens errands ere they came, and partly by cunning, as promising victory upon the sacrificing of some person of such account, as victory should rather be neglected, than the murder accomplished. And if it were, yet should there be such conditions annexed thereunto, as alwayes remained unto them a starting hole, and matter enough to cavil upon; as that the party sacrificed must be a virgin, no bastard, &c. Furthermore, of two things onely proposed, and where yea or nay onely doth answer the question, it is an even lay, that an idiot shall conjecture right. So as, if things fell out contrary, the fault was alwayes in the interpreter, and not in the oracle or the prophet. But what marvel (I say) though the multitude and common people have been abused herein; since Lawyers, Philosophers, Physitians, Astronomers, divines, General counsels, and princes have with great negligence and ignorance been deceived and seduced hereby, as swallowing up and devouring

The amphibologies of oracles.

The subtilty of our oracles.

vouring an inveterate opinion, received of their elders, without due examination of the circumstance?

Joh. 20. 9.

Howbeit, the godly and learned fathers (as it appeareth) have alwaies had a speciall care and respect, that they attributed not unto God such devilish devices; but referred them to him, who indeed is the inventor and author, though not the personal executioner, in manner and forme as they supposed: so as the matter of faith was not thereby by them impeached. But who can assure himselfe not to be deceived in matters concerning spirits, when the Apostles themselves were so farre from knowing them, as even after the resurrection of Christ, having heard him preach and expound the Scriptures, all his life time, they shewed themselves not onely ignorant thereof, but also to have misconceived thereof. Did not the Apostle *Thomas* think that Christ himself had been a spirit, until Christ told him plainly, that a spirit was no such creature, as had flesh and bones, the which (he said) *Thomas* might see to be in him? And for the farther certifying and satisfying of his mind, he commended unto him his hands to be seen, and his sides to be felt. *Thomas*, if the answer be true that some make hereunto, to wit, that spirits take formes and shapes of bodies at their pleasure, might have answered Christ, and remaining unsatisfied might have said; Oh sir, what do you tell me that spirits have no flesh and bones? Why, they can take shapes and formes, and so perchance have you done. Which argument all the witch-mongers in the world shall never be able to answer.

John. 20. 29.

Some of them that mainrain the creation, the transformation, the transportation, and transubstantiation of witches; object that spirits are not palpable, though visible; and answer the place by me before cited: so as the feeling and not the seeing should satisfy *Thomas*. But he that shall well weigh the text and the circumstances thereof, shall perceive, that the fault of *Thomas* his incredulity was secondly bewraied, and condemned, in that he would not trust his own eyes, nor the view taken by his fellow-Apostles, who might have been thought too credulous in this case, if spirits could take shapes at their pleasure. Jesus saith to him; Because thou hast seen (and not, because thou hast felt) thou beleevest. Item he saith; Blessed are they that beleeve and see not (and not, they that beleeve and feele not.) Whereby he noteth that our corporal eyes may discern betwixt a spirit and a naturall body; reproving him, because he so much relied upon his externall senses, in cases where faith should have prevailed; and here, in a matter of faith revealed in the word, would not credit the miracle which was exhibited unto him in most naturall and sensible sort.

Erast. fol. 62.

Howbeit, *Erastus* saith, and so doth *Hyperius*, *Hemingius*, *Danzæus*, *M. Mal. Bodin*, &c. that evil spirits eat, drink, and keep company with men, and that they can take palpable formes of bodies, producing examples thereof, to wit: *Spectrum Germanicum seu Augustanum*, and the angell whose feet *Lot* washed; as though because God can indue his messengers with bodies at his pleasure, therefore the devil and every spirit can do the like. How the eleven Apostles were in this case deceived, appeareth in *Luk. 24.* and in *Mark. 16.* as also in *Matth. 14.* where the Apostles and

Luk. 24. 37.

disciples

disciples were all deceived, taking Christ to be a spirit, when he walked on the sea. And why might not they be deceived herein, as vvell as in that they thought Christ had spoken of a temporal kingdome, when he preached of the kingdome of heaven? Which thing they also much misconceiued; as likewise when he did bid them beware of the leaue[n] of the Pharisees, they understood that he spake of material bread.

CHAP. V.

Why Apollo was called Pytho, whereof those witches were called Pythonists: Gregory his letter to the devil.

But to return to our oracle of Apollo at Delphos, who was called Pytho, for that Apollo slae a serpent so called, whereof the Pythonists take their name: I pray you consider well of this tale, which I will truly rehearse out of the Ecclesiastical history, writen by Eusebius, wherein you shall see the absurdity of the opinion, the cosenages of these oracles, and the deceived mind or vaine opinion of so great a doctor bewraied and deciphered altogether as followeth.

*Euseb. lib 7.
cap 25.*

Gregory Neocæsariensis in his jouray and way to passe over the Alpes, came to the temple of Apollo: where Apollo's priest living richly upon the revenues and benefit proceeding from that idoll, did give great intertainment unto Gregory, and made him good chear. But after Gregory was gone, Apollo waxed dumb, so as the priest's gaines decayed: for the idol growing into contempt, the pilgrimage ceased. The spirit taking compassion upon the priest's case, and upon his grief of mind in this behalfe, appeared unto him, and told him flatly, that his late guest Gregory was the cause of all his misery. For (saith the devil) he hath banished me, so that I cannot returne without a speciall license or passport from him. It was no need to bid the priest make haste; for immediately he took post-horses, and galloped after Gregory, till at length he overtook him, and then expostulated with him for this discourtesie proffered in recompence of his good cheare; and said, that if he would not be so good unto him, as to write his letter to the devil in his behalfe, he should be utterly undone. To be short, his importunity was such, that he obtained Gregory his letter to the devill, who wrote unto him in manner and forme following, word for word: *Permitto tibi redire in locum tuum, et agere quæ consuevisti*; which is in English; I am content thou returne into thy place, and do as thou wast wont. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the idol spake as before. And here is to be noted, that as well in this, as in the execution of all their other oracles and cosenages, the answers were never given *Ex tempore*, or in that day wherein the question was demanded; because forsooth they expected a vision (as they said) to be given the night following, whereby the cosenage might the more easily be wrought.

Note the cosenage of oracles.

CHAP. VI.

Apollo, who was call: Pytho, compared to the Rood of grace: Gregory's letter to the devil confuted.

WHat need many words to confute this fable? For if *Gregory* had been an honest man, he would never have willingly permitted, that the people should have been further cofened with such aying spirituse if he had been halfe so holy as *Eusebias* maketh him, he would not have consented or yeilded to so lewd a request of the priest, nor have written such an impious letter, no not though good might have come thereof. And therefore as well by the impossibility and folly containd therein, as of the impiety (whereof I dare excuse *Gregory*) you may perceive it to be a ly. Me thinks they which still maintain that the devil made answer in the idol of *Apollo*, &c. may have sufficient perswasion to revoke their erroneous opinions: in that it appeareth in record, that such men as were skilful in Augurie, did take upon them to give oracles at *Delphos*, in the place of *Apollo*: of which number *Tisanius* the sonne of *Antiochus* was one. But vain is the answer of idols. Our Rood of grace, with the helpe of little *S. Rumba*, was not inferior to the idol of *Apollo*: for these could not work eternall miracles, but manifest the internall thoughts of the heart, I beleewe with more lively shew, both of humanity and alio of divinity, than the other. As if you read *M. Lamberts* booke of the perambulation of *Kent*, it shall partly appear. But if you talke with them that have been beholders thereof, you will be satisfied herein. And yet in the blind time of popery, no man might under pain of damnation, nor without danger of death, suspect the fraud. Nay, what *Papists* will yet confesse they were idols, though the wiers that made their eyes gogle, the pins that fastened them to the postes to make them seem heavy, were seen and burnt together with the images themselves, the knavery of the priests bewraied, and every circumstance thereof detected and manifested?

Zach. 10.

*W. Lambert in
titulo Boxley.*

CHAP. VII.

How divers great clerkes and good authours have been abused in this matter of spirits through false reports, and by meanes of their credulity have published lies, which are confuted by Aristotle and the Scriptures.

Plutarch, *Livy*, and *Valerius Maximus*, with many other grave authours, being abused with false reports, write that in times past beasts spake, and that images could have spoken and wept, and did let fall drops of blood, yea and could walke from place to place: which they

say

say was done by procurement of spirits. But I rather think with Aristotle, that it was brought to passe *Hominum & sacerdotum deceptionibus*, to wit, by the cosening art of crafty knaves and priests. And therefore let us follow *Esaies* advise, who saith; When they shall say unto you, enquire of them that have a spirit of divination, and at the soothslayers, which whisper and mumble in your eares to deceive you, &c. enquire at your own God, &c. And so let us do. And here you see they are such as runne into corners, and cosen the people with lies, &c. For if they could do as they say, they could not aptly be called liers, neither need they to go into corners to whisper &c.

Esaie 8. 19.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the witch of Endor, & whether she accomplished the raising of Samuel truly, or by deceit: the opinion of some divines hereupon.

THe woman of *Endor* is comprised under this word *Ob*: for she is called *Pythonissa*. It is written in *2 Sam. chap. 28.* that she raised up *Samuel* from death, and the other words of the text are strongly placed, to inforce his very resurrection. The mind and opinion of *Jesus Syrach* evidently appeareth to be, that *Samuel* in person was raised out from his grave, as if you read *Eccle. 46. 19, 20.* you shall plainly perceive. Howbeit he dispuereth not there, whether the story be true or false, but only cieth certain verses of the *1 book of Samuel chap. 18.* simply according to the letter, perswading manners and the imitation of our vertuous predecessors, and repeating the examples of diverse excellent men; namely of *Samuel*: even as the text it selfe urgeth the matter, according to the deceived minde and imagination of *Saul*, and his servants. And therefore in truth, *Syrach* spake there according to the opinion of *Saul*, which so supposed otherwise it is neither heresie nor treason to say he was deceived.

1 Sam. 28.

He that weigheth well that place, and looketh into it advisedly, shall see that *Samuel* was not raised from the dead; but that it was an illusion or cosenage practised by the witch. For the soules of the righteous are in the hands of God: according to that which *Chrysostrome* saith; Soules in a certain place expecting judgement, and cannot remove from thence. Neither is it Gods will, that the living should be taught by the dead. Which things are confirmed and approved by the example of *Lazarus* and *Dives*: where it appeareth according to *Deut. 18.* that he will not have the living taught by the dead, but will have us stick to his word, wherein his will and testament is declared. Indeed *Lyra* and *Dionysius* incline greatly to the letter. And *Lyra* saith, that as when *Balaam* would have raised a devil, God interposed himselfe: so did he in this case bring up *Samuel*, when the witch would have raised her devil. Which is a probable interpretation. But yet they dare not stand to that opinion, least they should impeach *S. Augustines* credit, who they confesse, remained in judgement and opinion, without contradiction of the church,

Sap. 3.

Pl. 92 & 97.

Chrysostr. homili.

a. 21. in Math.

Luke 16.

August. lib.
 qua. vet. et no.
 vi testam.
 quaest. 27. item,
 part. 2. cap. 26.
 item.
 qua. 5. nec mi-
 rum ad Sim-
 plician. lib. 2.
 93. ad Dulci-
 rium. qua. 6. i-
 tem. lib. 2. de
 doct. ehri.
 Deut. 18.
 Exodus. 20.

that Samuel was not raised. For he saith directly, that Samuel himselfe was not called up. And indeed, if he were raised, it was either willingly, or per force: if it were willingly, his sinne had been equal with the witches.

And Peter Martyr, me thinks, saith more to the purpose, in these words, to wit: This must have been done by Gods good will, or perforce of art magick: it could not be done by his good will, because he forbade it; nor by art, because witches have no power over the godly, Where it is answered by some, that the commandement was only to prohibit the Jews to aske counsel of the dead, and so no fault in Samuel to give council: We may as well excuse our neighbours wife, for confecting to our filthy desires, because it is onely written in the decalogue; Thou shalt not desire thy neighbours wife. But indeed Samuel was directly forbidden to answer Saul before he died: and therefore it was not likely that God would appoint him, when he was dead, to do it.

CHAP. IX.

That Samuel was not raised indeed, and how Bodin and all papists dote herein, and that soules cannot be raised by witchcraft.

Furthermore, it is not likely that God would answer Saul by dead Samuel, when he would not answer him by living Samuel: and most unlikely of all, that God would answer him by a devil, that denied to do it by a prophet. That he was not brought up perforce; the whole course of the scripture witnesseth, and proveth; as also our own reason may give us to understand. For what quiet rest could the soules of the elect enjoy or possesse in Abrahams bosome, if they were to be plucked from thence at a witches call and commandement? But so should the devil have power in heaven, where he is unworthy to have any place himselfe, and therefore cunnemeete to command others.

Many other of the fathers are flatly against the raising up of Samuel: namely, Tertullian in his book *De anima*. Iustine Martyr *In explicacione*, qua. 25. Rabanus *In epistolis ad Bonos. Abat.* Origen in *historia de Bileam*, &c. some other dote exceedingly herein, as namely Bodin, and all papists in general: also Rabbi Sedias Hajas, and also all the Hebrews, saving R. David Kimhi, which is the best writer of all the Rabbins: though never a good of them all. But Bodin, in maintenance thereof, falleth into many absurdities, proving by the small faults that Saul had committed, that he was an elect: for the greatest matter, saith he, laid unro his charge, is the reserving of the Amalekites cattell, &c. He was an elect, &c. confirming his opinion with many ridiculous fables, and with this argument, to witt: His fault was too little to deserve damnation: for Paul would not have the incestuous man punished to sore, that his soul might be saved. Iustine Martyr in another place was not only deceived in the actual raising up of Samuels soul, but affirmed that all the soules of the just heathens and jews are subject to the power of witches.

And

I. Bod. *lib. de
 dem. 2. cap. 3.*
 I. Samu. 28.
 I. Cor. 5.
 I. Martyr in
 colloquio cum
 Triplicon Ju-
 deo.

And yet were the Heathen much more fond herein, who (as *Lactantius* *Lact. lib. 7. cap. 13.*) boasted that they could call up the soules of the dead, and yet did think that their soules died with their bodies. Whereby is to be seen, how alwayes the world hath been abused in the matters of witchcraft and conjuration. The Necromancers affirme, that the spirit of any man may be called up, or recalled (as they terme it) before one year be past, after their departure from the body. Which C. Agrippa in his book *de occulta philosophia* saith, may be done by certain naturall forces and bonds. And therefore corpses in times past were accompanied and watched with lights, sprinkled with holy water, perfumed with incense, and purged with prayer all the while they were above ground: otherwise the serpent (as the masters of the Hebrews say) would devoure them, as the food appointed him by God, Gen. 3. alledging also this place; We shall not all sleepe, but we shall be changed; because many shall remaine for perpetuall meat to the serpent: whereupon riseth the contention between him and *Michael*, concerning the body of *Moses*; wherein Scripture is alledged. I confesse that *Augustine*, and the residue of the doctors, that deny the raising of *Samuel*, conclude, that the devil was fetcht up in his likeness: from whose opinions (with reverence) I hope I may dissent.

Jud. vers. 9.

CHAP. X.

That neither the devil nor Samuel was raised, but that it was a meer cosenage, according to the guise of our Pitbonists.

A Gaine, if the devil appeared, and not Samuel; why is it said in *Eccle.* that he slept? for the devil neither sleepeth nor dieth. But in truth we may gather, that it was neither the devil in person, nor Samuel: but a circumstance is here described, according to the deceived opinion and imagination of Saul. Howbeit *Augustine* saith, that both these sides may easily be defended. But we shall not need to fetch an exposition so farre off: for indeed (me thinks) it is *Longe petra*; nor to descend so low as hell, to fetch up a devill to expound this place. For it is ridiculous (as *Pompanacius* saith) to leave manifest things, and such as by natural reason may be proved, to seek unknown things, which by no likelihood can be conceived, nor tried by any rule of reason. But in so much as we have liberty by *S. Augustines* rule, in such places of Scripture as seem to contain either contrariety or absurditie: to vary from the letter; and to make a godly construction agreeable to the word; let us confesse that *Samuel* was not raised, for that were repugnant to the word, and see whether this illusion may not be contrived by the art and cunning of the woman, without any of these supernaturall devises: for I could cite a hundred papistical and cosening practises, as difficult as this and as cleanly handled. And it is to be surely thought, if it had been a devil, the text would have noted it in some place of the story: as it doth not. But *Bodin* helpeth me exceedingly in this point, wherein he for-

Pompanacius
lib. de insant.
cap. 2.

I. Bod. lib. de
dam. 2. cap. 3

saketh, he saith, Augustine, Tertullian, and D. Kimhi himselfe, who say it was the devill that was raised up, which, saith Bodin, could not be; for that in the same communication between Saul and Samuel, the name of Jehovah is five times repeated, of which name the devill cannot abide the hearing.

CHAP. XI.

The objection of the witchmongers concerning this place fully answered, and what circumstances are to be considered for the understanding of this story, which is plainly opened from the beginning of the 28. chap. of the 1 Samuel, to the 12. verse.

P. Martyr in
comment. in
1 Sam. 28. ver.
9.

Isai 42.
1. Sam. 28.

WHERE such a supernatural miracle is wrought, no doubt it is a testimony of truth; as Peter Martyr affirmeth. And in this case it should have been a witness of lies: for, saith he, a matter of such weight cannot be attributed unto the devil, but it is the mighty power of God that doth accomplish it. And if it lay in a witches power to call up a devil, yet it lieth not in a witches power to worke such miracles: for God will not give his power and glory to any creature. To understand this place, we must diligently examine the circumstance thereof. It was well knowne, that Saul, before he resorted to the witch, was in despaire of the mercies and goodnesse of God; partly for that Samuel told him long before, that he should be overthrowne, and David should have his place; and partly because God before had refused to answer him, either by Samuel when he lived, or by any other prophet, or by Urim or Thummim, &c. And if you desire to see this matter discussed, I turne to the first of Samuel the 28. chapter, and conferre my words therewith.

1 Sam. 28. 7.

Saul seeing the host of the Philistines come upon him, which thing could not be unknown to all the people, fainted, because he saw their strength, and his own weaknesse, and specially that he was forsaken: so as being now strait of minde, desperate, and a very foole, he goeth to certaine of his servants, that saw in what taking he was, and asked them for a woman that had a familiar spirit, and they told him by and by that there dwelt one at Endor. By the way you shall understand, that both Saul and his servants meant such a one as could by her spirit raise up Samuel, or any other that was dead and buried. Wherein you see they were deceived, though it were true, that she took upon her so to do. To what use then served her familiar spirit, which you conceive she had, because Sauls servants said so? Surely, as they were deceived and abused in part, so doubtlesse were they in the rest, for to what purpose, I say, should her familiar serve, if not for such intents as they reported, and she undertook? I think you will grant that Sauls men never saw her familiar: for I never heard any yet of credit say, that he was so much in the witches favour, as to see her devil; although indeed we read among the popish trumpety, that S. Cicilie had an angell to her familiar, and that she could shew him to whom she would, and that she might aske and have what she or her friend

S. Cicilies fa-
miliar.

friend list: as appeareth in the lesson read in the popish church on Saint Cicillies day. Well, I perceive the woman of Endors spirit was a counterfeit, and kept belike in her closet at Endor, or in the bottle, with another Alices devil at Westwel, and are now bewraied and fled together to *Limbo patrum, &c.* And though Saul were bewitched and blinded in the matter; yet doubtlesse a wise man would have perchance espied her knavery. Me thinks Saul was brought to this witch, much after the manner that doctor Barcot was brought to Feats, who sold master Doctor a familiar, whereby he thought to have wrought miracles, or rather to have gained good store of money. This fellow by the name of Feats was a jugler, by the name of Hilles a witch or conjurer, every way a coserer: his qualities and feats were to me and many other well knowne and detected. And yet the opinion conceived of him was most strange and wonderfull; even with such and in such cases, as it grieveth me to think of; specially because his knavery and cosenage reached to the shedding of innocent blood. But now forsooth Saul covereth himselfe with a net: and because he would not be knowne, he put on other garments. But to bring that matter to passe, he must have been cut shorter by the head and shoulders; for by so much he was higher than any of the people. And therefore whatsoever face the crafty queane did set upon it, she knew him well enough. And for further prooff thereof, you may understand, that the princes of the Jews were much conversant with the people. And it appeareth manifestly, that Saul dwelt very neer to Endor, so as she should the rather know him; for in the evening he went from his lodging unto her house: neither should it seeme that she was gone to bed when he came. But because that may be uncertaine, you may see in the proffesse of the text; that in a peece of the night he went from his house to hers, and with much ado intreated her to consent to his request. She finished her conjuration, so as both Sauls part, the witches part, and also Samuels part was plaied: and after the solemnization thereof, a calfe was killed, a batch of bread baked, and a supper made ready and eaten up; and after all this, he went home the same night: and had need so to do, for he had some businesse the next day. By these and many other circumstances it may be gathered, that she dissembled, in saying, she knew him not, and consequently counterfeited, and made a foole of him in all the rest.

It appeareth there, that he, with a couple of his men, went to her by night, and said; conjecture unto me by thy familiar spirit, and bring me up whom I shall name unto thee. The godly learned know, that this was not in the power of the witch of Endor, but in the God of heaven only to accomplish. Howbeit, Saul was bewitched so to suppose: and yet is he more simple that will be overtaken with the devises of our old wiches, which are produced to resemble her. And why should we think, that God would rather permit the witch to raise Samuel, than that Dives could obtaine Lazarus to come out of Abrahams bosome, upon more likely and more reasonable conditions? Well now doth this strumpet (according to the guise of our cosening wiches and conjurers) make the matter strange unto Saul, saying, that he came to her in a snare, &c.

D. Bureot.
Feats.

I Sam. 28 6.

I Sam. 10. 13.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

1 Sam. 28. 9.

But witches seldome make this objection, saying when they mistrust that he which commeth to them will espie their juggling: for otherwise, where the witchmonger is simple and easie to be abused, the witch will be as easie to be intreated, and nothing dangerous of her cunning; as you see this witch was soon perswaded, notwithstanding that objection, because she perceived and saw that Saul was afraid and out of his wits. And therefore she said unto him; Whom shall I raise up? As though she could have brought unto him *Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob*; who cannot hear us, therefore cannot rise at our call. For it is written; Look thou down from heaven and behold us, &c. as for *Abraham* he is ignorant of us; and Israel knoweth us not.

1 Sam. 28. 12.
1 Sa. 93. 15, 16.

CHAP. XII.

The 12, 13, and 14. verses of 1 Samuel 28. expounded: wherein is shewed that Saul was cosened and abused by the witch; and that Samuel was not raised, is proved by the witches own talke.

The manner
of the witch
of Endors cos-
fening of Saul.

1 Sam. 28. 13.

1 Sam. 28. 21.

THe manner and circumstance of their communication, or of her conjuration, is not verbatim set down and expressed in the text; but the effect thereof briefly touched: yet will I shew you the common order of their conjuration, and specially of hers at this time used. When Saul had told her, that he would have Samuel brought up to him, she departed from his presence into her closet, where doubtlesse she had her familiar; to wit, some lewd crafty priest, and made Saul stand at the doore like a fool (as it were with his finger in a hole) to hear the cosening answers; but not to see the cosening handling thereof, and the counterfeiting of the matter. And so goeth she to worke, using ordinary words of conjuration, of which there are sundry varieties and forms (whereof I shall have occasion to repeat some in another place) as you see the juglers (which be inferior conjurors) speak certain strange words of course, to lead away the eye from espying the manner of their conveyance, whilest they may induce the mind to conceive and suppose that he dealeth with spirits; saying, *Hay, fortune furie, nunq; credo, passe, passe, when come you sirra.* So belike after many such words spoken, she saith to her selfe; Lo now the matter is brought to passe, for I see wonderful things. So as Saul hearing these words, longed to know all, and asked her what she saw. Whereby you may know that Saul saw nothing, but stood without like a mome, whilest she plaied her part in her closet: as may most evidently appear by the 21. verse of this chapter, where it is said; Then the woman came out unto Saul. Howbeit, a little before the cunningly counterfeited that she saw Samuel, and thereby knew it was Saul that was come unto her. Whereby all the world may perceive the cosening, and her dissimulation. For by that which hath been before said, it must needs be that she knew him. And (I pray you) why should she not have suspected as well him to be Saul before, when in expresse words he required her to bring unto him Samuel, as now, when Samuel appeared unto her?

Well, to the question before proposed by Saul, she answereth and lyeth, that she saw angels or Gods ascending up out of the earth. Then proceedeth she with her enchanting phrases and words, of course: so as thereby Saul gathereth and supposeth that she hath raised a man. For otherwise his question dependeth not upon any thing before spoken. For when she hath said; I saw angels ascending, &c. the next word he saith is; What fashion is he of? Which (I say) hangeth not upon her last expressed words. And to this she answered not directly, that it was Samuel; but that it was an old man lapped in a mantle: as though she knew not him that was the most notorious man in Israel, that had been her neighbour by the space of many years, and upon whom (while he lived) every eye was fixed, and whom also she knew within lesse than a quarter of an hour before: as by whose meanes also she came acquainted with Saul. Read the text and see.

1 Sam. 28. 14.

1 Sam. 28. 12.

But she describeth his personage, and the apparel which he did usually weare when he lived: which if they were both buried together, were consumed and rotten, or devoured with wormes before that time. Belike he had a new mantle made him in heaven: and yet they say Tailors are skanty there; for that their consciences are so large here. In this countrey, men give away their garments when they dy: if Samuel had so done, he could not have borrowed it again: for of likelihood it would have been worne out in that space, except the donee had been a better husband than I: for the testator was dead (as it is supposed) two years before.

CHAP. XIII.

The residue of 1 Sam. 28. expounded: wherein is declared how cunningly this witch brought Saul resolutely to beleve that she raised Samuel; what words are used to color the cosenage, and how all might also be wrought by venitiloquie.

Now commeth in Samuel to play his part: but I am perswaded it was performed in the person of the witch her selfe, or of her confederate. He saith to Saul; Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me up? As though without guile or packing it had been Samuel himselfe. Saul answered that he was in great distresse: for the Philistines made warre upon him. Whereby the witch, or her confederate priest might easily conjecture that his heart failed, & direct the oracle or prophesie accordingly: especially understanding by his present talke, and also by former prophesies and doings that were past, that God had forsaken him, and that his people were declining from him. For when Jonathan (a little before) overthrew the Philistines, being thirty thousand chariots and six thousand horsemen; Saul could not assemble above six hundred souldiers.

1 Sam. 28. 15.
Ibidem.1 Sam. 13. 15.
1 Sam. 13. 15.

Then said Samuel (which some suppose was Satan, and as I think was the witch, with a confederate; for what need so farre fetches, as to fetch a devil supernaturally out of hell, when the illusion may be here by naturall

rall means deciphered? And if you note the words well, you shall perceive the phrase not to come out of a spiritual mouth of a devil; but from a lying corporall tongue of a cosener, that careth neither for God nor the devill: from whence issueth such advice and communication, as greatly disagreeeth from Satans nature and purpose. For thus (I say) the said Samuel speaketh: Wherefore dost thou aske me, seeing the Lord is gone from thee, and is thine enemy? Even the Lord hath done unto him as he spake by my hand: for the Lord will rent thy kingdome out of thine hand, and give it to thy neighbour *David*; because thou obeyedst the voice of the Lord, &c. This (I say) is no phrase of a devil, but of a cosener, which knew before what Samuel had prophesied concerning *Sauls* destruction. For it is the devils condition, to allure the people unto wickednesse, and not in this sort to admonish, warne, and rebuke them for evil. And the popish writers confesse, that the devil would have been gone at the first naming of God. If it be said, that it was at Gods speciall commandement and will, that Samuel or the devil should be raised, to propound this admonition, to the profit of all posterity: I answer, that then he would rather have done it by some of his living prophets, and that Satan had not been so fit an instrument for that purpose. After this falleth the witch (I would say Samuel) into the vein of prophecyng, and speaketh to

1 Sam. 28. 16.

17.

1 Sa. 15. 28.

Saul on this wise: The Lord will rent thy kingdome out of thine hand, and give it to thy neighbour *David*; because thou obeyedst not the voice of the Lord, nor executedst his fierce wrath upon the Amalekites: therefore hath the Lord done this unto thee this day. Moreover, the Lord will deliver thee into the hands of the Philistines, and to morrow shalt thou and thy sonnes be with me, and the Lord shall give the host of Israel into the hands of the Philistines. What could Samuel have said more?

1 Sam. 28. 18.

19.

Me thinks the devil would have used another order, encouraging Saul rather than rebuking him for his evil. The devil is craftier than to leave such an admonition to all posterities, as should be prejudiciall unto his kingdome, and also be void of all impiety. But so divine a sentence maketh much for the maintenance of the witches credit, and to the advancement of her gaines. Howbeit, concerning the verity of this prophesie, there be many disputable questions: first, whether the battel were fought the next day? secondly, whether all his sonnes were killed with him? item, whether they went to heaven or hell together, as being with Samuel, they must be in heaven, and being with Satan, they must be in hell. But although every part of this prophesie were false, as that all his sonnes were not slain (*Ishbosheth* living and reigning in Israel two years after *Sauls* death) and that the battel was not on the morrow, and that wicked *Saul*, after that he had killed himselfe, was not with good Samuel; yet this witch did give a shrewd guesse to the sequel. Which whether it were true or false, pertains not to my purpose; and therefore I will omit it. But as touching the opinion of them that say it was the devil, because that such things came to passe; I would fain know of them where they learn that devils foreknow things to come? If they say, he guesseth onely upon probabilities, the witch may also do the like. But here I may not forget the decrees, which conclude, that Samuel appeared not unto Saul; but that the historiographer set forth

2. Reg. 4.

Canon. 26.
quæst. cap. 5.
nec mirum.

Sauls

Sauls mind and Samuels estate, and certain things which were said and seen, omitting whether they were true or false: and further, that it were a great offence for a man to beleve the bare words of the story. And if this exposition like you not, I can easily frame my selfe to the opinion of some of great learning expounding this place, and that with great probability, in this sort; to wit. that this *Pythiist* being *Ventriloqua*; that is, Speaking as it were from the bottom of her belly, did cast her selfe into a trance, and so abused Saul, answering to Saul in Samuels name, in her counterfeit hollow voice: as the wench of Westwel spake, whose history I have rehearsed before at large, in page 94. and this is right *Ventriloque*.

CHAP. XIV.

Opinions of some learned men, that Samuel was indeed raised, not by the witches art or power, but by the special miracle of God: that there are no such visions in these our dayes; and that our witches cannot do the like.

A *Jas* and *Sadajas* write, that when the woman saw the miracle indeed, and more than she looked for, or was wont to do; she began to cry out, that this was a vision indeed, and a true one, not done by her art, but by the power of God. Which exposition is farre more probable than our late writers judgements hereupon, and agreeth with the exposition of diverse good divines. *Gelasius* saith, it was the very spirit of Samuel: and where he suffered himselfe to be worshipped, it was but in civil salutation and courtesie; and that God did interpose *Samuel*, as he did *Elias* to the messenger of *Ochofias*, when he sent to *Belzebub* the god of *Achaton*. And here is to be noted, that the witchmongers are set up in this point: for the papists say, that it cannot be a devil, because *Jehovah* is thrice or five times named in the story. Upon this peece of scripture arguments are daily devised, to prove and maintain the miraculous actions of witch-craft, and the raising of the dead by conjurations. And yet if it were true, that *Samuel* himselfe were raised, or the devil in his likenesse; and that the witch of *Endor* by her art and cunning did it, *Sec.* it maketh rather to the disproofe than to the prooffe of our witches, which can neither do that kind of miracle, or any other, in any such place or company, where their juggling and cofenage may be seen and laid open. And I challenge them all (even upon the adventure of my life) to shew one peece of a miracle, such as *Christ* did truly, or such as they suppose this witch did diabolically, be it not with art nor confederacy, whereby some colour thereof maybe made; neither are there any such visions in these dayes shewed.

I. Bod. and L. Vairus differ herein.

A bold, discreet, and faithful challenge.

Heretofore God did send his visible angels to men: but now we hear not of such apparitions, neither are they necessary. Indeed it pleased God heretofore, by the hand of *Moses* and his prophets, and specially by his son *Christ* and his Apostles, to worke great miracles, for the establishing

ing of the faith : but now whatsoever is necessary for our salvation, is contained in the word of God : our faith is already confirmed, and our church established by miracles ; so as now to seek for them is a point of infidelity. Which the papists (if you note it) are grealy touched withall, as in their lying legends appeareth. But in truth, our miracles are knaveries most commonly, and specially of priests, whereof I could cite a thousand. If you read the story of Bell and the Dragon, you shall finde a confesing miracle of some antiquity. If you will see newer devises, read *Wirtus, Cardanus, Baleus*, and specially *Lavatarns*, &c. There have been some * walking spirits in these parts so conjured not long since, as afterwards they little delighted to make any more apparitions.

At Canterbu-
ry by Rich.
Lee esquire,
& others,
anno. 1573.
At Rie by
master Gay-
mor & o-
thers, anno.
1577.

CHAP. XV.

Of vaine apparitions, how people have been brought to fear bugges, which is partly reformed by preaching of the gospel: the true effect of Christs miracles.

BUT certainly, some one knave in a white sheet hath cosened and abused many thousands that way; specially when Robin good-fellow kept such a coile in the Countrey. But you shall understand, that these bugs specially are spied and feared of sick folke, children, women, and cowards, which through weaknesse of minde and body, are shaken with vain dreames and continual fear. The *Scythians*, being a stout and a warlike nation (as divers writers report) never see any vaine sights, or spirits. It is a common saying; A Lion feareth no bugs. But in our childhood our mothers maids have so terrified us with an ugly devil having hornes on his head, fire in his mouth, and a taile in his breeth, eyes like a bason, fanges like a dog, claws like a bear, a skinne like a Niger, and a voice roaring like a Lion, whereby we start and are afraid when we hear one cry Bough: and they have so fraied us with bull-beggens, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes, sylens, kit with the canticke, tritons, centabres, dwarfes, giants, pimps, calcars, conjurors, nymphes, changelings, *Incubus*, Robin good fellow, the spoon, the mare, the man in the oke, the hell-waine, the firedrake, the puckle, Tom thombe, hob-goblin, Tom tumbler, boneles, and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes: insonmuch as some never fear the devil, but in a dark night; and then a polled sheepe is a perillous beast, and many times is taken for our fathers soul, specially in a churchyard, where a right hardy man heretofore scant durst passe by night, but his haire would stand upright. For right grave writers report, that spirits most often and specially take the shape of women appearing to monks, &c. and of beasts, dogs, swine, horses, goats, cats, haire, of fowles, as crows, night-owles, and shreek owless; but they delight most in the likenesse of snakes and dragons. Well, thanks be to God, this wretched and cowardly infidelity, since the preaching of the gospel, is in part forgotten: and doubtlesse, the rest of those illusions will in short time

I. *Wirt. lib. 3.*
cap. 8.
Theodor.
Bizantium.
Lavat de
spect. & lemu-
rib.
Cardan. de
vat. tetit.

Pencer. &c.
Lavat. de spect.

(by Gods grace) be detected and vanish away.

Divers writers report, that in *Germany*, since *Luthers* time, spirits *Car. de var.* and devils have not personally appeared, as in times past they were wont *rerum. l. Wier.* to do. This argument is taken in hand of the ancient fathers, to prove *de prest. d. mo.* the determination and ceasing of oracles. For in times past (saith *Athanas. Egc. Athanas.* *ffus* devils in vain shapes did intricate men with their illusions, hiding themselves in waters, stones, woods, &c. But now that the word of GOD *verbi.* hath appeared, those sights, spirits, and mockeries of images are ceased. Truly, if all such oracles, as that of *Apollo*, &c. (before the coming of Christ) had been true, and done according to the report, which hath been brought through divers ages, and from farre countries unto us, without priestly fraud or guile, so as the spirits of prophesie, and working of miracles, had been inserted into an idoll, as hath been supposed: yet we christians may conceive, that Christs coming was not so frutelesse and prejudicial in this point unto us, as to take away his spirit of prophesie and divination from out of the mouth of his elect people, and good prophets, giving no answers of any thing to come by them, nor by *Urim* nor *Thummim*, as he was wont, &c. And yet to leave the devil in the mouth of a witch, or an idol to prophesie or worke miracles, &c. to the hinderance of his glorious gospel, to the discountenance of his church, and The true end to the furtherance of infidelity and false religion, whereas the working of miracles was the onely, or at least the most speciall meanes that moved *Iohn. 2.* men to beleve in Christ, as appeareth in sundry places of the gospel, and specially in *John*, where it is written, that a great multitude followed him, because they saw his miracles which he did, &c. Nay, is it not *Act. 2.22.* written, that Jesus was approved by God among the Jewes, with miracles, wonders and signes, &c? And yet, if we conferre the miracles wrought by Christ, and those that are imputed to witches; witches miracles shall appear more common, and nothing inferior unto his. *Iohn 6.*

CHAP. XVI.

Witches miracles compared to Christs, that God is the creator of all things, of Apollo, and of his names and portraiture.

IF this witch of *Endor* had performed that, which many conceive of the matter, it might have been compared with the raising up of *Lazarus*. I pray you, is not the converting of water into milke, as hard a matter as the turning of water into wine? And yet, as you may read in the gospel, that Christ did the one, as his first miracle; so may you reade in *M. Mal.* and in *Bodin*, that witches can easily do the other: yea, and that which is a great deale more, of water they can make butter. But to avoid all cavils, and least there should appear more matter in Christs miracle, than the others, you shall find in *M. Mal.* that they can change water into wine: and what is it to attribute to a creature, the power and worke of the creator, if this be not? Christ saith, *Opera qua ego facio nemo potest facere.* Creation of substance was never granted to man nor angel; Ergo neither to
 An ironical collation. *Mal. malef. par. 2. qu. 1. cap. 14.* *Acts 17.* *1 Tim. 6. 13.* *Col. 1. 16.* *Athanas. symbol.*
 witch

Apollo Pytho
uncafcd.

witch nor devil : for God is the onely giver of life and being, and by him all things are made, vifible and invifible.

Finally, this woman of *Endor* is in the fcripture called *Pythoniffa*: whereby it may appear that ſhe was but a very ceulener. For *Pytho* himfelfe, whereof *Pythoniffa* is derived, was a counterfeit. And the original ſtory of *Apollo*, who was called *Pytho*, becauſe he killed a ſerpent of that name, is but a poetical fable. For the Poets ſay, he was the god of Muſick, Phyſick, Poetry, and ſhouting. In heaven he is called *Sol*, in earth *Liber Pater*, in hell *Apollo*. He flouriſheth alwayes with perpetual youth, and therefore he is painted without a beard: his picture was kept as an oracle-giver: and the prieſts that attended thereon at *Delphos* were ceuleners, and called *Pythoniſts* of *Pytho*, as *Papiſts* of *Papa*; and afterwards all women that uſed that trade, were named *Pythoniffa*, as was this woman of *Endor*. But becauſe it concerneth this matter, I will breely note the opinions of divers learned men, and certaine other proofes, which I finde in the ſcripture touching the ceaſing of miracles, propheſies and oracles.



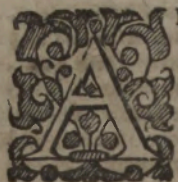
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The eight book.

CHAP. I.

That miracles are ceased.



Although in times past, it pleased God, extraordinarily to shew miracles amongst his people, for the strengthening of their faith in the Messias; and againe at his coming to confirme their faith by his wonderful doings, and his speciall graces and gifts bestowed by him up on the Apostles, &c. yet we ordinarily reade in the scriptures, that it is the Lord that worketh great wonders. Yea *David* saith, that among the dead (as in this case of *Samuel*) God himselfe sheweth no wonders. I find also that God will not give his glory and power to a creature. *Nicodemus* being a Pharisee could say, that no man could do such miracles as Christ did except God were with him, according to the saying of the prophet to those gods and idols, which took on them the power of God; Do either good or ill if you can, &c. So as the prophet knew and taught thereby, that none but God could worke miracles. Infinite places for this purpose might be brought out of the scripture, which for brevity I omit and overslip.

S. Augustine, among other reasons, whereby he proveth the ceasing of miracles, saith; Now blinde flesh doth not open the eyes of the blinde by the miracle of God, but the eyes of our heart are opened by the word of God. Now is not our dead carcase raised any more up by miracle, but our dead bodies be still in the grave, and our soules are raised to life by Christ. Now the eares of the deafe are not opened by miracle, but they which had their eares shut before, have them now opened to their salvation.

The miraculous healing of the sick, by anointing, spoken of by *S. James*, is objected by many, specially by the papists, for the maintenance of their sacrament of extreme unction: which is apishly and vainly used in the

Romish church, as though that miraculous gift had continuance till this day: herein you shall see what *Calvine* speaketh in his institutions.

The grace of healing (saith he) spoken of by *Saint James*, is vanished away, as also the other miracles, which the Lord would have shewed onely for a time, that he might make the new preaching of the

gospel mervellous for ever. Why (saith he) do not these (meaning miracle-mongers) appoint some *Siloab* to swim in, whereinto at certaine ordi-

nary recourses of times sicke folke may plunge themselves? Why do they not lie along upon the dead, because *Paul* raised up a dead child by that meanes? Verily (saith he) *James* in the miracle to anoint, spake for that time, whiles the church still enjoyed such blessings of God. Item,

he saith, that the Lord is present with his in all ages; and so often as need is, he helpeth their sicknesses, no lesse than in old time. But he doth not so utter his manifest powers, nor distributeth miracles, as by the hands of the Apostles, because the gift was but for a time. *Calvine* even their

concludeth thus; They say such vertues or miracles remaine, but experience saies nay. And see how they agree among themselves: *Daneus* saith,

that neither witch nor devil can worke miracles. *Giles Alley* saith directly,

Psal. 136. 4.
Psal. 72. 18.
Psal. 88. 10.

Isay. 42.
John 3. 2.
Ibid. 7. 16.
In annotat.
in Iohan. 3.

Isa. 45.
August. de ver-
bis Dom. se-
cundum Mat.
sermone. 18.

James 5. 14.
I. Calvin. In-
stituite lib. 4.
ca. 19. *sect.* 18.
Idem. ibid. sect.
19. Isay. 9. 7.
Acts 20. 10.
Idem. ibid.
nempe I. Cal.

that witches worke miracles. *Calvine* ſaith, they are all ceaſed. All witch-mongers ſay, they continue. But ſome affirme, that popiſh miracles are vaniſhed and gone away: howbeit witches miracles remaine in full force. So as *S. Loy* is out of credit for a horſeleach, Maſter *T.* and mother *Bungy* remaine in eſtimation for prophets: nay *Hobgoblin* and *Robin good-fellow* are contemned among young children, and mother *Alice* and mother *Bungy* are feared among old fooles. The eſtimation of theſe continue, becauſe the matter hath not been called in queſtion: the credit of the other decayeth, becauſe the matter hath been looked into. Whereof I ſay no more, but that *S. Anthonies* bliſſe will helpe your pig, whenſoever mother *Bungy* doth hurt it with her curſe. And therefore we are warned by the word of God, in any wiſe not to feare their curſes. But let all the witch-mongers, and ſpecially the miracle-mongers in the world answer me to this ſuppoſition; Put caſe that a woman of credit, or elſe a woman-witch ſhould ſay unto them, that ſhe is a true prophet of the Lord, and that he revealeth thoſe ſecret myſteries unto her, whereby ſhe detecteth the lewd acts and imaginations of the wicked, and that by him ſhe worketh miracles, and propheſie, &c. I think they muſt either yeeld, or confeſſe that miracles are ceaſed. But ſuch things (ſaith *Cardane*) as ſeeme miraculous, are chiefly done by deceit, legierdemaine, or confederacy; or elſe they may be done, and yet ſeeme unpoſſible, or elſe things are ſaid to be done, and never were nor can be done.

C H A P. II.

The gift of propheſie is ceaſed.

Prov. 5. 1.

H. Card. de
miracul.

Iſai. 41.

I Sam. 28.

ROM. 12.

I Cor. 12.

I Pet. 1

Iohn. 4.

P. Martyr:

loc. com. 9.

ſeſt 17.

THAT witches, nor the woman of *Endor*, nor yet her familiar or devil can tell what is to come, may plainly appear by the words of the prophet, who ſaith; Shew what things are to come, and we will ſay, you are gods indeed. According to that which *Solomon* ſaith; who can tell a man what ſhall happen him under the ſun? Marry that can I (ſaith the witch of *Endor* to *Saul*.) But I will rather believe *Paul* and *Peter*, which ſay, that propheſie is the gift of God, and no worldly thing. Then a couſenſing queane, that raketh upon her to do all things and can do nothing but beguile men: up ſteppeth alſo mother *Bungy*, and ſhe can tell you where your horſe or your aſſe is beſtowed, or any thing that you have loſt is become, as *Samuel* could; and what you have done in all your age paſt, as *Chriſt* did to the woman of *Sichar* at *Jacobs* well; yea and what your errand is, before you ſpeak, as *Elizeus* did.

Peter Martyr ſaith, that onely God and man knoweth the heart of man, and therefore, that the devil muſt be ſecluded, alledging theſe places; *Solus Deus eſt ſcrutator cordium*, Onely God is the ſearcher of hearts. And *Nemo ſcit qua ſunt hominis, niſi ſpiritus hominis qui eſt in eo*, None knoweth the thigs of man, but the ſpirit of man which is within him. *Solomon* ſaith, *Tu ſolus noſti cogitationes hominum*, Thou onely knoweſt the thoughts of men. And *Jeremy* ſaith in the perſon of God, *Ego Deus ſcrutans corda & renes*, I am God ſearching hearts and reines. Alſo *Matthew* ſaith of *Chriſt*, *Jeſus autem videns cogitationes eorum*. And *Jeſus* ſeeing their thoughts, who in Scripture is called the ſearcher and knower

of the thoughts in the heart: as appeareth in Acts, 1. & 15. Rom. 8. Matth. 9. 12. & 22. Marke 2. Luke 6. & 7. & 11. John 1. 2. 6. & 13. Apoc. 2. & 3. and in other places infinite.

The same Peter Martyr also saith, that the devil may suspect, but not know our thoughts: for if he should know our thoughts, he should understand our faith; which if he did, he would never assault us with one temptation. Indeed we reade that Samuel could tell where things lost were strayed, &c. but we see that gift also ceased by the coming of Christ, according to the saying of Paul; at sundry times, and in diverse manners God spake in the old times by our fathers the prophets, in these last dayes he hath spoken unto us by his sonne, &c. And therefore I say, that gift of prophesie, wherewith God in times past endued his people, is also ceased, and counterfeits and counsers are come in their places, according to this saying of Peter: There were false prophets among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, &c. And think not that so notable a gift should be taken from the beloved and the elect people of God, and committed to mother *Bungy*, and such like of her profession.

The words of the prophet Zacharie are plaine touching, the ceasing both of the good and bad prophets, to wit: I will cause the prophets & uncleane spirits to depart out of the land, & when any shall yet prophesie, his parents shall say to him; Thou shalt not live, for thou speakest lies in the name of the Lord; and his parents shall thrust him through when he prophesieth, &c. No, no: the foretelling of things to come, is the only worke of God, who disposeth all things sweetly, of whose counsell there hath never yet been any man. And to know our labours, the times and moments God hath placed in his owne power. Also Phavorinus saith, that if these cold prophets or oracles tell thee of prosperity, and deceiv thee, thou art made a miser through vain expectation: if they tell thee of adversity, &c. and ly, thou art made a miser through vaine fear. And therefore I say, we may as well look to heare prophesies at the tabernacle, in the bush, of the cherubin, among the clouds, from the angels, within the arke, or out of the flame, &c. as to expect an oracle of a prophet in these dayes.

But put the case, that one in our Oommon-wealth should step up and say he were a prophet (as many frantick persons do) who would believe him, or not think rather that he were a lewd person? See the statutes Elizab. 5. whether there be not laws made against them, condemning their arfogancy and counsenge: so also the canon lawes to the same effect.

P. Martyr in loc. com.

Heb. 1. 9. & 2.

2 Pet. 2. 1.

Zach. 13. 1.

I. Chrysof. in evang. Io-han-hom. 18. Pet. Bles. epist. 49.

Canon. de malef. & mathemat.

CHAP. III.

That Oracles are ceased.

Touching oracles, which for the most part were Idols of silver, gold, wood, stones, &c. within whose bodies some say uncleane spirits hid themselves, and gave answers as some others say, that exhalations rising out of the grounds; inspire their minds, whereby their priests gave out oracles; so as spirits and winds rose up out of that soile, and indued those men

Thucidid. lib. 2 Cicer. de di. with vin. lib. 2.

Zach. 13. 2.
 Mich. 5. 12.
 Gen. 3.
 Euseb. lib. 5.
 cap. 1.
 Idem. Ibid.
 Porphyr. in
 lib. contra
 christ. relig.
 Cic. de divin.
 lib. 2.
 I. Chrysof.
 de laud.
 Paul. rom. 4.

with the gift of prophesie of things to come, though in truth they were all devises to couzen the people, and for the profit of priests, who received the idols answers over night, and delivered them back to the idolaters the next morning: you shall understand, that although it had been so as it is supposed; yet by the reasons and proofes before rehearsed, they should now cease: and whatsoever hath affinity with such miraculous actions, as witchcraft, conjuration, &c. is knocke on the head, and nailed on the crosse with Christ, who hath broken the power of devils, and satisfied Gods justice, who also hath troden them under his feet, and subdued them, &c. At whose coming the prophet Zacharie saith, that the Lord will cut the names of idols out of the land, and they shall be no more remembred; and he will then cause the prophets and unclean spirits to depart out of the land. It is also written; I will cut off thine enchanters out of thine hand, and thou shalt have no more soothsayers. And indeed, the gospel of Christ hath so laid open their knavery, &c. that since the preaching thereof, their combs are cut, and few that are wise regard them. And if ever these prophesies came to take effect, it must be upon the coming of Christ, whereat you see the devils were troubled and fainted, when they met him, saying, or rather exclaiming upon him on this wise, *Fili Dei cur venisti nos cruciare ante tempus?* O thou son of God, why comest thou to molest us (or confound us) before our time appointed? Which he indeed prevented, and now remaineth he our defender and keeper from his claws. So as now you see here is no roome left for such guests.

Howbeit, you shall heare the opinion of others, that have bene much deceived as your selves in this matter: and yet are driven to confesse, that GOD hath constituted his sonne to beat down the power of devils, and to satisfie Gods justice, and to heale our wound received by the fall of Adam, according to Gods promise in Genesis 3. The seed of the woman shall tread downe the serpent, or the devil. Eusebius in his sixth booke *De prædicatione Evangelij*, the title whereof is this, that the power of devils is taken away by the coming of Christ saith; All answers made by devils, all soothsayings and divinations of men are gone and vanisht away. Item he citeth Porphyrie in his booke against christian religion, wherein these words are rehearsed; It is no marvel, though the plague be so hot in this city: for ever since Jesus hath bene worshipped, we can obtaine nothing that good is at the hands of our Gods. And of this defection and ceasing of oracles writeth Cicero long before, and that to have happened also before his time. Howbeit, Chrystome living long since Cicero, saith, that *Atolla* was forced to grant, that so long as any relike of a martyr was held to his nose, he could not make any answer or oracle. So as one may perceive, that the heathen were wiser in this behalfe than many christians, who in times past were called *Oppugnatores incantamentorum*, as the English Princes are called *Defensores fidei*. Plutarch calleth *Eceotia* (as we call bablers) by the name of many words, because of the multitude of oracles there, which now (saith he) are like to a spring or fountaine which is dried up. If any one remained I would ride five hundred miles to see it: but in the whole world there

there is not one to be seene at this hour; popish couenages excepted.

But Plutarch saith, that the cause of this defection of oracles, was the devils death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortal, saying they died for very age; and that the divining priests were blown up with a whistle-winde, and sanke with an earthquake. Others imputed it to be the sight or the place of the planets, which when they passed over them, carried away that art with them, and by revolution may returne, &c. Eusebius also citeth out of him the story of Pan, which because it is to this purpose, I will insert the same; and since it mentioneth the devils death, you may beleeve it if you list; for I will not, as being assured that he is reserved alive to punish the wicked, and such as impute unto those idols the power of Almighty God.

Porphy.
writeth verses
in Apollons
name, of the
death of
Apollo cited
by I. Bod. fol. 6.

CHAP. IIII.

A tale written by many grave authors, and beleeved by many wise men of the devils death. Another story written by papists, and beleeved of all catholikes, approving the devils honesty, conscience and courtlesie.

Plutarch saith, that his country-man Epitherfes told him, that as he passed by sea into Italy, many passengers being in his boate, in an evening, when they were about the islands Echinadæ, the wind quite ceased, and the ship driving with the tide, was brought at last to Paxe. And whilest some slept and others quast, and other some were awake (perhaps in as ill case as the rest) after supper suddainly a voice was heard calling Thamus; in such sort as every man marvelled. This Thamus was a pilot borne in Ægypt, unknowne to many that were in the ship. Wherefore being twice called, he answered nothing; but the third time he answered: and the other with a louder voice commanded him, that when he came to Palodes, he should tell them that the great God Pan was departed. Whereat every one was astonied (as Epitherfes affirmed.) And being in consultation what were best to do, Thamus concluded, that if the winde were high, they must passe by with silence; but if the weather were calme, he must utter that which he had heard. But when they came to Palodes, and the weather calme, Thamus looking out toward the land, cried aloud, that the great god Pan was deceased: and immediately there followed a lamentable noise of a multitude of people, as it were with great wonder and admiration. And because there were many in the ship, they said, the same thereof was speedily brought to Rome, and Thamus sent for by Tiberius the Emperour, who gave such credit thereto, that he diligently inquired and asked, who that Pan was. The learned men about him supposed, that Pan was he who was the son of Mercarie and Penelope, &c. Eusebius saith, that this chanced in the time of Tiberius the Emperour, when Christ expelled all devils, &c. Paulus Marfus, in his notes upon Ovids Fasti, saith, that this voice was

Thamus having little to do, thought to play with his company, whom he might easily overtake with such a jest.

heard

A detection of Thamus his knavery. heard out of Paxe, that very night that Christ suffered, in the year of Tiberius the nineteenth. Surely, this was a merry jest devised by Thamus who with some confederates thought to make sport with the passengers, who were some asleep, and some drunk, and some other at play, &c. whiles the first voice was used. And at the second voice, to wit, when he should deliver his message, he being an old Pilot, knew where some noise was usuall, by meanes of some eccho in the sea, and thought he would (to the astonishment of them) accomplish his devise, if the wether proved calme. Whereby may appear, that he would in other cases of tempests, &c. rather attend to more serious businesse, then to that ridiculous matter. For why else should he not do his errand in rough wether, as well as in calme? Or what need he tell the devill thereof, when the devill told it him before, and with much more expedition could have done the errand himself?

Legend. aur. in *Authentike*. For many will say that this was a prophane story, and not *vita sancti Andrea. fol. 39.* so canonical as those which are verified by the Popes authority: and thus it is written. A woman in her travel sent her Sister to Diana, which was the devil in an idol (as all those oracles are said to be) and willed her to make her prayers, or rather a request, to know of her safe deliverie; which thing she did. But the devil answered; Why prayest thou to me? I cannot help thee, but go pray to Andrew the Apostle, and he may help thy sister, &c. Lo, this was not only a gentle, but a godly devil, pitying the womans case, who revealing his own disability, enabled S. Andrew more. I know some protestants will say, that the devil, to maintain idolatry, &c. referred the maid to S. Andrew. But what answer will the Papists make, who think it great piety to pray unto Saints, and so by consequence honest courtesie in the devil, to send her to S. Andrew, who would not faile to serve her turn, &c.

CHAP. V.

The judgements of the ancient fathers touching oracles, and their abolishment, and that they be now transferred from Delphos to Rome.

Athanas. de human. verbi. fol. 55 & 64. **T**He opinions of the Fathers, that oracles are ceased by the coming of Christ, you shall find in these places following, to wit: *Institus De dialogis adversus Iudeos, Athanasius De humanitate verbi, Augustine De civitate Dei, Eusebius Lib. 7. cap. 6. Item lib. 5. cap. 1. 8. Rupertus in Ioan. lib. 10. 12. Plutarch De abolitione oraculorum, Plinie lib. 30. natural. historia.* Finally, *Athanasius* concludes, that in times past there were oracles in Delphos, Bœotia, Lycia, and other places: but now since Christ is preached unto all men, this madnesse is ceased. So as you see, that whatsoever estimation in times past, the ancient Fathers conceived (by hearesay) of those miraculous matters of idols and oracles, &c. they themselves refuse now, not only to bear witness of; but also affirm, that ever since Christs coming their mouthes have been stopped.

For the ceasing of the knaveries and coufening devifes of priests, I see no authoritie of Scripture or ancient Father, but rather the contrary; to wit, that there shall be strange illusions shewed by them even till the end. And truly, whosoever knoweth and noteth the order and devifes of and in popish pilgrimages, shall see both the oracles and their conclusions remaining, and as it were transferred from Delphos to Rome, where that adulterous generation continually seeketh a signe, though they have Moses and the prophets, yea even Christ and his Apostles also &c.

CHAP. VI.

Where and wherein coufeners, witches, and priests were wont to give oracles, and to worke their feats.

THese coufening oracles, or rather oracles used (I say) to exercise their feats and to do their miracles most commonly in maids, in beasts, in images, in dens, in cloisters, in dark holes, in trees, in churches or churchyards, &c. where priests, monks, and friers had laid their plots, and made their confederacies aforehand, to beguile the world, to gaine money, and to add credit to their profession. This practise began in the oakes of Dodona, in the which was a wood, the trees thereof (they say) could speake. And this was done by a knave in a hollow tree, that seemed found unto the simple people. This wood was in Molossus a part of Greece, called Epyrus, and it was named Dodonas oracles. There were many oracles in Ægypt; namely, of Hercules, of Apollo, of Minerva, of Diana, of Mars, of Iupiter, and of the ox Apys, who was the sonne of Iupiter, but his image was worshipped in the likenesse of an ox. Latona, who was the mother of Apollo, was an oracle in the city of Bute. The priests of Apollo, who alwayes counterfeited fury and madnesse, gave oracles in the temple called Clarius, within the city of Colophon in Greece. At Thebes in Bœotia, and also in Lœbadia, Trophonius was the chiefe oracle. At Memphis a cow, at Corinth an ox called Minceus, in Arsinoe a crocodile, in Athens a prophet called Amphiaraus, who indeed died at Thebes, where they say the earth opened, and swallowed him up quick. At Delphos was the great temple of Apollo, where devils gave oracles by maids (as some say) though indeed it was done by priests. It was built upon Parnassus hill in Greece. And the defenders of oracles say, that even as rivers oftentimes are diverted to another course; so likewise the spirit, which inspired the cheefe prophets, may for a time be silent, and revive againe by revolution.

Demetrius saith, that the spirits, which attended on oracles, waxed weary of the peoples curiosity and importunity, and for shame forsooke the temple. But as one that of late hath written against prophesies saith; It is no marvel, that when the familiars that speake in trunks were repelled from their harbour for feare of discovery, the blocks almighty lost their senses. For these are all gone now, and their knavery is espied, gainst pro-

phesies,
these

R

*Strabo Geog.
lib. 16.
I. Wier. lib. 1.
de pract. dam.
cap 12.*

these great doctors suppose, that the cause of their dispatch was the coming of Christ; if they meane that the devil died, so soone as he was born, or that then he gave over his occupation: they are deceived. For the popish church hath made a continuall practise hereof, partly for their own private profit, lucre, and gaine; and partly to be had in estimation of the world, and in admiration among the simple. But indeed, men that have learned Christ, and been conversant in his word, have discovered and shaken off the vanity and abomination hereof. But if those doctors had lived till this day, they would have said and written, that oracles had ceased, or rather been driven out of England in the time of King Henry the eight, and of Queene Elizabeth his daughter; who have done so much in that behalfe, as at this houre they are not onely all gone but forgotten here in this English nation, where they swarmed as thick as they did in Bœotia, or in any other place in the world. But the credit they had, depended not upon their desert, but upon the credulity of others. Now therefore I will conclude and make an end of this matter, with the opinion and saying of the prophet; vaine is the answer of idols. For they have eyes and see not, eares and heare not, mouthes and speak not, &c. and let them skew what is to come, and I will say they are gods indeed.

In whose
daies oracles
ceased in
England.

Zach 10.
Hay. 44.



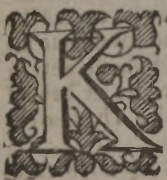
The



The ninth Booke.

CHAP. I.

The Hebrew word Kasam expounded, and how farre a Christian may conjecture of things to come.



Kasam (as Iohn Wierus upon his owne knowledg affir-
eth, and upon the word of Andraas Masius reporteth)
differeth little in signification from the former word *Ob*;
betokening *Varicinaris*, which is, To prophesse, and is
most commonly taken in evil part; as in Deut. 18. Jer.
27. &c. howbeit, sometime in good part; as in Esay
3. verse 2. To foretel things to come upon probable
conjectures, so as therein we reach no further than becometh humane
capacity, is not (in mine opinion) unlawful, but rather a commenda-
ble manifestation of wisdom and judgement, the good gifts and notable
blessings of GOD, for the which we ought to be thankful; as also to
yeeld due honour and praise unto him, for the noble order which he
hath appointed in nature: praying him to lighten our hearts with the
beames of his wisdom, that we may more and more profit in the true
knowledge of the workmanship of his hands. But some are so nice, that
they condemne generally all sorts of divinations, denying those things
that in nature have manifest causes, and are so framed, as they foresheew
things to come, and in that shew amonish us of things after to insue,
exhibiting signes of unknowne and suture matters to be judged upon, by
the order, law, and course of nature proposed unto us by God.

And some on the other side are so bewitched with folly, as they at-
tribute to creatures that estimation, which rightly and truly appertain-
eth to God the creator of all things; affirming that the publike and pri-
vate destinies of all humane matters, and whatsoever a man would know
of things come or gone, is manifested to us in the heavens: so as by
the starres and planetes all things might be knowne. These would also, that
nothing should be taken in hand or gone about, without the favourable
aspect of the planetes. By which, and other the like devises they deprave
and prophane the ancient and commendable observations of our fore-
fathers: as did Colebratus, who taught, that all mans life was governed
by the seven planetes; and yet a christian, and condemned for heresie. But
let us so farre forth imbrace and allow this philosophie and prophesying, as
the word of God giveth us leave, and commendeth the same unto us.

*I. Wier. lib. de
Præst. demon.*

All divinati-
ons are not
condemnable.

Colebratus
erroneus &
impious opi-
nion.

CHAP. II.

Prooves by the old and new Testament, that certaine observations of the weather are lawfull.

Pſalm. 13.
Ierem. 54.
Gen. 1.
Ezech. 1.
Gen. 9.

Eccles. 43.
Pl. 19. and 50

Eccles. 43.
Baruch. 3.

Luk. 12. 24.

Matt. 16. 2, 3.

WHEN God by his word and wiſdome had made the heavens, and placed the ſtarres in the firmament, he ſaid; Let them be for ſignes, and for ſeaſons, and for dayes, and years. When he created the rainebowe in the clouds, he ſaid it ſhould be for a ſigne and token unto us. Which we find true, not onely of the flood paſt, but alſo of the ſhowers to come. And therefore according to Jeſus Sirachs adviſe, let us behold it, and praiſe him that made it. The prophet David ſaith; The heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth ſheweth his handy worke: day unto day uttereth the ſame, and night unto night teacheth knowledge. It is alſo written that by the commandement of the holy one the ſtarres are placed, and continue in their order, and faile not in their watch. It ſhould appeare, that Chriſt himſelfe did not altogether neglect the courſe and order of the heavens, in that he ſaid; When you ſee a cloud riſe out of the weſt, ſtreightway you ſay a ſhower cometh: and ſo it is. And when you ſee the ſouthwinde blowe, you ſay it will be hot, and ſo it cometh to paſſe. Againe, when it is evening, you ſay faire weather, for the ſkie is red: and in the morning you ſay, to day ſhall be a tempeſt, for the ſkie is red and louring. Wherein as he noteth that theſe things do truly come to paſſe, according to ancient obſervation, and to the rule aſtronomical: ſo doth he alſo by other words following admoniſh us, that in attending too much to thoſe obſervations, we neglect not ſpecially to follow our chriſtian vocation.

*Lactant. contra
aſtologos.
Peucer. de
aſtrol. pag. 383*

The phyſician is commended unto us, and allowed in the ſcriptures: but ſo to put truſt in him, as to neglect and diſtruſt God, is ſeverely for bidden and reprov'd. Surely it is moſt neceſſary for us to know and obſerve divers rules aſtrogological; otherwiſe we could not with opportunity diſpatch our ordinary affaires. And yet Lactantius condemnereth and recounteth it among the number of witchcrafts: from whoſe cenſure Calvine doth not much varie. The poore husbandman perceiveth that the increaſe of the moone maketh plants and living creatures fruitful: ſo as in the full moone they are in beſt ſtrength, decaying in the wane, and in the conjunction do utterly wither and fade. Which when by obſervation, uſe and practice they have once learned, they diſtribute their buſineſſe accordingly; as their times and ſeaſons to ſowe, to plant, to prune, to let their cattel blood, to cut &c.

CHAP. III.

That certaine observations are indifferent, certaine ridiculous, and certaine impious, whence that cunning is derived of Apollo, and of Aruspices.

I Know not whether to disallow or discommend the curious observation used by our elders, who conjectured upon nativities: so as, if Saturne and Mercurie were opposite in any brute signe, a man then borne should be dumb or stammer much; whereas it is d yly seene, that children naturally imitate their parents conditions in that behalfe. Also they have noted, that one borne in the spring of the moone, shall be healthy; in that time of the wane, when the moone is utterly decayed, the childe then borne cannot live; and in the conjunction, it cannot long continue.

But I am sure the opinion of Julius Maternus is most impious, who writeth, that he which is borne when Saturne is in Leone, shall live long, and after his death shall go to heaven presently. And so is this of Albulmazar, who saith, that whosoever prayeth to God, when the moone is in Capite draconis, shall be heard, and obtaine his prayer. Furthermore, to play the cold prophet, as to recount it good or bad luck, when salt or wine falleth on the table, or is shed, &c. or to prognosticate that guests approach to your house, upon the chattering of pies or haggisters, whereof there can be yeilded no probable reason, is altogether vanity and superstition: as hereafter shall be more largely shewed. But to make simple people beleeve, that a man or woman can foretel good or evil fortune, is meere witchcraft or coufenge: for God is the onely searcher of the heart, and delivereth not his counsell to so lewd reprobates. I know divers writers affirme, that witches foretel things, as prompted by a real devil; and that he againe learneth it out of the prophesies written in the scriptures, and by other nimble sleights, wherein he passeth any other creature earthly; and that the same devil, or some of his fellowes runnes or flies as far as Rochester, to mother Buagy: or to Canturbury to M. T. or to Delphos, to Apollo; or to Æsculapius, in Pergamo; or to some other idol or witch, and there by way of oracle answers all questions, through his understanding of the prophesies contained in the old testament, especially in Daniel and Esay: whereby the devil knew of the translation of the monarchie from Babylon to Græcia, &c. But either they have learned this of some oracle or witch; or else I know not where the devil they find it. Marry certaine it is, that herein they shew themselves to be witches and fond diviners: for they find no such thing writen in Gods word.

Of the idoll called Apollo, I have somewhat already spoken in the former title of Os or Pytho; and some occasion I shall have to speak thereof hereafter: and therefore at this time it shall suffice to tell you, that the credit gained thereunto, was by the craft and cunning of the priests, which tended thereupon; who with their counterfeit miracles so bewitched

The ridiculous art of nativity-casting.

Julius Maternus his most impious opinion.

Bodinus. Dan.
nam. Erastus.
Hemingius.
Mal. malef.
Thom. Aquinas
&c.

Apollos passions.

bewitched the people, as they thought such vertue to have been contained in the bodies of those idols; as God hath not promised to any of his angels, or elect people. For it is said, that if Apollo were in a chafe, he would sweat: if he had remorse to the afflicted, and could not help them, he would shed tears, which I believe might have been wiped away with that handkerchiefe, that wiped and dried the Rood of graces face, being in the like perplexities. Even as another sort of witching priests called Aruspices prophesied victory to Alexander, because an eagle lighted one his head: which eagle might (I beleeve) be cooped or caged with Mahomets dove, that picked peason out of his eare.

CHAP. IV.

The predictions of soothsayers and lewd priests, the prognostications of Astronomers and Physitians allowable, Divine Prophecie holy and good.

What prophecies allowable.

I. B. lib. de de. lib. 1. cap. 4.

THE censuring tricks of oracling priests and monkes, are and have been specially most abominable. The superstitious observations of lesse augurers and soothsaiers (contrary to Philosophy, and without authority of scripture) are very ungodly and ridiculous. Howbeit, I reject not the prognostications of astronomers, nor the conjectures or forewarnings of Physitians, nor yet the interperations of Philosophers; although in respect of the divine prophecies contained in holy Scriptures; they are not to be weighed or regarded. For the end of these and the other is not only far differing; but whereas these contain onely the words and will of God, with the other are mingled most horrible lies and coufengers. For though there be many of them learned and godly, yet lurke there in corners of the same profession, a great number of counterfeits and coufeners. I. Bodin putteth this difference between divine prophets and inchantors; to wit, the one saith alwaies true, the others words (proceeding from the devil) are alwaies false; of for one truth they tell a hundred lies. And then why may not every witch be thought as cunning as Apollo? And why not every counterfeite coufener as good a witch as mother Bungie? For it is ods, but they will hit the truth once in a hundred divinations as well as the best.

CHAP. V.

The diversity of true Propbets, of Urin, and of the propheticall use of the twelve precious stones contained therein, of the divine voice called Eccho.

Divers degrees of prophetic.

IT should appear, that even of holy prophets there were divers sorts. For David and Solomon, although in their psalmes and parables are contained most excellent mysteries, and notable allegories: yet they were not indued with that degree of prophesie, that Ely and Elisha were, &c.

For

For as often as it is said, that God spake to David or Solomon, it is 2 Reg. 2. meant to be done by the prophets. For NATHAN or GAD were the Messengers and Prophets to reveale Gods will to David. And Ahiam the Silonite was sent from God to Solomon. Item, the spirit of prophesie which Elias had, was doubled upon Elisha. Also some prophets prophesied all their lives, some had but one vision, and some had more according to Gods pleasure; yea some prophesied unto the people of such things as came not to passe, and that was where Gods wrath was pacified by repentance. But these prophets were alwaies reputed among the people to be wise and godly; whereas the Heathen prophets were evermore known and said to be mad and foolish: as it is written both of the prophets of Sibylla, and also of Apollo; and at this day also in the Indies, &c.

But that any of these extraordinary gifts remain at this day, Bodin, nor any witchmonger in the world shall never be able to prove: though he in his book of devilish madnesse would make men believe it. For these were miraculously maintained by God among the Jewes, who were instructed by them of all such things as should come to passe; or else informed by Urim: so as the priests by the brightnesse of the twelve precious stones contained therein, could prognosticate or expound any thing. Which brightnesse and vertue ceased (as Josephus reporteth) two hundred years before he was born. So as since that time, no answers were yielded thereby of Gods will and pleasure. Neverthelesse, the Hebrewes write, that there hath been ever since that time, a divine voice heard among them, which in Latine is called *Filia vocis*, in Greek $\beta\eta\lambda\alpha$, in English the Daughter of speech.

I Bodin.

Joseph. de antiquit.

Iosue filius Levi. lib. Pirkeaboth.

CHAP. VI.

Of Prophecies conditionall: whereof the Prophecies in the old testament do intreat, and by whom they were published; witchmongers answers to the objections against witches supernaturall actions.

CHRIST and his Apostles prophesied of the calamities and afflictions, which shall greeve and disturb the church of God in this life: also of the last day, and of the signes and tokens that shall be shewed before that day: and finally of all things, which are requisite for us to foreknow. Howbeit, such is the mercy of God, that all prophecies, threatnings, plagues, and punishments are annexed to conditions of repentance: as on the other side, corporall blessings are tied under the condition of the crosse and castigation. So as by them the mysteries of our salvation being discovered unto us, we are not to seek new signes and miracles; but to attend to the doctrine of the Apostles, who preached Christ exhibited and crucified for our sinnes, his resurrection, ascension, and thereby the redemption of as many as believe, &c.

Prophecies conditionall.

The prophecies in the old testament treat of the continuance, the government, and the difference of estates: of the distinction of the four Monarchies, of their order, decay and instauration; of the changes and ruinaes

The subject
of the pro-
phesies of the
oldtestament.

ruines of the Kingdomes of Juda, Israel, Ægypt, Persia, Græcia, &c. and specially of the coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ; and how he should be borne of a Virgin, and where, of his Tribe, passion, resurrection, &c. These prophetes were published by Gods speciall and peculiar Prophets, endued with his particular and excellent gifts, according to his promise; I will raise them up a Prophet out of the midst of their Brethren, I will put my words in his mouth, &c. Which though it were specially spoken of Christ, yet was it also spoken of those particular prophets, which were placed among them by God to declare his will: which were also figures of Christ the prophet himself. Now if prophetie be an extraordinary gift of God, and a thing peculiar to himself, as without whole special assistance no creature can be a Prophet, or shew what is to come; why should we believe, that those lewd persons can perform by divinations and miracles that which is not in humane but in Divine power to accomplish?

Howbeit when I deny that witches can ride in the aire, and the miraculous circumstance thereof: by and by it is objected to me, that Enoch and Ely were rapt into the heaven bodily; and Abacuck was carryed in the
2 Reg. 2. 13. aire, to feed Daniel: and so falsly oppose a devils or a witches power against the vertne of the Holy Ghost. If I peride the Poets opinions, saying, that witches cannot *Cælo deducere lunam*, fetch the moon from heaven, &c. they tell me that at Joshua's battel the sunne stayed, and at the passion of Christ there was palpable darknesse. If I deny their cunning in the exposition of dreams, advising them to remember Jeremie's counsell, not to follow or credit the expositors of dreams; they hit me in the teeth with Daniel and Joseph: for that the one of them expounded Pharaoh the Persian Kings, the other Nebuchadnezzar the Ægyptian Kings dream.
Eccles. 9. 5. If I say with Solomon, that the dead know nothing, and that the dead know us not, neither are remooveable out of Abrahams bosome, &c. they produce the story of Samuel: wherein; I say, they set the power of a creature as high as the Creator. If I say, that these witches cannot transubstantiate themselves, nor others into beasts, &c. they cite the story of Nebuchadnezzar; as though indeed he were made a materiall beast, and that also by witch-craft; and strengthen that their assertion with the fables of Circe and Ulysses his companions, &c.

1 Sam. 28.

CHAP. VII.

What were the miracles expressed in the old Testament, and what are they in the new testament: and that we are not now to looke for any more miracles.

Gen. 11. 6.
Gen. 21.
Dan. 11.

THe miracles expressed in the old Testament were many, but the end of them all was one, though they were divers and differing in shew: as where the sacrifices of Moses, Elias and Solomon, being abundantly wet were burnt with fire from heaven, &c. The variety of tongues at the building of Babylon, Isaacs birth of Sarah being by nature past children, the

the passage through the red sea, Daniels foretelling of the four monarchies, in the fourth whereof he apparently foresheweth the coming of the Lord. All these, and many other, which are expressed in the old testament, were merciful instructions and notable miracles to strengthen the faith of Gods people in their Messias. If you had gone to Delphos, Apollo would have made you beleve with his amphibological answers, that he could have foretold you all these things.

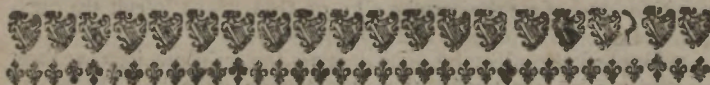
The miracles wrought by Christ were the raising up of the dead (which many would impute to the woman of Endor, and also to our witches and conjurers) the restoring of the lame to limbs, the blinde to sight, the dumb to speech, and finally the healing of all diseases, which many beleve our witches can do; yea, and as they themselves will take it upon them. As for casting out of devils (which was another kind of miracles usual with Christ) witches and conjurers are said to be as good therat as ever he was: and yet, if you will beleve Christs words, it cannot be so. For he saith; Every kingdome divided against it selfe, shall be brought to nought, &c. If Satan cast out Satan, he is divided, &c. and his kingdome shall not endure, &c.

A summe of
of Christs
miracles.

Mat. 12 25.

Peters chaines fell off in prison, so did Richard Gallisies fetters at Windsor: marry the prison doores opened not to Richard, as they did to Peter. Helias by special grace obtained raine, our witches can make it raine, when they list, &c. But sithens Christ did these miracles, and many more, and all to confirme his truth, and strengthen our faith, and finally for the conversion of the people (as appeareth in John 6. 7. and 12. insomuch as he vehemently reproved such, as upon the sight of them would not beleve, saying; Wo be to thee Corazin, wo be to thee Bethsaida. If the miracles had been done in Tyre and Sidon, which have been done in you, they had a great while ago repented, &c. Let us ferle and acquier our faith in Christ, and beleiving all his wonderous works, let us reject these old wives fables, as lying vanities: whereof you may finde in the golden legend, M. Mal and specially in Bodin miraculous stuff; enough to checke all the miracles expressed in the old & new testament; which are of more credit with many bewitched people, then the true miracles of Christ himselfe. Insomuch as they stand in more awe of the menacies of a witch, then of all the threatnings and curses pronounced by God, and expressed in his word. And thus much touching the word Kasam.

Luk. 10. 13.



The tenth Book.

CHAP. I.

The interpretation of this Hebrew word Onen, of the vanity of dreames, and divinations thereupon.

Ecclus. 24.
Jerem. 27.
Eccle. 5.



ONEN differeth not much from Kafam, but that it is extended to the interpretation of dreames. And as for dreames, whatsoever credit is attributed unto them, proceedeth of folly: and they are fooles that trust in them, for why? they have deceived many. In which respect the prophet giveth us good warning, not to follow nor hearken to the expositors of dreames, for they come through the multitude of businesse. And therefore those witches, that make men beleve they can prophesie upon dreames, as knowing the interpretation of them, and either for money or glory abuse men and women thereby, are meere couseners, and worthy of great punishment: as are such witchmongers, as beleiving them, attribute unto them such divine power as onely belongeth to God: as appeareth in Jeremy the prophet.

Jerem. 23.
25. 26. 27.
Read the words.

CHAP. II.

Of divine, naturall, and casual dreames, with their differing causes and effects.

*Peucer in di.
vinat. ex
lemnijis.*

Joel 2.
Matth. 1. 20.
Matth. 2. 13.

Gen. 39. & 40.
& 41. Dan. 2.

Macrobis recounteth five differences of images, or rather imaginations exhibited unto them that sleepe, which for the most part do signifie somewhat in admonition. There be also many subdivisions made hereof, which I think needlesse to rehearse. In Jasper Peucer they are to be seene, with the causes and occasions of dreames. There were wont to be delivered from God himseife or his angels, certaine dreames and visions unto the prophets and holy fathers: according to the saying of Joel; I will poure my spirit upon all flesh, your young men shall dream dreames, and your old men shall see visions. These kind of dreames (I say) were the admonishments and forewarnings of God to his people: as that of Joseph, to abide with Mary his wife, after she was conceived by the Holy Ghost, as also to convey our Saviour Christ into Ægypt, &c. the interpretation whereof are the peculiar gifts of God, which Joseph the patriarch, and Daniel the prophet had most specially.

As for physical conjectures upon dreames, the scriptures improve them not: for by them the physicians many times do understand the state of their patients bodies. For some of them come by meanes of choler, flegme, melancholy, or blood; and some by love, surfet, hunger, thirst, &c. Galen and Boetius were said to deal with devils, because they told

told so justly their patients dreames, or rather by their dreames their special diseases. Howbeit, physical dreames are natural, and the cause of them dwelleth in the nature of man. For they are the inward actions of the mind in the spirits of the braine, whilst the body is occupied with sleepe: for as touching the minde it selfe, it never sleepe. These dreames vary, according to the difference of humors & vapors. There are also casual dreames, which (as Solomon saith) come through the multitude of businesse. For as a looking-glasse sheweth the image or figure thereunto opposite: so in dreames, the phantasie and imagination informes the understanding of such things as haunt the outward sense. Whereupon the poet saith.

Eccles. 5.

*Somnia ne cures, nam mens humana quod optat,
Dum vigilat sperans, per somnum cernit id ipsum.*

Englished by
Abraham
Fleming.

Regard no dreames, for why? the mind
Of that in sleepe a view doth take,
Which it doth wish and hope to find,
At such time as it is awake.

CHAP. III.

The opinion of divers old writers touching dreames, and how they vary in noting the causes thereof.

Synesius, Themistius, Democritus, and others grounding themselves upon examples that chance hath sometimes verified, perswade men, that nothing is dreamed in vaine: affirming that the heavenly influencies do bring forth divers formes in corporal matters; and of the same influencies, visions and dreames are printed in the fantastical power, which is instrumental, with a celestial disposition meete to bring forth some effect, especially in sleepe, when the mind (being free from bodily cares) may more liberally receive the heavenly influencies, whereby many things are knowne to them sleeping in dreames, which they that wake cannot see. Plato attributeth them to the formes and ingendred knowledges of the soule; Avicen to the last intelligence that moveth the moone, through the light that lighteneth the fantasie in sleepe; Aristotle to the phantastical sense; Averroës to the imaginative; Albert to the influence of superior bodies.

A dissonancie
in opinions a-
bout dreames.

CHAP. IV.

Against interpreters of dreames, of the ordinary cause of dreames, Hemingius his opinion of diabolical dreames, the interpretation of dreames ceased.

There are bookes carried about concerning this matter, under the name of Abraham, who (as Philo *In lib. gigantum* faith) was the first inventor of the exposition of dreames: and so likewise of Solomon and Daniel. But Cicerō *In lib. de divinatione* confuteth the vanity and folly of them that give credit to dreames. And as for the interpreters of dreames, as they know not before the dreame, nor yet after any certainty; yet when any thing afterwards happeneth, then they apply the dreame to that which hath chanced.

The pleasant
art of the in-
terpretation
of dreames.
*N. Hemin in
admonitionib.
de superstitio-
nib magicis
vitandis.*

Certainly men never lightly faile to dreame by night, of that which they meditate by day: and by day they see divers and sundry things, and conceive them severally in their minds. Then those mixed conceits being laid up in the closet of the memory, strive together; which, because the phantasie cannot discern nor discusse, some certaine thing gathered of many conceits is bred and contrived in one together. And therefore in my opinion, it is time vainly employed, to study about the interpretation of dreames. He that list to see the folly and vanity thereof, may read a vaine treatise, set out by Thomas Hill Londoner, 1568.

The end &
use of pro-
phesie, in-
terpretation
of dreames, ope-
ration of
miracles, &c.

Lastly, there are diabolical dreames, which Nicholaus Hemingius divideth into three sorts. The first is, when the devil immediately of himselfe (he meaneth corporally) offereth any matter of dreame. Secondly, when the devil sheweth revelations to them that have made request unto him therefore. Thirdly, when magicians by art bring to passe, that other men dreame what they will. Assuredly these, and so all the rest (as they may be used) are very magickall and devilish dreames. For although we may receive comfort of minde by those, which are called divine dreames, and health of body through physical dreames: yet if we take upon us to use the office of God in the revelation or rather the interpretation of them; or if we attribute unto them miraculous effects (now when we see the gifts of prophesie, and of interpretation of dreames, and also the operation of miracles are ceased, which were special and peculiar gifts of God, to confirme the truth of the word, and to establish his people in the faith of the Messias, who is now exhibited unto us both in the testament, and also in the blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ) we are bewitched, and both abuse and offend the majesty of God, and also seduce, delude and couzen all such as by our persuasion, and their own light beleefe, give us credit.

CHAP. V.

That neither wittches, nor any other, can either by words or hearbs, thrust into the mind of a sleeping man, what cogitations or dreames they list; and whence magicall dreames come.

I Grant there may be hearbs and stones found and known to the physicians, which may procure dreames; and other hearbs and stones, &c. to make one bewraie all the secrets of his mind, when his body sleeperth, or at least-wise to procure speech in sleep. But that wittches or magicians have power by words, hearbs, or imprecations to thrust into the mind or conscience of man, what it shall please them, by vertue of their charmes, hearbs, stones or familiars, &c. according to the opinion of Hemingius, I deny: though therewithal I confesse, that the devil both by day and also by night, travelleth to seduce man, and to lead him from God; yea & that no way more then this, where he placeth himself as God in the minds of them that are so credulous, to attribute unto him, or unto wittches that which is only in the office, nature and power of God to accomplish.

Doth not Daniel the prophet say, even in this case; It is the Lord only that knoweth such secrets, as in the exposition of dreames is required? And doth not Joseph repeat those very words to Pharaohs officers, who consulted with him therein? Examples of divine dreames you may find a great number in the scripture, such (I mean) as it pleased God to reveale his pleasure by. Of physcally dreames we may both read in Authors, and see in our own experience daily, or rather nightly. Such dreames also as are casual, they are likewise usual, and come (as hath been said) through the multitude of affairs and businesse. Those which in these daies are called magical or diabolical dreames, may rather be called melancholical. For out of that black vapor in sleep, through dreames appeareth (as Aristotle saith) some horrible thing; and as it were the image of an ugly devil: sometimes also other terrible visions, imaginations, counsels, and practises. As where we read of a certain man, that dreamed there appeared one unto him that required him to throw himself into a deep pit, and that he should reape great benefit thereby at Gods hands. So as the miserable wretch giving credit thereunto, performed the matter and killed himself. Now I confesse, that the interpretation or execution of that dreame was indeed diabolical: but the dreame was casual, derived from the heavy and black humor of melancholy.

Seek for such stuffe in my book of Har-tumim.

Dan. 2.

Gen. 11. 8.

Gen. 37. & 11.

Isa. 11.

Dan. 2.

Aristot. de somnio.

CHAP. VI.

How men have been bewitched, coufened or abused by dreames to dig and search for money.

Such would be imbarked in the ship of fools.

An English proverb.

How many have been bewitched with dreames, and thereby made to consume themselves with digging and searching for money, &c. where of they, or some other have dreamt? I my self could manifest, as having known how wise men have been that way abused by very simple persons, even where no dreame hath been met withall, but waking dreames. And this hath been used heretofore, as one of the finest coufening feats: in so much as there is a very formal art thereof devised, with many excellent superstitious and ceremonies thereunto belonging, which I will set down as briefly as may be. Albeit that here in England; this proverbe hath been current; to wit, dreames prove contrary: according to the answer of the priests boy to his master, who told his said boy that he dreamt he kissed his taile: yea master (saith he) but dreames prove contrary, you must kisse mine.

CHAP. VII.

The art and order to be used in digging for money, revealed by dreams: how to procure pleasant dreames: of morning and midnight dreams.

Note this superstitious dotage.

There must be made upon a hazel wand three crosses, and certaine words both blasphemous and impious must be said over it, and hereunto must be added certain characters, and barbarous names. And whilst the Treasure is a digging, there must be read the psalmes, *De profundis*, *Missa*, *Misereatur nostri*, *Requiem*, *Pater noster*, *Ave Maria*, *Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos à malo, Amen.* *A porta inferni credo videre bona, &c.* *Expectate Dominum, Requiem aeternam.* And then a certain prayer. And if the time of digging be neglected, the devil will carry all the treasure away. See other more absolute conjurations for this purpose, in the word *Iidoni* following.

I. Bap. Neap. in natural mag. lib. 2. cap. 26. fol. 83. & 84.

You shall find in *Johannes Baptista Neapolitanus*, divers receipts by herbs and potions, to procure pleasant or fearfull dreames; and perfumes also to that effect: who affirmeth, that dreames in the dead of the night are commonly preposterous and monstrous; and in the morning when the grosse humors be spent, there happen more pleasant and certain dreames, the blood being more pure then at other times: the reason whereof is there expressed.

Sundry

CHAP. VIII.

Sundry receipts and ointments, made and used for the transportati-
on of witches, and other miraculous effects: an instance thereof re-
ported and credited by some that are learned.

IT shall not be amisse here in this place to repeate an oinment greatly
to this purpose, rehearsed by the aforesaid John Bapt. Neap. wherein
although he may be overtaken and confened by an old witch, and made
not onely to belevee, but also to report a false tale; yet because it
greatly overthroweth the opinion of M. Mal. Bodin, and such other, as
write so absolutely in maintenance of witch es transportations, I will set
downe his words in this behalfe. The receipt is as followeth.

The fat of young children, and seeth it with water in a brazen vessel,
reserving the thickest of that which remaineth boiled in the bottome,
which they lay up and keep, until occasion serveth to use it. They put here-
unto *Eleoselinum, Aconitum, Frondes populeas*, Mountain Peasly, Wolfes-
bane, leaves of the poplar and Soote.

Another receipt to the same purpose.

Sium, acarum vulgare, pentaphylon, yellow water-cresses, common Aco-
rus, Cinquefoile, the blood of a flitter-mouse, *solanum somniferum, Cy-
oleum*. Sleeping nightshade and oyle. They stampe all these together,
and then they rub all parts of their bodies exceedingly, till they looke
red, and be very hot, so as the pores may be opened, and their flesh so-
luble and loose. They joyne herewithal either fat, or oyle in stead
thereof, that the force of the ointment may the rather pierce inwardly, and
so be more effectual. By this meanes (saith he) in a moone-light night
they seeme to be carried in the aire, to feasting, singing, dancing, kissing,
culling, and other acts of venery, with such youthes as they love and de-
fire most: for the force (saith he) of their imagination is so vehement,
that almost all that part of the braine, wherein the memory consisteth, is
full of such conceits. And whereas they are naturally prone to belevee
any thing; so do they receive such impressions and stedfast imaginations
into their minds, as even their spirits are altered thereby; not thinking
upon any thing else, either by day or by night. And this helpeth them
forward in their imaginations, that their usuall food is none other com-
monly but beets, rootes, nuts, beanes, pease, &c.

Now (saith he) when I considered thoroughly hereof, remaining doubt-
ful of the matter, there fell into my hands a witch, who of her owne ac-
cord did promise me to fetch me an errand out of hand from far countries,
and willed all them, whom I had brought to witnesse the matter, to
depart out of the chamber. And when she had undressed her selfe, and
froted her body with certaine ointments (which action we beheld through
a chinke or litle hole of the doore) she fell downe through the force
those soporiferous or sleepy ointments into a most sound and heavy sleep:
so as we did break open the doore, and did beate her exceedingly; but
the

Confections
or receipts
for the
miraculous
transportation
of witches.

*Verula, quas
a strigis simi-
litudine, stri-
ges vocant,
quae noctu
puerulorum
sanguinem in
cunis cuban-
tium exsor-
bent.*

the force of her sleepe was such, as it took away from her the sense of feeling: and we departed for a time. Now when her strength and powers were weary and decayed, she awoke of her owne accord, and began to speak many vaine and doting words, affirming that she had passed over both seas and mountaines; delivering to us many untrue and false reports: we earnestly denied them, she impudently affirmed them. This (saith he) will not so come to passe with every one, but onely with old women that are melancholick, whose nature is extreame cold, and their evaporation small; and they both perceive and remember what they see in that case and taking of theirs.

CHAP. IX.

A confutation of the former follies, as well concerning ointments, dreames, &c. as also of the assembly of witches, and of their consultations and bankets at sanury places, and all in dreames.

BUT if it be true that S. Augustine saith, and many other writers that witches nightwalkings are but phantasies and dreames: then all the reports of their bargaine, transporting, and meetings with Diana, Minerva, &c. are but fables; and then do they ly that maintaine those actions to be done in deed and verity, which in truth are done no way. It were marvel on the one side (if those things happened in dreames, which nevertheless the witches affirme to be otherwise) that when those witches awake, they neither consider nor remember that they were in a dreame. It were marvel that their ointments, by the physicians opinions having no force at all to that effect, as they confesse which are inquisitors, should have such operation. It were marvel that their ointments cannot be found any where, saving onely in the inquisitors bookes. It were marvel, that when a stranger is anointed therewith, they cure sometimes, and yet not alwayes, the like operation as with witches; which all the inquisitors confesse.

But to this last, srier Bartholomew saith, that the witches themselves, before they anoint themselves, do heare in the night time a great noise of minstrels, which fly over them, with the lady of the fairies, and then they addresse themselves to their journey. But then I marvel againe, that no body else heareth nor seeth this troope of minstrels, especially riding in a moon-light night. It is marvel, that they that think this to be but in a dreame, can be persuaded that all the rest is any other than dreames. It is marvel that in dreames, witches of old acquaintance meet so just together, and conclude upon murders, and receive ointments, rootes, powders, &c. (as witchmongers report they do, and as they make the witches confesse) and yet ly at home fast asleepe. It is marvel that such preparation is made for them (as Sprenger, Bartholomew, and Bodin report) as well in noble mens houses, as in alehouses; and that they come in dreames, and eat up their meate: and the alewife specially is not wearied with them for non-payment of their score.

Barthol. Spin.
naus, q. de
strigib. c. 31.

Bar. Spin. qu.
de strigib. c. 30.

New matter
& worthy to
be marvelled
at.

or false payment; to wit, with imaginary money, which they say is not substantial, and that they talke not afterwards about the reckoning, and so discover the matter. And it is most marvel of all, that the hostesse, &c. doth not sit among them, and take part of their good cheer. For so it is that if any part of these their meetings and league be true, it is as true and as certainly proved and confessed, that at some ale-house, or some time at some Gentlemans house, there is continuall preparatioa made monthly for this assembly: as appeareth in S. Germans story.

*Legend. aur.
in vita S. Ger-
mani.*

CHAP. X.

That most part of prophecies in the old Testament were revealed in dreams, that we are not now to look for such revelations, of some who have dreamt of that which hath come to passe, that dreams prove contrary Nabuchadnezzers rule to know a true Expositor of Dreames.

IT is held and maintained by divers, and gathered out of the 12. of Numbers, that all which was written or spoken by the prophets, among the children of Israel (Moses excepted) was propounded to them by dreames. And indeed it is manifest, that many things, which are thought by the unlearned to have been really finished, have been only performed by dreames and visions. As where Solomon required of God the gift of wisdom: that was (I say) in a dream; and also where he received promise of the continuance of the kingdome of Israel in his line. So was Esay's vision in the 6. of his prophesie: as also that of Ezechiel the 12. Finally, where Jeremie was commanded to hide his girdle in the cleft of a rock at the River Euphrates, in Babylon; and that after certain daies, it did there putrefy: it must needs be in a dream; for Jeremie was never (or at least wise not then) at Babylon. We that are christians must not now slumber and dream, but watch and pray, and meditate upon our salvation in Christ both day and night. And if we expect revelations in our dreams, now, when Christ is come, we shall deceive our selves: for in him are fulfilled all dreames & prophesies. Howbeit, Bodin holdeth that dreames and visions continue till this day, in as miraculous manner as ever they did.

I Ki. 3. 5. 15.

I Kings 9.

Esay 6.

Ezechiel 12.

Jeremy 13.

*I. Bodin. lib. de
dam. l. cap. 5.*

If you reade *Artemidorus*, you shall reade many stories of such as dreamt of things that afterwards came to passe. But he might have cited a thousand for one that fel out contrary: for as for such dreamers among the Jews themselves, as had not extraordinary visions miraculously exhibited unto them by God, they were counted coufeners, as may appear by these words of the prophet Zacharie; Surely the idols have spoken vanity, and the soothsayers have seen a ly, and the dreamers have told a vainthing. According to Solomons saying; In the multitude of dreames and vanities are many words. It appeareth in Jeremie 23. that the false prophets, whilest they illuded the people with lies, counterfeiting the true prophets, used to cry out, Dreames, dreames; We have dreamed a dreame, &c. Finally, Nabuchadnezzar teacheth all men to know a true expouitor of dreames; to wit, such a one as hath his revelation from God. For he can (as Daniel did) repeate your dream before you discover it: which thing if any expouder of dreames can do at this day, I will believe him.

Zachary 10. 2.

Eccles. 5. 6.

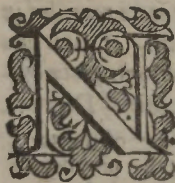
Jeremy 23.

Daniel 2.

The eleventh Book.

CHAP. I.

The Hebrew word Nabas expounded, of the art of augury, who invented it, how slovenly a science it is: the multitude of sacrifices and sacrificers of the heathen, and the causes thereof.



The slovenly
art of augury.

NAHAS, is to observe the flying of birds, and comprehendeth all such other observations, where men do ghesse upon uncertain toies. It is found in Deut. 18. and in 2. Chron. 33. and elsewhere. Of this art of augury Tyresias the king of the Thebans is said to be the first inventor: but Tages first published the discipline thereof, being but a little boy; as Cicero reporteth out of the bookes of the Hetruscans themselves. Some points of this art are more high and profound than some others, & yet are they more homely and slovenly then the rest; as namely, the divination upon the entrails of beasts, which the Gentiles in their sacrifices specially observed. In somuch as Marcus Varro, seeing the absurdity thereof, said that these gods were not only idle, but very slovens, that used so to hide their secrets and counsels in the guts and bowels of beasts.

How vainly, absurdly, and superstitiously the heathen used this kind of divination in their sacrifices, is manifested by their actions and ceremonies in that behalfe practised, as well in times past, as at this hour. The Egyptians had 666. several sorts and kinds of sacrifices; the Romans had almost as many; the Græcians had not so few as they; the Persians and the Medes were not behind them; the Indians and other nations have at this instant their sacrifices full of variety, and more full of barbarous impiety. For in sundry places, these offer sacrifices to the devil, hoping thereby to move him to lenity: yea these commonly sacrifice such of their enemies, as they have taken in war: as we reade that the Gentiles in ancient time did offer sacrifice, to appease the wrath and indignation of their seigned gods.

CHAP. II.

Of the Jews sacrifice to Moloch, a discourse thereupon, and of Purgatory.

THE Jewes used one kind of diabolical sacrifice, never taught them by 2 Reg. 23. 10. 2 Chr. 33. Jerem. 7. Deut. 18. 10. Lev. 18. 21. Id. cap. 20. 2. Moses, namely, to offer their children to Moloch, making their sonnes and their daughters to runne through the fire; supposing such grace and efficacy to have been in that action, as other witches affirm to be in charmes and words. And therefore among other points of witchcraft, this is specially and namely forbidden by Moses. We reade of no more miracles wrought hereby, than by any other kind of witchcraft in the old or new Testament expressed. It was no ceremony appointed by God,

no figure of Christ: perhaps it might be a sacrament or rather a figure of An invincible purgatory, the which place was not remembered by Moses. Neither argument a- was there any sacrifice appointed by the law for the releefe of the Israe- gainst purga- lites soules that there should be tormented. Which without all doubt tory. should not have beene omitted, if any such place of purgatory had been then, as the Pope hath lately devised for his private and speciall lucre. This sacrificing to Moloch (as some affirme) was usual among the Gentiles, from whence the Jewes brought it into Israel: and there (of likelyhood) the Eutichists learned the obomination in that behalfe.

CHAP. III.

The Canibals cruelty, of popish sacrifices exceeding in tyranny the Jewes or Gentiles.

THE incivility and cruel sacrifices of popish priests do yet exceed both the Jew and the Gentile: for these take upon them to sacrifice Christ himselfe. And to make their tyranny the more apparent, they are not contented to have killed him once, but dayly and hourelly torment him with new deaths; yea they are not ashamed to sweare, that with their carnal hands they teare his humane substance, breaking it into small gobbets; and with their external teeth chew his flesh and bones, contrary to divine or humane nature; and contrary to the prophesie, which saith; There shall not a bone of him be broken. Finally, in the end of their sacrifices (as they say) they eate him up rawe, and swallow downe into their guts every member and parcel of him: and last of all, that they convey him into the place where they bestowe the residue of all that which they have devoured that day. And this same barbarous impiety exceedeth the cruelty of all others: for all the Gentiles consumed their sacrifices with fire, which they thought to be holy.

Against the papists abominable and blasphemous sacrifice of the masse.

Psal. 34.20.

CHAP. IV.

The superstition of the heathen about the element of fire, and how it grew in such reverence among them, of their corruptions, and that they had some inkling of the godly fathers doings in that behalfe.

AS touching the element of fire, and the superstition thereof about those businesses, you shall understand, that many superstitious people of all nations have received, and revered, as the most holy thing among their sacrifices: insomuch (I say) as they have worshipped it among their gods, calling it Orimafda (to wit) holy fire, and divine light. The Greekes called it *estia*, the Romans *Vesta*, which is, The fire of the Lord. Surely they had heard of the fire that came downe from heaven, and consumed the oblations of the fathers; and they understood it to be God himselfe. For there came to the heathen, the bare names of things, from the doctrine of the godly fathers and patriarches, and those so ob-

The Gymnosophists of India their apish imitation of Esay.

scured with fables, and corrupted with lies, so overwhelmed with superstitions, & disguised with ceremonies, that it is hard to judge from whence they came. Some cause thereof (I suppose) was partly the translations of governments, whereby one nation learned folly of another; and partly blind devotion, without knowledge of Gods word: but specially the want of Grace, which they sought not for, according to Gods commandement and will. And that the Gentiles had some inkling of the godly fathers doings, may diversly appeare. Do not the Muscovits, and Indian prophets at this day, like apes, imitate Esay? Because he went naked certaine years, they forsooth countesseit madnes, and drinke potions for that purpose; thinking that whatsoever they say in their madnesse, will certainly come to passe. But hereof is more largely discoursed before in the word *Kasam*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Romane sacrifices: of the estimation they had of augury, of the law of the twelve tables.

THE Romans, even after they were growne to great civility, and enjoyed a most flourishing state and common-wealth, would sometimes sacrifice themselves, sometimes their children, sometimes their friends, &c. consuming the same with fire, which they thought holy. Such estimation (I say) was attributed to that of divination upon the entrails of beasts, &c. At Rome, the chiefe princes themselves exercised the same; namely, Romulus, Fabius Maximus, &c. insomuch as there was a decree made there, by the whole senate, that six of the chiefe magistrates sonnes should from time to time be put forth, to learne the mystery of these arts of augury and divination, at Hetruria, where the cunning and knowledge thereof most abounded. When they came home well informed and instructed in this art, their estimation and dignity was such, as they were accounted, reputed, and taken to be the interpreters of the gods, or rather betweene the gods and them. No high priest, nor any other great officer was elected, but these did either absolutely nominate them, or else did exhibit the names of two, whereof the senate must chosse the one.

The law of the twelve tables.

In their ancient lawes were written these words: *Prodigia & portenta ad Hetruscos aruspices (si senatus iusserit) deferunt, Hetruriaq; principes disciplinam discunt. Quibus diuis decreverunt, procurant, isdem fulgura & ostenta pianto, auspicia servant, auguri parent: the effect of which words is this; Let all prodigious and portentous matters be carried to the soothsayers of Hetruria, at the will and commandement of the senate; and let the young princes be sent to Hetruria, there to learne that discipline, or to be instructed in that art or knowledge. Let there be alwayes some solicitor, to learne with what gods they have decreed or determined their matters; and let sacrifices be made unto them in times of lightening, or at any strange or supernatural shew. Let all such conjecturing tokens be observed; whatsoever the soothsayer commandeth, let it be religiously obeyed.*

Colledges

CHAP. VI.

Colledges of Augurors, their office, their number, the signification of augury, that the practisers of that art were censurers, their profession, their places of exercise, their apparrell, their superstition.

Romulus erected three Colledges or Centuries of those kinds of soothsayers, which only (and none other) should have authority to expound the minds and admonishment of the gods. Afterwards that number was augmented to five, and after that to nine: for they must needs be odd. In the end they increased so fast, that they were faine to make a decree for stay from the further proceeding in those erections: like to our Statute of *Mortmaine*. Howbeit, Sylla (contrary to all orders and constitutions before made) increased that number to four and twenty.

And though *Augurium* be most properly that divination, which is gathered by birds; yet because this word *Nabas* comprehendeth all other kinds of divination, as *Extispicium*, *aruspicium*, &c. which is as well the guessing upon the entrails of beasts, as divers other waies: omitting physiognomy and palmestry, and such like, for the tediousnesse and folly thereof; I will speake a little of such arts, as were above measure regarded of our elders: neither mind I to discover the whole circumstance, but to refute the vanity thereof, and specially of the Professors of them, which are and alwaies have been censuring arts, and in them contained both special and several kinds of witchcrafts. For the matters of these faculties have ever taken upon them to occupy the place and name of God; blasphemously ascribing unto themselves his omnipotent power, to foretell, &c. whereas, in truth, they could or can do nothing, but make a shew of that which is not.

One matter, to bewray their censuring, is; that they could never worke nor foreshew any thing to the poor or inferior sort of people: for portentous shewes (say they) alwaies concerned great estates. Such matters as touched the baser sort, were inferior causes; which the superstition of the people themselves would not neglect to learn. Howbeit, the professors of this art descended not so lowe, as to communicate with them: for they were priests (which in all ages and nations have been jolly fellows) whose office was, to tell what should come to passe, either touching good luck or bad fortune; to expound the minds, admonitions, warnings and threatnings of the Gods, to foreshew calamities, &c. which might be (by their sacrifices and common contrition) removed and qualified. And before their entrance into that action, they had many observations, which they executed very superstitiously; pretending that every bird and beast, &c. should be sent from the gods as foreshewers of somewhat. And therefore first they used to choose a clear day, and faire weather to do their businesse in: for the which their place was certainly assigned, as well in Rome as in *Hetruria*, wherein they observed every quarter of the element, which way to look, and which way to stand, &c.

Their

Magna charta
H. 3. 36. 7. Ed.
1. 15. R. 2. 5.

A manifest
discovery of
augurors cou-
senage.

Their apparel was very priestlike, of fashion altered from all others, specially at the time of their prayers, wherein they might not omit a word nor a syllable: in respect whereof one read the service, and all the residue repeated it after him, in the manner of a procession.

CHAP. VII.

The times and seasons to exercise augury, the manner and order thereof, of the ceremonies thereunto belonging.

Note the superstitious ceremonies of augurers.

NO lesse regard was there had of the times of their practise in that mystery: for they must begin at midnight, and end at noon, not travelling therein in the decay of the day, but in the increase of the same, neither in the sixth or seventh hour of the day, nor yet after the month of August; because then young birds flie about, and are diseased and imperfect, mounting their fethers, and flying out of the countrey: so as no certain guesse is to be made of the gods purposes by them at those seasons. But in their due times they standing with a bowed wand in their hand, their face toward the east, &c. in the top of an high tower, the weather being clear, watch for birds, noting from whence they came, and whither they fly, and in what sort they wag their wings, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Upon what signes and tokens augurers did prognosticate, observations touching the inward and outward parts of beasts, with notes of beasts behavieure in the slaughter-house.

Observations in the art augurificall.

THese kind of witches, whom we have now in hand, did also prognosticate good or bad luck, according to the soundnes or imperfectiō of the entrails of beasts; or according to the superfluities or infirmities of nature; or according to the abundance of humours unnecessary, appearing in the inward parts & bowels of the beasts sacrificed. For as touching the outward parts, it was alwaies provided and foreseen, that they should be without blemish. And yet there were many tokens and notes to be taken of the external actions of those beasts, at the time of sacrifice: as if they would not quietly be brought to the place of execution, but must be forceably hailed; or if they brake loose; or if by hap, cunning or strength they withstood the first blow, or if after the butchers blow they leaped up, rored, stood fast; or being fallen, kicked, or would not quietly die, or bled not well; or if any ill news had bin heard, or any ill sight seen at the time of slaughter or sacrifice: which were all significations of ill luck and unhappy success. On the other side, if the slaughterman performed his office well, so as the beast had been well chosen, not infected, but whole and sound, and in the end fair killed: all had been safe: for then the gods smiled.

CHAP. IX.

A confutation of augury, Plato his reverend opinion thereof, of contrary events, and false predictions.

BUT what credit is to be attributed to such toies and chances, which grow not of nature, but are gathered by the superstition of the interpreters? As for birds, who is so ignorant that conceiveth not, that one flyeth one way, another another way, about their private necessities? And yet are the other divinations more vain and foolish. Howbeit, Plato thinketh a commonwealth cannot stand without this art, and numbereth it among the liberal sciences. These fellows promised Pompeie, Cassius, and Cæsar, that none of them should die before they were old, and that in their own houses, and in great honour; and yet they all died clean contrarily. Howbeit doubtlesse, the heathen in this point were not so much to be blamed, as the sacrificing papists: for they were directed hereunto without the knowledge of God's promises; neither knew they the end why such ceremonies and sacrifices were instituted; but only understood by an uncertain and slender report, that God was wont to send good or ill successe to the children of Israel, and to the old patriarchs and fathers, upon his acceptance or disallowance of their sacrifices and oblations. But men in all ages have been so desirous to know the effect of their purposes, the sequel of things to come, and to see the end of their fear and hope; that a seely witch, which hath learned any thing in the art of coufenance, may make a great many jolly fools.

Plato in Phædro, in Timeo, in lib. de Republica.

Wherein the papists are more blameworthy then the heathen.

CHAP. X.

The coufening art of sortilege or lotary, practised especially by Ægyptian vagabonds, of allowed lots, of Pythagoras his lot, &c.

THE counterfeit Ægyptians, which were indeed coufening vagabonds, practising the art called *Sortilegium*, had no small credit among the multitude: howbeit, their divinations were as was their fast and loose, *Sortilege* or *lotshare*, and as the witches cures and hurts, and as the soothsayers answers, and as the conjurors raising up of spirits, and as Apollos or the Rood of graces oracles, and as the jugglers knacks of legierdemaine, and as the papists exorcismes, and as the witches charmes, and as the counterfeit visions, and as the coufeners knaveries. Hereupon it was said; *Non invenitur inter vos menabas*, that is, *Sortilegus*, which were like to these Ægyptian coufeners. As for other lots, they were used, and that lawfully, as appeareth by Jonas and others that were holy men, & as may be seen among all common-wealths, for the deciding of divers controversies, &c. wherein thy neighbour is not misused, nor God any way offended. But in truth I think, because of the coufenance that so easily may be used herein,

God

Levit. 16.
 Num. 33.
 & 35.
 Jolu. 14.
 I Chron. 24.
 & 26.
 Prover. 18.
 Jonas 1.
 Acts 1.
 Of Pythagoras
 lot.

God forbid it in the common-wealth of the Jews, though in the good use thereof it was allowed in matters of great weight; as appeareth both in the old and new testament; and that as well in doubtful cases and distributions, as in elections and inheritances, and pacification of variations. I omit to speake any thing of the lots comprised in verses, concerning the luck ensuing, either of Virgil, Homer, or any other, where in fortune is gathered by the sudden turning unto them: because it is a childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens play at *Primus, secundus*, or the game called the philosophers table: but herein I will referre you to the bable it selfe, or else to Bodin, or to some such sober writer thereupon; of whom there is no want.

There is a lot also called Pythagoras lot, which (some say) Aristotle beleeved: and that is, where the characters of letters have certaine proper numbers; whereby they divine (through the proper names of men) so as the numbers of each letters being gathered in a summe, and put together, give victory to them whose summe is the greater; whether the question be of warre, life, matrimony, victory, &c. even as the unequal number of vowels in proper names portendeth lack of sight, halting, &c. which the godfathers and godmothers might easily prevent, if the case stood so.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Cabalistical art, consisting of traditions and unwritten varieties learned without Book, and of the division thereof.

The art Cabalistical divided.

HERE is also place for the Cabalistical art, consisting of unwritten varieties, which the Jewes do beleeve and brag that God himselfe gave to Moses in the mount Sinai; and afterward was taught onely with lively voice, by degrees of succession, without writing, untill the time of Eldras: even as the scholars of Archippus did use wit and memory in stead of bookes. They divide this in twaine; the one expoundeth with philosophical reason the secrets of the law and the bible, wherein (they say) that Solomon was very cunning; because it is written in the Hebrew stories, that he disured from the Cedar of Libanus, even to the Hysope, and also of birds, beasts, &c. The other is as it were a symbolical divinity of the highest contemplation, of the divine and angelike vertues, of holy names and signes; wherein the letters, numbers, figures, things and armes, the prickes over the letters, the lines, the points, and the accents do all signifie very profound things and great secrets. By these arts the Atheists suppose Moses wrote all his miracles, and that hereby they have power over angels and devils, as also to do miracles: yea and that hereby all the miracles that either any of the prophets, or Christ himselfe wrought, were accomplished.

C. Agrippa
 lib de vanit.
 siccus.

But C. Agrippa having searched to the bottome of this art, saith, it is nothing but superstition and folly. Otherwise you may be sure Christ would not have hidden it from his Church. For this cause the Jewes were

were so skilful in the names of God. But there is none other name in heaven or earth, in which we might be saved, but Jesus: neither is that meant by his bare name, but by his vertue and goodnesse towards us. These Cabalists do further brag, that they are able hereby, not onely to finde out and know the unspeakable mysteries of God; but also the secrets which are above scripture; whereby also they take upon them to prophesie, and to worke miracles: yea hereby they can make what they list to be scripture; as Valeria Proba did pick certaine verses out of Virgile, alluding them to Christ. And therefore these their revolutions are nothing but allegoricall games, which idle men busied in letters, points, and numbers (which the Hebrew tongue easily suffereth) devise, to delude and couzen the simple and ignorant. And this they call Alphabetary or Arythmantical divinity, which Christ shewed to his Apostles onely, and which Paul saith he speaketh but among perfect men; and being high mysteries are not to be committed unto writing, and so made popular. There is no man that readeth any thing of this Cabalistical art, but must needs think upon the Popes cunning practises in this behalfe, who hath *In scrinio pectoris*, not onely the exposition of all lawes, both divine & humane, but also authority to add thereunto, or to draw back there from at his pleasure: and this may he lawfully do even with the scriptures, either by addition or subtraction, as after his own pontifical liking. As for example: he hath added the Apocrypha (whereunto he might as well have joined S. Augustines works, or the course of the civil law, &c.) Again, he hath diminished from the decalogue or ten commandments, not one or two words, but a whole precept, namely the second, which it hath pleased him to dash out with his pen: and truly he might as well by the same authority have raised out of the testament S. Markes gospel.

The blasphemy of the Cabalists.

In concil. Trident.

CHAP. XII.

When, how, and in What sort sacrifices were first ordained, and how they were prophaned, and how the Pop. corrupteth the sacraments of Christ.

AT the first God manifested to our father Adam, by the prohibition of the Apple, that he would have man live under a law, in obedience and submission; and not to wander like a beast without order or discipline. And after man had transgressed, and deserved thereby Gods heavy displeasure, yet his mercy prevailed; and taking compassion upon man, he promised the Messias, who should be borne of a woman, and breake the serpents head: declaring by evident testimonies, that his pleasure was that man should be restored to favour and grace, through Christ: and binding the minds of men to this promise, and to be fixed upon their Messias, established figures and ceremonies wherewith to nourish their faith, and confirmed the same with miracles, prohibiting and excluding all mans devises in that behalfe. And upon his promise renewed, he enjoyed (I say) and erected a new forme of worship, whereby

Gen. 2. 17.

Gen. 3. 6.
Gen. 3. 15.

Levit 12. 3.

&c.

he would have his promises constantly beheld, faithfully beleaved, and reverently regarded. He ordained six sorts of divine sacrifices; three propitiatory, nor as meriting remission of sinnes, but as figures of Christs propitiation: the other three were of thanksgiving. These sacrifices were full of ceremonies, they were powdered with consecrated salt, and kindled with fire, which was preserved in the tabernacle of the Lord: which fire (some think) was sent downe from heaven. GOD himselfe commanded these rites and ceremonies to our forefathers, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, &c. promising therein both the amplification of their families, and also their Messias. But in tract of time (I say) wantonnesse, negligence, and contempt, through the instigation of the devil, abolished this institution of GOD: so as in the end, God himselfe was forgotten among them, and they became pagans and heathens, devising their own wayes, until every countrey had devised and erected both new sacrifices, and also new gods particular unto themselves. Whose example the Pope followeth, in prophaning of Christs sacraments, disguising them with his devises and superstitious ceremonies; contriving and comprehending therein the folly of all nations: the which because little children do now peroeive and scorne, I will passe over; and returne to the Gentiles, whome I cannot excuse of consenage, superstition, nor yet of vanity in this behalfe: For if God suffered false prophets among the children of Israel, being Gods peculiar people, and hypocrits in the church of Christ; no marvel if there were such people amongst the heathen, which neither professed nor knew him.

A gird at the
Pope for his
frownesse in
Gods matters.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the objects whereupon the augurors used to prognosticate, with certaine cautions and notes.

THe Gentiles, which treat of this matter, repeat an innumerable multitude of objects, whereupon they prognosticate good or bad luck. And a great matter is made of neezing, wherein the number of neezings and the time thereof is greatly noted; the tingling in the finger, the elbowe, the toe, the knee, &c. are singular notes also to be observed in this art; though specially herein are marked the flying of fowles, and meetings of beasts; with this general caution, that the object or matter whereon men divine, must be sudden and unlooked for: which regard, children and some old fooles have to the gathering primroses, true loves, and foure-leaved grasse; Item the person unto whom such an object offereth it selfe unawares; Item the intention of the divinor, where the object which is met, is referred to augurie; Item the houre in which the object is without foreknowledge upon the sudden met withal: and so forth.

Plinie reporteth that gryphes flie always to the place of slaughter, two or three dayes before the battel is fought; which was seene and tried at the battel of Troy: and in respect thereof, the griphe was allowed to be

be the chiefe bird of augurie. But among the innumerable number of the portentous beasts, fowles, serpents, and other creatures, the toade is the most excellent object, whose ugly deformity signifieth sweet and amiable fortune: in respect whereof some superstitious witches preserve roades for their familiars. And some one of good credit (whom I could name) having convened the witches themselves, hath starved diverse of their devils, which they kept in boxes in the likenesse of toades.

Plutarch Chironæus saith, that the place and site of the signes that we receive by augury, are specially to be nored: for if we receive them on the left side, good lucke; if on the right side, ill lucke insreth: because terrene and mortal things are opposite and contrary to divine and heavenly things; for that which the gods deliver with the right hand, falleth to our left side; and so contrarywise.

*Plutarch do-
reth by his
leave for all
his learning.*

CHAP. XIV.

*The division of augury, persons admitt..ble into the colledges of augury,
of their superstition.*

THe latter divinors in these mysteries, have divided their soothsayings into twelve superstitions: as Augustinus Niphus termeth them. The first is prosperity; the second, ill lucke, as when one goeth out of his house, and seeth an unlucky beast lying on the right side of his way; the third is destinie; the fourth is fortune; the fift is ill hap, as when an infortunate beast feedeth on the right side of your way; the sixt is utility; the sevench is hurt; the eight is called a cautel, as when a beast followeth one, and staiech at any side, not passing beyond him, which is a signe of good lucke; the ninth is infelicity, and that is contrary to the eight, as when the beast passeth before one; the tenth is perfection, the eleventh is imperfection; the twelfth is conclusion. Thus farre he.

*Aug. Niphus
de auguriis,
lib. I.*

Among the Romans none could be received into the college of augurs that had a bile, or had beene bitten with a dog, &c. and at the times of their exercise, even at noone dayes, they lighted candles. From whence the papists convey unto their church, those points of infidelity. Finally, their observations were so infinite and ridiculous, that there flew not a sparkle out of the fire, but it betokened somewhat.

*Who were
not admissible
into the col-
ledge of augu-
rors among
the Romans.*

CHAP. XV.

*Of the common peoples fond and superstitious collections and observa-
tions.*

AMongst us there be many women, and effeminate men (marry pa-
pists always, as by their superstition may appeare) that make great
divinations upon the shedding of salt, wine, &c. and for the observation
of dayes and houres use as great witchcraft as in any thing. For if one

*O vain folly &
foolish vani-
ty?*

Martin de Arles in tract. de supersti. contra. maleficia. Appian de bello civili.

Augurifical
toies.

chance to take a fall from a horse, either in a slippery or stumbling way, he will note the day and houre, and count that time unlucky for a journey. Otherwise, he that receiveth a mischance, will consider whether he met not a cat, or a hare, when he went first out of his doores in the morning; or stumbled not at the threshold at his going out; or put not on his shirt the wrong side outwards; or his left shoe on his right foot, which Augustus Cæsar reputed for the worst luck that might befall. But above all other nations (as Martinus de Arles witnesseth) the Spaniards are most superstitious herein, and of Spaine, the people of the province of Lusitania is the most fond. For one will say; I had a dreame to night, or a crow croaked upon my house, or an owle flew by me and screeched (which augury Lucius Sylla took of his death) or a cocke crew contrary to his houre. Another saith; The moone is at the prime; another, that the sun rose in a cloud and looked pale, or a star shot and shined in the aire, or a strange cat came into the house, or a hen fell from the top of the house.

Many will go to bed againe, if they neeze before their shoes be on their feet; some will hold fast their left thumb in their right hand when they hickot; or else will hold their chinne with their right hand whiles a gospel is sung. It is thought very ill lucke of some, that a child, or any other living creature, should passe betweene two friends as they walke together; for they say it portendeth a division of friendship. Among the papists themselves, if any hunters, as they were a hunting, chanced to meet a frier or a priest; they thought it so ill lucke, as they would couple up their hounds, and go home, being in despaire of any further sport that day. Marry if they had used venery with a begger, they should win all the money they played for that day at dice. The like folly is to be imputed unto them, that observe (as true or probable) old verses, wherein can be no reasonable cause of such effects; which are brought to passe onely by Gods power, and at his pleasure. Of this sort be these that follow.

Englised by
Abraham
Fleming.

Vincenti festo si sol radiet memor esto.

Remember on S. Vincents day,
If that the sun his beames display.

By Abraham
Fleming.

Clara dies Pauli bona tempora denotat anni.

If Paul th'apostles day be clear,
It doth foreshew a lucky year.

*Si sol splendescat Mariâ purificante,
Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit ante.*

If Maries purifying day,
Be cleare and bright with sunny raie,
Then frost and cold shall be much more,
After the feast than was before.

By Abraham
Fleming.

*Serò rubens cælum cras indicat esse serenum,
Si manè rubescit. ventus vel pluvia crescit.*

The skie being red at evening,
Foreshewes a faire and clear morning ;
But if the morning riseth red,
Of wind or raine we shall be sped.

By Abraham
Fleming.

Some stick a needle or a buckle into a certain tree, neere to the cathedral church of S. Christopher, or of some other saint ; hoping thereby to be delivered that yeare from the headach. Item maids forsooth hang some of their haire before the image of S. Urbane, because they would have the rest of their haire grow long and be yellow. Item, women with child runne to church, and tie their girdles or shoe-lachers about a bell, and strike upon the same thrice, thinking that the sound thereof hasteth their good delivery. But sithence these things begin to touch the vanities and superstitions of incantations, I will referre you thither, where you shall see of that stufte abundance ; beginning at the word Habar.

Seek more
hereof in the
word Habar.

CHAP. XVI.

*How old writers vary about the matter, the manner, and the meanes,
whereby things augurificall are moved.*

Theophrastus and Themistius affirme, that whatsoever happeneth unto man suddenly and by chance, cometh from the providence of God. So as Themistius gathereth, that men in that respect prophesie, when they speake what cometh in their braine, upon the sudden ; though not knowing or understanding what they say. And that seeing God hath a care for us, it agreeth with reason (as Theophrastus saith) that he shew us by some meane whatsoever shall happen. For with Pythagoras he concludeth, that all foreshewes and auguries are the voices and words of God, by the which he foretellet man the good or evil that shall betide.

Averroes. 12.
metaphysic.

Trimisegistus affirmeth, that all augurificall things are moved by devils ; Porphyrie saith by gods, or rather good angels : according to the opinion of Plotinus and Iamblichus. Some other affirmeth they are moved by the moone wandering through the twelve signes of the Zodiacke : because the moone hath dominion in all sudden matters. The Ægyptian astronomers hold, that the moone ordereth not those portentous matters, but *Stella errans*, a wandering starre, &c.

How

CHAP. XVI

How ridiculous an art augury is, how Cato mocked it, Aristotles reason against it, fond collections of augurers, who allowed, and who disallowed it.

The fond art
of augury
convinced.
Acts 1.7.

Verily all these obseruations being neither grounded on Gods word, nor physical or philosophical reason, are vanities, superstitions, lies, and meer witchcraft; as whereby the world hath long time been, and is still abused and coulened. It is written; *Non est vestrum scire tempora & momenta, &c.* It is not for you to know the times and seasons, which the father hath put in his owne power. The most godly men and the wisest philosophers have given no credit hereunto. S. Augustine saith; *Qui in divinationibus credit, seiat se fidem christianam & baptismum praevaricare, & paganum Deiq; inimicum esse.* He that gives credit to these divinations, let him know that he hath abused the Christian faith and his baptism, and is a Pagan, and enemy to God. One told Cato, that a rat had carried away and eaten his hose, which the party said was a wonderful signe. Nay (said Cato) I think not so; but if the hose had eaten the rat, that had been a wonderful token indeed. When Nonius told Cicero that they should have good successe in battel, because seven eagles were taken in Pompeies campe, he answered thus; No doubt it will be even so, if that we chance to fight with pies. In the like case also he answered Labienus, who prophesied like successe by such divinations, saying, that through the hope of such toies, Pompeie lost all his pavillions not long before.

Arist. de som.

What wiseman would think, that God would commit his counsel to a daw, an owle, a swine, or a toade, or that he would hide his secret purposes in the dung and bowels of beasts? Aristotle thus reasoneth; Augury or divinations are neither the causes nor effects of things to come; Ergo, they do not thereby foretell things truly, but by chance. As if I dreame that my friend will come to my house, and he cometh indeed: yet neither dreame nor imagination is more the cause of my friends coming than the chattering of a pie.

*August. lib. de
doct. chri. 2.
cap. 3.
Psal. 4. 2.
Plin. lib. natu-
ral. hist. 28.
cap. 2. Tho.*

When Hannibal overthrew Marcus Marcellus, the beast sacrificed wanted a peece of his heart; therefore forsooth Marius, when he sacrificed at Utica, and the beast lacked his liver, he must needs have the like successe. These are their collections, and as vaine as if they said, that the building of Tenderden steeple was the cause of Goodwine sands, or the decay of Sandwich haven. S. Augustine saith, that these obseruations are most superstitious. But we reade in the fourth psalme, a sentence which might dissuade any christian from this folly and impiety; O ye sonnes of men, how long will you turne my glory into shame, loving vanity, and seeing lies? The like is read in many other places of scripture.

Of such as allow this folly, I can commend Plinie best, who saith, that the operation of these auguries is as we take them. For if we take them in good part, they are signes of good luck; if we take them in ill part, ill luck followeth;

followeth; if we neglect them, and way them not, they do neither good nor harme. Thomas of Aquine reasoneth in this wise; The starres, whose course is certaine, have greater affinity and community with maas actions, than auguries; and yet our doings are neither directed nor proceed from the starres. Which thing also Ptolomey witnesseth, saying; *Sapientis dominabitur astris*, A wiseman overruleth the starres.

*Aquin. lib. de
fortib.*

CHAP. XVIII.

Fond distinctions of the heathen writers, concerning augury.

The heathen made a distinction betweene divine, naturall, and casual *C. Epidius.*
auguries. Divine auguries were such, as men were made beleieve were *Homer. Iliad.*
done miraculously, as when dogs spake; as at the expulsion of Tarquinus out of his kingdome; or when trees spake, as before the death of Cæsar; or when horses spake, as did a horse whose name was Zanthus. Many learned christians confesse, that such things as may indeed have divine cause, may be called divine auguries; or rather forewarnings of God, and tokens either of his blessings or discontentation; as the starre was a token of a safe passage to the magicians that sought Christ; so was the cockcrowing an augury to Peter for his conversion. And many such other divinations or auguries (if it be lawful so to terme them) are the in-
scriptures to be found.

CHAP. XIX.

Of natural and casual augury, the one allowed, and the other disallowed.

Natural augury is a physical or philosophical observation; because humane and natural reason may be yielded for such events: as if one heare the cock crow many times together, a man may gesse that raine will follow shortly, as by the crying of rookes, and by their extraordinary using of their wings in their flight, because through a natural instinct, provoked by the impression of the heavenly bodies, they are moved to know the times, according to the disposition of the weather, as it is necessary for their natures. And therefore Jeremy saith; *Milvus in cælo cognovit tempus suum.* The phisician may argue a strength towards in his patient, when he heareth him neeze twice, which is a natural cause to judge by, and conjecture upon. But sure it is meere casual, and also very foolish and incredible, that by two neezings, a man should be sure of good luck or successe in his business; or by meeting of a toade, a man should escape a danger, or achieve an enterprife, &c.

CHAP. XX.

A confutation of casual augury which is meere witchcraft, and upon what uncertainty those divinations are grounded.

WHat imagination worketh in man or woman, many leaves would not comprehend; for as the qualities thereof are strange, and almost incredible, so would the discourse thereof be long and tedious, whereof I had occasion to speak elsewhere. But the power of our imagination extendeth not to beasts, nor reacheth to birds, and therefore pertaineth not hereunto. Neither can the chance for the right or left side be good or bad luck in it selfe. Why should any occurrent or augury be good? Because it cometh out of that part of the heavens, where the good or beneficial stars are placed. By that reason, all things should be good and happy that live on that side; but we see the contrary experience, and as commonly as that.

The like absurdity and error is in them that credit those divinations; because the starres over the ninth house have dominion at the time of casual augury. If it should betoken good luck, joy or gladnesse, to heare a noise in the house, when the moone is in Aries: and contrarywise, if it be a signe of ill luck, sorrow, or griefe for a beast to come into the house, the moone being in the same signe: here might be found a foule error and contrariety. And for so much as both may happen at once, the rule must needs be false and ridiculous. And if there were any certaine rules or notes to be gathered in these divinations; the abuse therein is such, as the word of God must needs be verified therein; to wit, I will destroy the tokens of soothsayers, and make them that conjecture, fooles.

Isai. 44. 25.

CHAP. XXI.

The figure-casters are witches, the uncertainty of their art, and of their contradictions, Cornelius Agrippa's sentence against judicial astrology.

THese casters of figures may be numbered among the confounding witches, whose practise is above their reach, their purpose to gaine their knowledge stolne from poets, their art uncertaine and full of vanity, more plainly derided in the scriptures, than any other folly. And thereupon many other trifling vanities are rooted and grounded; as physiognomy, palmestry, interpreting of dreames, monsters, auguries, &c. the professors whereof confesse this to be the necessary key to open the knowledge of all their secrets. For these fellows erect a figure of the heavens, by the exposition whereof (together with the conjectures of similitudes and signes) they seeke to find out the meaning of the significantors, attributing to them the ends of all things, contrary to truth, reason, and divinity: their rules being so inconstant, that few writers agree in

The vain and trifling tricks of figure-casters.

the very principles thereof. For the *Rabbins*, the old and new writers, and the very best philosophers dissent in the cheefe grounds thereof, differing in the propriety of the houses, whereout they wring the foretelling of things to come, contending even about the number of spheres, being not yet resolved how to erect the beginnings and endes of the houses: for *Ptolomy* maketh them after one sort, *Campanus* after another, &c.

And as *Alpetragus* thinketh, that there be in the heavens divers movings as yet to men unknown, so do others affirme (not without probability) that there may be starres and bodies, to whom these movings may accord, which cannot be seen, either through their exceeding highnesse, or that hitherto are not tried with any observation of the art. The true motion of *Mars* is not yet perceived, neither is it possible to find out the true enting of the Sunne into the equinoctiall points. It is not denied, that the astronomers themselves have received their light, and their very art from poets, without whose fables the twelve signes, and the northerly southerly figures had never ascended into heaven. And yet (as *C. Agrippa* saith) astrologers do live, cosen men, and gaine by these fables; whiles the poets, which are the inventors of them, do live in beggery.

The very skillfullest mathematicians confesse, that it is impossible to find out any certain thing concerning the knowledge of judgements, as weal for the innumerable causes which worke together with the heavens, being altogether, and one with the other to be considered: as also because influencies do not constraine but incline. For many ordinary and extraordinary occasions do interrupt them; as education, custome, place, honesty, birth, blood, sicknesse, health, strength, weaknesse, meate, drink, liberty of mind, learning, &c. And they that have written the rules of judgement, and agree neereft therein, being of equal authority and learning, publish so contrary opinions upon one thing, that it is impossible for an astrologian to pronounce a certainty upon so variable opinions; and otherwise, upon so uncertain reports no man is able to judge herein. So as (according to *Ptolomy*) the foreknowledge of things to come by the starres, dependeth as well upon the affections of the mind, as upon the observation of the planets, proceeding rather from chance than art, as whereby they deceive others, and are deceived themselves also.

CHAP. XXII.

The subtilty of astrologers to maintain the credit of their art, why they remain in credit, certain impieties contained in astrologers assertions.

IF you marke the cunning ones, you shall see them speak darkly of things to come, devising by artificiall subtilty, doubtfull prognostications, ea. Astrologers sily to be applied to every thing, time, prince, and nation: and if any prognostications come to passe according to their divinations, they fortifie their old prognostications with new reasons. Neverthelesse, in the multitude the answers of and oracles.

Johan. Montanus in epist. ad Blanchim: & Gulielmus de sancto Clodald. Rabbi Levi. C. Agrip. in lib. de vanit. scient. Archelaus. Cassand. Eudoxus, &c.

and varietie of starres, yea even in the very midst of them, they find out some places in a good aspect, and some in an ill; and take occasion hereupon to say what they list, promising unto some men honour, long life, wealth, victory, children, marriage, friends, offices; and finally everlasting felicity. But if with any they be discontent, they say the starres be not favourable to them, and threaten them with hanging, drowning, beggery, sickness, misfortune, &c. And if one of these prognostications fall out right, then they triumph above measure. If the prognosticators be found to forge and ly alwaies (without such fortune as the blind man had in killing the crowe) they will excuse the matter, saying, that *Sapiens dominatur astris*, whereas (according to Agrippas words) neither the wiseman ruleth the starres, nor the starres the wiseman, but God ruleth them both. *Corn. Tacitus* saith, that they are a people disioiall to princes, deceiving them that beleeeve them. And *Varro* saith, that the vanity of all superstitions floweth out of the bosome of astrologie. And if our life and forrune depend not on the starres, then it is to be granted, that the astrologers seek where nothing is to be found. But we are so fond, mistrustful and credulous, that we feare more the fables of Robin good-fellow, astrologers, and witches, and beleeeve more the things that are not, than the things that are. And the more impossible a thing is, the more we stand in feare thereof; and the lesse likely to be true, the more we beleeeve it. And if we were not such, I think with *Cornelius Agrippa*, that these divinors, astrologers, conjurors, and cosenors would die for hunger.

S Thomas
Moors frump
at judiciall a-
strologers.

Astrolog' call
blasphemies.

John 11.8.

29.

And our foolish light beleefe, forgetting things past, neglecting things present, and very hasty to know things to come, doth so comfort and maintain these cosenors; that whereas in other men, for making one lie, the faith of him that speaketh is so much mistrusted, that all the residue being true is not regarded. Contrariwise, in these cosenages among our divinors, one truth spoken by hap giveth such credit to all their lies, that ever after we beleeeve whatsoever they say: how incredible, impossible or false soever it be. *Sir Thomas Moore* saith, they know not who are in their own chambers, neither who maketh themselves cuckoldes, that take upon them all this cunning, knowledge, and great foresight. But to enlarge their credit, or rather to manifest their impudency, they say the gift of prophesie, the force of religion, the secrets of conscience, the power of devils, the vertue of miracles, the efficacy of prayers, the state of the life to come, &c. doth onely depend upon the starres, and is given and known by them alone. For they say, that when the signe of *Gemini* is ascended, and *Saturne* and *Mercury* be joined in *Aquary*, in the ninth house of the heavens, there is a prophet borne: and therefore that Christ had so many vertues, because he had in that place *Saturne* and *Gemini*. Yea, these Astrologers do not stick to say, that the starres distribute all sorts of religions: wherein *Jupiter* is the especiall patrone, who being joynd with *Saturne*, maketh the religion of the Jewes; with *Mercury*, of the Christians, with the Moon, of Antichristianity. Yea they affirme that the faith of every man may be known to them as well as to God. And that Christ himself did use the election of houres in his miracles; so as the Jewes could not hurt him whilest he went to *Jersalem*; and therefore that he said to his disciples that forbad him to go; are there not twelve houres in the day?

CHAP. XXIII.

Who have power to drive away devils with their onely presence, who shall receive of God whatsoeuer they aske in prayer, who shall obtain everlasting life by meanes of constellations, as nativity-casters affirm.

They say also, that he which hath *Mars* happily placed in the ninth house of the heavens, shall have power to drive awaie devils with his onely presence from them that be possessed. And he that shall pray to God when he findeth the Moon and *Jupiter* joined with the Dragons head in the midst of the heavens, shall obtaine whatsoeuer he asketh. and that *Jupiter* and *Saturne* do give blessednesse of the life to come. But if any in his nativity shall have *Saturne* happily placed in *Leone*, his soul shall have everlasting life. And hereunto subscribe Peter de Appona, Roger Bacon, Guido Bonatus, Arnold de villa nova, and the Cardinall of Asia. Furthermore, the providence of God is denied, and the miracles of Christ are diminished, when these powers of the heavens and their influencies are in such sort advanced. Moses, Elay, Job and Jeremy seem to dislike and reject it: and at Rome in times past it was banished, and by Justinian condemned under pain of death. Finally, Seneca derideth these soothsaying witches in this sort; Amongst the Cleones (saith he) there was a custome, that the *χαλαζοφύλακες* (which were gazers in the air, watching when a storm of hail should fall) when they saw by any cloud that the shower was imminent and at hand; the use was (I say) because of the hurt which it might do to their vines &c. diligently to warn the people thereof; who used not to provide clokes or any such defense aginst it, but provided sacrifices; the rich, cocks and white lambes; the poor would spoile themselves by cutting their thombes; as though (saith he) that little blood could ascend up to the cloudes, and do any good for their relief in this matter.

And here by the waie, I will impart unto you a Venetian superstition, of great antiquity, and at this day (for ought I can reade to the contrary) in use. It is written, that every year ordinarily upon Ascension day, the Duke of Venice, accompanied with the States, goeth with great solemnity unto the sea, and after certaine ceremonies ended, casteth there into a gold ring of great value and estimation for a pacificatory oblation: wherewithal their predecessors supposed that the wrath of the Sea was aswaged. By this action, as a late writer saith, they do *Disponere sibi mare*, that is, espouse the sea unto themselves, &c.

Let us therefore, according to the prophets advise, aske raine of the Lord in the hours of the later time, and he shall send white cloudes, and give us raine &c: for surely, the idols (as the same propher saith) have spoken vanity, the soothsayers have seen a ly, and the dreamers have told a vaine thing. They comfort in vain, and therefore they went away like sheep, &c. If any sheeppiter or witchmonger will follow them, they shall go alone for me.

The folly of our genethliaks or nativity-casters.

Senec. lib. de qua. natura. 4.

Hilarius Pirkenair in arte apodemica.

Joannes Garropius in Venet. Cy Hyperb. Zac. I. I. v. 2.

The Twelfth Book

CHAP. I.

The Hebrew word *Habar* expounded, where also the supposed secret force of charmes and incantments is shewed, and the efficacy of words is diverse waies declared.



His Hebrew word *Habar*, being in Greeke *Epathin*, and in Latine *Incantare*, is in English, To inchant, or (if you had rather have it so) to bewitch. In these incantments, certain words, verses, or charmes, &c. are secretly uttered, wherein there is thought to be miraculous efficacy. There is great variety hereof: but whether it be by charmes, voices, images, characters, stones, plants, metals, herbes, &c. there must herewithall a speciall form of words be alwaies used, either divine, diabolical, insensible, or papistical, whereupon all the vertue of the work is supposed to depend. This word is specially used in the 58. Psalm, which place though it be taken up for mine adversaries strongest argument against me; yet me thinks it maketh so with me, as they can never be able to answer it. For there it plainly appeareth, that the adder heareth not the voice of the charmer, charge he never so cunningly: contrary to the poets fabling.

Psalm 58.

Psalm 58.4.5.

Virgil. in *Damone*.

Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.

By Ab. Flem.

The coldish snake in meadows green,
With charmes is burst in pieces clean.

But hereof more shall be said hereafter in due place.

Proverbs 18.

Chron. 30.

Psalme 10.

Psalme 51.

Psalm 139.

Jeremy 32.

Isaiah 6.

Isaiah 50.

Exod. 7.89.

Proverbs 16.

I grant that words sometimes have singular vertue and efficacy, either in persuasion or dissuasion, as also diverse other waies; so as thereby some are converted from the waie of perdition, to the estate of salvation: and so contrariwise, according to the saying of Solomon; Death and life are in the instrument of the tongue: but even therein God worketh all in all, as well in framing the heart of the one, as in directing the tongue of the other: as appeareth in many places of the holy scriptures.

CHAP. II.

What is forbidden in Scriptures concerning witchcraft, of the operation of words, the superstition of the Cabalists and Papists, who create substances, to imitate God in some cases is presumption, words of sanctification.

That which is forbidden in the Scriptures touching incantment or witchcraft, is not the wonderfull working with words. For where words

words have had miraculous operation, there hath been alwaies the special providence, power and grace of God uttered to the strengthening of the faith of Gods people, and to the furtherance of the gospel: as when the apostle with a word slue *Ananias* and *Saphira*. But the prophanation of Gods name, the seducing, abusing, and cosening of the people and mans presumption is hereby prohibited, as whereby many take upon them after the recital of such names, as God in the scripture seemeth to appropriate to himselfe, to foreshew things to come, to worke miracles, to detect felonies, &c. as the Cabalists in times past tooke upon them, by the ten names of God, and his angels, expressed in the scriptures, to worke wonders: and as the papists at this day by the like names, by crosses, by gospels hanged about their necks, by masses, by exorcismes, by holy water, and a thousand consecrated or rather execrated things, promise unto themselves and others, both health of body and soul.

Acts 5.

But as herein we are not to imitate the papists, so in such things, as are the peculiar actions of God, we ought not to take upon us to counterfeit or resemble him, which with his word created all things. For we, neither all the conjurers, Cabalists, papists, soothsayers, inchanters, witches, nor charmers in the world, neither any other humane or yet diabolicall cunning can adde any such strength to Gods workmanship, as to make any thing anew, or else to exchange one thing into another. New qualities may be added by humane art; but no new substance can be made or created by man. And seeing that art faileth herein, doubtlesse neither the illusions of devils, nor the cunning of witches, can bring any such thing truly to passe. For by the sound of the words nothing cometh, nothing goeth, otherwise than God in nature hath ordained to be done by ordinary speech, or else by his speciall ordinance. Indeed words of sanctification are necessary and commendable, according to *S. Pauls* rule; Let your meat be sanctified with the word of God, and by prayer. But sanctification doth not here signifie either change of substance of the meate, or the adding of any new strength thereunto: but it is sanctified, in that it is received with thanksgiving and prayers that our bodies may be refreshed, and our souls thereby made the apter to glorifie God.

Ionas 1.

Words of sanctification, & wherein they consist.

CHAP. III.

What effect and offence witches charmes bring, how unapt witches are and how unlikely to work those things which they are thought to do, what would follow if the those things were true which are laid to their charge.

THe words and other the illusions of witches, charmers, and conjurers, though they be not such in operation and effect, as they are commonly taken to be: yet they are offensive to the majestie and name of God, obscuring the truth of divinity, and also of philophie. For if God onely give life and being to all creatures, who can put any such ver-

tue

An ample
description of
women com-
monly called
witches.

tue or lively feeling into a body of gold, silver, bread, or wax, as is imaged? If either priests, devils, or witches could so do, the divine power should be checked and outfaced by magical cunning, and Gods creatures made servile to a witches pleasure. What is not to be brought to passe by these incantations, if that be true which is attributed to witches? and yet they are women that never went to schoole in their lives, nor had any teachers: and therefore without art or learning; poore, and therefore not able to make any provision of metals or stones, &c. where by to bring to passe strange matters, by natural magicke; old and stiffe, and therefore not nimble-handed to deceive your eye with legier demaines; heavy, and commonly lame, and therefore unapt to flie in the aire; or to dance with the fairies; sad, melancholike, sullen, and miserable, and therefore it should be unto them (*Invita Minerva*) to banquet or dance with *Minerva*; or yet with *Herodias*, as the common opinion of all writers herein is. On the other side, we see they are so malicious and spitefull, that if they by themselves, or by their devils, could trouble the elements, we should never have fair weather. If they could kill men, children, or cattel, they would spare none; but would destroy and kill whole countries and households. If they could transerre corne (as is affirmed) from their neighbours field into their owne, none of them would be poore, none other should be rich. If they could transforme themselves and others (as it is most constantly affirmed) oh what a number of ayes and owls should there be of us! If *Incubus* could beget *Merlins* among us, we should have a jolly many of cold prophets.

CHAP. IV.

Why God forbad the practise of witchcraft, the absurdity of the law of the twelve tables, whereupon their estimation in miraculous actions is grounded, of their wonderous works.

A Common
and universal
error.

THough it be apparent, that the Holy Ghost forbiddeth this art, because of the abuse of the name of God, and the cosenage comprehended therein: yet I confesse, the customes and laws almost of all nations do declare, that all these miraculous works before by me cited, and many other things more wonderfull, were attributed to the power of witches. The which laws, with the executions and judicials thereupon, and the witches confessions, have beguiled almost the whole world. What absurdities concerning witchcraft, are writtē in the law of the twelve tables, which was the highest and most ancient law of the *Romans*? Whereupon the strongest argument of witches omnipotent power is framed; as that the wisdom of such lawgivers could not be abused. Whereof (me thinks) might be made a more strong argument on our side; to wit, If the chief and principall lawes of the world be in this case ridiculotts, vaine, false, incredible, yea and contrary to Gods law; the residue of the laws and arguments to that effect, are to be suspected. If that argument should hold, it might prove all the popish lawes against protestants, and the heathenish

thenish princes lawes against christians, to be good and in foree : for it is like they would not have made them , except they had been good. Were it not (think you) a strange proclamation, that no man (upon paine of death) should pull the moon out of heaven? And yet very many of the most learned witchmongers make their arguments upon weaker grounds ; as namely in this forme and manner ; We find in poets, that witches wrought such and such miracles ; Ergo they can accomplish and do this or that wonder. The words of the law are these; *Qui fruges incantasset pœnas dato, Neve alienam segetem pellexeris excantando, neq; incantando, Ne agrum defruganto* : the sense whereof in English is this ; Let him be executed that bewitcheth corne, Transfere not other mens corn into thy ground by incantment, Take heede thou inchant not at all neither make thy neighbours field barren : he that doth these things shall dye, &c.

*J. Bodinus .
Danaus .
Hyperius .
Hemingius .
Bar. Spineus .
Mal Malef.*

CHAP.V.

An instance of one arraigned upon the law of the twelve Tables, where the said law is proved ridiculous, of two witches that could do wonders.

Although among us, we think them bewitched that wax suddenly poor, and not them that growe hastily rich ; yet at Rome you shall understand, that (as Plinie reporteth) upon these articles one C. Furius Cressus was convented before Spurius Albinus ; for that he being but a little while free, and delivered from bondage, occupying onely tillage ; A notable grew rich on the sudden, as having good crops : so as it was suspected purgation of that he transferred his neighbours corne into his fields. None intercession, C. F. C. conno delay, none excuse, no denial would serve, neither in jest nor derision, vented for a nor yet through (sober or honest means: but he was assigned a peremptory witch. day, to answer for life. And therefore fearing the sentence of condemnation, which was to be given there, by the voice and verdict of three men (as we here are tried by twelve) made his appearance at the day assigned, and brought with him his ploughes and harrowes, spades and shovels, and other instruments of husbandry, his oxen, horses and working bullocks, his servants, and also his daughter, which was a sturdy wench and a good houswife, and also (as Piso reporteth) well trimmed up in apparell, and said to the whole bench in this wise ; Lo here my Lords here I make my appearance, according to my promise and your pleasures, presenting unto you my charmes and witchcrafts, which have so enriched me. As for the labour, sweat, watching, care, and diligence, which I have used in this behalfe, I cannot shew you them at this time. And by this meanes he was dismissed by the consent of the Court, who otherwise (as it was thought) should hardly have escaped the sentence of condemnation, and punishment of death.

It is constantly affirmed in M. Mal. that Stafus used alwaies to hide himself in a monshoall, and had a disciple called Hoppo, who made Stadin a master witch, and could all when they list, invisibly transfer the third part of their neighbours dung, hay, corne, &c. into their own ground, make

*Mal. Malef.
par. 2. quæ. 13
cap. 5.*

hail,

haile, tempests and fouds, with thunder and lightning; and kill children, cattell, &c. reveale things hidden, and many other tricks, when and where they list. But these two shifted not so well with the inquisitors, as the other with the Romane and heathen judges. Howbeit, Statius was too hard for them all: for none of all the Lawyers nor inquisitors could bring him to appear before them, if it be true that witchmongers write in these matters.

C H A P. VI.

Lawes provided for the punishment of such witches as work miracles, whereof some are mentioned, and of certain popish lawes published eg. inst ib: m.

Punishment
of impossibili-
ties.

A wise law of
pope
Innocent and
and July, were
it not that
they wanted
wit when
they made it.

There are other lawes of other nations made to this incredible effect: as *Lex Salicarum* provideth punishment for them that flie in the aire from place to place, and meet at their nightly assemblies, and brave banquets, carrying with them plate, and such stuffe, &c. even as we should make a law to hang him that should take a church in his hand at Dover, & throw it to Callice. And because in this case also popish lawes shall be seen be too foolish and lewd as any other whatsoever, & specially as tyrannous as that which is most cruel: you shall heare what trim new lawes the church of Rome hath lately devised. These are therefore the words of pope Innocent the eight to the inquisitors of Almanie, and of pope Julius the second sent to the inquisitors of Bergomen. It is come to our eeres, that many lewd persons, of both kinds, as well male as female, using the company of the devils Incubus and Succubus, with incantations, charmes, conjurations, &c. do destroy, &c. the births of women with child, the young of all cattel, the corne of the field, the grapes of the vines, the fruit of the trees: Item, men, women, and all kind of cattel and beasts of the field: and with their said enchantments, &c. do utterly extinguish, suffocate, and spoile all vineyards, orchards, meadowes, pastures, grasse, greene corne, and ripe corne, and all other podware: yea men and women themselves are by their imprecations so afflicted with externall and inward paines and diseases, that men cannot beget, nor women bring forth any children, nor yet accomplish the duty of wedlock, denying the faith which they in baptisme professed, to the destruction of their own soules, &c. Our pleasure there fore is, that all impediments that may hinder the inquisitors office, be utterly removed from among the people, lest this blot of heresie proceed to poison, and defile them that be yet Innocent; And therefore we do ordaine, by vertue of the apostolical authority, that our inquisitors of high Almanie, may execute the office of inquisition by all tortures and afflictions, in all places, and upon all persons, what and wheresoever, as well in every place and diocesse, as upon any person; and that as freely, as though they were named, expressed, or cited in this our commission.

CHAP. VII.

Poeticall authoritie commonly alleadged by witchmongers, for the proof of witches miraculouſ actions, and for confirmation of their ſupernaturall power.

HERE have I a place and opportunity, to diſcover the whole art of witchcraft; even all their charmes, periapts, characters, amulets, prayers, bleſſings, curſings, helpings, knaveries, coſenages, &c. But firſt I will ſhew what authorities are produced to defend and maintain the ſame, and that in ſerious ſort, by Bodin, Spinæus, Hemingius, Varius, Danæus, Hyperius, M. Mal. and the reſt.

*Carmina vel cæpeſſunt de ducere lanam,
Carminibus Circe ſocios mutavit Ulyſſis,
Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.*

Virg. eclog. 3.

Inchantments pluck out of the ſkie,
The moon, though ſhe be plac't one high:
Dame Circes with her charmes ſo fine,
Ulyſſes mates did turne to ſwine:
The ſnake with charmes is burſt in twaine,
In meadows, where ſhe doth remain.

Again out of the ſame poet they cite further matter.

*Hæc verbas, atq; hæc Ponto mihi læta venena,
Ipsa dedit Meris: naſcuntur plurima Ponto.
Hiſ ego ſepè lupam fieri, & ſe condere ſylvis,
Merim ſepè animas imis exire ſepulchris,
Atque ſatas aliud vidi traducere meſſes.*

Virg. eclog. 3.

Theſe herbs did Meris give to me,
And poiſons pluckt at Pontus,
For there they grow and multiply,
And do not ſo amongſt us.
With theſe ſhe made herſelf become,
A wolfe, and hid her in the wood,
She ſetcht up ſoules out of their tombe,
Removing corne from where it ſtood.

Furthermore out of Ovid they alleadge theſe following.

Ovid. ſaſt. 6.

*Noctæ volant, puerôſq; petunt nutricis egentes,
Et vitiant cunis corpora capta ſuis:
Carpere dicuntur lætèntia viscera roſtris,*

Et plenum potu sanguine guttur habent :

To children they do fly by night,
And catch them while their nurses sleep,
And spoile their little bodies quite,
And home they bear them in their beake.

Again out of Virgil in form following.

Virg. Aene. 4.

*Hinc mihi Massyle genis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidam templi custos, epulâsque draconi
Que dabat, & sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella, soporiferamque papaver.
Hec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas,
Sistere aquam fluviis, & vertere sidera retro,
Nocturnosque ciet manes, mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, & descendere montibus ornos :*

Tho. Phaiers
translation of
the former
words of Virg.

From thence a virgine Priest is come,
From out Massyla land,
Sometimes the Temple there she kept;
And from her heavenly hand
The dragon meat did take : she kept
Also the fruit divine,
With herbs and liquors sweet that still
To sleep did men incline.
The minds of men (she saith) from love
With charmes she can unbind,
In whom she list : but others can
She cast to cares unkind.
The running streames do stand, and from
Their course the starres do wreath,
And soules she conjure can : thou shalt
See sister underneath
The ground with roring gape, and trees
And mountaines turne uprighte, &c.

Moreover out of Ovid they alledge as followeth.

*Ovid. metamo.
7.*

*Cum volui ripis ipsis mirantibus amnes
In fontes rediere suos, concussâque sisto,
Stantia concutio, cantu freta nubila pelto,
Nubilâque induco, ventos abigôque vocâque,
Vipereas rumpo verbis & carmine fauces,*

Vivâque saxa, suâ convulsâque robora terrâ,
 Et sylvas inuoco, jubeoq̃ue tremescere montes,
 Et mugire solum, manéq̃ue exire sepulchris,
 Têque luna traho, &c.

The rivers I can make retire,
 Into the Fountains whence they flowe,
 (Whereat the banks themselves admire)
 I can make standing waters go,
 With charmes I drive both sea and cloud,
 I make it calme and blowe aloud.
 The vipers jawes, the rocky stone,
 With words and charmes I breake in twaine
 The force of earth congeal'd in one,
 I move and shake both woods and plaine;
 I make the souls of men arise,
 I pull the moon out of the skies.

Also out of the same poet.

Verâque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
 Quæ mare turbatum, quæ flumina concita sistant:

Ovid. de Me-
 dea.

And thrice she spake the words that caus'd
 Sweet sleep and quiet rest,
 She staid the raging of the sea,
 And mighty floods suppress'd.

Et miserum tenues in jecur urget acus,

Ovid. de Me-
 dea, epistola. 4.

She sticketh also needles fine
 In livers, whereby men do pine.

Also out of other poets.

Carmine læsa Ceres, sterilem vanescit in herbam,
 Deficiunt læsi carmine fontis aque,
 Illicibus glandes, cantantâque viribus uva
 Decidit, & nullo poma movente fluunt:

3. Amo. eclo. 6.

With charmes the corne is spoi led so,
 As that it vades to barren grasse,
 With charmes the Springs are dried lowe,
 That none can see where water was,
 The grapes from vines, the mast from okes,
 And beats down fruit with charming strokes.

Horac. epod. 4.

*Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessalâ
Lunâmq; cælo diripit.*

She plucks downe moon and starres from skie,
With chaunting voice of Thessaly.

Tibul. de fasci-
natrice, lib. 1.
eleg. 2.

*Hanc ego de cælo ducentem sidera vidi,
Fluminis ac rapidi carmine vertititer,
Hec cantu finditque solum, manesque sepulchris
Elicit, & tepido devorat ossa rogo:
Cum lubet hæc tristi depellit lumina coelo,
Cum lubet æstivo convocat orbe nives.*

She plucks each starre out of his throne,
And turneth back the raging waves,
With charmes she makes the earth to cone,
And raiseth souls out of their graves:
She burns mens bones as with a fire,
And pulleth downe the lights from heaven,
And makes it snowe at her desire
Even in the midst of summer-season.

Lucan. lib. de
bello. civili. 6.

*Mens hausti nullâ sanie polluta veneni,
Incantata perit.*

A man enchanted runneth mad,
That never any poison had.

Idem. ibid.

*Cessavere vices rerum, dilatâque longâ
Hæsit nocte dies, legi non paruit æther,
Torpuit & præceptis auditis carmine mundus.*

The course of nature ceased quite,
The aire obeyed not his lawe,
The day delay'd by length of night,
Which made both day and night to yawe;
And all was through that charming geare,
Which caus'd the world to quake for feare.

Idem. ibid.

*Carminè Thessalidum dura in præcordia fluxit,
Non fatis adductus amor, flammis que severi
Illicitis arsere ignes.*

With Thessall charmes, and not by fate
Hot love is forced for to flowe,
Even where before hath been debate,
They cause affection for to grow.

Idem. ibid.

Gens invisâ diis maculandi callida coeli,

Quos genit terra, mali qui sidera mundi
 Iurâque fixarum possunt pervertere rerum:
 Nam nunc stare polos, & flumina mittere nôrunt,
 Æthera sub terras adigunt, montesque revellunt.

These witches hatefull unto God,
 And cunning to defile the aire,
 Which can disorder with a nod
 The course of nature every where,
 Do cause the wandering starres to stay,
 And drive the winds below the ground.
 They send the streames another way,
 And throw downe hills where they abound.

linguis dixere volucrum,
 Consultare fibras, & rumpere vocibus angues,
 Solicitare umbras, ipsâque Acheronta movere,
 In noctemque dies, in lucem vertere noctes,
 Omnia conando docilis solertia vincit.

C. Manilius
 astronom.
 in a lib. 1.

They talked with the tongues of birds,
 Consulting with the salt sea coasts,
 They burst the snakes with witching words,
 Solliciting the spirituall ghosts,
 They turne the night into the day,
 And also drive the light away:
 And what' its that cannot be made
 By them that do apply this trade?

CHAP. VIII.

Poetry and popery compared is inhabitants, popish witchmongers
 have more advantage herein than protestants.

YOU see in these verses, the poets (whether in earnest or in jest I know not) ascribe unto witches and to their charmes, more than is to be found in humane or diabolical power. I doubt not but the most part of the readers hereof will admit them to be fabulous; although the most learned of mine adversaries (for lack of scripture) are saine to produce these poetries for proofes, and for lack of judgement I am sure do think, that Actions or transubstantiation of Ulysses his companions into swine: which S. Augustine, and so many great clerkes credit and report.

Nevertheless, popish writers (I confesse) have advantage herein of our protestants: for (besides these poeticall proofes) they have (for advantage) the word and authority of the pope himselfe, and others of that

Ovid. Meta-
 morph. lib. 3.

sa b. 2. Ovid.

Metamorph. 14.

fab. 5, 6.

holy

The authors
transition to
his purpose
scope.

holy crew, whose charmes, conjurations, blessings, cursings, &c. I mean in part (for a taste) to set down; giving you to understand, that poets are not altogether so impudent as papists herein, neither seeme they so ignorant, prophane, or impious. And therefore I will shew you how lowd also they lie, and what they on the other side ascribe to their charmes and conjurations; and together will set down with them all manner of witches charmes, as conveniently as I may.

CH A P. IX.

Popish periapts, amulets and charmes, agnus Dei, a wastecote of prouse, a charme for the falling evill, a writing brought to S. Leo from heaven by an angell, the vertues of S. Saviours epistle, a charme against theeves, a writing found in Christs wounds, of the crosse, &c.

THese vertues under these verses (written by pope Urbane the fifth the emperour of the Grecians) are contained in a periapt or tablet, be continually worne about one, called Agnus Dei, which is a little cake, having the picture of a lambe carrying of a flag on the one side; and Christs head on the other side, and is hollow: so as the gospel of S. John, written in fine paper, is placed in the concavities thereof: and it is thus compounded or made, even as they themselves report.

*Balsamus & munda cera, cum chrisomatis unda
Conficiunt agnum, quod munus do tibi magnum,
Fonte velut natum, per mystica sanctificatum:
Fulgura de sae jura depellit & omne malignum,
Peccatum frangit, ut Christi sanguis, & angit,
Prægnans servatur, simul & partus liberatur,
Dona refert dignis, virtutem destruit ignis,
Portatus mundè de fluctibus eripitur unda:*

Englised by
Abraham
Fleming.
Look in the
Beehive of
the Romish
church.
Lib. 4. cap. 1.
fol. 243.

Balme, vigne wax, and holy water,
An Agnus Dei make:
A gift than which none can be greater,
I send thee for to take.
From fountain clear the same hath issue,
In secret sanctified:
Gainst lightning it hath soveraigne vertue,
And thunder-crackes beside.
Each hainous sinne it weares and wasteth,
Even as Christs precious blood,
And women, whiles their travel lasteth,
It saves, it is so good.
It doth bestowe great gifts and graces,

On such as well deserve :
 And borne about in noisome places,
 From peril doth preserve.
 The force of fire, whose heat destroyeth,
 It breaks and bringeth down:
 And he or she that this enjoyeth,
 No water shall them drowne.

A Charme against shot, or a wastecote of proof.

BEfore the coming up of these Agnus Dei's, a holy garment called a wastecote for necessity was much used of our forefathers, as a holy relique, &c. as given by the pope, or some such arch-conjuror, who promised thereby all manner of immunity [to the wearer thereof; inso-much as he could not be hurt with any shot or other violence. And otherwise, that woman that would wear it, should have quick deliverance the composition thereof was in this order following.

On Christmas day at night, a threed must be spunne of flax, by a little virgine girle, in the name of the devil: and it must be by her woven, and also wrought with the needle. In the brest or fore-part thereof must be made with needle-worke two heads; on the head at the right side must be a hat, and a long beard; the left head must have on a crowne, and it must be so horrible, that it may resemble Beelzebub, and on each side of the wastecote must be made a crosse.

The manner
 of making a
 wastecot of
 proofe.

Against the falling evil.

Moreover, this insuing is another counterseit charme of theirs, whereby the falling evil is presently remedied.

*Gaspar fert myrrham, thus Melchior, Balthasar aurum,
 Hec tria qui secum portabit nomina regum,
 Solvitur à morbo Christi pietate caduco.*

Gaspar with his mirth beganne
 These presents to unfold,
 Then Melchior brought in frankincense,
 And Balthasar brought in gold.
 Now he that of these holy kings
 The names about shall bear,
 The falling ill by grace of Christ
 Shall never need to fear.

This is as true a copy of the holy writing, that was brought downe from heaven by an angell to S. Leo pope of Rome; and he, did bid him

The effects
are too good
to be true in
such a patched
peece of po-
pery.

him take it to king Charles, when he went to the battel at Ronceval. And the angell said, that what man or woman beareth this writing about them with good devotion, and saith every day three Pater nosters, three Aves, and one Creede, shall not that day be overcome of his enemies, either bodily or ghostly; neither shall be robbed or slaine of thieves, pestilence, thander, or lightning, neither shall be hurt with fire or water, nor combred with spirits, neither shall have displeasure of lords or ladies: he shall not be condemned with false witnesse, nor taken with fairies, or any manner of axes, nor yet with the falling evil. Also, if a woman be in travel, lay this writing upon her belly, she shall have easie deliverance, and the child right shape and christendome, and the mother purification of holy church, and all through vertue of these holy names of Jesus Christ following.

✠ *Iesus* ✠ *Christus* ✠ *Messias* ✠ *Soter* ✠ *Emmanuel* ✠ *Sab-
baoth* ✠ *Adonai* ✠ *Unigenitus* ✠ *Majestas* ✠ *Paracletus* ✠ *Salvator*
noster ✠ *Agios iskiros* ✠ *Agios* ✠ *Adonatos* ✠ *Gasper* ✠ *Melchior*
✠ *& Balthasar* ✠ *Matthæus* ✠ *Marcus* ✠ *Lucas* ✠ *Johannes.*

The epistle of S. Saviour, which pope Leo sent to King Charles, say-
ing, that whosoever carrieth the same about him, or in what day soever
he shall reade it, or shall see it, he shall not be killed with any iron tooles;
nor be burned with fire, nor be drowned with water, neither any evill
man or other creature may hurt him. The crosse of Christ is a wonder-
full defence ✠ the crosse of Christ be alwaies with me ✠ the crosse is it
which I do alwaies worship ✠ the crosse of Christ is true health ✠ the
crosse of Christ doth lose the bands of death ✠ the crosse of Christ is the
truth and the way ✠ I take my journey upon the crosse of the Lord ✠
the crosse of Christ beateth down every evill ✠ the crosse of Christ gi-
veth all good things ✠ the crosse of Christ taketh away paines everlasting
✠ the crosse of Christ save me ✠ O crosse of Christ be upon me, before
me, and behind me ✠ because the ancient enemy cannot abide the
sight of thee ✠ the crosse of Christ save me, keep me, governe me, and
direct me ✠ *Thomas* bearing this note of thy divine majesty ✠ *Alpha* ✠
Omega ✠ first ✠ and last ✠ middest ✠ and end ✠ beginning ✠ and
first begotten ✠ wisdom ✠ vertue ✠.

*A popish periapt or charme, which must never be said, but carried a-
bout one, against thieves.*

This were a
good pre-
servative for a
travelling pa-
pist.

I Do go, and I do come unto you with the love of God, with the ho-
mility of Christ, with the holinesse of our blessed lady, with the faith
of Abraham, with the justice of Isaac, with the vertue of David, with
the might of Peter, with the constancy of Paul, with the word of God,
with the authority of Gregory, with the prayer of Clement, with the
flood of Iordan, p p p c e g e a q q e s t p t i k a b g l k 2 a x t g t b a m g 2 4
2 i q p x e g k q a g 9 p p o q q r. Oh onely Father ✠ oh onely lord ✠ And
Iesus ✠ passing through the middest of them ✠ went In ✠ the name of
the

the father ✠ and of the Sonne ✠ and of the Holy Ghost ✠.

Another amulet.

Joseph of Arimathea did find this writing upon the wounds of the side of Iesus Christ, written with Gods finger, when the body was taken away from the crosse. Whosoever shall carry this writing about him, shall not dye any evill death, if he beleeve in Christ, and in all perplexities he shall soone be delivered, neither let him fear any danger at all. Fons alpha & omega ✠ Iga ✠ sigalis ✠ Sabbaoth ✠ Emmanuel ✠ Adonai ✠ Neray ✠ Elay ✠ Ihe ✠ Rentone ✠ Neger ✠ Sahe ✠ Pange-ton ✠ Commen ✠ a ✠ g ✠ l ✠ a ✠ Martheus ✠ Marcus ✠ Lucas ✠ Iohannes ✠ ✠ ✠ titulus triumphalis ✠ Iesus Nasareuus rex Iudaorum ✠ ecce dominica crucis signum ✠ fugite partes adversa, vicit leo de tribu Iuda, radix, David, aeluijah, Kyrie eleeson, Christe ele son, pater noster, ave Maria, &c ne nos, &c veniat super nos salutare tuum. Oremus, &c.

I find in a Primer intituled The houres of our Lady, after the use of the church of Yorke, printed anno 1516. a charme with this titling in red letters; To all them that afore this image of pity devoutly shall say five Pater nosters, five Aves, and one Credo, pitiously beholding these armes of Christs passion, are granted thirty two thousand seven hundred fifty five years of pardon. It is to be thought that this pardon was granted in the time of pope Bonifae the ninth; for Platina saith that the pardons were sold so cheape, that the apostolicall authority grew into con-

If the party faile in the number, he may go whistle for a pardon.

A papistical charme.

Signum sancta crucis defendat me a malis presentibus, praeteritis, & futuris, interioribus & exterioribus: That is, The signe of the crosse defend me from evils present, past, and to come, inward and outward.

A charme found in the canon of the masse.

Also this charge is found in the canon of the masse, *Hac sacrosancta commixtio corporis & sanguinis domini nostri Iesu Christi fiat mihi, omnibusque sumentibus salus mentis & corporis, & ad vitam promerendam, & capessendam preparatio salutaris*: that is, Let this holy mixture of the body and blood of our Lord Iesus Christ, be unto me, and unto all receivers thereof, health of mind and body, and to the deserving and receiving of life an healthful preparative.

Other papistical charmes.

Aqua benedicta, sit mihi salus & vita.

Let holy water be, both health and life to me.

Adque nomen Martini omnis haereticus fugiat palladus,

When Martins name is sung or said,
Let hereticks flie as men dismaid.

By Ab. Fle.

But the papists have a harder charme than that; to wit, Fire and sagot

A charme of the holy crosse.

*Nulla salus est in domo,
Nisi cruce munit homo
Superliminaria.
Neque semit gladium,
Nec amisit filium,
Quisquis egit talia:*

No health within the house doth dwell,
Except a man do crosse him well,
At every doore or frame,
He never feeleth the swords point,
Nor of his sonne shall lose a joint,
That doth performe the same.

Furthermore as followeth.

*Sancta crux
aquiparatur
salutifero
Christo. O blas-
phemiam in-
narrabilem!*

*Ista suos fortiores
Semper facit, & victores,
Morbos sanat & languores,
Reprimit demonia.
Dat captivis libertatem,
Vite confert novitatem,
Ad antiquam dignitatem,
Cruce reduxit omnia.
O Crux lignum triumphale,
Mundi vera salus vale,
Inter ligna nullum tale,
Fronde, flore, germine.
Medicina Christiana,
Salva sanos, egros sana,
Quod non valet vis humana,
Fit in tuo nomine, &c.*

It makes her souldiers excellent,
And crowneth them with victory,
Restores the lame and impotent,
and healeth every malady.
The devils of hell it conquereth,
releaseth from imprisonment,
Newnesse of life it offereth,
It hath all at commandement.
O crosse of wood incomparable,
To all the world most wholesome:
No wood is half so honourable.

Englified by
Abraham
Fleming,
Lok in the
Boehive of
the Romish
church lib. 4.
cap. 3. fol. 251.
252.

In branch, in bud or blossome,
 O medicine which Christ did ordaine,
 The sound save every hower,
 The sick and sore make whole again,
 By vertue of thy power.
 And that which mans unablennesse,
 Hath never comprehended,
 Grant by thy name of holynesse,
 It may be fully ended, &c.

A charme taken out of the Primer.

THis charm following is taken out of the Primer afore-
 said. *Omnipotens ✕ Dominus ✕ Cbristus ✕ Messias ✕* with
 34. names more, and as many crosses, and then proceeds
 in this wise; *Ista nomina me protegant ab omni adversitate, plaga,*
& infirmitate corporis & anime, plenè liberent, & assistent in auxilium
ista nomina regum, Gasper, &c. & 12. Apostoli (videlicet) Petrus,
&c. & 4. Evangelista (vedelicet) Matheus, &c. mihi assistent in
omnibus necessitatibus meis, ac me defendant & liberent ab om-
nibus periculis & corporis & anime, & omnibus malis prateritis,
presentibus, & futuris, &c.

C H A P. X.

How to make holy water, and the vertues thereof, St. Rufins charm,
of the wearing and bearing of the name of Jesus, that the sacra-
ment of confession and the eucharist is of as much efficacy as other
charms and magnified by L. Vairus.

IF I did well, I should shew you the consecration of all their stufse, and
 how they prepare it; but it would be too long. And therefore you
 shall only have in this place a few notes for the composition of certaine
 receipts, which instead of an Apothecary if you deliver to any morrow-
 masse priest, he will make them as well as the pope himselfe. Mary now
 they wax every Parliament deerer and deerer, although therewithall,
 they utter many stale drugs of their own.

If you look in the popish pontifical, you shall see how they make their
 holy water; to wit, in this sort: I conjure thee thou creature of water
 in the name of the Father, and of the Sonne, and of the Holy-ghost, that
 thou drive the devill out of every corner and hole of this church, and al-
 tar; so as he remaine not within our psecincts that are just and righte-
 ous. And water thus used (as *Durandus* saith) hath power of his own nature
 to drive away divels. If you will learn to make any more of this popish
 stufse, you may go to the very masse-book, and find many good receipts:
 marry if you search *Durandus*, &c. you shall find abundance.

In ecclesia de-
dicazione.

In rationali di-
vinorum officii-
orum.

I know that all these charmes, and all these paltry consecrations (though
 they

they were far more impious and foolish) will be maintained and defended by massemongers, even as the residue will be by witchmongers: and therefore I will in this place insert a charme, the authority whereof is equal with the rest, desiring to have their opinions herein I find in a book called *Pomærius sermonum quadragesimalium*, that S. Francis seeing Rufinus provoked of the devil to think himself damned, charged Rufinus to say this charme, when he next met with the devill; *Aperi os, & ibi impnam stercus*, which is as much to say in English as, Open thy mouth, and I will put in a plum: a very ruffinly charme.

L. Vairus. lib. de fascino 3. ca. Leonard Vairus writeth, *De veris, piis, ac sanctis amuletis fascino* *aque omnia veneficia destruentibus*; wherein he specially commendeth the name of Jesus to be worne. But the sacrament of confession he extolleth above all things, saying, that whereas Christ with his power did but throw devils out of mens bodies, the priest driveth the devil out of mans soul by confession. For (saith he) these words of the priest, when he saith, *Ego te absolvo*, are as effectually to drive away the princes of darknesse, through the mighty power of that saying, as was the voice of God to drive away the darknesse of the world, when at the beginning he said *Fiat lux*. He commendeth also as wholesome things to drive away devils, the sacrament of the eucharist, and solitarinesse, and silence. Finally he saith, that if there be added hereunto an *Agnus Dei*, & the same be worne about ones neck by one void of sin, nothing is wanting that is good and wholesome for this purpose. But he concludeth, that you must wear and make dints in your forehead, with crossing your selfe when you put on your shoes, and at every other action, &c. and that is also a present remedie to drive away devils, for they cannot abide it.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Noble balme used by Moses, apishly counterfeited in the church of Rome.

THe noble halme that Moses made, having indeed many excellent vertues, besides the pleasant and comfortable savour thereof; wherewithall Moses in his politike lawes enjoined Kings, Queens, and Princes to be anointed in their true and lawful elections and coronations, until the everlasting King had put on man upon him, is apishly counterfeited in the Romish Church, with divers terrible conjurations, three breathings, crosswise, (able to make a quezie stomach spue) nine mumblings and three curtseys, saying thereunto, *Ave sanctum oleum, ter ave sanctum balsamum*. And so the devil is thrust out, and the Holy Ghost let into his place. But as for Moses his balm, it is not now to be found either in Rome or elsewhere that I can learn. And according to this papisticall order, witches and other superstitious people follow on, with charmes and conjurations made in form; which many bad Physicians also practise when their learning faileth, as may appear by example in the sequelle.

CHAP. XII.

The opinion of Ferrarius touching charmes, periapts, appensions, amulets, &c. Of Homericall medicin:s, of constant opinion, and the effects thereof.

ARgerius Ferrarius, a phyfician in thefe dayes of great account, doth fay, that forfomuch as by no diet nor phyficke any difeafe can be fo taken away or extinguifhed, but that certain dregs and reliques will remaine: therefore phyficians ufe phyfical alligations, appensions, periapts, amulets, charmes, characters. &c. which he fuppofeth may do good; but harm he is fore they can do none: urging that it is neceffary and expedient for a phyfician to leave nothing undone that may be devised for his patients recovery; and that by fuch means many great cures are done. He citeth a great number of experiments out of *Alexander Trallianus*, *Ætius*, *Avicennanus*, *Marcellus*, *Philodoms*, *Archigines*, *Philoftratus*, *Plinie*, & *Discorides*; and would make men beleefe that *Galen* (who in truth defpised and derided all thofe vanities) recanted in his latter dayes his former opinion, and all his invectives tending againft thefe magicall cures: writing alfo a book intituled *De Homeric medicatione*, which no man could ever fee, but one *Alexander Trallianus*, who faith he faw it: and further affirmeth, that it is an honeft mans part to cure the ficke, by hook or by crooke, or by any means whatfoever. Yea he faith that *Galen* (who indeed wrote and taught that *Incantamenta funt muliercularum figmenta*, and be the onely clokes of bad phyficians) affirmeth, that there is vertue and great force in incantations. As for example (faith *Trallian*) *Galen*, being now reconciled to this opinion, holdeth and writeth, that the bones which ftick in ones throate, are avoided and caft out with the violence of charmes and enchanting words; yea and that thereby the ftone, the chollick, the falling fickneffe, and all feavers, gowts, fluxes, fiftula's, iffues of blood, and finally whatfoever cure (even beyond the skill of himfelfe or any other foolifh phyfician) is cured and perfectly healed by words of enchantment. Marry *M Ferrarius* (although he allowed and praifed this kind of phyfick) yet he protefteth that he thinketh it none otherwife effectuall, than by the way of constant opinion: fo as he affirmeth that neither the character, nor the charme, nor the witch, nor the devill accomplifh the cures; as (faith he) the experiment of the toothach will manifefly declare, wherein the cure is wrought by the confidence or diffidence as well of the patient, as of the agent; according to the poets faying.

*Nos habitat non tartara, fed nec fider cæli,
Spiritus in nobis qui viget illa facit.*

Not hellifh furies dwell in us,
Nor ftarres with influence heavenly;
The fpirite that lives and rules in us,
Doth every thing ingenioufly,

*Arg. Fer. lib.
de medendi
methodo. a.
cap. 11.
De Homeric
medicatione.*

This would
be examined,
to fee if *Galen*
be not flandered.

Four fons of
Homericall
medicin:s
which is
the

Englifhed by
Abraham
Fleming.

This

This (saith he) commeth to the unlearned, through the opinion which they conceive of the characters and holy words: but the learned that know the force of the mind and imagination, worke miracles by miracles by means thereof; so as the unlearned must have external helps, to do that which the learned can do with a word onely. He saith that this is called *Homeric medicatio*, because Homer discovered the blood of the word suppressed, and the infections healed by or in mysteries.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the effects of amulets, the drift of Argerius Ferrarius in the commendation of charmes, &c. foure sorts of Homericall medicines, and the choice thereof; of imagination.

AS touching mine opinion of these amulets, characters, and such otherables, I have sufficiently uttered it else-where: and I will bewray the vanity of these superstitious trifles more largely hereafter. And therefore at this time I onely say, that those amulets, which are to be hanged or carried about one, if they consist of herbs, rootes, stones, or some other metall, they may have diverse medicinable operations; and by the vertue given to them by God in their creation, may worke strange effects and cures: and to impute this vertue to any other matter is witchcraft. And whereas A. Ferrarius commendeth certaine amulets, that have no shew of physicall operation; as a naile taketh from a crosse, holy water, and the very signe of the crosse, with such like popish stuffe: I think he laboureth thereby rather to draw men to popery, than to teach or perswade them in the truth of physick or philosophie. And I think thus the rather, for that he himselfe seeth the fraud hereof; confessing that where these magical physicians apply three seeds of three-leaved grais to a tertian ague, and foure to a quartaine, that the number is not material.

Four sorts of Homericall medicines, & which is the principal.

The force of fixed fanſie-opinion, or strong conceipt.

But to these Homericall medicines he saith there are foure sorts, whereof amulets, characters, and charmes, are three: howbeit he commendeth and preferreth the fourth above the rest; and that he saith consisteth in illusions, which he more properly calleth stratagemes. Of which sort of illusions he alleadgeth for example, how Philodotus did put a cap of lead upon ones head, who imagined he was headlesse, whereby the party was delivered from his disease or conceipt. Item another cured a woman that imagined, that a serpent or snake did continually gnaw and teare her entrailles; and that was done onely by giving her a vomit, and by foisting into the matter vomited a little serpent or snake, like unto that which the imagined was in her belly.

Item, another imagined that he alwaies burned in the fire, under whose bed a fire was privily conveyed, which being raken out before his face, his fanſie was satisfied, and his heat allayed. Hereunto pertaineth, that the hickot is cured with sudden feare or strange newes: yet by that meanes agues and many other strange and extreme diseases have been healed. And some that have lien so sick and sore of the gowt, that they could not remove a joint, through sudden feare of fire, or ruin

of houſes, have forgotten their infirmities and grieſs, and have run away. But in my tract upon melancholy, and the effects of imagination, and in the diſcourſe of natural magick, you ſhall ſee theſe matters largely touched.

CHAP. XIV.

Choice of Charmes againſt the falling evil, the biting of a mad dog, the ſtinging of a Scorpion, the tooth-ach, for a woman in travel, for the kings evil, to get a thorne out of any member, or a bone out of ones throte, charmes to be ſaid faſting, or at the gathering of hearbs, for ſore eyes, to open locks, againſt ſpirits, for the bots in a horſe, and ſpecially for the Duke of Alba's horſe, for ſower Wines, &c.

There be innumerable charmes of conjurers, bad phyſicians, lewd Chirurgians, melancholike witches, and couſeners, for all diſeaſes and grieſs; ſpecially for ſuch as bad Phyſitians and Chirurgians know not how to cure, and in truth are good ſtuſſe to ſhadow their ignorance, whereof I will reapeate ſome.

For the falling evil.

Take the ſick man by the hand, and whiſper theſe words ſoftly in his ear, I conjure thee by the ſun and moon, and by the goſpel of this day delivered by God to Hubert, Giles, Cornelius and John, that thou riſe and fall no more. Otherwiſe: Drink in the night at a ſpring water out of a ſkull of one that hath been ſlaine. Otherwiſe: Eat a pig killed with a knife that ſlew a man. Otherwiſe as followeth.

*Ananizapta ferit mortem, dum ledere querit,
Eſt mala mors capta, dum dicitur Ananizapta,
Ananizapta Dei nunc miſerere mei.*

{ Ananizapta ſmiteth death,
Whiles harm intendeth he,
This word Ananizapta ſay,
And death ſhall captive be,
Ananizapta O of God,
Have mercy now on me! }

Engliſhed by
Abraham Fleming.

Againſt the biting of a mad dog.

Put a ſilver ring on the finger, within the which theſe words are graven *Habay *habar *hebar * and ſay to the perſon bitten with a mad dog, I am thy ſaviour, loſe not thy life: and then prick him in the noſe thrice, that at each time he bleed. Otherwiſe: take pilles made of the ſkull of one that is hanged. Otherwiſe: write upon a peece of bread, *Irioni, khiriora, effer, khuder, feres*; and let it be eaten by the party

J. Bodinus lib.
de demon 3.
cap. 5.

party bitten: Otherwise: *O Rex gloria Jesu Christe, veni cum pace: In nomine patris max, in nomine filii max, in nomine spiritus sancti prax: Gesper, Melchior, Balthasar *prax* max *Deus I max**

But in troth this is very dangerous; insomuch as if it be not speedily and cunningly prevented, either death or frensie insueth, through infection of the humour left in the wound bitten by a mad dog: which because bad Chirurgians cannot cure, they have therefore used foolish confensing charmes. But Dodonæus in his hearball saith, that the hearb *Alysson* cureth it: which experiment, I doubt not, will prove more true then all the charms in the world. But where he saith, that the same hangd at a mans gate or entry, preserveth him and his cattel from inchantment, or bewitching, he is overtaken with folly.

Against the biting of a Scorpion.

SAY to an asse secretly, and as it were whispering in his eare; I am bitten with a Scorpion.

Against the toothach.

*That is, you shal not break or diminish a bone of him.

SCATIFIE the gums in the grieve, with the tooth of one that hath been slaine. Otherwise: *Galbes galbat, galdes galdat.* Otherwise, *A d hur hus, &c.* Otherwise: At saccaring of masse hold your teeth together and say **Os non comminuetis ex eo.* Otherwise: *Strigiles falcesque dentata, dentium dolorem persanate;* O horse-combs and sickles that have so many teeth, come heal of my toothach.

A charme to release a woman in travel.

THROWE over the top of the house, where a woman in travel lieth, a stone, or any other thing that hath killed three living creatures, namely, a man, a wild bore, and a she-bear.

To heale the Kings or Queens evil, or any other sore nesse in the throte.

REMEDIES to cure the Kings or Queens evil, is first to touch the place with the hand of one that died an untimely death. Otherwise: Let a virgine fasting lay her hand on the sore, and say; *Apollo deniceth that the heate of the plague can increase, where a naked virgine quencketh it: and spet three times upon it.*

A charme read in the Romish church, upon Saint Blazes day, that will fetch a thorne out of any place of ones body, a bone out of the throte, &c. Lec. 3.

FOR the fetching of a thorne out of any place of ones body, or a bone out of the throte, you shall reade a charme in the Romish church upon St. Blazes day; to wit, call upon God, and remember St. Blaze. This St. Blaze could also heale all wild beasts, that were sick or lame, with laying on of his hands: as appeareth in the lesson read on his day, where you shall see the matter at large.

A Charme for the head-ach.

Tie a halter about your head, wherewith one hath been hang-
ed.

*A charme to be said each morning by a witch fasting, or at least before
she go abroad.*

The fire bites, the fire bites, the fire bites; Hogs turd over it, hogs
turd over it, hogs turd over it; The father with thee, the sonne with
me, the holy ghost between us both to be: ter. Then spit over one
shoulder, and then over the other, and then three times right forward.

*Another charme that witches use at the gathering of their medicin-
able herbs.*

Haile be thou holy herbe
Growing on the ground,
All in the mount * Calvarie
First wert thou found,
Thou art good for many a sore,
And healest many a wound,
In the name of sweet Iesus
I take thee from the ground.

*Though
neither the
herb nor the
witch never
came there

*An old womans charme, wherewith she did much good in the countrey,
and grew famous thereby.*

AN old woman that healed all diseases of cattel (for the which she ne-
ver took any reward but a peny & a loafe) being seriously examined
by what words she brought these things to pass, confessed that after she had
touched the sick creature, she alwayes departed immediately; saying:

My loafe in my lap,
My penny in my purse;
Thou art never the better,
And I am never the worse.

Another like charme.

A Gentlewoman having sore eyes, made her mone to one, that pro-
mised her helpe, if she would follow his advise: which was onely to
weare about her neck a scroll sealed up, whereinto she might nor looke.
and she conceaving hope of cure thereby, received it under the conditi-
on, and left her weeping and teares, wherewith she was wont to bewaile
the miserable darknesse, which she doubted to indure: whereby in short
time her eyes were well amended: But alas! she lost soon after that pre-
force of con-
scious jewel, and thereby returned to her wonted weeping, and by con-
stant opini-
sequence to her sore eyes. Howbeit, her jewell or scroll being found on, or fixed
again, was looked into by her deer friends, and this onely posse was fancy.
contained therein.

*Spell the word backward, and you shall soon see this slovenly charme or appension. Thievish charmes.

The devill pull out both thine eyes,
And *etish in the holes likewise.

Whereby partly you may see what constant opinion can do, according to the saying of *Plato*; if a mans fantasie or mind give him assurance that a hurtfull thing shall do him good, it may do so, &c.

A charme to open locks.

AS the herbes called *Æthiopes* will open all locks, if all be true that inchanters say) with the help of certain words: so be there charmes also, and periaps, which without any herbes can do as much: as for example. Take a peece of wax crossed in baptisme, and do but print certain flowers therein, and tie them in the hinder skirt of your shirt; and when you would undo the lock, blow thrice therein, saying; *Arato hoc partiko hoc maratarykin*. I open this doore in thy name that I am forced to breake, as thou brakest hell-gates, *In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti, Amen.*

A charme to drive away spirits that haunt any house.

HAng in every of the foure corners of your house this sentence written upon virgin parchment, *Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum: Moses habent & prophetas: Exurgat Deus, & dissipentur inimici ejus.*

A pretty charme or conclusion for one possessed.

THe possessed body must go upon his or her knees to the church, how farre so ever it be off from their lodging; and so must creep without going out of the way, being the common high way, in that sort; how foule and dirty soever the same be; or whatsoever lie in the way, not shunning any thing whatsoever. untill he come to the church, where he must heare masse devoutly, and then followeth recovery.

Another for the same purpose.

THere must be commended to somepoore begger the saying of five *Pater nosters*, and five *Aves*; the first to be said in the name of the party possessed, or bewitched: for that Christ was led into the garden; secondly, for that Christ did sweat both water and blood; thirdly, for that Christ was condemned; fourthly, for that he was crucified guiltlesse; and fifthly, for that he suffered to take away our sins. Then must the sick body heare masse eight daies together, standing in the place where the gospell is said, and must mingle holy water with his meate and his drink, and holy salt also must be a portion of the mixture.

Another to the same effect.

Iohannes Anglicus ex Constantino, Gualtero, Bernardo, Giberto, &c.

THe sick man must fast three dayes, and then he with his parents must come to church; upon an embering friday; and must heare the masse for that day appointed, and so likewise the saturday and sunday following. And the priest must read upon the sick mans head that gospell, which is read in September, and in grap-harvest, after the feast of holy crosse. *In diebus quatuor temporum*, in ember-daies: then let him write and carry it about his necke, and he shall be cured.

Another

This is called and counted the Paracelsian charme. Psal. 150. Luke 16. Psal. 64.

Memorandum that hearing of masse be in no case omitted, quoth Nota.

Another charme or witch-craft for the same.

THis office or conjuration following was first authorized and printed at Rome, and afterwards at Avenion, Anno 1515. And lest that the devill should lie hid in some secret part of the body, every part thereof is named; *Obsecro te Iesu Christe, &c.* that is: I beseech thee O Lord Jesus Christ, that thou pull out of every member of this man all infirmities, from his head, from his haire, from his braine, from his forehead, from his eyes, from his nose, from his eares, from his mouth, from his tongue, from his teeth, from his jawes, from his throate, from his neck, from his backe, from his brest, from his paps, from his heart, from his stomach, from his sides, from his flesh, from his blood, from his bones, from his legs, from his feet, from his fingers, from the soles of his feet, from his marrow, from his sinewes, from his skin, and from every joint of his members, &c.

Doubtlesse Jesus Christ could have no starting hole, but was hereby every way prevented and pursued; so as he was forced to do the cure: for it appeareth hereby, that it had been insufficient for him to have said; Depart out of this man thou unclean spirit, and that when he so said he did not performe it. I do not think that there will be found among all the heathens superstitious fables, or among the witches, conjurors, poets, knaves, coseners, fooles, &c. that ever wrot, so impudent and impious a lie or charm as is read in *Barnardine de bustis*; where, to cure a sick man, Barnard de bustis in Ro. *Christis body, to wit: a water-cake, was outwardly applied to his side, and entered into his heart, in the sight of all the standers by.* Now, if *sat. serm. 15.* grave authors report such lies, what credit in these cases shall we attribute unto the old wives tales, that Sprenger, Institor, Bodin, and others write? Even as much as to Ovids Metamorphosis, Æsops fables, Moores Utopia, and divers other fancies; which have as much truth in them, as a blind man hath sight in his eye.

A charme for the bots in a horse.

You must both say and do thus upon the diseased horse three dayes together, before the sunne rising: *In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti; Exorcizo te vermem per Deum patrem, & filium & spiritum sanctum:* that is, In the name of God the father, the sonne, and the Holy Ghost, I conjure thee O worm by God the Father, the son, and the Holy Ghost; that thou neither eate nor drink the flesh, blood or bones of this horse; and that thou hereby maist be made as patient as Job, and as good as S. Iohn Baptist, when he baptized Christ in Jordan, *In nomine patris & filii et spiritus sancti.* And then lay three *Pater nosters*, and three *Aves*, in the right eare of the horse, to the glory of the holy trinity. *Dominus filius spiritus Sancti.*

There are also divers bookes imprinted, as it should appeare with the authority of the church of Rome, wherein are contained many medicinal prayers, not onely against all diseases of horses, but also for every impediment and fault in a horse: inso much as if a shoe fall off in the middest of his journey, there is a prayer to warrant your horses

The Smithes hoof, so as it shall not breake, how farre so ever he be from the Smithes will can them forge.

Item, The Duke of Alba his horse was consecrated, or canonized in the Low-Countries, at the solemne masse; wherein the Popes bull, and also his charm was published (which I will hereafter recite) he in the mean time sitting as Vice-roy with his consecrated standart in his hand, till masse was done.

A charm against vineger.

O notable
blasphemy!

That wine wax not eager, write on the vessel, *Gustate & videte, quoniam suavis est Dominus.*

CHAP. XV.

The charming of serpents and snakes, objections answered concerning the same; fond reasons why charmes take effect the rein, Mahomet's pigeon, miracles wrought by an asse at Memphis in Egypt, popish charmes against serpents, of miracleworkers, the taming of snakes, Bodins lie of snakes.

Psalme 58.

Virg. eclog. 8.

Ovid metamorp. 7.
Jeremy 8. 17.

Concerning the charming of Serpents and snakes, mine adversaries (as I have said) think they have great advantage by the words of David in the fifty eight psalme; and by Jeremy, chap. eight, expounding the one prophet by Virgil, the other by Ovid. For the words of David are these: Their poison is like the poison of a Serpent; and like a deafe Adder, that Stoppeth his eare, and heareth not the voice of the charmer, charme he never so cunningly. The words of Virgil are these; *Frigidus in pratibus cantando rumpitur anguis.* As he might say, David thou liest; for the cold-natured snake is by the charms of the inchanters broken all to peeces in the field where he lieth. Then cometh Ovid, and he taketh his countrey mans part, saying in the name and person of a witch; *Viperam rumpo verbis & carmine fauces;* that is, I with my words and charmes can breake in funder the vipers jawes. Marry Jeremy on the other side encountereth this poetical witch, and he not onely defendeth, but expoundeth his fellowe prophets words, and that not in his own name but in the name of Almighty God; saying; I will send serpents and cockatrices among you, which cannot be charmed.

Now let any indifferent man (christian or heathen) judge, whether the words and minds of the prophets do not directly oppugne these poets words (I will not say minds) for that I am sure they did therein but jest and trifle, according to the common fabling of lying poets. And certainly, I can encounter them two with other two poets, namely Propertius and Horace, the one merrily deriding, the other seriously impugning their fantastical poetries, concerning the power and omnipotency of witches. For where Virgil, Ovid, &c. write that witches with their charmes fetch down the Moon and starrs from heaven, &c. Propertius mocketh them in these words following:

*At vos deducite quibus est fallacia Luna,
Et labor in magicis sacra piare focus,
En agedum domine mentem convertite nostras,
Et facite illa meo palleat ore magis,
Tunc ego crediderim vobis & sidera & amnes
Posse Circeis ducere carminibus.*

But you that have the subtil flight,
Of fetching down the moon from skies;
And with inchanting fire bright,
Attempt to purge your sacrifice:
Lo now, go too, turn (if you can)
Our madams mind and sturdy heart,
And make her face more pale and wan,
Than mine: which if by magick art
You do, then will I soon believe,
That by your witching charmes you can
From skies aloft the starres remeeve,
And rivers turne from whence they ran.

Englified by
Abraham
Fleming.

And that you may see more certainly, that these poets did but jest and deride the credulous and timorous sort of people, I thought good to shew you what Ovid saith against himself, and such as have written so incredibly and ridiculously of witches omnipotency:

*Nec mediae magicis finduntur cantibus angues,
Nec redit in fontes unda supina suos.*

Snakes in the middle are not riven
With charmes of witches cunning,
Nor waters to their Fountains driven
By force of backward running.

Englified by
Ab. Fleming.

As for Horace his verses I omit them, because I have cited them in another place. And concerning this matter Cardanus saith, that at every eclipse they were wont to thinke, that witches pulled down the sun and moon from heaven. And doubtlesse, hence came the opinion of that matter, which spread so farre, and continued so long in the common peoples mouthes, that in the end learned men grew to believe it, and to affirm it in writing.

*Card. lib. 15.
de var. rer. cap.
80.*

But here it will be objected, that because it is said (in the places by me alleadged) that snakes or vipers cannot be charmed; Ergo other things may: To answer this argument, I would aske the witchmonger this question, to wit; Whether it be expedient, that to satisfy his folly, the Holy Ghost must of necessity make mention of every particular thing that he imagineth may be bewitched? I would also ask of him, what priviledge a snake hath more then other creatures, that he only may no, and all other creatures may be bewitched; I hope they will not say, that either
An objection answered.
their

*Dan. in dai-
log. cap. 3.*

their faith or infidelity is the cause thereof; neither do I admit the answer of such divines as say, that he cannot be bewitched: for that he seduced Eve; by meanes whereof God himselfe cursed him; and therefore he is so privileged, as that no witches charme can take hold of him. But more shall be said hereof in the sequel.

Danzus saith, that witches charmes take soonest hold upon snakes and adders; because of their conference and familiarity with the devil, whereby the rather mankind through them was seduced. Let us seek then an answer for this cavil; although in truth it needeth not: for the phrase of speech is absolute, and imports not a special quality proper to the nature of a viper any more, than when I say: A cony cannot flie: you should gather and conclude thereupon, that I meant that all other beasts could flie. But you shall understand, that the cause why these vipers can rather withstand the voice and practise of inchanters and sorcerers, than other creatures, is, for that they being in body and nature venomous cannot so soone or properly receive their destruction by venom, whereby the witches in other creatures bring their mischievous practises more easily to passe, according to Virgils saying;

*Vir. geo. 4.
Englified by
Abraham
Fleming.*

Corrupti que lacinus, infecit pabula tabo.

She did infect with poison strong
Both ponds and pastures all along.

*Feates his
dog, and Ma-
homers pige-
on.*

*A story de-
claring the
great docility
of an asse.*

And thereupon the prophet alludeth unto their corrupt and inflexible nature, with that comparison; and not (as Tremelius is fain to shift it) with stopping one eare with his tale, and laying the other close to the ground; because he would not heare the charmers voice. For the snake hath neither such reason; nor the words such effect: otherwise the snake must know our thoughts. It is also to be considered, how untame by nature these vipers (for the most part) are, insomuch as they be not by mans industry or cunning to be made familiar, or train'd to do any thing, whereby admiration may be procured: as Bomelio Feats his dog could do; or Mahomets pigeon, which would resort unto him, being in the midst of his campe, and picke a pease out of his eare; in such sort that many of the people thought that the holy ghost came and told him a tale in his eare: the same pigeon also brought him a scroll, wherein was written, *Rex esto*, and laid the same in his neck. And because I have spoken of the docility of a dog and a pigeon, though I could cite an infinite number of like tales, I will be bold to trouble you but with one more.

At Memphis in Ægypt, among other juggling knacks, which were there usually shewed, there was one that took such paines with an asse, that he had taught him all these qualities following. And for gaine he caused a stage to be made, and an assembly of people to meet; which being done, in the manner of a play, he came in with his asse, and said: The Sultane hath great need of asses to help to carry stones and other stufte, towards his great building which he hath in hand. The asse immediately

mediately fell downe to the ground, and by all signes shewed himselfe to be sick, and at length to give up the ghost: so as the juggler begged of the assembly money towards his losse. And having gotten all that he could, he said; Now my masters, you shall see mine asse is yet alive, and doth but counterfeit; because he would have some money to buy him provender, knowing that I was poor, and in some need of releef. Hereupon he would needs lay a wager, that his asse was alive, who to every mans seeming was starke dead. And when one had laid money with him thereabout, he commanded the asse to rise, but he lay still as though he were dead: then did he beat him with a cudgel, but that would not serve the turne, untill he address'd his speech to the asse, saying (as before) in open audience; The Sulran hath commanded, that all the people shall ride out to morrow, and see the triumph, and that the faire ladies will then ride upon the fairest asses, and will give notable provender unto them, and every asse shall drink of the sweet water of Nilus: and then to the asse did presently start up, and advance himself exceedingly. Lo (quoth his master) now I have wonne: but in troth the Major hath borrowed mine asse, for the use of the old ill-favoured witch his wife: and thereupon immediately he hung down his eares, and halted down right, as though he had been stark lame. Then said his master; I perceive you love young pretty wenches: at which words he looked up, as it were with joyful cheere. And then his master did bid him go choose one that should ride upon him; and he ran to a very handsome woman, and touched her with his head, &c. A snake will never be brought to such familiarity, &c. Bodin saith, that this was a man in the likenesse of an asse: but I may rather think that he is an asse in the likenesse of a man. Well, to returne to our serpents, I will tell you a story concerning the charming of them, and the event of the same.

In the city of Salisborough there was an inchanter, that before all the people tooke upon him to conjure all the serpents and snakes within one mile compasse into a great pit or dike, and there to kill them. When all the serpents were gathered together, as he stood upon the brinke of the pit, there came at the last a great and horrible serpent, which would not be gotten downe with all the force of his incantations: so as (all the rest being dead) he flew upon the inchanter, and clasped him in the midst, and drew him down into the said dike, and there killed him. You must think that this was a devil in a serpents likenesse, which for the love he bare to the poore snakes, killed the forcerer; to teach all other witches to beware of the like wicked practise. And surely, if this be not true, there be a great number of lies contained in M. Mal. and I. Bodin. And if this be well weighed, and conceived, it beareth downe to the ground all those witchmongers arguments, that contend to wring witching miracles out of this place. For, they disagree notably, some denying and some affirming that serpents may be bewitched. Nevertheless, because in every point you shall see how popery agreeth with paganisme, I will recite certaine charmes against vipers, allowed for the most part in and by the church of Rome: as followeth.

Conjure thee O-serpent in this houre, by the five holy wounds of our Lord,

*I. Bod. lib de
dem. 2. cap. 6.*

*Mal. Malef.
part. 2. qu. 2.
cap 9. Iohans
Bodinus.*

Exorcismes
or conjurati-
ons against
serpents.

L. Vair. lib de
fascinat. cap.
4.

Usurpers of
kindred with
blesse'd Paul
and S. Katha-
rine.

I. Bondin. lib.
de dem. 1.
cap. 3.

Lord, that thou remove not out of this place, but here stay, as certainly as God was borne of a pure virgine. Otherwise I conjure thee serpent *In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti*: I command thee serpent by our lady S. Mary, that thou obey me, as wax obeyeth the fire, and as fire obeyeth water; that thou neither hurt me, nor any other christian, as certainly as God was borne of an immaculate virgine, in which respect I take thee up, *In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti*: *Ely lash eiter, ely lash eiter, ely lash eiter*. Otherwise: O vermine, thou must come as God came unto the Iewes. Otherwise L. Vairus saith, that *Serpens quernis spondibus contacta*, that a serpent touched with oake-leaves dieth, and stayeth even in the beginning of his going, if a feather of the bird Ibis be cast or thrown upon him: and that a viper smitten or hot with a reed is astonished, and touched with a beechen branch is presently numme and stiffe.

Here is to be remembered, that many use to boast that they are of S. Pauls race and kindred, shewing upon their bodies the prints of serpents: which (as the papists affirme) was incident to all them of S. Pauls stock. Marry they say herewithall, that all his kinsfolke can handle serpents, or any poison without danger. Others likewise have (as they brag) a Katharine-wheele upon their bodies, and they say they are kinne to S. Katharine, and that they can carry burning coales in their bare hands, and dip their said hands in hot skalding liquor, and also go into hot ovens. Whereof though the last be but a bare jest, and to be done by any that will prove (as a bad fellow in London had used to do, making no varriance at all therein:) yet there is a shew made of the other, as though it were certaine and undoubted; by anointing the hands with the juice of mallowes, mercury, urine, &c. which for a litle time are defensatives against these scalding liquors, and scorching fires.

But they that take upon them to worke these mysteries and miracles, do indeed (after rehearfall of these and such like words and charmes) take up even in their bare hands, those snakes and vipers, and sometimes put them about their necks, without receiving any hurt thereby, to the terror and astonishment of the beholders, which naturally both feare and abhorre all serpents. But these charmers (upon my word) dare not trust to their charmes, but use such an iachantment, as every man may lawfully use, and in the lawfull use thereof may bring to passe that they shall be in security, and take no harme, how much soever they handle them: marry with a woollen rag they pull out their teeth before hand, as some men say; but as truth is, they weary them, and that is of certainty. And surely this is a kind of witchcraft, which I terme private confederacy. Bodin saith, that all the snakes in one country were by charmes and verses driven into another region: perhaps he meaneth Ireland, where S. Patrik is said to have done it with his holynesse, &c.

James Sprenger and Henry Institor affirme, that serpents and snakes, and their skins exceed all other creatures for witchcraft: insomuch as witches do use to bury them under mens thresholds, either of the house or stalles, whereby barrenesse is procured both to woman and beast: yea and that the very earth and ashes of them continue to have force of fascination. In respect whereof they wish all men now and then to dig away

away the earth under their thresholds, and to sprinkle holy water in the place, and also to hang boughes (hallowed on midsummer day) at the stall doore where the cattel stand: and produce examples thereupon, of witches lies, or else their owne, which I omit, because I see my book groweth to be greater than I meant it should be.

CHAP. XVI.

Charmes to carry water in a sive, to know what is spoken of us behind our backs, for bleere eyes, to make seeds to grow well, of images made of wax, to be rid of a witch, to hang her up, notable authorities against waxen images, a story bewraying the knavery of waxen images.

Leonardus Vairus saith, that there was a prayer extant, whereby might be carried in a sive, water, or other liquor: I think it was clam clay; which a crow taught a maid, that was promised a cake of so great quantity, as might be kneaded of so much floure, as she could wet with the water that she brought in a sive, and by that meanes she clamd it with clay, and brought in so much water, as whereby she had a great cake, and so beguiled her sisters, &c. And this tale I heard among my grandams maides, whereby I can decipher this witchcraft. Item, by the tingling of the eares, men heretofore could tell what was spoken of them. If any see a scorpion, and say this word (Bud) he shall not be stung or bitten therewith. These two Greek letters Π and A written in a paper, and hung about ones neck, preserve the party from bleereyednesse. Cummin or hempseed sowen with cursing and opprobrious words grow the faster and the better. Berosus Anians maketh witchcraft of great antiquity: for he saith, that Cham touching his fathers naked member uttered a charme, whereby his father became emasculated or deprived of the powers generative.

L. Vairus lib. fascin. I. cap. 5. Oratio Tusca vestalis.

Of the word (Bud) and the Greek letters Π & A

A charme teaching how to hurt whom you list with images of wax, &c.

Make an image in his name, whom you would hurt or kill, of new virgine wax; under the right arme-poke whereof place a swallows heart, and the liver under the left; then hang about the neck thereof a new thred in a new needle pricked into the member which you would have hurt, with the rehearsall of certain words: which for the avoiding of foolish superstition and credulity in this behalf is to be omitted. And if they were inserted, I dare undertake they would do no harme, were it not to make fooles, and catch godgins. Otherwise; Sometimes these images are made of brasse, and then the hand is placed where the foot should be, and the foot where the hand, and the face downward. Otherwise; For a greater mischiefe, the like image is made in the forme of a man or woman, upon whose head is written the certain name of the party; and on his or her ribs these words, *Ailif, casyl, zaze, bit,*

The practiser *mel meltat*; then the same must be buried. Ocherwise; In the dominion of these charms of Mars, two images must be prepared, one of wax, the other of earth of a dead man; each image must have in his hand a sword where with a man hath been slain, and that he must be slain may have his head thrust through with a foine. In both must be written certain peculiar characters, and then must they be hid in a certain place. Ocherwise; To obtain a womans love, an image must be made in the hour of Venus, of virgine wax, in the name of the beloved, whereupon a character is written, and is warmed at a fire, and in doing thereof the name of some Angell must be mentioned. To be utterly rid of the witch, and to hang her up by the haire, you must prepare an image of the earth of a dead man to be baptized in another mans name, whereon the name, with a character, must be written: then must it be perfumed with a rotten bone, and then these psalmes read backward; *Domine Dominus noster, Dominus illuminatio mea, Domine exaudi orationem meam, Deus laudem meam nō tacueris*; and then bury it, first in one place, and afterwards in another. Howbeit, it is written in the 21. article of the determination of Paris, that to affirme that images of brasse, lead, gold, of white or red wax, or of any other stufse, conjured, baptized, consecrated, or rather execrated through these magical arts at certaine daies, have wonderful vertues, or such as are avowed in their bookes or assertions, is error in faith, natural philosophy, and true astronomy; yea it is concluded in the 22. article of that councill, that it is as great an error to believe those things, as to do them.

But concerning these images, it is certain that they are much feared among the people, and much used among coufening witches, as partly appeareth in this discourse of mine else-where, and as partly you may see by the contents of this story following. Not long sithence, a young maiden (dwelling at New Romny here in Kent) being the daughter of one M. L. Stuppeny (late Jurat of the same town but dead before the execution hereof) and afterwards the wife of Thom. Eps (who is at this instant Major of Romny) was visited with sicknesse, whose mother and father in lawe being abused with credulity concerning witches supernatural power, repaired to a famous witch called mother Baker, dwelling not farre from thence at a place called Stonstreer, who, according to witches coufening custome, asked whether they mistrusted not some bad neighbour, to whom they answered that indeed they doubted a woman neer unto them (and yet the same was of the honestest and wiser sort of her neighbours, reputed a good creature.) Neverthelesse the witch told them that there was great cause of their suspition; for the same, said she, is the very party that wrought the maidens destruction, by making a heart of wax, & pricking the same with pins and needles; affirming also that the same neighbor of hers had bestowed the same in some secer corner of the house. This being beleaved, the house was searched by credible persons, but nothing could be found. The witch or wise woman being certified hereof, continued her assertion, and would needs go to the house where she herself (as she affirmed) would certainly find it. When she came thither, she used her cunning, as it chanced, to her own confusion, or at least-

A proved story concerning the premisses.

wife to her detection : for herein she did, as some of the wiser sort mistrusted that she would do, laying down privily such an image, as she had before described, in a corner, which by others had been most diligently searched and looked into, and by that meanes her couzenage was notably bewrayed. And I would wish that all witchmongers might pay for their lewd repaire to inchanters, and consultation with witches, and such as have familiar spirits, as some of these did, and that by the order of the high Commissioners, which partly for respect of neighbourhood, and partly for other considerations, I leave unspoken of.

CHAP. XVII.

Sundry sorts of charms tending to diverse purposes, and first, certain charms to make taciturnity in tortures.

I*mparibus meritis tria
Pendent corpora ramis,
Dismas & Gestas,
In medio est divina potestas,
Dismas damnatur,
Gestas ad astra levatur :*

Three bodies on a bough do hang,
For merits of inequality,
Dismas and Gestas, in the midst
The power of the divinity.
Dismas is damn'd, but Gestas lifted
up above the starres on high.

This charme seemeth to allude to Christ crucified between the two theeves.

Englified by
Ab. Fleming.

Also this: *Ern & avit cor meum verbum bonum: veritatem nunquam dicam* Psalme 44. *régi.* Otherwise: As the milk of our lady was luscious to our Lord Jesus Luke 4. Christ; so let this torture or rope be pleasant to mine armes and members. John 19. Otherwise: *Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat.* Otherwise; You shall not breake a bone of him.

Counter-charms against these and all other witchcrafts, in the saying also whereof witches are vexed, &c.

E*ruclavit cor meum verbum bonum, dicam cuncta opera mea regi.* Psalme 44. Otherwise: *Domine labia mea aperies, & os meum annuntiabit veritatem.* Otherwise: *Contere brachia iniqui rei, & lingua maligna subvertet ur.* Scripture properly applied.

A charme for the choine cough.

T*ake three sips of a chalice, when the priest hath said masse, and swallow it down with good devotion, &c.*

For corporall or spiritual rest.

In nomine patris, up and downe,
Et filii & spiritus sancti upon my crowne,
Cruce Christi upon my brest,
Sweet lady send me eternal rest.

Charmes to find out a theefe.

O most wonderful vertue
hidden in the
letters of S.
Helens holy
name!

Card. lib. 16.
de var. rer.
cap. 93.

* For if the
crosse be for-
gotten all is
not worth a
padding.

THe meanes how to find out a theefe, is thus: Turne your face to the east, and make a crosse upon christall with oile alive, and under the crosse write these two words (Saint Helen.) Then a child that is innocent, and a chaste virgine borne in true wedlock, and not base begotten, of the age of ten yeares, must take the christall in his hand, and behind his back, kneeling on thy knees, thou must devoutly and reverently say over this prayer thrice: I beseech thee my lady S. Helen, mother of king Constantine, which diddest find the crosse whereupon Christ died: by that thy holy devotion, and invention of the crosse, and by the same crosse, and by the joy which thou conceivedst at the finding thereof, and by the love which thou bearest to thy sonne Constantine, and by the great goodnesse which thou doest alwaies use, that thou shew me in this christall, whatsoever I aske or desire to know; Amen. And when the child seeth the angel in the christal, demand what you will, and the angel will make answer thereunto. Memorandum, that this be done just at the sunne-rising, when the weather is faire and cleer.

Cardanus derideth these and such like fables; and setteth downe his judgement therein accordingly, in the sixteenth booke *De rerum var.* These conjurors and coseners forsooth will shew you in a glasse the theefe that hath stolne any thing from you, and this is their order. They take a glasse-viall full of holy water, and set it upon a linnen cloth, which hath been purified, not onely by washing, but by sacrifice, &c. On the mouth of the viall or orinall, two olive-leaves must be laid acrosse, with a little conjuration said over it, by a child; to wit thus: *Angele bone, angele candida, per tuam sanctitatem, meamq; virginitatem, ostende mihi furem:* with three *Pater nosters*, three *Aves*, and betwixt either of them a *crosse made with the naile of the thombe upon the mouth of the viall; and then shall be seen angels ascending and descending as it were motes in the sunne-beames. The theefe all this while shall suffer great torments, and his face shall be seen plainly, even as plainly I beleave as the man in the moone. For in truth, there are toies artificially conveyed into glasse, which will make the water bubble, and devises to make images appeare in the bubbles, as also there be artificial glasses, which will shew unto you that shall looke thereinto, many images of divers formes, and some so small and curious, as they shall in favour resemble whomsoever you think upon. Looke in John Bap. Neap. for the confection of such glasses. The subtilties hereof are so detected, and the mysteries of the glasses so common now, and their cosenage

cofenage so well knowne, &c. that I need not stand upon the particular confutation hereof. Cardanus in the place before cited reporteth, how he tried with children these and divers circumstances the whole illusion, and found it to be plaine knavery and cofenage.

Another way to find out a theefe that abbt stolne any thing from you:

GO to the sea-side, and gather as many pebles as you suspect person for that matter; carry them home, & throw them into the fire, & bury them under the threshold, where the parties are like to come over. There let them lie three dayes, and then before sun rising take them away. Then set a porrenger full of water in a circle, wherein must be made crosses every way, as many as can stand in it; upon the which must be written; Christ overcometh, *Christ* reigneth, Christ commandeth. The porrenger also must be signed with arosse, and a form of conjuration must be pronounced. Then each stone must be thrown into the water, in the name of the suspected. And when you put in the stone of him that is guilty, the stone will make the water boile, as though glowing iron were put thereinto. Which is a meere knack of legierdemaine, and to be accomplished divers waies.

To put out the theeves eye.

Reade the seven psalmes with the Letany, and then must be said a horrible prayer to Christ, and God the father, with a curse against the theefe. Then in the middest of the step of your foote, on the ground where you stand, make a circle like an eye, and write thereabout certain barbarous names, and drive with a coopers hammer, or addes into the middest thereof a brazen naile consecrated, saying: *Iustus es Domine, et iusta iudicia tua.* Then the thiefe shall be bewraied by his crying out.

Another way to find out a thiefe.

STick a paire of sheeres in the rind of a sive, and let two persons set the top of each of their forefingers upon the upper part of the sheeres, holding it with the sive up from the ground steddily, and aske Peter and Paul whether A. B. or C. hath stolne the thing lost, and at the nomination of the guilty person, the sive will turne round. This is a great practise in all countries, and indeed a very bable. For with the beating of the pulse some cause of that motion ariseth, some other cause by slight of the fingers, some other by the wind gathered in the sive to be staid, &c. at the pleasure of the holders. Some cause may be the imagination, which upon conceit at the naming of the party alereth the common course of the pulse. As may well be conceived by a ring held steddily by a thred betwix the finger and the thombe, over or rather in a goblet or glasse; which within short space will strike against the side thereof so many strokes as the holder thinketh it a clocke, and then will stay: the which who so proveth shall find true.

These be meere toies to mocke apes, and have in them no commendable devise.

A Charme to find out or spoile a theefe.

OF this matter, concerning the apprehension of theeves by words, I will cite one charme, called S. Adelberts curse; being both for length

length of words sufficient to wery the reader, and for substantiall stufie comprehending all that appertaineth unto blasphemous speech or cursing, allowed in the church of Rome, as an excommunication and enchantment.

Saint Adelberts curse or charme against theeves.

BY the authority of the omnipotent Father, the Sonne, and the holy ghost, and by the holy virgine Mary mother of our Lord Iesu Christ, and the holy angels and archangels, and S. Michael, and S. John Baptif, and in the behalfe of S. Peter the apostle, and the residue of the apostles, and of S. Stephen, and of all the martyrs, of S. Sylvester, and of S. Adelbert, and all the confessors, and S. Alegand, and all the holy virgins, and of all the saints in heaven and earth, unto whom there is given power to bind and loose: we do excommunicate, damne, curse, and bind with the knots and bands of excommunication, and we do segregate from the bounds and lists of our holy mother the church, all those theeves, sacrilegious persons, ravenous catchers, doers, counsellors, coadjutors, male or female, that have committed this theft or mischief, or have usurped any part thereof to their owne use. Let their share be with Dathan and Abiran, whom the earth swallowed up for their sins and pride, and let them have part with Iudas that betrayed Christ, Amen and with Pontius Pilat, and with them that said to the Lord, Depart from us, we will not understand thy wayes; let their children be made orphanes. Cursed be they in the field, in the grove, in the woods, in their houses, barnes, chambers, and beds, and cursed be they in the court, in the way, in the towne, in the castle, in the water, in the church, in the churchyard, in the tribunall place, in battell, in their abode, in the market place, in their talke, in silence, in eating, in watching, in sleeping, in drinking, in feeling, in sitting, in kneeling, in standing, in lying, in idlenesse, in all their worke, in their body and soule, in their five wits, and in every place. Cursed be the fruit of their wombs, and cursed be the fruit of their lands, and cursed be all that they have. Cursed be their heads, their mouthes, their nostrils, their noses, their lips, their jawes, their teeth, their eyes and eye-lids, their braines, the rooffe of their mouthes, their tongues, their throats, their breast, their hearts, their bellies, their livers, all their bowels, and their stomach.

Cursed be their navels, their spleenes, their bladder. Cursed be their thighes, their legs, their feet, their toes, their necks, their shoulders. Cursed be their backs, cursed be their armes, cursed be their elbowes, cursed be their hands, and their fingers, cursed be both the nails of their hands and feet; cursed be their ribbs and their genitals, and their knees, cursed be their flesh, cursed be their bones, cursed be their blood, cursed be the skin of their bodies, cursed be the marrow in their bones, cursed be they from the crown of the head, to the sole of the foot: and whatsoever is betwixt the same, be it accursed, that is to say, their five senses; to wit, their seeing, their hearing, their smelling, their tasting and their feeling. Cursed be they in the holy crosse, in the passion of Christ, with his five wounds, with the effusi-

This is not
to do good to
our
enemies, nor
to pray for
them that
hurt and hate
us; as Christ
exhorteth.

on of his blood, and by the milk of the Virgine Mary. I conjure thee Lucifer, with all thy Souldiers, by the * Father, the Son and the Holy * Thus they Ghost, with the humanity and nativity of Christ, with the vertue of all make the ho- Saints, that thou rest not day nor night, till thou bringest them to de- ly trinity to struction, either by drowning or hanging, or that they be devoured by bear a part in wild beasts, or burnt, or slain by their enemies, or hated of all men their exorcism living. And as our Lord hath given authority to Peter the Apostle, and or else it is no his successors, (whose place we occupy, and to us (though unworthy) bargain.

that whatsoever we bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven : and whatsoever we loose on earth, shall be loose in heaven, so we accordingly, if they will not amend, do shut from them the gates of heaven, and deny unto them Christian burial, so as they shall be buried in asses leaze. Furthermore, cursed be the ground wherein they are buried, let them be confounded in the last day of Judgement, let them have no conversation among Christians, nor be houseled at the hour of death, let them be made as dust before the face of the wind : and as Lucifer was expelled out of heaven, and Adam and Eve out of paradise; so let them be expelled from the daylight. Also let them be joyned with those, to whom the Lord saith at the Judgement, Go ye cursed into everlasting fire, which is prepared for the devill and his angels, where the worme shall not die, nor the fire be quenched. And as the candle, which is thrown out of my hand here, is put out : so let their works and their soul be quenched in the stench of hell fire, except they restore that which they have stolne, by such a day : and let every one say, Amen. After * That is, In this must be sung * *In media vita in morte sumus, &c.* the midst of life we are in death, &c.

Matthew 15.

This terrible curse with bell, book, and candle added thereunto, must needs work wonders: howbeit among thieves it is not much weighed, among wise and true men it is not well liked, to them that are robbed it bringeth small releef: the priests stomach may well be eased, but the goods stolne will never the sooner be restored. Hereby is bewrayed both the malice and folly of popish doctrine, whose uncharitable impietie is so impudently published, and in such order uttered, as every sentence (if opportunity served) might be proved both heretical and diabolical. But I will answer this cruel curse with another curse far more mild and civil, performed by as honest a man (I dare say) as he that made the other, whereof mention was lately made.

So it was, that a certain Sir John, with some of his company, once went abroad a jetting, and in a moon-light evening robbed a millers weire and stole all his celes. The poor miller made his mone to Sir John himself, who willed him to be quiet; for he would so curse the thief, and all his confederates, with bell, book and candel, that they should have small joy of their fish. And therefore the next sunday, Sir John got him to the pulpit, with his surplisse on his back, and his stole about his neck, and pronounced these words following in the audience of the people.

A curse for theft.

All you that have stolne the millers celes,

Laudate Dominum de coelis,

And all they that have consented thereto,

Bene-

Benedicamus Domino.

Lo (saith he) there is savoe for your eeles my masters-

Another enchantment.

Certaine priests use the hundred and eight psalm as an enchantment or charm, or at the leastwise saying, that against whomsoever they pronounce it, they cannot live one whole year at the uttermost.

CHAP. XVIII.

A charme or experiment to find out a witch.

In die dominico forularia juvenum axungia seu pinguedine porci, ut moris est, pro restauratione feri perungunt: and when she is once come into the church, the witch can never get out, untill the searchers for her give her expresse leave to depart.

But now it is necessary to shew you how to prevent and cure all mischiefs wrought by these charmes and witchcrafts, according to the opinion of M. Mal. and others. One principal way is to naile a horse-shoe at the inside of the outmost threshold of your house, and so you shall be sure no witch shall have power to enter thereinto. And if you marke it, you shall find that rule observed in many countrey-houses. Otherwise: Item the triumphant title to be written crosswise, in every corner of the house, thus: *Iesus ✱ Nazarenus ✱ rex ✱ Iudeorum ✱ Memorandum*; you may join herewithal, the name of the virgine Mary, or of the four Evangelists, or *Verbum caro factum est*. Otherwise: Item in some countries they naile a wolves head on the door. Otherwise: Item they hang Scilla, (which is either a root, or rather in this place garlike) in the roof of the house, for to keep away witches and spirits: and so they do Alicium also. Otherwise: Item perfume made of the gall of a black dog, and his blond besmeered on the posts and walles of the house, driveth out of the doors both devils and witches. Otherwise: The house where *Herba betonica* is sown, is free from all mischiefs: Otherwise: It is not unknown that the Romish church allowed and used the smoak of Sulphur, to drive spirits out of their houses; as they did frankincense and water hallowed. Otherwise: Apuleius saith, that Mercury gave to Ulysses, when he came neer to the inchantresse Circe, an herb called *Verbascum*, which in English is called Mullein, or *Tapsus barbatus*, or Longwoort; and that preserved him from the inchantments. Otherwise. Item Pliny and Homer bo do say, that the herb call'd *Moly* is an excellent herb against inchantments, and say all, that thereby Ulysses escaped Circes her sorceries, and inchantments. Otherwise also diverse waies they went to worke in this case, and some used this defensive, some that preservative against incantations.

And herein you shall see, not only how the religion of papists and infidels agree; but also how their ceremonies and their opinions are all one concerning witches and spirits.

For thus writeth Ovid touching that matter.

Tèrque senem flamma, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lustrat:

Ovid. de Med.
Englished by
Abraham
Fleming.

She purifies with fire thrice
Old hory-headed Æson,

With water thrice, and sulphur thrice,
As she thought meete in reason.
Againe, the same Ovid cometh in as before:

*Advenient, qua lustrat anis, lestumque locumque,
Deferat q̄ tremula sulphur q̄ ova manu.*

Let some old woman hither come,
And purge both bed and place,
And bring in trembling hand new eggs
And sulphur in like case.

And Virgill also harpeth upon the like string:

baccare frontem

Cingite: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro:

Of berry-bearing baccar bowze
A wreath or garland knit,
And round about his head and browze
See decently it sit;
That of an ill talking tongue
Our future poet be not stung.

By Ab Flem.

*Virg. in Bucol-
licis.*

Englified by
Abraham
Fleming.

Furthermore, was it not in times of tempests the papists use, or superstition, to ring their bells against devils; trusting rather to the ringing of their bells, than to their owne cry unto God with fasting and prayer, assigned by him in all adversities and dangers: according to the order of the Thracian priests, which would rore and cry, with all the noise they could make, in those tempests. *Olaus Gothus*, saith that his countrey men would shoote in the aire, to assist their gods, whom they thought to be then together by the eares with others. and had consecrated arrowes, called *Sagitta Ioviales*, even as our papists had. Also in stead of bells, they had great hammers, called *Mallei Ioviales*, to make a noise in time of thunder. In some countries they runne out of the doores in time of tempest, blessing themselves with a cheese, whereupon there was a crosse made with a ropes end upon ascension day. Also three hailestones to be throwne into the fire in a tempest, and thereupon to be said three *Pater nosters*, and three *Aves*, S. Johns gospel, and *In fine fugiat tempestas*, is a present remedy. Item, to hang an eg laid on ascension day in the roof of the house, preserveth the same from all hurts. *Item,

*Olaus Goth.
lib. de gentib.
septentriona-
lib. 3. cap. 8.*

*A witches conjuration
nailes which pearced his hands and his feet, and by the foure evangelists, to make haile cease and be dissolved.
Matthew, Marke, Luke, and Iohn, that thou come down dissolved into water. Item, it hath beene an usuall matter, to carry out in tempests the sacraments and reliques, &c. Item, against stormes, and many dunnie creature, the popish church useth excommunication as a principal charme. And now to be delivered from witches themselves, they hang in their entries an herbe called pentaphyllon, cinquefoile, also an olivebranch, also frankincense, myrrh, valerian, verven, palme, anrichmon, &c. also haythorne, otherwise white-thorne gathered on May-day: also the smoake of a lappoints feathers driveth spirits away. There be innumerable popish exorcismes, and conjurations for hearbs and other things, to be thereby made wholesome both for the bodies and souls of men & beasts, and also or
contagion

*L Vair. lib. de
facin. 2. cap.*

11.
*Mal. Malef.
par. 2. qua. 1.
cap. 15.*

Note that
yon read ne-
ver of any
spirit that
walked by
day, quoth
Nota

*Aug. de civit.
Dei lib 7 cap.
12.*

The Hebrew
knight was ca-
nonized a
faint, to wit,
S. Longinus.

contagion of weather. Memorandum, that at the gathering of these ma-
gicall herbes, the *Credo* is necessary to be said, as *Vairus* affirmeth; and
also the *Pater noster*, for that is not superstitious. Also *Sprenger* saith,
that to throw up a black chicken in the aire, will make all tempests
to cease: so it be done with the hand of a witch. If a soule wander in
the likenesse of a man or woman by night, molesting men, with bewailing
their torments in purgatory, by reason of tithes forgotten, &c. and nei-
ther masses nor conjurations can helpe; the exorcist in his ceremoniall
apparel must go to the tombe of that body, and spurne thereat, with his
foot, saying: *Vade ad gehennam*. Get thee packing to hell: and by
and by the soule goeth thither, and there remaineth for ever. Otherwise:
If there be nomasses of purgatorie for this matter, to unbewitch the bewitch-
ed. Otherwise: You must spet into the pissepot, where you have made
watter. Otherwise: Spet into the shoe of your right foot, before you put
it on: and that *Vairus* saith is good and wholesome to do, before you go
into any dangerous place. Otherwise: that neither hunters nor their
dogs may be bewitched, they cleave an oaken branch, and both they and
their dogs passe over it. Otherwise: *S. Augustine* saith, that to pacifie the
God *Liber*, whereby women might have fruite of the seeds they sowe, and
that their gardens and fields should not be bewitched; some chiefe grave
matrone used to put a crowne upon his genital member, and that must be
publiquely done.

To spoile a thiefe, a witch, or any other enemy, and to be delivered
from the evil.

Upon the sabbath day before sun-rising, cut a hazel-wand, saying:
I cut thee O bough of this summers growth, in the name of him
whom I meane to beate or maime. Then cover the table, and say
* In nomine patris * & filii * & spiritus sancti * ter. And striking there
on say as followeth (english it he that can) *Drochs myroch, esenaroth * be-
tu * baroch * ass * macroth **: and then say; Holy trinity punish him
that hath wrought this mischief, and take it away by thy great justice,
*Eson * elion * emaris, ales, age;* and strike the carpet with your wand,
A notable charme or medicine to pull out an arrowhead, or any such
thing that sticketh in the flesh or bones, and cannot otherwise be had out.

Say three severall times kneeling; *Oremus, preceptis salutaribus moniti,*
Pater noster, ave Maria. Then make a crosse saying: The Hebrew
knight strake our Lord *Jesu Christ*, and I beseech thee, O Lord *Jesu Christ*
* by the same iron, speare, blood and water, to pull out this iron: In
nomine patris * & filii * & spiritus sancti *

Charmes against a quotidian ague.

Cut an apple in three peeces, and write upon the one; The father
is uncreated: upon the other; The father is incomprehensible: up-
on the third; The father is eternall: Otherwise: Write upon a masse-
cake cut in three peeces; O ague to be worshipped: on the second; O
sicknesse to be ascribed to health and joyes; on the third; *Pax * max *
fax ** and let it be eaten fasting. Otherwise; Paint upon three like pieces
of a masse-cake, *Pater pax * Adonai * filius vita * sabbaoth * spiritus san-
ctus * Tetragrammaton ** and eat it, as is aforesaid.

For all manner of agues intermittent.

Joyne two little ticks together in the midst, being of one length, and hang it about your neck in the forme of a crosse. Otherwise: For this disease the Turkes put within their doublet a ball of wood, with another peece of wood, and strike the same, speaking certain frivolous words. Otherwise: Certain monkes hanged scrolles about the necks of such as were sick, willing them to say certain prayers at each fit, & at the 3d. fit to hope well: and made them believe that they should thereby receive cure. *Periapts, characters, &c. for agues, and to cure all diseases, and to deliver from all evil.*

The first Chapter of St. Johns Gospell in small letters consecrated at a masse, and hanged about ones neck, is an incomparable amulet or tablet, which delivereth from all witchcrafts and devilish practises. But me thinks, if one should hang a whole testament, or rather a bible, he might beguile the devil terribly. For indeed so would S. Barnard have don, whom the devil told, that he could shew him seven verses in the psalter, which being daily repeated, would of themselves bring any man to heaven, and preserve him from hell. But when St. Barnard desired the devil to tell him which they were, he refused, saying, he might then think him a fool so to prejudice himself. Well (quoth St. Barnard) I will do well enough for that, for I will daily say over the whole psalter. The devil hearing him say so, told him which were the verses, lest in reading over the whole psalter daily, he should merit too much for others. But if the hanging of St. Johns Gospell about the neck be so beneficial; how if one should eate up the same?

For body and soul.

S. Barnard overmatcheth the devil for all his subtilty.

More charmes for agues.

Take the party by the hand and say; *Aequo facilis sit tibi hac febris, atque Maria virgini Christi partus.* Otherwise: Wash with the party, and privily say this Psalme, *Exaltabo te Deus meus, rex, &c.* Otherwise: Wear about your neck a peece of a naile taken from a crosse, and wrapped in wool. Otherwise drink wine, wherein a sword hath been drowned that hath cut off ones head. Otherwise: take three consecrated masse-cakes; and write upon the first, *Qualis est pater talis est vita*; on the second; *Qualis est filius, talis est sanctus*; on the third; *Qualis est spiritus, tale est remedium.* Then give them to the sick man, enjoining him to eate none other thing that day wherein he eateth any of them, nor yet drink; and let him say fifteen Pater nosters, and as many Aves, in the honour and praise of the Trinity. Otherwise: Lead the sick man on a Friday before sun-rising towards the east, and let him hold up his hands towards the sun, and say: This is the day, wherein the Lord God came to the crosse. But as the crosse shall never more come to him; so let never the hot or cold fit of this ague come any more unto this man, *In nomine patris & filii, & spiritus sancti.* Then say seven and twenty Pater nosters, and as many Aves, and use this three daies together.

Preious re- storities.

Otherwise: *Fecana, cagéri, daphnes, gebare, gedáco,*

Gébali stant, sed non stant phebns, becas, & bedas.

This is too mystical to be englished; be quoth Nota.

Every one of these words must be written upon a peece of bread, and

Fernelius.

be given in order one day after another to the sick body, and so must he be cured. This saith Nicholas Hemingius he chanced to read in the schools in jest; so as one noting the words, practised the medicine in earnest; and was not onely cured himself, but also cured many others thereby. And therefore he concludeth, that this is a kind of miraculous cure, wrought by the illusion of the devill: whereas in truth, it will fall out most commonly, that a tertian ague will not hold any man longer then so, though no medicine be given, or any words spoken. Otherwise: This word, *Abra cadabra* written on a paper, with a certain figure joined therewith, and hanged about ones neck helpeth the ague. Otherwise: let the urine of the sick body made early in the morning be softly heated, nine daies together continually, untill all be consumed into vapour. Otherwise: A crosse made of two little twigs joined together, wherewith when the party is touched, he will be whole; specially if he wear it about his neck. Otherwise: Take a like quantity of water out of three ponds of equal bignesse, and taste thereof in a new earthen vessel, and drink of it when the fit commeth.

Notable follies of the Spaniards and Italians.

In the year of our Lord 1568. the Spaniards and Italians received from the pope, this incantation following; whereby they were promised both remission of sins, and good successe in their warres in the Low-Countries. Which whether it be not as prophane and impious, as any witches charm, I report me to the indifferent Reader. ✠ *Crucem pro nobis subit ✠ Et stans in illa sicut ✠ Iesus sacratis manibus; clavis ferreis; pedibus perfossis, Iesus, Iesus, Iesus: Domine libera nos ab hoc malo, Et ab hac peste*: then three Pater nosters, and three Ave Marias. Also the same year their ensigs were by the authority aforesaid conjured with certaine ceremonies, and consecrated against their Enemies. And if you read the histories of these warres, you may see what victory they gained hereby. Item, they baptised their chief standard, and gave it to name St. Margaret, who overthrew the devill. And because you shall understand the mystery hereof, I have the rather set it down elsewhere, being indeed worth the reading.

For a bloody fluxe, or rather an issue of blood.

TAke a cup of cold water, and let fall thereinto three drops of the same blood, and between each drop say a Pater noster, and an Ave, then drink to the patient, and say; who shall help you? The patient must answer St. Mary. Then say you, St. Mary stop the issue of blood. Otherwise: Write upon the patients forehead with the same blood; *Consummatum est*. Otherwise: say to the patient; *Sanguis mane in te, sicut fecit Christus in se; Sanguis mane in tua vena, sicut Christus in sua pana; Sanguis mane fixus, sicut Christus quando fuit crucifixus; &c.* Otherwise, as followeth.

He must answer by none other, for she perhaps hath the curing thereof by patent.

In the blood of Adam death was taken ✠
In the blood of Christ it was all to shaken ✠
And by the same blood I do thee charge,
That thou do run no longer at large.

Otherwise.
Christ was borne at Bethelam, and suffered at Jerusalem, where his blood was troubled. I command thee by the vertue of God, and through
the

the help of all Saints, to stay even as Jordan did, when John baptised Christ Jesus; *In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti*. Otherwise Put thy namelesse finger in the wound, and make therewith three crosse upon the wound, and say five Pater nosters, five Aves, and one Credo, in the honour of the five wounds. Otherwise: Touch that part and say, *De latere ejus exivit sanguis & aqua*. Otherwise; *In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti &c.* Chimrat, chara, sarite, confirma, consona, Imobaline. Otherwise; *Sepa & sepaga & sepagoga & sta sanguis in nomine patris & podendi & filii & podera & spiritus sancti & pandorica & pax tecum, Amen.*

See I. Wier cap. 11. conf.

Cures commenced and finished by witchcraft.

There was a jolly fellow that took upon him to be a notable Chirurgicalian, in the dutchy of Mentz, 1557. to whom there resorted a Gentleman that had been vexed with sicknesse, named Elibert, having a kerchiefe on his head, according to the guise of sick folke. But the Chirurgicalian made him pull off his kerchiefe, and willed him to drink with him freely. The sick man said he durst not; for he was forbidden by physick so to do. Tush (said this cunning man) they know not your disease; be ruled by me, and take in your drink lustily. For he thought that when he was well tippled, he might the more easily beguile him in his bargaine, and make his reward the greater. which he was to receive in part beforehand. When they had well drunk, he called the sick man aside, and told him the greatnes and danger of his disease, and how that it grew by meanes of witchcraft, and that it would he universally spread in his house, and among all his catel, if it were not prevented: and impudently perswaded the sick man to receive cure of him. And after bargain made, he demanded of the sick man, whether he had not any at home, whom he might assuredly trust. The sick man answered, that he had a daughter and a servant. The cousemer asked how old his daughter was? The patient said twenty. Well (said the cousemer) that is fit for our turn. Then he made the mother and father to kneel on their knees to their daughter, and to desire her in all things to obey the physician, and that she would do in every thing as he commanded her; otherwise her father could not be restored to his health. In which respect her parents humbly besought her on their knees so to do. Then he assigned her to bring him into his lodging her fathers haire, and her mothers, and of all those which he kept in his house, as well of men and woman, as also of his catel. When she came therewith unto him, according to the match made, and her parents commandment, he lead her down into a low parlour, where having made a long speech, he opened a book that lay on the boord, and layeth thereon two knives acrosse, with much circumstance of words. Then conjureth he, and maketh strange characters, and at length he maketh a circle on the ground, wherein he causeth her to stick one of those conjured knives; and after many more strange words, he maketh her stick the other knife beside it. Then fell down the maid in a swoon for feare, so as he was faine to frote her and put a sop into her mouth, after the receipt whereof she was sore troubled and amazed. Then he made her breasts to be uncovered, so as when they were bare, he dal-

The Chirurgicalian here most impudently fettereth his knavery abroad.

A pretended conjuration.

lied

lied with them, diversly and long together. Then he made her lie right upward, all uncovered and bare below her pappes. Wherein the maid being loath to obey him, resisted, and in shame forbade that villainy. Then said the knave; Your fathers destruction is at hand: for except you will be ruled, he and all his family shall sustaine greater griefe and inconvenience, then is yet happened unto him. And no remedy, except you will seeke his utter overthrow, I must have carnall copulation with you, & therewithall fell into her, bolome, and overthrew her and her virginity. So did he the second day, and attempted the like on the third day. But he failed then of his purpose, as the wench confessed afterwards. In the meane time he ministred so cruel medicines to the sick man, that through the torments thereof he feared present death, and was faine to keep his bed, whereas he walked about before very well and lustily. The patient in his torments calleth unto him for remedy, who being slack and negligent in that behalfe, made roome for the daughter to accompany her father, who asked her what she thought of the cure, and what hope she had of his recovery? Who with teares remained silent, as being oppressed with grief; till at the last in abundance of sorrow she uttered the whole matter to her father. This doth Iohannes Wierus report, saying, that it came unto him by the lamentable relation of the father himselfe. And this is here at this time for none other purpose rehearsed, but that men may hereby learne to take heed of such cosening merchants, and know what they be that take upon them to be so cunning in witchcraft; lest they be bewitched; as master Elibert and his daughter were.

Another witchcraft or knavery, practised by the same Chirurgian.

THis Chirurgian ministred to a noble man, that lay sick of an ague, offering unto him three pieces of a roote to be eaten at three morfels, saying to the first; I would Christ had not been borne, unto the second; I would he had not suffered; unto the third; I would he had not risen againe. And then putting them about the sick mans neck, said; Be of good cheere. And if he lost them, whosoever tooke them up, should therewithall take away his ague. Otherwise; Iesus Christ which was born, deliver thee from this infirmity ✕ Iesus Christ which died ✕ deliver thee from this infirmity ✕ Iesu. Christ which rose againe ✕ deliver thee from this infirmity. Then dayly must be said five Pater nosters and five Aves.

Another experiment for one bewitched.

ANother such cosening physician perswaded one which had a tympany that it was one old viper, and two young maintained in his belly by witchcraft. But being watched, so as he could not convey vipers into his ordure or excrements, after his purgations; at length he told the party, that he should suffer the paines of childbirth, if it were not prevented; and therefore he must put his hand into his breech, and rake out those wormes there. But the mother of the sick party having warning hereof said she could do that her selfe. So the cosener was prevented, and the party died onely of a tympany, and the knave ran away out of the country.

Otherwise.

Monsieur Bodin telleth of a witch, who undertaking to cure a woman bewitched, caused a masse to be sung at midnight in our ladies chapel.

*Ad vada totum
vadit urna,
quod ipsa ca-
dit.*

Three morfels, the first charmed with christ's birth, the second with his passion, the third with his resurrection.

A cosening physician, and a foolish patient,

John. Bodin.

pel. And when she had overlaien the sick party, and breathed certaine words upon her, she was healed. Wherein Bodin saith, she followed the example of Elisha the prophet, who raised the Shunamits son. And this story most needs be true; for goodman Hardivin Blesensis his host at the signe of the lion told him the story.

Kacozelia.

A knack to know whether you be bewitched, or no, &c.

IT is also expedient to learne how to know whether a sick man be bewitched or no; this is the practise thereof. You must hold molten lead over the sick body, and poure it into a porringer full of water; and then if there appeare upon the lead, any image, you may then know the party is bewitched.

Mal. malef.

pa 1 qua. 17.

Barth. Spin.

in novo

Mal Malef.

CHAP. XIX.

That one witchcraft may lawfully meete with another.

SCOTUS, Hostiensis, Gosfridus, and all the old canonists agree, that it is lawful to take away witchcraft by witchcraft, *Et vana vanis confundere.* And Scotus saith, It were folly to forbear to encounter witchcraft by witchcraft, for (saith he) there can be none inconvenience therein, because the overthrower of witchcraft assenteth not to the works of the devil. And therefore he saith further, that it is meritorious so to extinguish and overthrow the devils works. As though he should say; It maketh no matter, though S. Paul say; *Non facies malum, ut inde veniat bonum,* Thou shalt not do evil, that good may come thereof. Lombertus saith, that witchcraft may be taken away by that means whereby it was brought. But Gosfridus inveiyeth fore against the oppugners thereof. Pope Nicholas the fifth gave indulgence and leave to bishop Miraties (who was so bewitched in his privities, that he could not use the gift of venery) to seeke remedy at witches hands. And this was the clause of his dispensation, *Ut ex duobus malis fugiatur majus;* that of two evils, the greater should be avoided. And so a witch, by taking his doublet cured him, and killed the other witch; as the story saith, which is to be seene in M. Mal. and divers other writers.

Scotus in 4.

distin. 34. de

imperio.

Dist. 4.

Gosfrid in

summa sua.

CHAP. XX.

Who are priviledged from witches, what bodies are aptest to be bewitched, or to be witches, why women are rather witches than men, and what they are.

NOW if you will know who and what persons are priviledged from witches, you must understand, that they be even such as cannot be bewitched. In the number of whom first be the inquisitors, and such as exercise publique justice upon them. Howbeit, * a Justice in Essex, whom for divers respects I have left unnamed, not long since thought he was look more in bewitched, in the very instant whiles he examined the witch, so as his a little book leg was broken thereby, &c. which either was false, or else this rule un-set forth in true, or both rather injurious unto Gods providence. Secondly, such print as observe duly the rites & ceremonies of the holy church, & worship them with reverence, through the sprinkling of holy water, and receiving consecrated salt, by the lawful use of candles hallowed on Candlemas day, and greene leaves consecrated on palme sunday (which things they say the church

Mal. Malef.

par. 2. qua. 1.

cap. 1.

* Whereof

church use) for the qualifying of the devils power) are preserved from witchcraft. Thirdly, some are preserved by their good angels, which attend and waite upon them.

*L. Vair. lib. de
fascin. l. c. 12.*

Much like the
eyebiting
witches, of
whom we
have else-
where spo-
ken.

Who are
most likely to
bewitch, and
to be bewitch-
ed.

But I may not omit here the reasons, which they bring, to prove what bodies are the more apt & effectual to execute the art of fascination. And that is, first they say the force of celestiall bodies, which indifferently communicated their vertues unto men, beasts, trees, stones, &c. But this gift and naturall influence of fascination may be increased in man, according to his affections and perturbations; as through anger, feare, love, hate &c. For by hate (saith Vairus) entereth a fiery inflammation into the eye of man, which being violently sent out by beames and fireames, &c. infect and bewitch those bodies against whom they are opposed. And therefore he saith (in the favour of women) that is the cause that women are oftner found to be witches than men. For (saith he) they have such an unbridled force of fury and concupiscence naturally, that by no meanes it is possible for them to temper or moderate the same. So as upon every trifling occasion, they (like brute beasts) fix ther furious eyes upon the party whom they bewitch. Hereby it cometh to passe, that whereas women having a marvellous sickle nature, what grieffe soever happeneth unto them, immediately all peaceableness of minde departeth; and they are so troubled with evil humours, that one go their venomous exhalations, ingendred thorough their ill-favoured diet; and increased by means of their pernicious excrements, which they expel. Women are also (saith he) monethly filled full of superfluous humours, and with them the melancholike blood boileth; whereof spring vapours, and are carried up, and conveyed through the nostrils and mouth, &c. to the bewitching, of whatsoever it meeteth. For they belch up a certaine breath, wherewith they bewitch whomsoever they list. And of all other women, leane, hollow-eyed, old, beetlebrowed women (saith he) are the most infectious. Marry he saith, that hot, lubril, and thinne bodies are most subject to be bewitched, if they be moist, and all they generally, whose veines, pipes, and passages of their bodies are open. And finally he saith, that all beautiful things whatsoever, are most subject to be bewitched; as namely goodly young-men, faire women, such as are naturally borne to be rich, goodly beasts, faire horses, ranke corn, beautiful trees, &c. Yea a friend of his told him, that he saw one with his eye break a precious stone in peeces. And all this he telleth as soberly, as though it were true. And if it were true, honest women may be witches, in despight of all inquisitors: neither can any avoid being a witch, except she lock her selfe up in a chamber.

CHAP. XXI.

What miracles witchmongers report to have been done by witches words, &c. contradictions of witchmongers among themselves, how beasts are cured hereby, of bewitched butter, a charme against witches, and a counter-charme, the effect of charmes and words proved by L. Vairus to be wonderfull.

IF I should go about to recite all charmes, I should take an infinite work in hand. For the witching writers hold opinion, that any thing ab-

most may be thereby brought to passe; and that whether the words of the charm be understandable or not, it skilleth not: so the charmer have a steady intention to bring Lis desire about. And then what is it that cannot be done by words? For L. Vairus saith, that old women have infested and killed children with words; and have made women with child miscarry; they have made men pine away to death, they have killed horses, deprived sheep of their milk, * transformed men into beasts, * flown in the aire, tamed and stayed wild beasts, driven all noisom catel and vermine from corne, vines and herbs, stayed serpents, &c. and all with words. Infomuch as he saith, that with certain words spoken in a bulls eare by a witch, the bull hath fallen down to the ground as dead. Yea some by vertue of words have gone upon a sharpe sword, and walked upon hot glowing coles, without hurt; with words (saith he) very heavy weights and burthens have been lifted up; and with words wild horses and wild bulls have been tamed, and also mad dogs; with words they have killed wormes and other vermine, and staid all manner of bleedings and fluxes: with words all the diseases in mans body are healed, and wounds cured; arrowes are with wonderful strangeness and cunning plucked out of mens bones. Yea (saith he) there be many that can heal all bitings of dogs, or stings of Serpents, or any other poison: and all with nothing but words spoken. And that which is most strange, he saith, that they can remedy any stranger, and him that is absent, with that very sword wherewith they are wounded. Yea and that which is beyond all admiration, if they stroke the sword upwords with their fingers, the party shall feel no pain: whereas if they draw their finger downwards thereupon, the party wounded shall feel intolerable pain. With a number of other cures, done altogether by the vertue and force of words uttered and spoken.

Where, by the way, I may not omit this special note given by M. Mal. to wit, that holy water may not be sprinkled upon bewitched beasts, but must be powred into their mouthes. And yet he, and also Nider say, that it is lawful to blesse and sanctifie beasts, as well as men; both by charmes written, and also by holy words spoken. For (saith Nider) if your cow be bewitched, three crosses, three Pater nosters, and three Aves will certainly cure her; and likewise all other ceremonies ecclesiasticall. And this is a sure Maxime, that they which are delivered from witchcraft by shrift, are ever after in the night much molested (I believe by their ghostly fathers.) Also they lose their money out of their purses and caskets; as M. Mal. saith he knoweth by experience. Also one general rule is given by M Mal. to all butter-wives, and dairy-maides, that they neither give nor lend any butter, milk, or cheefe, to any witches, which alwaies use to beg thereof, when they mean to work mischief to their kine or white-meats. Whereas indeed there are in milk three substances commixed; to wit, butter, cheefe and waite; if the same be kept too long or in an evil place, or be sluttishly used, so as it be stale and sower, which hapneth sometimes in the winter, but oftner in the summer, when it is set over the fire, the cheefe and butter runneth together, and congealeth, so as it will rope like birdlime, that you may wind it about a stick, and

L Vair. lib de fascin. cap. 5.

* According to Ovids saying of Proteus and Medea, which he indeed alleadgeth therefore, *Nunc aqua, nunc ales, modo bos, modo cervus abibat.*

M. mal. par. 2. qua. 2. cap. 7. Nider in preceptorio, prece. 1. c. 11. Nider in fornicario. Mal. malef. pa. 2 cap. 8.

A good devise to staive up poor women. *Mal. Malef. par. 2. qua. 2. cap. 7.*

in short space it will be so dry, as you may beate it to powder. Which alteration being strange, is wondered at and imputed to witches. And herehence sometimes proceedeth the cause, why butter commeth not, which when the countrey people see that it commeth not, then get they out of the suspected witches house, a little butter, whereof must be made three balls, in the name of the holy Trinity; and so if they be put into the chern, the butter will presently come, and the witchcraft will cease; *Sic ars deluditur arte.* But if you put a little sugar or sope into the cherne, among the creame, the butter will never come; which is plaine witchcraft, if it be closely, cleanly, and privily handled. There be twenty several waies to make your butter come, which for brevity I omit; as to bind your chern with a rope, to thrust thereinto a red hot spit, &c. but your best remedie and surest way is, to look well to your dairy-maid or wife, that she neither eat up the cream, nor sell away your butter.

A charme to find her that bewitched your kine.

A ridiculous
charme.

PUt a paire of breeches upon the coves head, and beat her out of the pastnre with a good cudgel upon a fryday, and she will run right to the witches door, and strike thereat with her hornes.

Another, for all that have bewitched any kind of cattel.

WHEN any of your cattel are killed with witchcraft, hast you to the place where the carcase lieth, and traile the bowels of the beast unto your house, and draw them not in at the door, but under the threshold of the house into the kitchin; and there make a fire, and set over the same a grediron, and thereupon lay the inwards or bowels; and as they wax hot, so shall the witches entrails be molested with extreame heate and pain. But then must you make fast your doors, lest the wurch come and ferch away a cole of your fire: for then ceaseth her torments. And we have known saith M. Mal. when the witch could not come in, that the whole house hath been so darkned, and the aire round about the same so troubled, with such horrible noise and earthquakes; that except the door had been opened, we had thought the house would have fallen on our heads. Thomas Aquinas, a principall treater herein, alloweth conjurations against the changelings, and in diverse other cases: whereof I will say mote in the word sidoni.

A speciall charm to preserve all cattel from witchcraft.

In any case
observe the
festival time,
or else you
marre all.

AT Easter you must take certain drops, that ly uppermost of the holy paschal candle, and make a little wax-candle thereof: and upon some sunday morning rath, light it, and hold it, so as it may drop upon and between the hornes and ears of the beast, saying: *In nomine patris, & filii, & duplex ss.* &c. burn the beast a little between the horns on the ears with the same wax, and that which is left thereof, stick it in crosswise about the stable or stall, or upon the threshold, or over the door, where the cattel use to go in in and out, and for all that year your cattel shal never be bewitched.

witched. Otherwise: Jacobus de Chusa Carthusianus sheweth how bread, water and salt is conjured, and saith, that if either man or beast receive holy bread and holy water nine daies together, with three Paster nosters, & three Aves, in the honour of the Trinity, and of S. Hubert, it preserveth that man or beast from all diseases, and defendeth them against all assaults of witchcraft, of Satan, or of a mad dog, &c.

Lo this is their stuffe, maintained to be at the least effectuall, if not wholesome, by all papists and witchmongers, and specially of the last and prodest writers. But to prove these things to be effectuall, God knoweth their seasons are base and absurd. For they write so, as they take the matter in question as granted, and by that meanes go away therewith. For L. Vairus saith in the beginning of his booke, that there is no doubt of this supernaturall matter, because a number of writers agree herein, and a number of stories confirme it, and many poets handle the same argument, and in the twelve tables there is a law against it, and because the consent of the common people is fully with it, and because immoderate praise is to be approved a kind of witchcraft, and because old women have such charmes and superstitious meanes as preserve themselves from it, and because they are mocked that take away the credit of such miracles, and because Solomon saith; *Fascinatio malignitatis obscurat bona*, and because the apostle saith; *Offensati Galatae, quis vos fascinavit?* And because it is written, *Qui sement te, videbunt me*. And finally he saith, lest you should seeme to distrust and detract any thing from the credit of so many grave men, from histories, and common opinion of all men: he meaneth in no wise to prove that there is miraculous working by witchcraft and fascination; and proceedeth so, according to his promise.

*L. Vair. lib. de
fascin. I.
cap I.*

Sapi. 4.
Gal. 3.
Plal. 119.

CHAP. XXII.

Lawfull charmes, or rather medicinable cures for diseased cattel. The charme of charmes, and the power thereof.

BUt if you desire to learne true and lawfull charmes, to cure diseased cattel, even such as seeme to have extraordinary sicknesse, or to be bewitched, or (as they say) strangely taken; looke in B. Googe his third book, treating of cattel, and happily you shall find some good medicine or cure for them: or if you list to see more antient stuffe, reade Vegetius his four bookes thereupon: or, if you be unlearned, seek some cunning bullocke-leech. If all this will not serve, then set Jobs patience before your eyes. And never think that a poore old woman can alter supernaturally the notable course, which God hath appointed among his creatures. If it had been Gods pleasure to have permitted such a course, he would no doubt have both given notice in his word, that he had given such power unto them, and also would have taught remedies to have prevented them.

Furthermore, if you will know assured meanes, and infallible charmes, yielding indeed undoubted remedies, and preventing all manner of witchcrafts, and also the assaults of wicked spirits; then despise first all co-

Direct and
lawfull means
of curing cat-
tel, &c.

sening knavery of priests, witches, and coseners; and with true faith reade the sixt chapter of S. Paul to the Epheſians, and follow his counsell, which is ministred unto you in the words following, deserving worthily to be called, by the name insuing:

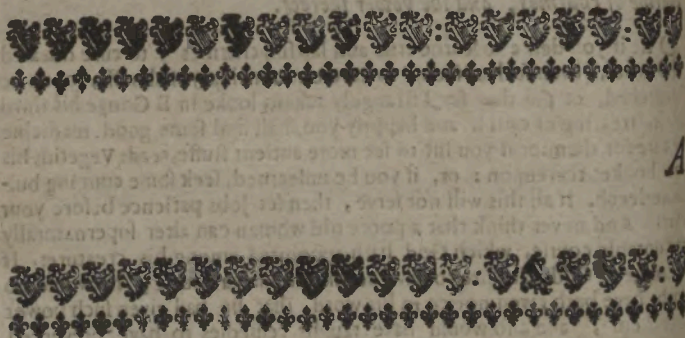
The charme of charmes:

A charme of charmes taken out of the sixt chapter of S. Paul to the Epheſians.

Finally my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God, that you may stand against the assaults of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, and against worldly governours the princes of the darknesse of this world, against spiritual wickednesse, which are in the high places. For this cause take unto you the armour of God, that you may be able to resist in the evil day; and having finished all things, stand fast. Stand therefore, and your loines girded about with verity, and having on the brestplate of righteousnesse, &c. as followerth in that chapter, verses 15, 16, 17, 18. 1 Theſe 5. 1 Pet. 5. verse 8. Ephes. 1. and elsew-here in the holy scripture.

Otherwise.

IF you be unlearned, and want the comfort of friends, repaire to some learned, godly, and discreet preacher. If otherwise need require, go to a learned physician, who by learning and experience knoweth and can discern the diffence, signes, and causes of such diseases, as faithlesse men and unskilful physicians impute to witchcraft.



CHAP. XXIII.

A confutation of the force and vertue falsely ascribed to charmes and amulets, by the authorities of ancient writers, both Divines and Physitians.

MY meaning is not, that these words, in the bare letter, can doe any thing towards your ease or comfort in this behalf; or that it were wholesome for your body or soul to wear them about your neck: for then would I wish you to wear the whole Bible, which must needs bee more effectuall than any one parcell thereof. But I find not that the Apostles or any of them in the primitive Church, either carried S. Johns Gospell, or any *Agnus Dei* about them, to the end they might be preserved from bugs; neither that they looked into the four corners of the house, or else in the roof, or under the threshold, to find matter of witchcraft, and so to burn it, to be freed from the same; according to the popish rules. Neither did they by such and such verses or prayers made unto Saints, at such or such houres, seek to obtain grace: neither spake they of any old women that used such trades. Neither did Christ at any time use or command holy water, or crosses, &c. to be used as *Mal. malef. part. 2. qu. 2. cap. 6.* retrours against the Divell, who was not affraid to assault himself, when he was on earth. And therefore a very vain thing it is to think that hee feareth these trifles, or any externall matter. Let us then cast away these prophane and old wives fables. For (as Origen saith) *Incantationes sunt demonum irrisiones, idolatria sax, animarum insatiatio, &c.* Incantations are the Divels sport, the dregs of Idolatry, the besotting of souls, &c. *Tim. 4. 7. Origen. lib. 3. in Job.*

Chrysostome saith; there be some that carry about their necks a peece of a Gospell. But * is it not dayly read (saith he) and heard of all men? But if they be never the better for it, being put into their ears, how shall they be saved, by carrying it about their necks? And further hee saith; Where is the vertue of the Gospell? In the figure of the letter, or in the understanding of the sense? If in the figure, thou dost well to wear it about thy neck; but if in the understanding, then thou shouldst lay it up in thine heart. *Augustine* saith; Let the faithfull Ministers admonish and tell their people, that these Magicall Arts and incantations doe bring no remedy to the infirmities either of men or cattell, &c. *I. Chrysost. in Matth. * Mark that here was no latine service. Idem. Ibid. August. 26. qu. 2. ultim.*

The heathen Philosophers shall at the last day confound the infidelity and barbarous foolishness of our christian or rather antichristian or prophane Witchmongers. For as *Aristotle* saith, that *Incantamenta sunt muliercularum figmenta*: Inchantments are womens figments. So doth *Socrates* (who was said to be cunning herein) affirm, that *Incantationes sunt verba animas decipientia humanas*, Incantations are words deceiving humane soules. Others say, *Inscitia peccatum sunt crimina, maleficium, & incantatio*. The cloak of Ignorance are charms, witchery, and incantation. *Galen* also saith, that such as impute the falling vill, morbo,

Hippocrat. lib.
de morbo sacro.

vill, and suchlike diseases to divine matter, and not rather to naturall causes, are Witches, Conjurers, &c. Hippocrates calleth them arrogant; and in another place affirming that in his time there were many deceivers and coufeners, that would undertake to cure the falling evill, &c. by the power and help of Divels, by burying some lors or enchantments in the ground, or casting them into the Sea, concludeth thus in their credit, that they are all knaves and coufeners; for God is our only defender and deliverer. O notable sentence of a heathen Philosopher!

The thirteenth Book.

CHAP. I.

The signification of the Hebrew word Hartumim, where it is found written in the Scriptures, and how it is diversly translated: whereby the objection of Pharaohs Magicians is afterward answered in this Book; also of naturall magick not evill in it self.

Hieronymus in
Gen. 41. 3. &
24. In Exod. 7.
13. In Dan. 1.
20.



Arumim is no naturall Hebrew word, but is borrowed of some other nation: howbeit, it is used of the Hebrews in these places; to wit, Gen. 4. 1. 8. 24. Exod. 7. 13. 24. & 8. 7. 18. & 9. 11. Dan. 1. 20. & 2. 3. Hierome sometimes translateth it *Conjectores*, sometimes *Malefici*, sometimes *Arioli*: which we for the most part translate by this word witches. But the right signification hereof may be conceived, in that the inchanters of Pharaoh, being Magicians of *Aegypt*, were called *Hartumim*. And yet in *Exodus* they are named in some latine translations *Venefici*. Rabbi Levi saith, it betokeneth such as doe strange and wonderfull things, naturally, artificially, and deceitfully. Rabbi Isaac Nazar affirmeth, that such were so termed, as amongst the Gentiles professed singular wisdom: *Aben Ezra* expoundeth it, to signifie such as know the secrets of nature, and the quality of stones and beasts, &c. which is attained unto by Art, and specially

Specially by naturall magick. But we either for want of speech, or knowledge, call them all by the name and term of witches.

Certainly, God induceth bodies with wonderfull graces, the perfect knowledge whereof man hath not reached unto: and on the one side, there is amongst them such mutuall love, society, and consent; and on the other side, such naturall discord, and secret enmity, that therein many things are wrought to the astonishment of mans capacity. But when deceit and diabolical words are coupled therewith, then extendeth it to witchcraft and conjuration, as whereunto those naturall effects are falsely imputed. So as here I shall have some occasion to say somewhat of naturall Magick; because under it lyeth hidden the venome of this word

The authors intencion touching the matter hereafter to be discoursed upon.

Hartumim. This art is said by some to be the profoundesse, and the very absolute perfection of naturall Philosophy, and shewing forth the active part thereof, and through the aid of naturall vertues, by the convenient applying of them, works are published, exceeding all capacity and admiration; and yet not so much by art as by nature. This art of it self is not evill; for it consisteth in searching forth the nature, causes and effects of things. As far as I can conceive, it hath bene more corrupted and prophaned by us Christians, than either by Jewes or Gentiles.

CHAP. II.

How the Philosophers in times past travelled for the knowledge of naturall Magicke, of Salomons knowledge therein, who is to bee called a naturall Magician, a distinction thereof, and why it is condemned for Witchcraft.

Many Philosophers; as namely *Plato, Pythagoras, Empedocles, Democritus, &c.* travelled over al the world to find out and learn the knowledge of this art: and at their return they preached and taught, professed and published it. Yea, it should appear by the Magicians that came to adore Christ, that the knowledge and reputation thereof was greater than we conceive or make account of. But of all other, *Salomon* was the greatest traveller in this Art, as may appear throughout the *Book of Ecclesiastes*; and specially in the *Book of Wisedome*, where he saith * God hath given me the true science of things, so as I know how the world was made, and the power of the Elements, the beginning and the end, and the midst of times, how the times alter, and the change of seasons, the course of the year, and the situation of the Stars, the nature of living things and the furiousnesse of beasts, the power of the wind, and the imaginations of men, the diversities of plants, & the vertues of roots, and all things both secret and known, &c. Finally, he was so cunning in this Art, that he is said to have been a Conjuror or Witch, and is so reputed in the Romish Church at this day. Whereby you may see, how fools and papists are inclined to credit false accusations in matters of

Sap. 7, 7,
18,
19,
20,

21.
See *Jidionii.*

Eccle. i. & i.

A Magician
described and
the art distin-
guished.

witchcraft and conjuration. The lesse knowledge we have in this art, the more we have it in contempt: in which respect *Plato* saith truly to *Dionysius*; They make Philosophy a mockery, that deliver it to prophane and rude people. Certainly the witchcraft, conjuration, and incantment that is imputed to *Salomon*, is gathered out of these his words following: I applied my minde to knowledge, and to search and seek out science, wisdom and understanding, to know the foolishnesse of the ungodly, and the error of doting fools. In this art of naturall magick (without great heed be taken) a student shall soon be abused. For many (writing by report, without experience) mistake their authors, and set down one thing for another. Then the conclusions being found false, the experiment groweth into contempt, and in the end seemeth ridiculous, though never so true. *Pliny* and *Albert* being curious writers herein, are often deceived; inso much as *Pliny* is called a noble liar, and *Albert* a raskall liar; the one lying by hearsay, the other by authority.

A Magician is indeed that which the Latines call a wise man, as *Numa Pompilius* was among the Romans; the Greeks, a Philosopher, as *Socrates* was among them; the *Aegyptians* a Priest, as *Hermes* was; the Cabalists called them Prophets. But although these distinguished this art, accounting the one part thereof infamous, as being too much given unto wicked, vain, and impious curiosity, as unto movings, numbers; figures, sounds, voices, tunes, lights, affections of the mind, and words; and the other part commendable, as teaching many good and necessary things, as times and seasons to sow, plant, till, cut, &c. and divers other things, which I will make manifest unto you hereafter; yet we generally condemn the whole art without distinction, as a part of witchcraft; having learned to hate it, before we know it; affirming all to be witchcraft, which our grosse heads are not able to conceive, and yet can think that an old doting woman seeth through it, &c. Wherein we consider not how God bestoweth his gifts, and hath established an order in his works, grafting in them sundrie vertues to the comfort of his severall creatures; and specially to the use and behoof of man: neither doe we therein weigh that art is servant unto nature, and waiteth upon her as her handmaiden.

CHAP. III.

Read *Pliny* in
natural. hist.
Cardan de re-
rum variet.
Albertus de oc-
cultis rerum
propriate.
Barthol. Neap. in
natural. magia,
and many o-
thers.

What secrets doe lye hidden, and what is taught in naturall Magick, how Gods glory is magnified therein, and that it is nothing but the work of nature.

I N this art of naturall Magick, God Almighty hath hidden many secret mysteries; as wherein a man may learn the properties, qualities, and knowledge of all nature. For it teacheth to accomplish matters in such sort and opportunity, as the common people thinketh the same to be miraculous; and to be compassed none other way, but only by witchcraft. And yet in truth, naturall Magick is nothing else, but the work of nature

ture. For in tillage, as nature produceth corn and herbs; so art, being nature minister, prepareth it. Wherein times and seasons are greatly to be respected: for *Annus non arvis producit aristas*.

But as many necessary and sober things are herein taught; so doth it partly (I say) consist in such experiments and conclusions as are but toies, but neverthelesse lie hid in nature, and being unknown, doe seem miraculous, specially when they are intermedled and corrupted with cunning illusion, or legierdmain, from whence is derived the estimation of witchcraft. But being learned and known, they are contemned, and appear ridiculous; for that only is wonderfull to the beholder, whereof he can conceive no cause nor reason, according to the saying of *Ephesus*, *Miraculum solvitur unde videtur esse miraculum*. And therefore a man shall take great pains herein, and bestow great cost to learn that which is of no value and a meer juggling knack. Whereupon it is said that a man may not learn Philosophy to be rich; but must get riches to learn philosophy: for to sluggards, niggards, and dizzards, the secrets of nature are never opened. And doubtlesse a man may gather out of this art, that which being published, shall set forth the glory of God, and be many wayes beneficiall to the Common-wealth: the first is done by the manifestation of his workes; the second, by skilfully applying them to our use and service.

Naturall magick hath a double end, which proveth the excellency of the same.

CHAP. IV.

What strange things are brought to passe by naturall magick:

THE daily use and practise of medicine taketh away all admiration of the wonderfull effects of the same. Many other things of lesse weight, being more secret and rare, seem more miraculous. As for example (if it be true that *I. Bap. Neap.* and many other writers doe constantly affirm) Tye a wild Bull to a fig-tree, and he will be presently tame; or hang an old cock thereupon, and he will immediately be tender; as also the feathers of an Eagle consume all other feathers, if they be intermedled together. Wherein it may not be denyed, but nature sheweth herself a proper workwoman. But it seemeth impossible, that a little fish being but half a foot long, called *Remora* or *Remiligo*, or of some *Echeneis*, stayeth a mighty ship with all her load and tackling, and being also under sail. And yet it is affirmed by so many and so grave Authors, that I dare not deny it; specially, because I see as strange effects of nature otherwise: as the property of the loadstone, which is so beneficiall to the mariners; and of Rheubarb, which only medleth with choler, and purgeth neither flegm nor melancholy, and is as beneficiall to the Physitian, as the other to the Mariner.

Pompanatius. lib. de incarn. cap. 3. Luvierus de lamis Jasp. Peucer. H. Cardan. &c.

CHAP. V.

The incredible operation of Waters, both standing and running; of wels, lakes, rivers, and of their wonderfull effects.

THE operation of waters, and their sundry vertues are also incredible, I mean not of waters compounded and distilled: for it were endlesse to treat of their forces, specially concerning medicines. But we have here even in *England* naturall springs, wels, and waters, both standing and running, of excellent vertues, even such as except we had seen, and had experiment of, we would not beleewe to be *in rerum natura*. And to let the physicall nature of them passe, (for the which we cannot be so thankful to God, as they are wholesome for our bodies) is it not miraculous, that wood is by the quality of divers waters here in *England* transubstantiated into a stone? The which vertue is also found to be in a lake besides the City *Masaca* in *Cappadocia*, there is a river called *Scarmandrus*, that maketh yellow sheep. Yea, there be many waters, as in *Pontus* and *Thessalia*, and in the land of *Assyrides*, in a river of *Thracia* (as *Aristotle* saith) that if a white sheep being with lamb drink thereof, the lamb will be black. *Strabo* writeth of the river called *Crantes*, in the borders of *Italy*, running towards *Tarentum*, where mens hair is made white and yellow being washed therein. *Pliny* doth write that of what colour the veins are under the rams tongue, of the same colour or colours will the lambs be. There is a lake in a field called *Cornetus*, in the bottome whereof manifestly appeareth to the eye, the carcases of Snakes, Ewts, and other Serpents; whereas if you put in your hand, to pull them out, you shall find nothing there. There droppeth water out of a Rock in *Arcadia*, the which neither a silvern nor a brazen boll can contain, but it leapeth out, and sprinkleth away; and yet will it remain without motion in the hoof of a mule. Such conclusions (I warrant you) were not unknown to *Jannes* and *Jambres*.

Of late experience neer *Coventry*, &c.

Aristot. in lib. de hist. animalium.

Plin. de lanicii colore.

CHAP. VI.

The vertues and qualities of sundry precious stones, of cousening *Lapidaries*, &c.

THE excellent vertues and qualities in stones, found, conceived and tried by this art, is wonderfull. Howbeit many things most false and fabulous are added unto their true effects, wherewith I thought good in part to try the Readers patience and cunning withall. An *Aggar* (they say) hath vertue against the biting of *Scorpions* or *Serpents*. It is written (but I will not stand to it) that it maketh a man eloquent, and procureth the favour of Princes; yea that the fume thereof doth turn away tempests. *Alectorius* is a stone about the bignesse of a bean, as clear as the

the cryſtall, taken out of a Cocks belly which hath been gelt or made a *Ludovicus* Capon four years. If it be held in ones mouth, it aſſwageth thirſt, it *Caſius Rhodo-* maketh the husband to love the wife, and the bearer invincible: for here- *lib. antiq. lect.* by *Milo* was ſaid to overcome his enemies. A Crawpock delivereth from *11. cap. 70.* priſon. Chelidonium is a ſtone taken out of a Swallow, which cureth me- *Barthol. An-* lancholy: howbeit, ſome Authours ſay, it is the hearb whereby the ſwal- *glicus. lib. 16.* lows r: cover the ſight of their young, even if their eyes be picked out with an instrument. Geranites is taken out of a Crane, and Draconites out of a Dragon. But it is to be noted, that ſuch ſtones muſt be taken out of the bellies of the ſerpents, beaſts, or birds (wherein they are) whiles they live: otherwiſe, they vaniſh away with the life, and ſo they retain the virtues of thoſe ſtars under which they a. e. Amethyſus maketh a drunken man ſober, and reſretheth the wit. The * corall preſerveth ſuch as bear it from fascination or bewitching, and in this reſpect they are hang- ** Avicenna* ed about childrens necks. But from whence that ſuperſtition is derived, *cano. 2. tract. 2.* and who invented the lie, I know not: but I ſee how ready the people are *cap. 124.* to give credit thereunto, by the multitude of corrals that were employed. I *Serapio agg.* find in good Authours, that while it remaineth in the ſea, it is an hearb; and *cap. 100.* when it is brought thence, into the air, it hardeneth, and becommeth a *Dioſcor. lib. 5.* ſtone. *cap. 93.*

Heliotropius ſtancheth blood, driveth away poiſons, preſerveth health; yea, and ſome write, that it provoketh rain, and darkeneth the Sun, ſuffering not him that beareth it to be abuſed. Hyacinthus doth all that the other doth, and alſo preſerveth from lightning. Oinothera hanged about the neck, collar, or yoke of any creature, rameth it preſently. A Topaſe healeth the lunatike perſon of his paſſion of lunacie. Aitites, if it be ſhaken, ſoundeth as if there were a little ſtone in the belly thereof: it is good for the falling Sickneſſe, and to prevent untimely birth. Amethy-
lus aforeſaid reſiſteth drunkenneſſe, ſo as the bearers ſhall be able to drink freely, and recover themſelves ſoon being drunk as Apes: the ſame maketh a man wiſe. Chalcedonium maketh the bearer lucky in Law, quickeneth the power of the body, and is of force alſo againſt the illuſions of the divell, and phantaſticall cogitations ariſing of melancholy. Corneolus mitigareth the heat of the minde, and qualiſieth malice, it ſtancheth bloody fluxes, ſpecially of women that are troubled with their flowers. Heliotropius aforeſaid darkeneth the Sun, raiſeth ſhowers, ſtancheth blood, procureth good fame, keepeth the bearer in health, and ſuffereth him not to be deceived. If this were true, one of them would be dearer than a thouſand
Diamonds.

Hyacinthus delivereth one from the danger of lightening, driveth away poiſon and peſtilent infection, and hath many other virtues. Iris helpeth a woman to ſpeedy deliverance, and maketh rainbows to appear. A Sapphire preſerveth the members, and maketh them lively, and helpeth Agues and Gowts, and ſuffereth not the bearer to be afraid: it hath vertue againſt venome, and ſtayeth bleeding at the noſe being often put thereto. A * Rabbi Me-
* Smarag is good for the eye-ſight, and ſuffereth not carnall copulation, ſes aphoriſm. *partic. 22.* it maketh one rich and eloquent. A Topaſe increaſeth riches, healeth *Hermes Iſidor. lib. 14.* the lunatique paſſion, and ſtancheth blood. Mephis (as *Aaron* and *Hermes* *Iſidor. lib. 14.* *repor. cap. 3.*

Savonorola.

report out of *Albertus Magnus*) being broken into powder, and drunk with water, maketh insensibility of torture. Herby you may understand, that as God hath bestowed upon these stones, and such other like bodies, most excellent and wonderfull vertues: so according to the abundance of humane superstitions and follies, many ascribe unto them either more vertues, or other than they have; other boast that they are able to adde new qualities unto them. And herein consisteth a part of witchcraft and common couzenage used sometimes of the Lapidaries for gains; sometimes of others for couzening purposes. Some part of the vanity hereof I will here describe, because the place serveth well therefore. And it is not to be forgotten or omitted, that *Pharaohs* Magicians were like enough to be cunning therein.

Nevertheless, I will first give you the opinion of one, who professed himself a very skilfull and well experimented Lapidary, as appeareth by a booke of his own penning, published under this title of *Dactylorhena*, and (as I thinke) to be had among the Booksellers. And thus followeth his assertion:

*Marbodeus
Gallus in sua
dactylorhena,
pag. 56.*

*Evax rex Arabum fertur scripsisse Neroni,
(Qui post Augustum regnavit in orbe secundus)
Quot species lapidis, quae nomina, quive colores,
Quaeque sit his regio, vel quanta potentia cuique,
Ocultas etenim lapidum cognoscere vires,
Quorum causa latens effectus dat manifestor,
Egregium quiddam volumus rarumque videri.
Scilicet hinc solers medicorum cura juvatur,
Auxilio lapidum morbos expellere docta.
Nec minus inde dari cunctarum commoda rerum
Autores perhibent, quibus haec perspecta feruntur.
Nec dubium cuiquam debet falsumque videri,
Quia sua sit gemmis divinitus instata virtus.*

Englished by
Abraham Fleming.

Evax an old Arabian king
is named to have writ
A treatise, and on *Nero's* Grace
to have bestowed it,
(Who in the World did second raig
after *Augustus* time)
Of pretious stones the sundry sorts,
their names, and in what clime
And country they were to be found,
their colours and their hue,
Their privy power and secret force,
the which with knowledge true
To understand their hidden cause
most plain effects declare:
And this will we a noble thing
have counted be and rare.

The skillfull care of leeches learn'd
is aided in this case,

And hereby holpen, and are taught
with aid of stones to chase

Away from men such sicknesses
as have in them a place,

No lesse precise commodities
of all things else thereby

Are ministred and given to men,
if authors do not lie,

To whom these things are said to be
most manifestly known.

It shall no false or doubtfull case
appear to any one,

But that by heavenly influence
each precious pearl and stone,

Harb in his substance fixed force
and vertue largely sowne.

*Vis gemmarum
& lapillorum
preciosorum ne-
gatur, quia oc-
cultia sunt, avissi-
meque sub sen-
sam cadit.*

Whereby it is to be concluded, that stones have in them certain proper virtues, which are given them of a speciall influence of the planets, and a due proportion of the elements, their substance being a very fine and pure compound, consisting of well tempered matter wherein is no grosse mixture: as appeareth by plain proof of *India* and *Aethiopia*, where the sun being orient and meridional, doth more effectually shew his operation, procuring more precious stones there to be ingendred, than in the countries that are occident and septentrional. Unto this opinion doe di-
Euax, Bocchos, Zoroaster, Isaac Judaeus, Zacharias, Babylonicus, and many
more beside.

Many mo au-
thors may be
named of no
lesse antiquity
and learning.

CHAP. VII.

*Whence the precious stones receive their operations, how curious Ma-
gicians use them, and of their seales.*

Curious Magicians affirme, that these stones receive their vertues alto-
gether of the planets and heavenly bodies, and have not only the ve-
ry operation of the planets, but sometimes the very images & impressions
of the starres naturally ingrafted in them, and otherwise ought alwaies to
have graven upon them, the similitudes of such monsters, beasts, and o-
ther devices, as they imagine to be both internally in operation, and ex-
ternally in view, expressed in the planets; As for example, upon the
Achate are graven serpents or venemous beasts; and sometimes a man
riding on a serpent: which they know to be *Aesculapius*, which is the
celestiall serpent, whereby are cured (they say) poisons and stings of
serpents and scorpions. These grow in the river of *Achates*, where the

*Plin lib. 37. cap.
10.*

Albert. miner.

li. 2. cap. 1.

Solin. cap. 11.

Diurnus in
serin. cap de
complexionibus
& complexatis.

greatest scorpions are ingendred, and their noisomnesse is thereby qualified, and by the force of the scorpions, the stones vertue is quickned and increased. Also, if they would induce love for the accomplishment of ventry, they inscribe and expresse in the stones, amiable embracings and lovely countenances and gestures, words and kissings in apt figures. For the desires of the mind are consonant with the nature of the stones, which must also be set in rings, and upon foiles of such metals as have affinity with those stones, through the operation of the planets whereunto they are addicted, whereby they may gather the greater force of their working.

Geor. Pictorius.
Villang. doct.
medici in scho-
lis super Mar-
bod. d. astil.

As for example, They make the images of *Saturne* in lead, of *Sol* in gold, of *Luna* in silver. Marry there is no small regard to be had for the certain and due times to be observed in the graving of them: for so are they made with more life, and the influences and configurations of the planets are made thereby the more to abound in them. As if you will procure love, you must work in apt, proper, and friendly aspects, as in the hour of *Venus*, &c. to make debate, the direct contrary order is to be taken. If you determine to make the image of *Venus*, you must expect to be under *Aquarius* or *Capricornus*: for *Saturne*, *Taurus*, and *Libra* must be taken heed of. Many other observations there be, as to avoid the infortunate seat and place of the Planets, when you would bring a happy thing to passe, and specially that it be not done in the end, delineation, or heel (as they term it) of the course thereof: for then the planet mourneth and is dull.

Such signes as ascend in the day, must be taken in the day; if in the night they increase, then must you go to work by night, &c. For in *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittarie* is a certain triplicity, wherein the Sun hath dominion by day, *Jupiter* by night, and in the twilight the cold star of *Saturne*. But because there shall be no excuse wanting for the faults espied herein, they say that the vertues of all stones decay through tract of time so as such things are not now to be looked for in all respects as are written. Howbeit *Jannes* and *Jambres* were living in that time, and in no inconvenient place; and therefore not unlike to have that help towards the abusing of *Pharaoh*, *Cardane* saith, that although men attribute no smal force unto such seales; as to the seal of the Sun, authorities, honours, and favours of princes; of *Jupiter*, riches and friends; of *Venus*, pleasures; of *Mars*, boldnesse; of *Mercurie*, diligence; of *Saturne*, patience and induring of labour; of *Luna*, favour of people: I am not ignorant (saith he) that stones do good, and yet I know the seales or figures do none at all. And when *Cardane* had shewed fully that art, and the folly thereof, and the manner of those terrible, prodigious, and deceitfull figures of the planets with their characters, &c. he saith that those were deceitfull inventions devised by counterfeiters, and had no vertue indeed nor truth in them. But because we spake somewhat even now of signets and seals, I will shew you what I read reported by *Vicentius in suo speculo*, where making mention of the Jasper stone, whose nature and property *Marbodens Gallus* describeth in the verses following;

H. Card. lib. de
Jubtil. 10.

H. Card. lib. de
var. rer. 16. cap.
90.

*Iaspides esse decem species septemque feruntur,
 Hic & multorum cognoscitur esse colorum,
 Et multis nasci perhibetur partibus orbis,
 Optimus in viridi translucentique colore,
 Et qui plus soleat virtutis habere probatur,
 Caste gestatus f. brem fugat, arcet hydropem,
 Adpositusque iuvat mulierem parturientem,
 Et tuamentum portanti creditur esse.
 Nam consecratus gratum facit atque potentem,
 Et, sicut perhibent, phantasmata noxia pellit,
 Cuius in argento vis fortior esse putatur.*

*Marbodeus in
 sua dactylothe-
 ca, pag. 41, 52.*

Seven kinds and ten of Jasper stones
 reported are to be,

Of many colours this is known
 which noted is by me,

And said in many places of
 the world for to be seen,

Where it is bred; but yet the best
 is through shining green,

And that which proved is to have
 in it more vertue plaste;

For being borne about of such
 as are of living chaste.

It drives away their ague fits,
 the drop sic thirsting dry,

And put upon a woman weak
 in travell which doth lie,

It helps, assists, and comforts her
 in pangs when the doth drie.

Again, it is beleev'd to be
 a safegard frank and free,

To such as wear and bear the same;
 and if it hallowed bee,

It makes the parties gracious,
 and mighty too that have it,

And noisome fantasies (as they write
 that meant not to deprave it)

It doth displace out of the mind:
 The force thereof is stronger,

In silver if the same be set,
 and will endure the longer.

Englised by
 Abraham
 Fleming.

Memorandum
 the authors
 meaning is,
 that this stone
 be set in silver,
 and worne on
 the finger for
 a ring: as you
 shall see after-
 wards.



Vincen. lib. 9.

But (as I said) *Vincenius* making mention of the Jasper stone, tou-
 cap. 77. Dic-
 thing which (by the way of a parenthesis) I have inferred *Ma-
 bodeus* his *scor. lib. 5. cap.*
 veries, he saith that some Jasper stones are found having in them the live-
 100.
 ly image of a naturall man, with a shield at his neck and a spear in his
 hand *pidario.*

hand, and under his feet a serpent; which stones so marked and signed, he preferreth before all the rest, because they are antidotaries or remedies notably resisting poison. Other some also are found figured and marked with the form of a man bearing on his neck a bundle of herbs and flowers, with the estimation and value of them noted, that they have in them a faculty or power restrictive, and will in an instant or moment of time stanch blood. Such a kind of stone (as it is reported) *Galen* wore on his finger. Other some are marked with a cross, as the same author writeth, and these be right excellent against inundations or overflowings of waters. I could hold you long occupied in declarations like unto these, wherein I lay before you what other men have published and set forth to the world, choosing rather to be an academical discourser, than an universal determiner: but I am desirous of brevity.

CHAP. VIII.

The sympathy and antipathy of natural and elementary bodies declared by divers examples of beasts, birds, plants, &c.

Agreement
and disagree-
ment in suffe-
rance.

IF I should write of the strange effects of *Sympathia* and *Antipathia*, I should take great pains to make you wonder, and yet you would scarce beleve me. And if I should publish such conclusions as are common and known, you would not regard them. And yet *Empedocles* thought all things were wrought hereby. It is almost incredible, that the grunting or rather the wheeking of a little pig, or the sight of a simple sheep should terrifie a mighty Elephant: and yet by that means the *Romans* did put to flight *Pyrrhus* and all his host. A man would hardly beleve, that a cocks combe or his crowing should abash a puissant lion: but the experience hereof hath satisfied the whole world. Who would think that a serpent should abandon the shadow of an ash, &c? But it seemeth not strange, because it is common, that some man otherwise hardy and stout enough, should not dare to abide or endure the sight of a cat. Or that a draught of drink should so overthrow a man, that never a part or member of his body should be able to performe his duty and office; and should also so corrupt and alter his senses, understanding, memorie, and judgement, that he should in every thing, saving in shape, become a very beast. And herein the poets experiment of liquor is verified, in these words following.

*sunt qui non corpora tantum,
Verum animas etiam valeant mutare liquores:*

Englified by
Abraham Fle-
ming.

Some waters have so powerfull been,
As could not only bodies change,
But even the very minds of men,
Their operation is so strange.

The friendly society betwixt a fox and a serpent is almost incredible: Read a little how loving the lizzard is to a man, we may read though we cannot see. tract of *Eraf-*
 Yet some affirm that our newt is not only like to the lizzard in shape, but *mus* intituled
 also in condition. From the which affection towards a man, a spawiell *De amicitia,*
 doth not much differ, whereof I could cite incredible stories. The ami- where enough
 ty betwixt a castrell and a pigeon is much noted among writers; and is said touching
 specially how the castrell defendeth her from her encmie the sparrow- this point.
 hawke; whereof they say the dove is not ignorant. Besides, the wonder-
 full operation and vertue of hearbs, which to repeat were infinite; and
 therefore I will only refer you to *Mattheolus* his herball, or to *Dodonæus*.
 There is among them such naturall accord and discord, as some prosper
 much the better for the others company, and some wither away being
 planted near unto the other. The lillie and the rose rejoyce in each others
 neighbour-hood. The flag and the fernebush abhorre each other so much,
 that the one can hardly live besides the other. The cucumber loveth
 water, and hateth oil to the death. And because you shall not say that
 hearbs have no vertue, for that in this place I cite none, I am content to
 discover two or three small qualities and vertues, which are affirmed to be
 in hearbs; many as simple as they be, *Jannes* and *Jambres* might have
 done much with them, if they had had them. If you prick out a young
 swallowes eies, the old swallow restoreth again their sight, with the appli-
 cation (they say) of a little *Celandine*. *Xanthus* the author of histories
 reporteth, that a young dragon being dead, was revived by her dam, with
 an hearb called *Balim*. And *Juba* saith, that a man in *Arabia* being dead
 was revived by the vertue of another hearb.

Xanthus in hist.
prima.
Jub. lib. 25. cap.
 2.

CHAP. IX.

The former matter proved by many examples of the living and the dead.

AND as we see in stones, hearbs, &c. strange operation and naturall love
 and dissention; so do we read, that in the body of a man, there be as This common
 strange properties and vertues naturall. I have heard by credible report, experience can
 and I have read many grave authors, constantly affirme, that the wound of justitie.
 a man murdered reneweth bleeding, at the presence of a dear friend, or of a
 mortall enemy. Diverse also write, that if one passe by a murdered body
 (though unknowne) he shall be stricken with fear, and feel in him selfe
 some alteration by nature. Also that a woman, above the age of fifty
 years, being bound hand and foot, her clothes being upon her, and laid
 down softly into the water sinketh not in a long time; some say not at
 all. By which experiment they were wont to try witches, as well as by
Ferrum candens; which was, to hold hot iron in their hands, and by not
 burning to be tried. Nowbeit, *Plutarch* saith that *Pyrrhus* his great
 toe had in it such naturall or rather divine vertue, that no fire could
 burne it.

I. Wierus.

Plutarch in vi-
ta Pyrrhi.
Albert. lib. de
mor. animal.

And *Albertus* saith, and many other also repeat the same storie, saying,
 that

cap. 3.

*Pompan.lib.
de incam cap. 4.*

*Plutar. in vita
Catonis.*

*J. Bap. Neap. in
lib. de natur.
magia. 1.*

that there were two such children borne in *Germanie*, as if that one of them had been carried by any house, all the doores right against one of his sides would flie open: and that vertue which the one had in the left side, the other brother had in the right sides. He saith further, that many saw it, and that it could be referred to nothing, but to the propriety of their bodies. *Pompanatus* writeth that the kings of *France* do cure the disease called now the Kings evill, or Queens evill; which hath been alwayes thought, and to this day is supposed to be a miraculous and a peculiar gift, and a speciall grace given to the kings and queenes of *England*. Which some referre to the propriety of their persons, some to the peculiar gift of God, and some to the efficacy of words. But if the French king use it no worse then our Princeesse doth, God will not be offended thereat: for her Majesty only useth godly and divine prayer, with some almes, and referreth the cure to God and to the Physician. *Plutarch* writeth that there be certain men called *Pfills*, which with their mouthes heal the bitings of serpents. And *J. Bap. Neap.* saith, that an olive being planted by the hand of a virgine, prospereth; which if a harlot do, it withereth away. Also if a serpent or viper lie in a hole it may easily be pulled out with the left hand, whereas with the right hand it cannot be removed. Although this experiment, and such like are like enough to be false; yet are they not altogether so impious as the miracles said to be done by characters, charmes, &c. For many strange properties remain in sundry parts of a living creature, which is not universally dispersed, and indifferently spread through the whole body: as the eye smelleth not, the nose seeth not, the ear tasteth not, &c.

CHAP. X.

The bewitching venome contained in the body of an Harlot, how her eye, her tongue, her beauty and behaviour bewitcheth some men: of bones and hornes yeelding great vertue.

*The venome
or poyson of
an Harlot.*

THe vertue contained within the body of an harlot, or rather the venome proceeding out of the same, may be beheld with great admiration. For her eye infecteth, enticeth, and (if I may so say) bewitcheth them many times, which think themselves well armed against such manner of people. Her tongue, her gesture, her behaviour, her beauty, and other allurements poison and intoxicate the minde: yea, her company induceth impudency, corrupteth virginity, confoundeth and consumeth the bodies, goods, and the very souls of men. And finally her body destroyeth and rotteth the very flesh and bones of mans body. And this is common that we wonder not at all thereat, nay we have not the course of the sunne, the moone, or the starres in so great admiration, as the globe, counterfeiting their order: which is in respect but a bable made by an artificer. So as (I think) if Christ himselfe had continued long in the execution of miracles, and had left that power permanent and common in the Church; they would have grown into contempt, and not have been esteemed, according

to his owne saying: A prophet is not regarded in his own country. I might recite infinite properties, wherwith God hath indued the body of man, worthy of admiration, and fit for this place. As touching other living creatures, God hath likewise (for his glorie, and our behoofe) bestowed most excellent and miraculous gifts and vertues upon their bodies and members, and that in severall and wonderfull wise. We see that a bone taken out of a carps head, stancheth bloud, and so doth none other part besides of that fish. The bone also in a hares foot mitigateth the cramp, as none other bone nor part else of the hare doth. How precious is the bone growing out of the forehead of a Unicorne; if the horne, which we see grow there, which is doubted: and of how small account are the residue of all his bones? At the excellencie whereof, as also at the noble and innumerable vertues of herbs we muse not at all; because it hath pleased God to make them common unto us. Which perchance might in some part assist *Jannes* and *Jambre*, towards the hardning of *Pharaohs* heart. But of such secret and strange operations read *Albert. De mineral. cap. 1. 11. 17.* Also *Marcellus Ficinus, cap. 1. lib. 4. Cardan. de rerum varietate. J. Bap. Neap. de magia naturali. Peucer, Wier, Pompanatius, Fernelius,* and others.

Marth. 13.
Mark 6.
Luke 4.
John 4.
Wonderfull
naturall effects
in bones of
fishes, beasts,
&c.

CHAP. XI.

Two notorious wonders and yet not marvelled at.

I Thought good here to insert two most miraculous matters; of the one I am *Testis oculus*, an eye-witnesse; of the other I am so credibly and certainly informed, that I dare and do beleieve it to be very true. When *Master T. Randolph* returned out of *Russia*, after his ambassage dispatched, a gentleman of his train brought home a monument of great accompt, in nature and in property very wonderfull. And because I am loath to be long in the description of circumstances, I will first describe the thing itselfe: which was a piece of earth of a good quantity, and most excellently proportioned in nature, having these qualities and vertues following. If one had taken a piece of perfect steel, forked and sharpened at the end, and heated it red hot, offering therewith to have touched it; it would have fled with great celerity: and on the other side, it would have pursued gold, either in coin or bulloin, with as great violence and speed as it slunned the other. No bird in the air durst approach near it; no beast of the field but feared it, and naturally fled from the sight thereof. It would be heard to day, and to morrow twenty miles off, and the next day after in the very place it was the first day, and that without the help of any other creature.

Strange properties
in a piece of
earth.

Johannes Fernelius writeth of a strange stone lately brought out of *India*, which hath in it such a marvellous brightnesse, puritie and shining, that therewith the air round about is so lightened and cleared, that one may see to read thereby in the darknesse of night. It will not be contained in a close room, but requireth an open and free place. It would not willingly

Strange prodigies
in a
stone: the like
qualities in
other stones.

lie rest or stay here below on the earth, but alwaies laboureth to ascend up into the air. If one presse it down with his hand, it resisteth, and striketh very sharply. It is beautifull to behold, without either spot or blemish, and yet very unpleasent to taste or feel. If any part thereof be taken away it is never a whit diminished, the form thereof being inconstant, and at every moment mutable. These two things last rehearsed are strange, and so long wondred at, as the mysterie and moralitie thereof remaineth undiscovered: but when I have disclosed the matter, and told you that by the lump of earth a man is meant, and some of his qualities described; and that that which was contained in the farre fetcht stone, was fire, or rather flame: the doubt is resolved, and the miracle ended. And yet (I confesse) there is in these two creatures contained more miraculous matter, then in all the loadstones and diamonds in the world. And hereby is to be noted, that even a part of this Art, which is called naturall or witching magick, consisteth as well in the deceit of words, as in the sleight of hand; wherein plain lying is avoided with a figurative speech, in the which, either the words themselves, or their interpretation have a double or doubtfull meaning, according to that which hath been said before in the title * *Ob* or *Pytho*: and shall be more at large hereafter in this treatise manifested.

* being in the
7. book of this
discovery:
Where dis-
course is made
of oracles, &c.

CHAP. XII.

Of illusions, confederacies, and legier demaine, and how they may be well or ill used.

MAny writers have been abused, as well by untrue reports, as by illusion, and practices of confederacy and legier demaine, &c. sometimes imputing unto words that which resteth in the nature of the thing; and sometimes to the nature of the thing, that which proceedeth of fraud and deception of sight. But when these experiments grow to superstition or impiety, they are either to be forsaken as vain, or denied as false. Howbeit, if these things be done for mirth and recreation, and not to the hurt of our neighbour, nor to the abusing or prophaning of Gods name, in mine opinion they are neither impious nor altogether unlawful: though herein or hereby a naturall thing be made to seem supernaturall. Such are the miracles wrought by jugglers, consisting in fine and nimble conveyance, called legier demaine: as when they seem to cast away, or to deliver to another that which they retaine still in their owne hands; or convey otherwise: or seem to eat a knife, or some such other thing, when indeed they bestow the same secretly into their bosomes or laps. Another point of juggling is, when they thrust a knife through the brains and head of a chicken or pullet, and seem to cure the same with words: which would live and do well, though never a word were spoken. Some of these toies also consist in arithmeticall devises, partly in experiments of naturall magick, and partly in private, as also in publick confederacie.

Look hereaf-
in this book for
divers conceits
of juggling set
forth at large.

CHAP. XIII.

Of private confederacy, and of Brandons Pigeon.

PRivate confederacie I mean, when one (by a speciall plot laid by himself, without any compact made with others) perswadeth the beholders, that he will suddenly and in their presence doe some miraculous feat, which he hath already accomplished privily. As for example, he will shew you a card, or any other like thing: and will say further unto you; Behold and see what a mark it hath, and then burneth it; and neverthelesse fetcheth another like card so marked out of some bodies pocket, or out of some corner where he himself before had placed it; to the wonder and astonishment of simple beholders, which conceive not that kind of illusion, but expect miracles and strange works.

What wondering and admiration was there at *Brandon* the juggler, who painted on the wall the picture of a dove, and seeing a pigeon sitting on the top of a house, said to the King; Lo now your grace shall see what a juggler can do, if he be his crafts master; and then pricked the picture with a knife so hard and so often, and with so effectual words, as the pigeon fell down from the top of the house stark dead. I need not write any further circumstance to shew how the matter was taken, what wondering was thereat, how he was prohibited to use that feat any further, lest he should employ it in any other kind of murder; as though he, whose picture soever he had pricked, must needs have died, and so the life of all men in the hands of a juggler: as is now supposed to be in the hands & wils of witches. This story is, untill the day of the writing hereof, in fresh remembrance, and of the most part beleev'd as canonicall, as are all the fables of witches: but when you are taught the feat or sleight (the secrecy and sorcery of the matter being bewraied, and discovered) you will think it a mockery, and simple illusion. To interpret unto you the revelation of this mysterie; so it is, that the poor pigeon was before in the hands of the juggler, into whom he had thrust a dramme of *Nux vomica*, or some other such poison, which to the nature of the bird was so extreame a venome, as after the receipt thereof it could not live above the space of half an hour, and being let loose after the medicine ministred, she alwaies resorted to the top of the next house: which she will the rather do, if there be any pigeons already sitting there, and (as it is already said) after a short space falleth downe, either stark dead, or greatly astonied. But in the mean time the juggler used words of art, partly to protract the time, and partly to gain credit and admiration of the beholders. If this or the like feat should be done by an old woman, every body would cry out for fire and faggot to burn the witch.

Example of a ridiculous wonder.

This I have proved upon crows and pies.

This might be done by a confederate, who standing at some window in a church steeple, or other fit place, & holding the pigeon by the leg in a string, after a sign given by his fellow, pulleth down the pigeon, and so the wonder is wrought.

CHAP. XIV.

Of publick confederacie, and whereof it consisteth.

Publick confederacy is, when there is beforehand a compact made betwixt diverse persons; the one to be principall, the rest to be assistants in working of miracles, or rather in cousening and abusing the beholders. As when I tell you in the presence of a multitude what you have thought or done, or shall do or think, when you and I were thereupon agreed before. And if this be cunningly and closely handled, it will induce great admiration to the beholders; specially when they are before amazed and abused by some experiments of naturall magick, arithmetical conclusions, or legierdemain. Such were, for the most part, the conclusions and devices of *Fears*: wherein doubt you not, but *Fannes* and *Jambres* were expert, active, and ready.

CHAP. XV.

How men have been abused with words of equivocation, with sundry examples thereof.

Some have taught, and others have written certain experiments; in the expressing whereof they have used such words of equivocation, as whereby many have been overtaken and abused through rash credulity: so as sometimes (I say) they have reported, taught, and written that which their capacity took hold upon, contrary to the truth and sincere meaning of the author. It is a common jest among the water men of the Thames, to shew the parish Church of *Stone* to the passengers, calling the same by the name of the lanterne of *Kent*; affirming, and that not untruly, that the said church is as light (meaning in weight and not in brightness) at midnight, as at noonday. Whereupon some credulous person is made believe, and will not stick to affirm and swear, that in the same church is such continuall light, that any man may see to read there at all times of the night without a candle.

A jest among watermen touching Stone church in Kent as light at midnight as at mid-day.

An excellent philosopher, whom (for reverence unto his fame and learning) I will forbear to name, was overtaken by his hostesse at *Dover*; who merrily told him, that if he could retin and keep in his mouth certain pebbles (lying at the shore side) he should not perbreak untill he came to *Calice*, how rough and tempestuous so ever the seas were. Which when he had tryed, and being not forced by sicknesse to vomit, nor to lose his stones, as by vomiting he must needs do, he thought his hostesse had discovered unto him an excellent secret, nothing doubting of her amphibological speech: and therefore thought it a worthy note to be recorded among miraculous and medicinable stones; and inserted it accordingly into his book, among other experiments collected with great industry, learning, travell, and judgement. All these toies help a subtile conscience

to gain credit with the multitude. Yea, to further estimation, many will whisper prophecies of their own invention into the ears of such as are not of quickest capacity; as to tell what weather, &c. shall follow. Which if it fall out true, then boast they and triumph, as though they had gotten some notable conquest; if not, they deny the matter, forget it, excuse it, or shift it off; as that they told another the contrary in earnest, and spake that but in jest. All these helps might Pharaohs jugglers have to maintain their coufenages and illusions, towards the hardening of Pharaohs hearts.

Hereunto belong all manner of charmes, periapts, amulets, characters, and such other superstitions, both popish and prophane: whereby (if that were true, which either papists, conjurors, or witches undertake to do) we might daily see the very miracles wrought indeed, which Pharaoh's magicians seemed to performe. Howbeit, because by all those devices or coufenages, there cannot be made so much as a nit, so as *Jannes* and *Jambres* could have no help that way, I will speak thereof in place more convenient,

A slender shift to save the credit of their cunning.

CHAP. XVI.

How some are abused with naturall magick, and sundry examples thereof when illusion is added thereunto, of Jacobs pied sheep, and of a black Moore.

BUt as these notable and wonderfull experiments and conclusions that are found out in nature it self (through wisdom, learning and industry) do greatly oppose and astonish the capacity of man: so (I say) when deceit and illusion is annexed thereunto, then is the wit, the faith, and constancy of man searched and tryed. For if we shall yeeld that to be devine, supernaturall, and miraculous, which we cannot comprehend; a witch, a papist, a conjuror, a coufener, and a juggler may make us beleeve they are gods: or else with more impiety we shall ascribe such power and omnipotency unto them, or unto the devill, as only and properly appertaineth to God. As for example. By confederacy or coufenage (as be-fore I have said) I may seem to manifest the secret thoughts of the heart, which (as we learn in Gods book) none knoweth or searcheth, but God himself alone. And therefore, whosoever beleeveth that I can do as I may seem to do maketh a god of me, and is an idolater. In which respect, whensoever we hear papist, witch, conjuror, or coufener, take upon him more than lieth in humane power to performe, we may know and boldly say it is a knack of knavery; and no miracle at all. And further we may know, that when we understand it, it will not be worth the knowing. And at the discovery of these miraculous toies, we shall leave to wonder at them, and begin to wonder at our selves, that could be so abused with bables. Howbeit, such things as God hath laid up secretly in nature are to be weighed with great admiration, and to be searched out with such industry, as may become a Christian man: I mean, so as neither God, nor

The inconvenience of holding opinion, that whatsoever passeth our capacity, is divine, supernaturall, &c.

*I. Bap. Neapol.
in naturall mag.*

our neighbour be offended thereby, which respect doublelesse *Jannes* and *Jambres* never had. We finde in the Scriptures divers naturall and secrete experiments practised; as namely that of *Jacob*, for pied sheep; which are confirmed by prophane authours, and not only verified in lambs and sheep, but in horses, peacocks, conies, &c. We read also of a woman that brought forth a young black Moore, by means of an old black Moor who was in her house at the time of her conception, whom she beheld in phantasie, as is supposed: howbeit a jealous husband will not bee satisfied with such phantasticall imaginations. For in truth a black Moor never faileth to beger back children, of what colour soever the other be; *Et sic contra.*

CHAP. XVII.

The opinion of Witchmongers, that Divels can create bodies, and of Pharaohs Magicians.

*M. malef. p.
1. 7. 10.*

*John 1. 3.
Colos. 1. 16.*

IT is affirmed by *James Sprenger* and *Henry Institor*, in *M. Mal.* who cite *Albert. In lib. de animalib.* for their purpose, that divels and Witches also can truly make living creatures as well as God; though not at an instant, yet very sodainly. Howbeit, all such who are rightly informed in Gods word, shall manifestly perceive and confesse the contrary, as hath been by Scriprures already proved, and may be confirmed by places infinite. And therefore *Jannes* and *Jambres*, though Satan and also Belzebub had assisted them, could never have made the serpent or the frogs of nothing, nor yet have changed the waters with words. Nevertheless, all the learned expositors of that place affirm, that they made a shew of creation, &c. exhibiting by cunning a resemblance of some of those miracles, which God wrought by the hands of *Moses*. Yea *S. Augustine* and many other hold, that they made by art (and that truly) the serpent, &c. But that they may by art approach somewhat neerer to those actions, than hath been yet declared, shall and may appear by these and many other conclusions, if they be true.

CHAP. XVIII.

How to produce or make monsters by Art Magicke, and why Pharaohs Magicians could not make lice.

Naturall conclusions.

S*trato, Democritus, Empedocles,* and of late, *Jo. Bap. Neap.* teach by what means monsters may be produced, both from beast and also from fowle. *Aristotle* himself teacheth to make a chicken have four legs, and as many wings, only by a double yolked Egg; whereby also a Serpent may be made to have many legs. Or any thing that produceth Eggs, may like wise be made double, or membred dismembred; & the viler creature the sooner brought to monstrous deformity, which in more noble creatures is more hardly brought

brought to passe. There are also pretty experiments of an Egge, to produce any fowle, without the naturall help of the Hen, the which is brought to passe, if the Eg be laid in the powder of the Hens dung, dryed and mingled with some of the hens feathers, and stirred every fourth houre. You may also produce (as they say) the most venomous, noisome, and dangerous Serpent, called a Cockatrice, by melting a little arsenick, and the poysen of Serpents, or some other strong venome, and drowning an Egg therein, which there must remain certain dayes; and if the Egge be set upright, the operation will be the better. This may also be done, if the Egge be laid in dung, which of all other things giveth the most singular and naturall heat; and as *T. Bap. Neap.* saith is * *Mirabilium rerum paucis*; * The mother who also writeth, that *Crines femine menstruosa* the hairs of a menstruous woman, are turned into Serpents within short space; and he further saith, that basill being beaten, and set out in a moist place, betwixt a couple of Tiles, doth engender Scorpions. The ashes of a Duck being put between two dishes, and set in a moist place, doth engender a huge Toad, *Quod etiam efficit sanguis menstruus*, which also doth menstruous blood. Many writers conclude, that there be two manner of Toads, the one bred by naturall course and order of generation, the other growing of themselves, which are called temporary, being only ingenerated of showers and dust; and (as *J. Bap. Neap.* saith) they are easie to be made. *Plutarch* and *Heracles* doe say, that they have seen these to descend in rain, so as they have lain and crawled on the tops of houses, &c. Also *Aelianus* doth say that hee saw frogges and toades, whereof the heads and shoulders were alive, and became flesh; the hinder parts being but earth, and so crawled on two feet, the other being not yet fashioned or fully framed. And *Macrobis* reporteth, that in *Egypt*, mice grow of earth and showers; as also frogges, toads, and serpents in other places. They say that *Dannatus Hispanus* could make them when and as many as he listed. He is no good angler, that knoweth not how soon the entrails of a beast, when they are buried, will engender Maggots (which in a civiler term are called Genules) a good bait for small fishes. Whosoever knoweth the order of preserving of silke worms, may perceive a like conclusion; because in the winter, that is a dead seed, which in the summer is a lively creature. Such and greater experiments might be known to *Jannes* and *Jambres*, and serve well to their purpose, especially with such excuses, delays, and cunning, as they could join therewithall. But to proceed, and come a little neerer to their feats, and to shew you a knack beyond their cunning; I can assure you that of the fat of a man or a woman, lice are in very short space ingenerated; and yet I say, *Pharaohs* Magicians could not make them, with all the cunning they had. Whereby you may perceive, that God indeed performed the other actions, to indurate *Pharach*, though he thought his Magicians did with no lesse dexterity than *Moses* work miracles and wonders. But some of the interpreters of that place excuse their ignorance in that matter, thus; he devill (say they) can make no creature under the quantity of a barley corn, and lice being so little cannot therefore be created by them. As though he that can make the greater, could not make the lesse. A very grosse absurdity. And as though that he which hath power over great, had not the like over small.

To produce any fowl out of an Egge, without the naturall help of the hen.

* The mother of marvels.

Two kind of toads, naturall and temporall.

Maggots ingenerated of the inward parts of a beast are good for angling.

Giles Alley.
See the poor mans library.

CHAP. XIX.

That great matters may be wrought by this art, when Princes esteeme and maintain it : of divers wonderfull experiments, and of strange conclusions in glasses of the art perspective, &c.

Wonderfull experiments.

To set an horses or an asses head on a mans neck and shoulders.

Strange things to be done by perspective glasses.

Howbeit, these are but trifles in respect of other experiments to this effect, specially when great Princes maintain and give countenance to students in those magicall arts, which in these countries and in this age is rather prohibited than allowed, by reason of the abuse commonly coupled therewith; which in truth is it that moveth admiration and estimation of miraculous workings. As for example. If I affirm, that with certain charms and popish prayers I can set an horse or an asses head upon a mans shoulders, I shall not be beleaved; or if I doe it, I shall be thought a witch. And yet if *I. Sap. Neap.* experiments be true, it is no difficult matter to make it seem so; and the charm of a witch or a papist joined with the experiment, will also make the wonder seem to proceed thereof. The words used in such case are uncertain, & to be recited at the pleasure of the witch or counterfeiter. But the conclusion of this, cut off the head of a horse or an asse (before they be dead, otherwise the vertue or strength thereof will be the less effectually) and make an earthen vessell of fit capacity to containe the same, and let it be filled with the oil and fat thereof, cover it close, and dawb it over with lome; let it boil over a soft fire three dayes continually, that the flesh boiled may run into oil, so as the bare bones may be seen; beat the hair into powder, and mingle the same with the oil; and annoint the heads of the standers by, and they shall seem to have horses or asses heads. If beasts heads bee annointed with the like oil made of a mans head, they shall seem to have mens faces, as divers authours soberly affirm. If a lamp be annointed herewith, every thing shall seem most monstrous. It is also written, that if that which is called *Sperma* in any beast be burned, and any bodies face therewithall annointed, he shall seem to have the like face as the beast had. But if you bear arsenick very fine, and boil it with a little sulphur in a covered pot, and kindle it with a new candle, the standers by will seem to be headlesse. *Aqua composita* and salt being fired in the night, and all other lights extinguished, make the standers by seem as dead. All these things might be very wel perceived and known, and also practised by *Jannes* and *Jambres*. But the wondrous devices, and miraculous sights, and conceits made and contained in glasse, doe far exceed all other; whereunto the art perspective is very necessary. For it sheweth the illusions of them, whose experiments be seen in divers sorts of glasses; as in the hal-low, the plain, the embossed, the columnary, the pyramitate or piked, the turbinall, the bunched, the round, the cornered, the inverted, the everted, the massie, the regular, the irregular, the coloured and cleere glasses; for you may have glasses so made, as what image or favour soever you print in your imagination, you shall thinke you see the same therein. Others are so framed, as therein one may see what others doe
in

in places far distant; others, whereby you shall see men hanging in the air; others, whereby you may perceive men flying in the air; others, wherein you may see one coming, and another going; others, where one image shall seem to be one hundred, &c. There be glasses also where in one man may see another mans image, and not his own; others, to make many similitudes; others, to make none at all. Others, contrary to the use of all glasses, make the right side turn to the right, and the left side to the left; others, that burn before and behinde; others, that represent not the Images received within them, but cast them far off in the air, appearing like airy images, and by the collection of sun beams, with great force setteth fire (very far off) in every thing that may be burned. There be cleer glasses, that make great things seem little, things far off to be at hand; and that which is neer to be far off; such things as are ever us, to seem under us; and those that are under us, to be above us. There are some glasses also, that represent things in divers colours, and them most gorgeous, specially any white thing. Finally, the thing most worthy of admiration concerning these glasses, is, that the lesser glasse doth lessen the shape; but how big so ever it be, it maketh the shape no bigger than it is. And therefore *Augustine* thinketh some hidden mystery to be therein. *Vitellius*, and *I. Bap. Neap.* write largely hereof. These have for the most part seene, and have the receipt how to make them; which if desire of brevity had not forbidden me, I would here have set down. But I think not but *Pharaohs* Magicians had better experience than I for those and such like devices. And as (*Pompanacius* saith) it is most true, that some for these feats have been accounted Saints, some other witches. And therefore I say, that the Pope maketh rich witches, saints; and burneth the poor witches.

Concerning these glasses remember that the eyesight is deceived; for *Non est in speculo res que speculatur in illo.*

Rash opinion can never judge soundly.

CHAP. XX.

A comparison betwixt Pharaohs Magicians and our Witches, and how their cunning consisted in juggling knacks.

Thus you see that it hath pleased God to shew unto men that seek for knowledge, such cunning in finding out, compounding, and framing of strange and secret things, as thereby he seemeth to have bestowed upon man, some part of his Divinity. Howbeit, God (of nothing, with his word) hath created all things, and doth at his will, beyond the power and also the reach of man, accomplish whatsoever he list. And such miracles in times past he wrought by the hands of his Prophets, as here he did by *Moses* in the presence of *Pharaoh*, which *Jannes* and *Jambres* apishly followed. But to affirm that they by themselves, or by all the devils in hell, could doe indeed as *Moses* did by the power of the Holy Ghost, is worse than infidelity. If any object and say, that our witches can doe such feats with words and charms, as *Pharaohs* Magicians did by their art, I deny it; and all the world will never be able to shew it. That which they did was openly done; as our witches and conjurers never doe any thing;

An apish imitation in *Jannes* and *Jambres* of working wonders.

Jo. Calvine, lib.
institut. 1. cap. 8.
Cle. recog. 3.

Erast. in dispu-
tat. de lamis.

Actions un-
possible to di-
vels. Ergo to
witches, conju-
rers, &c.

Iamb. de my-
steriis.

thing; so as these cannot doe as they did. And yet (as Calvine saith of them) they were but Jugglers, Neither could they doe, as many suppose. For as Clemens saith; These Magicians did rather seem to doe these wonders, than work them indeed. And if they made but prestigious shews of things, I say it was more than our witches can doe. For witchcrafts (as Erastus himselfe confesseth in drift of argument) are but old wives tables. If the Magicians Serpent had been a very Serpent, it must needs have been transformed out of the rod. And therein had beene a double work of God; to wit, the qualifying and extinguishment of one substance, and the creation of another. Which are actions beyond the diuels power, for he can neither make a body to be no body, nor yet no body to be a body; as to make something nothing, and nothing something; and contrary things, one; nay, they cannot make one hair either white or black. If Pharaohs Magicians had made very frogs upon a sodain, why could they not drive them away again? If they could not hurt the frogs, why should we think that they could make them? Or that our witches, which cannot doe so much as counterfeit them, can kill cattell and other creatures with words or wishes? And therefore I say with *Jamblichus*, *Quæ fascinati imaginamur, præter imaginamenta nullam habent ætionis & essentie veritatem*; Such things as we being bewitched doe imagine, have no truth at all either of action or essence, beside the bare imagination.

CHAP. XXI.

That the Serpents and Frogs were truly presented, and the water poisoned indeed by Jannes and Jambres; of false prophets and of their miracles, of Balams asse.

Pharaohs Ma-
gicians were
not masters of
their own acti-
ons.

Exod. 10.

God useth the
wicked as in-
struments to
execute his
counsels and
judgements.

TRuly I think there were no inconvenience granted, though I should admit that the serpent and frogs were truly presented, and the water truly poisoned by *Jannes* and *Jambres*; not that they could execute such miracles of themselves, or by their familiars or diuels: but that God, by the hands of those counterfeit counsellers, contrary to their owne expectations, overtook them, and compelled them in their ridiculous wickednesse to bee instruments of his will and vengeance, upon their master *Pharaoh*; so as by their hands God shewed some miracles, which he himself wrought; as appeareth in *Exodus*. For God did put the spirit of truth into *Balams* mouth, who was hired to curse his people. And although he were a corrupt and false prophet, and went about a mischievous enterprise; yet God made him an instrument (against his will) to the confusion of the wicked. Which if it pleased God to doe here, as a special work, whereby to shew his omnipotency, to the confirmation of his peoples faith, in the doctrine of their *Messias* delivered unto them by the Prophet *Moses*, then was it miraculous and extraordinary, and not to be looked for now. And (as some suppose) there were then a consort or crew of false prophets, which could also foretell things to come, and work miracles. I answer, it was extraordinary and miraculous, and that it pleased God so

to try his people; but he worketh not so in these dayes; for the working of miracles is ceased. Likewise in this case it might well stand with Gods glory, to use the hands of *Pharaohs* Magicians, towards the hardening of their Masters heart; and to make their illusions and ridiculous conceits to become effectuell. For God had promised and determined to harden the heart of *Pharaoh*. As for the miracles which *Moses* did, they mollified it so, as he alwayes relented upon the sight of the same. For unto the greatnesse of his miracles were added such modesty and patience, as might have moved even a heart of steel or flint. But *Pharaohs* frowardnesse alwayes grew upon the Magicians actions: the like example, or the resemblance whereof, we find not again in the Scriptures. And though there were such people in those dayes suffered and used by God, for the accomplishment of his will and secret purpose; yet it followeth not, that now, when Gods will is wholly revealed unto us in his word, and his Son exhibited (for whom, or rather for the manifestation of whose coming all those things were suffered or wrought) such things and such people should yet continue. So as I conclude, the cause being taken away, the thing proceeding thence remaineth not. And to assign our witches and conjurers their room, is to mock and contemn Gods wonderfull workes; and to oppose against them couzenages, juggling, knacks and things of nought. And therefore, as they must confesse, that none in these dayes can doe as *Moses* did; so it may be answered, that none in these dayes can doe as *Jannes* and *Jambres* did: who, if they had been false Prophets, as they were Jugglers, had yet been more priviledged to exceed our old women or conjurers, in the accomplishing of miracles, or in prophecyng, &c. For who may be compared with *Balaams*? Nay, I dare say, that *Balaams* asse wrought a greater miracle, and more supernaturall, than either the Pope or all the conjurers and witches in the world can doe at this day.

To conclude, it is to be avouched (and there bee proofes manifest enough) that our Jugglers approach much neerer to resemble *Pharaohs* Magicians, than either witches or conjurers, and make a more lively shew of working miracles than any inchantors can doe: for these practise to shew that in action, which witches doe in words and terms. But that you may think I have reason for the maintenance of mine opinion in this behalfe, I will surcease by multitude of words to amplifie this place, referring you to the tract following of the art of juggling, where you shall read strange practises and cunning conveyances; which because they cannot so conveniently be described by phrase of speech, as that they should presently sinke into the capacity of you that would be practitioners of the same; I have caused them to be set forth in form and figure, that your understanding might be somewhat helped by instrumentall demonstrations. And when you have perused that whole discovery of Juggling, compare the wonders thereof with the wonders imputed to conjurers and witches, (not omitting *Pharaohs* Sorcerers at any hand in this comparison) and I beleeve you will be resolved, that the miracles done in *Pharaohs* sight by them, and the miracles ascribed unto witches, conjurers, &c. may be well taken for false miracles, meer delusions, &c. and for such actions as are commonly practised by cunning jugglers; be it either by legierdemain, confederacy, or otherwise.

The contrary effects that the miracles of *Moses* and the miracles of *Egyptian* magicians wrought in the heart of *Pharaoh*.

That the art of juggling is more, or at least no lesse strange in working miracles than conjuring, witchcraft, &c.

CHAP. XXII.

The art of juggling discovered, and in what points it doth principally consist.

In what respects juggling is tolerable and also commendable.

The three principall points wherein legierdemain or nimbleness of hand doth consist.

Now because such occasion is ministred, and the matter so pertinent to my purpose, and also the life of witchcraft and couzenage so manifestly delivered in the art of juggling; I thought good to discover it, together with the rest of the other deceitfull arts; being sorry that it falleth out to my lot, to lay open the secrets of this mystery, to the hinderance of such poor men as live thereby: whose doings herein are not only tolerable, but greatly commendable, so they abuse not the name of God, nor make the people attribute unto them his power; but alwayes acknowledge wherein the art consisteth, so as thereby the other unlawfull and impious arts may be by them the rather detected and bewrayed.

The true art therefore of juggling consisteth in legierdemain; to wit, the nimble conveyance of the hand, which is especially performed three ways. The first and principall consisteth in hiding and conveying of cards, the second in the alteration of moay, the third in the shuffling of the legierdemain and hath more cunning than all other witches or magicians. All other parts of this art are taught when they are discovered; but this part cannot be taught by any description or instruction, without great exercise and expense of time. And forasmuch as I professe rather to discover than teach these mysteries, it shall suffice to signifie unto you, that the endeavour and drift of jugglers is only to abuse mens eyes and judgements. Now therefore my meaning is, in words as plain as I can, to rip up certain proper tricks of that art; whereof some are pleasant and delectable, other some dreadfull and desperate, and all but meer delusions, or counterfeit actions as you shall soon see by due observation of every knack by me hereafter deciphered.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the ball, and the manner of legierdemain therewith, also notable feats with one or divers bals.

Great varietie of play with the bals, &c.

Concerning the Ball, the plays and devices thereof are infinite, in so much as if you can by use handle them well, you may shew therewith a hundreth feats. But whether you seem to throw the ball into your left hand, or into your mouth, or into a pot, or up into the air, &c. it is to be kept still in your right hand. If you practise first with a leaden buller, you shall the sooner and better doe it with bals of cork. The first place at your first learning, where you are to bestow a great ball, is in the palm of your hand, with your ringfinger; but a small ball is to be placed with your thumb,

thumb, betwixt your ring-finger and middle-finger, then are you to practise to doe it betwixt the other fingers, then betwixt the fore-finger and the thumb, with the fore-finger and middle-finger jointly, and therein is the greatest and strangest cunning shewed. Lastly, the same ball is to be practised in the palm of the hand, and by use you shall not only seem to put any one ball from you, and yet retain it in your hand; but you shall keep and swiftly to four or five as cleanly and certainly as one. This being attained unto, you be conveyed; so shall work wonderfull feats; as for example.

Lay three or four bals before you, and as many small candlesticks, bols, the beholders salefellers or saltseller covers, which is the best. Then first seeme to put may not dis- one bal into your left hand, & therewithall seem to hold the same fast: then cern or per- take one of the candlesticks, or any other thing (having a hollow foot, and ceive the drift. nor being too great) and seem to put the ball which is thought to be in your left hand, underneath the same, and so under the other candlesticks seem to bestow the other bals; and all this while the beholders will suppose each ball to be under each candlestick: this done, some charm or form of words is commonly used. Then take up one candlestick with one hand, and blow, saying; Lo, you see that is gone: and so likewise look under each candlestick with like grace and words, and the beholders will wonder where they are become. But if you, in lifting up the candlesticks with your right hand, leave all those three or four bals under one of them (as by use you must set a good may easily doe, having turned them all down into your hand, and holding grace on the them fast with your little and ring-fingers) and take the candlestick with your other fingers, and cast the bals up into the hollownesse thereof (for so that is very re- they will not roll so soon away) the standers by will be much astonied.

But it will seem wonderfull strange, if also in shewing how there remaineth nothing under another of those candlesticks, taken up with your left hand, you leave behind you a great ball or any other thing, the miracle will be the greater. For first they think you have pulled away all the bals by miracle; then, that you have brought them all together again by like means, and they neither thinke nor looke that any other thing remaineth behind under any of them. And therefore, after many other feats done, return to your candlesticks, remembering where you left the great ball, and in no wise touch the same; but having another like ball about you, seem to bestow the same in manner and form aforesaid, under a candlestick which standeth furthest off from that where the ball lieth. And when you shall with words or charms seeme to convey the same ball from under the same candlestick and afterward bring it under the candlestick which you touched not, it will (I say) seem wonderfull strange.

To make a little ball swell in your hand till it be very great.

TAKE a very great ball in your left hand, or three indifferent big bals; & shewing one or three little bals, seem to put them into your said left hand, concealing (as you may well doe) the other bals which were there in before: then use words, and make them seem to swell, and open your hand, &c. This play is to be varied a hundreth wayes: for as you finde them all under one candlestick, so may you goe to a stander by, and take

off his hat or cap, and shew the bals to be there, and conveying them there-into, as you turn the bottome upward.

To consume (or rather to convey) one or many bals into nothing.

IF you take one ball, or more, and seem to put it into your other hand, and whilest you use charming words, you convey them out of your right hand into your lap; it will seem strange. For when you open your left hand immediately, the sharpest lookers on will say it is in your other hand, which also then you may open; and when they see nothing there, they are greatlie overtaken.

How to wrap a wag upon the knuckles.

BU T I will leave to speak any more of the ball, for herein I might hold you all day, and yet shall I not be able to teach you to use it, nor scarcely to understand what I mean or write concerning it: but certainly many are perswaded that it is a spir it or a flie, &c. *Memoandum*, that alwaies the right hand be kept open and straight, only keep the palm from view, and therefore you may end with this miracle. Lay one ball upon your shoulder, another on your arme, and the third on the table: which because it is round, and wil not easily lie upon the point of your knife, you must bid a stander by lay it thereon, that you mean to throw all those three bals into your mouth at once: and holding a knife as a pen in your hand, when he is laying it upon the point of your knife, you may easily with hast rap him on the fingers, for the other matter wil be hard to do.

This feat tendeth chiefly to the moving of laughter and mirth.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of conveyance of money.

The money must not be of too small nor of too large a circumference for hindering of the conveyance.

THE conveying of money is not much inferior to the ball, but much easier to doe. The principall place to keep a piece of money is the palm of your hand, the best piece to keep is a testor; but with exercise all will be alike, except the money be very small, and then it is to be kept betwixt the fingers, almost at the fingers end, whereas the ball is to be kept below neer to the palme.

To convey money out of one of your hands into the other by legierdemain.

FI RST you must hold open your right hand, and lay therein a testor, or some big piece of mony: then lay thereupon the top of your long left finger, and use words, and upon the sudden slip your right hand from your finger wherewith you held down the testor, and bending your hand a very little, you shall retain the testor still therein: and suddenly (I say) drawing your right hand through your left, you shall seem to have left the testor there, especially when you shut in due time your left hand, Which
that

that it may more plainly appear to be truly done, you may take a knife, and seem to knock against it, so as it shall make a great sound: but in stead of knocking the piece in the left hand (where none is) you shall hold the point of the knife fast with the left hand, and knock against the testor held in the other hand, and it will be thought to hit against the money in the left hand. Then use words, and open your hand, and when nothing is seen, it will be wondred at how the testor was removed.

To convert or transubstantiate money into counters, or counters into money.

ANother way to deceive the lookers on, is to do as before, with a testor; and keeping a counter in the palm of the left hand secretly to seem to put the testor thereinto; which being retained still in the right hand, when the left hand is opened, the testor will seem to be transubstantiated into a counter.

To put one testor into one hand, and another into the other hand, and with words to bring them together.

HE that hath once attained to the facility of retaining one piece of money in his right hand, may shew a hundreth pleasant conceits by that means, and may reserve two or three as well as one. And lo them may you seem to put one piece into your left hand, and retaining it still in your right hand, you may together therewith take up another like piece, and so with words seem to bring both pieces together.

To put one testor into a strangers hand, and another into your own, and to convey both into the strangers hand with words.

ALso you may take two testors evenly set together, and put the same in stead of one testor, into a strangers hand, & then making as though you did put one testor into your left hand, with words you shall make it seem that you convey the testor in your hand, into the strangers hand: for when you open your said left hand, there shall be nothing seen; and he opening his hand shall find two, where he thought was but one. By this device (I say) a hundreth conceits may be shewed.

How to do the same or the like feat otherwise.

TO keep a testor, &c. betwixt your finger, serveth specially for this and such like purposes. Hold out your hand, and caule one to lay a testor upon the palm thereof, then shake the same up almost to your fingers ends, and putting your thumb upon it; you shall easily, with a little practice, convey the edge betwixt the middle and forefinger, whilest you proffer to put it into your other hand (provided alwayes that the edge appear not through the fingers on the backside) which being done, take up

You must take heed that you be close and stie: or else you discredit the art.

another testor (which you may cause a stander by to lay down) and put them both together, either cloely in stead of one into a strangers hand, or keep them still in your owne : and (after words spoken) open your hands, and there being nothing in one, and both pieces in the other, the beholders will wonder how the y came together.

To throw a piece of mone y away, and to find it again where you list.

Use and exercise maketh men ready and practive.

YOU may, with the middle or ring finger of the right hand, convey a testor into the palme of the same hand, and seeming to cast it away, keep it still : which with confederacy will seem strange ; to wit, when you find it again, where another hath bestowed the very like piece. But these things without exercise cannot be done, and therefore I will proceed to shew things to be brought to passe by mony, with lesse difficulty ; and yet as strange as the rest : which being unknown are marvellously commended, but being knowne are derided, and nothing at all regarded.

With words to make a groat or a testor to leap out of a pot, or to run alongst upon a table.

This feat is the stranger if it be done by night ; a candle placed between the lookers on and the juggler : for by that means their eye-sight is hindred from discerning the conceit.

A discovery of this juggling knack.

YOU shal see a juggler take a groat or a testor, and throw it into a pot, or lay it in the midst of a table, and with inchanting words cause the same to leap out of the pot, or run towards him, or from him ward alongst the table. Which will seem miraculous, untill you know it is done with a long black hair of a womans head, fastned to the brim of a groat, by means of a little hole driven through the same with a Spanish needle. In like sort you may use a knife, or any other small thing : but if you would have it go from you, you must have a confederate, by which means all juggling is graced and amended.

To make a groat or a testor to senk through a table, and to vanish out of a handkercher very strangely.

A Juggler also sometimes will borrow a groat or a testor, &c. and mix it before you, and seem to put the same into the midst of a handkercher, and wind it so, as you may the better see and feel it. Then will he take you the handkercher, and bid you feel whether the groat be there or may ; and he will also require you to put the same under a candlestick, or some such thing. Then will he send for a bason, and holding the same under the boord right against the candlestick, will use certaine words of inchantments ; and in short space you shall hear the groat fall into the bason. This done one takes off the candlestick, and the juggler taketh the handkercher by a tassell, and shaketh it ; but the money is gone : which seemeth as strange as any feat whatsoever, but being known, the miracle is turned to a bable. For it is nothing else, but to sow a groat into the corner of a handkercher, finely covered with a piece of linnen, little bigger then your groat : which corner you must convey in stead of the groat delivered to you, into the middle of your handkercher ; leaving the other either in your hand

or lap, which afterwards you must seem to pull through the board, letting it fall into a basin, &c.

A notable trick to transforme a counter to a groat.

TAKE a groat, or some lesse piece of money, and grind it very thin at the one side; and take two counters, and grind them, the one at the one side, the other on the other side: glew the smooth side of the groat to the smooth side of one of the counters, joyning them so close together as may be, specially at the edges, which may be so filed, as they shall seem to be but one piece; to wit, one side a counter, and the other side a groat, then take a very little green waxe (for that is softest and therefore best) and lay it so upon the smooth side of the other counter, as it do not much discolour the groat: and so will that counter with the groat cleave together, as though they were glewed; and being filed even with the groat and the other counter, it will seem so like a perfect entire counter, that though a stranger handle it, he shall not bewray it; then having a little touched your forefinger, and the thumb of your right hand with soft waxe, take therewith this counterfeit counter and lay it down openly upon the palm of your left hand, in such sort as an auditor layeth down his counters, wringing the same hard, so as you may leave the glewed counter with the groat apparently in the palm of your left hand; and the smooth side of the waxed counter will stick fast upon your thumb, by reason of the waxe wherewith it is smeared, and so may you hide it at your pleasure. Provided alwaies, that you lay the waxed side downward, and the glewed side upward: then close your hand, and in or after the closing thereof turne the piece, and so in stead of a counter (which they supposed to be in your hand) you shall seem to have a groat, to the astonishment of the beholders, if it be well handled.

The juggler must have none of his trinkets wanting: besides that, it behoves him to be a mindfull, lest he mistake his tricks.

CHAP. XXV.

An excellent feat, to make a two pennie peece lie plaine in the palme of your hand, and to be passed from thence when you list.

PUT a little red wax (not too thin) upon the naile of your longest finger, then let a stranger put a two penny piece into the palm of your hand, and shut your fist suddenly, and convey the two penny piece upon the wax, which with use you may so accomplish, as no man shall perceive it. Then and in the mean time use * words of course, and suddenly open your hand, holding the tips of your fingers rather lower than higher than the palme of your hand, and the beholders will wonder where it is become. Then shut your hand suddenly again, and lay a wager whether it be there or no; and you may either leave it there, or take it away with you at your pleasure. This (if it be well handled) hath more admiration than any other feat of the hand. *Memorandum* this may be best handled, by putting the waxe upon the two penny piece, but then must you lay it in your hand your self.

* As, Ailif, casy, zaze, hit mel melrar: Saturnus, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, Luna, or such like.

To

To convey a testor out of ones hand that holdeth it fast.

STick a little waxe upon your thumb, and take a stander by by the finger, shewing him the testor, and telling him you will put the same into his hand: then wring it down hard with your waxed thumb, and using many words look him in the face, and as soon as you perceive him to look in your face, or from your hand, suddenly take away your thumb, and close his hand, and so will it seem to him that the testor remaineth, even as if you wring a testor upon ones forehead, it will seem to stick, when it is taken away, especially if it be wet. Then cause him to hold his hand still, and with speed put it into another mans hand (or into your owne) two testors in stead of one, and use words of course, whereby you shall make not only the beholders, but the holders beleieve, when they open their hands, that by enchantment you have brought both together.

To throw a piece of money into a deep pond, and to fetch it again from whence you list.

In these knacks of confederacy **T**here be a marvellous number of feats to be done with money, but if you will work by private confederacy, as to mark a shilling, or any other thing, and throw the same into a river or deep pond, and having bid a shilling before with like marks in some other secret place; bid some go presently and fetch it, making them beleieve that it is the very same which you threw into the river: the beholders will marvell much at it. And of such feats there may be done a marvellous number; but many more by publick confederacy, whereby one may tell another how much money he hath in his purse, and a hundreth like toies, and all with money.

To convey one shilling being in one hand into another, holding your hands abroad like a rood.

A knack more merry than marvellous. **E**vermore it is necessary to mingle some merry toies among your grave miracles, as in this case of money, to take a shilling in each hand, and holding your armes abroad, to lay a wager that you will put them both into one hand, without bringing them any whit nearer together. The wager being made, hold your arms abroad like a rood, and turning about with your body, lay the shilling out of one of your hands upon the table, and turning to the other side take it up with the other hand: and so you shall win your wager.

How to rap a wag on the knuckles.

Another to the same purpose read in pag. 228. **D**eliver one piece of money with the left hand to one, and to a second person another, and offer him that you would rap on the fingers the third; for he (though he be ungracious and subtle) seeing the other receive money, will not lightly refuse it, and when he offereth to take it, you may rap him on the fingers with a knife, or somewhat else held in the right hand.

hand, saying that you knew by your familiar, that he meant to have kept it from you.

CHAP. XXVI.

To transforme any one small thing into any other forme by folding of paper.

TAke a sheet of paper, or a handkercher, and fold or double the same, so as one side be a little longer then another: then put a counter between the two sides or leaves of the paper or handkercher, up to the middle of the top of the fold, holding the same so as it be not perceived, and lay a groat on the outside thereof, right against the counter, and fold it down to the end of the longer side: and when you unfold it again, the groat will be where the counter was, and the counter where the groat was; so as some will suppose that you have transubstantiated the money into a counter, and with this many feats may be done.

The like or rather stranger than it may be done, with two papers three inches square a piece, divided by two folds into three equall parts at either side, so as each folded paper remain one inch square: then glue the back-sides of the two papers together as they are folded, & not as they are open, and so shall both papers seem to be but one; and which side soever you open, it shall appear to be the same, if you hide handsomely the bottome, as you may well do with your middle finger, so as if you have a groat in the one and a counter in the other, you (having shewed but one) may by turning the paper seem to transubstantiate it. This may be best performed, by putting it under a candlestick, or a hat, &c. and with * words seem to do the feat.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of cards, with good cautions how to avoid coufenage therein: speciall rules to convey and handle the cards, and the manner and order how to accomplish all difficult and strange things wrought with cards.

HAVING now bestowed some waste money among you, I will set you to cards; by which kind of witchcraft a great number of people have juggled away not only their money, but also their lands, their health, their time, and their honesty. I dare not (as I could) shew the lewd juggling that cheaters practice, lest it minister some offence to the well disposed, to the simple hurt and losses, and to the wicked occasion of evil doing. But I would with all gamesters to beware, not only with what cards and dice the play, but especially with whom and where they exercise gaming. And to let dice passe (as whereby a man may be inevitably coufened) one that is skilful to make and use Bumcards, may undoe a hundreth wealthy men that are given to gaming: but if he have a confederate present, either of

* Such as you shall find in pag. 227, and 330. in the marginal notes, or some strange terms of your own, devising.
Of dice play & the like unthrifty games, mark these two old verses:
Ludens taxillis bene respice quid sit in illis, Mors tua, fors tuas res tuas pes tuas pender in illis:
and remember of them.

the players or standers by, the mischief cannot be avoided. If you play among strangers, beware of him that seems simple or drunken; for under their habit the most speciall coufeners are presented, and while you think by their simplicity and imperfections to beguile them (and thereof perchance are perswaded by their confederates, your very friends as you think) you your self will be most of all overtaken. Beware also of the bettors by, and lookers on, and namely of them that bet on your side: for whilest they look on your game without suspition, they discover it by signes to your adversaries, with whom they bet, and yet are their confederates.

Note.

But in shewing feats, and juggling with cards the principal point consisteth in shuffling them nimble, and alwaies keeping one certain card either in the bottome, or in some known place of the stock, four or five cards from it. Hereby you shall seem to work wonders; for it will be easie for you to see or spie one card, which though you be perceived to do, it will not be suspected, if you shuffle them well afterwards. And this note I must give you, that in reserving the bottome card, you must alwaies (whilest you shuffle) keep him a little before or a little behind all the cards lying underneath him, bestowing him (I say) either a little beyond his fellows before, right over the forefinger, or else behind the rest, so as the little finger of the left hand may meet with it: which is the easier, the readier, & the better way. In the beginning of your shuffling, shuffle as thick as you can; and in the end throw upon the stock the neather card (with so many mo at the least as you would have preserved for any purpose) a little before or behind the rest. Provided alwaies, that your fore finger, if the pack be laid before, or the little finger, if the pack lie behinde, creep up to meet with the bottome card, and not lie betwixt the cards: and when you feel it, you may there hold it, untill you have shuffled over the cards again, still leaving your kept card below. Being perfect herein, you may do almost what you list with the cards. By this means, what pack soever you make, though it consist of eight, twelve, or twenty cards, you may keep them stil together unsevered next to the neather card, and yet shuffle them often to satisfie the curious beholders. As for example, and for brevity sake, to shew your divers feats under one.

How to deliver out four aces, and to convert them into four knaves.

Make a pack of these eight cards; to wit, four knaves and four aces: and although, all the eight cards must lie immediately together, yet must each knave and ace be evenly severed, and the same eight cards must lie also in the lowest place of the bunch. Then shuffle them so, as alwaies at the second shuffling, or at least wise at the end of your shuffling the said pack, and of the pack one ace may lie neathermost, or so as you may know where he goeth and lyeth: and alwaies (I say) let your foresaid pack with three or four cards more lie unseparably together immediately upon and with that ace. Then using some speech or other device, and putting your hands with the cards to the edge of the table to hide the action, let out privily a piece of the second card which is one of the knaves, holding forth

You must be well advised in the shuffling of the bunch, lest you overshoot your self.

forth the stock in both your hands, and shewing to the standers by the neather card (which is the ace or kept card) covering also the head or piece of the knave (which is the next card) with your four fingers, draw out the same knave, laying it down on the table: then shuffle again, keeping your pack whole, and so have you two aces lying together in the bottome. And therefore, to reforme that disordered card, as also for a grace and countenance to that action, take off the uppermost card of the bunch, and thrust it into the midst of the cards; and then take away the neathermost card, which is one of your said aces, & bestow him likewise. Then may you begin as before, shewing another ace, and instead thereof lay down another knave: and so forth, untill instead of four aces you have laid downe four knaves. The beholders all this while thinking that there lie four aces on the table, are greatly abused, and will marvel at the transformation.

How to tell one what card he seeth in the bottome, when the same card is shuffled into the stock.

WHEN you have seen a card privily, or as though you marked it not, lay the same undermost, and shuffle the cards as before you are taught, till your card lie again below in the bottome. Then shew the same to the beholders, willing them to remember it: then shuffle the cards, or let any other shuffle them; for you know the card already, and therefore may at any time tell them what card they saw: which * neverthelesse would be done with great circumstance and shew of difficultie.

Another way to do the same, having your selfe indeed never seene the card.

IF you can see no card, or be suspected to have seen that which you mean to shew, then let a stander by first shuffle, and afterwards take you the cards into your hands, and (having shewed and not seen the bottome card) shuffle again and keep the same card as before you are taught; and either make shift then to see it when their suspicion is past, which may be done by letting some cards fall, or else lay down all the cards in heaps, remembring where you laid your bottome card. Then spie how many cards lye in some one heap, and lay the heap where your bottome card is upon that heap, and all the other heaps upon the same: and so, if there were five cards in the heap whereon you laid your card, then the same must be the sixth card, which now you may throw out, or look upon without suspicion; and tell them the card they saw.

To tell one without confederacy what card he thinketh:

Lay three cards on a table, a little way distant, and bid a stander by be true and not waver, but think one them of three; and by his eie you wraicth the shall assuredly perceive which he both seeth and thinketh. And you shall thought, do the like, if you cast down a whole pair of cards with the faces upward,

*For that will draw the action into the greater admiration.

whereof there will be few or none plainly perceived, and they also coat cards, But as you cast them down sodainly, so must you take them up presently, marking both his eie and the card whereon he looketh.

CHAP. XXVIII.

How to tell what card any man thinketh, how to convey the same into a kernell of a nut or cheristone, &c. and the same again into ones pocket, how to make one draw the same or any card you list, and all under one devise.

Tricks with cards, &c. which must be done with confederacy.

TAK a nut, or a cheristone, and burn a hole through the side of the top of the shell, and also through the kernell (if you will) with a hot bodkin, or boar it with an awl; and with the eie of a needle pull out some of the kernell, so as the same may be as wide as the hole of the shell. Then write the number or name of the card in a peece of fine paper one inch or half an inch in length, and half so much in breadth, and roll it up hard; then put it into a nut, or cheristone, and close the hole with a little red wax, and rub the same with a little dust, and it will not be perceived, if the nut or cheristone bee brown or old. Then let your confederate think that card which you have in your nut, &c. and either convey the same nut or cheristone into some bodies pocket, or lay it in some strange place: then make one draw the same out of the stock held in your hand, which by use you may well doe. But say not; I will make you perforce draw such a card: but require some stander by to draw a card, saying that it skils not what card he draw. And if your hand serve you to use the cards well, you shall preferre unto him, and he shall receive (even though he snatch at another) the very card which you kept, and your confederate thought, and is written in the nut, and hidden in the pocket, &c. You must (while you hold the stock in your hands, tossing the cards to and fro) remember alwayes to keep your card in your eies and not to loose the sight thereof. Which feat, till you be perfect in, you may have the same privily marked; and when you perceive his hand ready to draw, put it a little out towards his hand, nimble turning over the cards, as though you numbred them, holding the same more loose and open than the rests, in no wise suffering him to draw any other; which if he should doe, you must let three or four fall, that you may begin again. * This will seem most strange, if your said paper be inclosed in a button, and by confederacie sowed upon the doublet or coat of any body. This trick they commonly end with a nut full of ink, in which case some wag or unhappy boy is to bee required to think a card; and having so done, let the nut be delivered him to crack, which he will not refuse to doe, if he have seen the other feat played before.

A merry conceit the like whereof you shall find in pag. 228, & 232.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of fast or loose, how to knit a hard knot upon a handkercher, and to undo the same with words.

THe Egyptians juggling witchcraft or sortilegie standeth much in fast or loose, whereof though I have written somewhat generally already, yet having such opportunity I will here shew some of their particular feats; not treating of their common tricks which is so tedious, nor of their fortune-telling which is so impious; and yet both of them meer coufenage.* Make one plain loose knot, with the two corner ends of a handkercher, and seeming to draw the same very hard, hold fast the body of the said handkercher (neer to the knot) with your right hand, pulling the contrary end with the left hand, which is the corner of that which you hold. Then close up handsomely the knot, which will be yet somewhat loose, and pull the handkercher so with your right hand, as the left hand end may be near to the knot: then will it seem a true and a firm knot. And to make it appear more assuredly to be so indeed, let a stranger pull at the end which you hold in your left hand, whilest you hold fast the other in your right hand: and then holding the knot with your fore-finger and thumb, and the neither part of your handkercher with your other fingers, as you hold a bridle when you would with one hand slip up the knot and lengthen your reins. This done, turn your handkercher over the knot with the left hand, in doing whereof you must sodainly slip out the end or corner, putting up the knot of your handkercher with your fore-finger and thumb, as you would put up the foresaid knot of your bridle. Then deliver the same (covered and wrapt in the midst of your handkercher) to one, to hold fast, and so after some words used, and wagers layed, take the handkercher and shake it, and it will be loose.

Fast and loose
with a hand-
kerchief.

A notable feat of fast or loose; namely, to pull three beadstones from off a cord, while you hold fast the ends thereof, without removing of your hand.

TAKE two little whipcords of two foot long a peece, double them equally so as there may appear four ends. Then take three great beadstones, the hole of one of them being bigger than the rest; and put one beadstone upon the eye or bowt of the one cord, and another on the other cord. Then take the stone with the greatest hole, and let both the bowts be hidden therein: which may be the better done, if you put the eye of the one into the eye or bowt of the other. Then pull the middle bead upon the same, being doubled over his fellow, and so will the beads seem to be put over the two cords without partition. For holding fast in each hand the two ends of the two cords, you may toss them as you list, and make it seem manifest to the beholders, which may not see how you have done it, that the beadstones are put upon the two cords without any fraud. Then must you seem to adde

Fast or loose
with whipcords
and beads.

more effectual binding of those beadstones to the string, and make one

This conveyance must be closely done; *Ergo* it must be no bunglers work.

halfe of a knot with one of the ends of each side; which is for no other purpose, but that when the bead-stones be taken away, the cords may be seen in the case which the beholders suppose them to be in before. For when you have made your half knot (which in any wise you may not doubt to make a perfect knot) you must deliver into the hands of some standers by those two cords; namely, two ends evenly set in one hand, and two in the other, and then with a wager, &c. begin to pull off your bead-stones, &c. which if you handle nimbly, and in the end cause him to pull his two ends, the two cords will shew to be placed plainly, and the bead-stones to have come through the cords. But these things are so hard and long to be described, that I will leave them; whereas I could shew great varietie.

CHAP. XXX.

Juggling knacks by confederacie, and how to know whether one cast crosse or pile by the ringing.

What is it?
What ist?
signes of confederacy.

LAy a wager with your confederate (who must seem simple, or obliquely opposed against you) that standing behind a door, you will (by the sound or ringing of the mony) tell him whether he cast crosse or pile: so as when you are gone, and he hath fillipped the monie before the witnesses who are to be coufened, he must say; What is it, if it be crosse; or What ist, if it be pile: or some other such sign, as you are agreed upon, and so you need not fail to guesse rightly. By this means (if you have any invention) you may seem to doe a hundreth miracles, and to discover the secrets of a mans thoughts, or words spoken a far off.

To make a shoal of goslings draw a timber log.

TO make a shoal of goslings, or (as they say) a gaggle of Geese to seem to draw a timber log, is done by that very means that is used, when a cat doth draw a fool through a pond or river: but handled somewhat further off from the beholders.

To make a pot or any such thing standing fast on the cupboard, to fall down thence by verue of words.

Eleazers feat of confederacy.

LEt a cupboard be so placed, as your confederate may hold a black thred without in the court, behind some window of that room; and at a certain loud word spoken by you, he may pull the same thred, being wound about the pot, &c. And this was the feat of *Eleazer*, which *Iosephus* reporteth to be such a miracle.

To make one dance naked.

Make a poor boy confederate with you, so as after charms, &c. spoken by you, he uncloth himself, and stand naked, seeming (whilst hee unclotheth

seth him) to shake, stamp, and crie, still hastening to be unclodhed, till he be stark naked; or if you can procure none to goe so far, let him only begin to stamp and shake, &c. and to uncloth him, and then you may (for the reverence of the companie) seem to release him.

To transform or alter the colour of ones cap or hat.

Take a confederates hat, and use certain * words over it, and deliver it * As, Droch to him again, and let him seem to be wroth, and cast it back to you a-myroch, and gain, affirming that his was a good new black hat, but this is an old senaroth betu blew hat, &c. and then you may seem to countercharm it, and redcliver it, baroch allima- aroth, rounsee, farounsee, hey passe passe, &c. or such like to his satisfaction.

How to tell where a stollen horse is become.

BY means of confederacie, Steven Tailor, and one Pope abused divers countrie people. For Stephen Tailor would hide away his neighbours horses, &c. and send them to Pope, (whom he before had told where they were) promising to send the parties unto him, whom he described and made known by divers signs: so as this Pope would tell them at their first entrance unto the door. Wherefore they came, & would say that their horses were stollen, but the thief should be forced to bring back the horses, &c. and leave them within one mile south and by west, &c. of his house, even as the plot was laid, and the pack made before by Stephen and him. This Pope is said of some to be a witch, of others he is accounted a conjurer; but commonly called a wise man, which is all one with soothsaier or witch.

CHAP. XXXI.

Boxes to alter one grain into another, or to consume the grain or corn to nothing.

There be divers juggling boxes with false bottoms, wherein many false seats are wrought. First they have a box covered or rather footed a-like at each end, the bottom of the one end being no deeper than as it may contain one lane of corn or pepper glewed thereupon. Then use they to put into the hollow end thereof some other kind of grain, ground or unground; then doe they cover it, and put it under a hat or candlestick: and either in putting it thereinto, or pulling it thence, they turn the box, and open the contrarie end, wherein is shewed a contrary grain: or else they shew the glewed end first (which end they sodainly thrust into a boll or bag such of grain as is glewed already thereupon) and secondly the empty Box.

Note the manner of this conveyance.

How

How to convey (with words or charms) the corn contained in one box into another.

There is another box fashioned like a bell, whereinto they doe put so much, and such corn or spice as the aforesaid hollow box can contain. Then they stop or cover the same with a peece of leather, as broad as a restor, which being thrust up hard towards the middle part or waste of the said bell will stick fast, and bear up the corn. And if the edge of the leather be wer, it will hold the better. Then take they the other box dipped (as is aforesaid) in corn, and set down the same upon the table, the empie end upward, saying that they will convey the grain therein into the other box or bell: which being set down somewhat hard upon the table, the leather and the corn therein will fall down, so as the said bell being taken up from the table, you shall see the corn lying thereon, and the stopple will be hidden therewith, and covered; and when you uncover the other box, nothing shall remain therein. But presently the corn must be swept down with one hand into the other, or into your lap or hat. Many feats may be done with this box, as to put therein a rood, affirming the same to have been so turned from corn, &c. and then many beholders will suppose the same to be the jugglers devill, whereby his fears and miracles are wrought. But in truth, there is more cunning witchcraft used in transferring of corn after this sort, than is in the transferring of one mans corn in the grasle into another mans field: which the law of the twelve tables doth so forcibly condemn; for the one is a coufening sleight, the other is a false lie.

You must take heed that when the corn cometh out it cover and hide the leather, &c.

Of another box to convert wheat into flower with words, &c.

There is another box usuall among Jugglers, with a botrome in the middle thereof, made for the like purposes. One other also like a tun, wherein is shewed great variety of stuffe, as well of liquors as spices, and all by means of another little tun within the same, wherein and whereon liquor and spices are shewed. But this would ask too long a time of description.

Of divers petty juggling knacks.

These are such sleights that even a bungler may doe them; and yet pretty, &c.

There are many other beggerlie feats able to beguile the simple, as to make an oat stir by spetting thereon, as though it came to passe by words. Item to deliver meal, pepper, ginger, or any powder out of the mouth after the eating of bread, &c. which is done by retaining any of those things stuffed in a little paper or bladder conveyed into your mouth, and grinding the same with your teeth. Item, a rish through a peece of a trencher, having three holes, and at the one side the rish appearing out in the second, at the other side in the third hole, by reason of a hollow place made betwixt them both, so as the sleight consisteth in turning the peece of trencher.

CHAP. XXXII.

To burn a thred, and to make it whole againe with the ashes thereof.

It is not one of the worst fears to burn a thred handfomly, and to make Mark the man-
it whole again; the order whereof is this. Take two threds, or small ner of this con-
laces, of one foot in length a peece: roll up one of them round, which ceit and devise.
will be then of the quantitie of a pease, bestow the same between your left
fore-finger and your thumb. Then take the other thred, and hold it forth
at length, betwixt the fore-finger and thumb of each hand, holding all
your fingers daintilie, as yong gentlewomen are taught to take up a
morsell of meat. Then let one cut asunder the same thred in the middle. That is, neatly
When that is done, put the tops of your two thumbs together, and so shall and daintily.
you with lesse suspicion receive the peece of thred which you hold in your
right hand into your left, without opening of your left finger and thumb;
then holding these two peeces as you did the same before it was cut, let
those two be cut also a sunder in the midst, and they conveyed againe as
before, untill they be cut very short, and then roll all those ends together,
and keep that ball of small threds before the other in your left hand, and
with a knife thrust out the same into a candle, where you may hold it untill
the said ball of short threds be burnt to ashes. Then pull back the knife
with your right hand, and leave the ashes with the other ball betwixt the
fore-finger and thumb of your left hand, and with the two thumbs and
two fore-fingers together seem to take pains to frot and rub the ashes, un-
till your thred be renewed, and draw out that thred at length which you
kept all this while betwixt your left finger and thumb. This is not infe-
rior to any jugglers feat if it be well handled, for if you have legierde-
main to bestow the same ball of thred, and to change it from place to place
betwixt your other fingers (as may easly be done) then will it seeme
very strange.

A thred cut in
many peeces
and burned to
ashes made
whole again.

To cut a lace asunder in the midst, and to make it whole again.

BY a devise not much unlike to this, you may seem to cut asunder any
lace that hangeth about ones neck, or any point, girdle, or garter, &c.
and with witchcraft or conjuration to make it whole and closed together
again. For the accomplishment whereof, provide (if you can) a peece of
the lace, &c. which you mean to cut, or at the least a pattern like the same,
one inch and a half long, (and keeping it double privily in your left hand,
betwixt some of your fingers neer to the tips thereof) take the other lace
which you mean to cut, still hanging about ones neck, and draw downe
your said left hand to the bought thereof; and putting your own peece
a little before the other (the end or rather middle whereof you must hide
betwixt your ore-finger and thumb) making the eie or bought, which
shall be seen, of your own pattern, let some stander by cut the same a-
sunder

The means
discovered.

sunder, and it will be surely thought that the other lace is cut; which with words and frothing, &c. you shall seem to renew and make whole again. This, if it be well handled, will seem miraculous.

How to pull laces innumerable out of your mouth, of what colour or length you list, and never any thing seen to be therein.

A common juggling knock of flat course-played among the simple, &c. AS for pulling laces out of the mouth, it is somewhat a stale jest, where- by jugglers gain money among maids, selling lace by the yard, putting into their mouths one round bottom as fast as they pull out another, and at the just end of every yard they tie a knot, so as the same resteth upon their teeth: then cut they off the same, and so the beholders are double and treble deceived, seeing as much lace as will be contained in a hat, and the same of what colour you list to name, to be drawn by so even yards out of his mouth, and yet the juggler to talk as though there were nothing at all in his mouth.

CHAP. XXXIII.

How to make a booke, wherein you shall shew every leaf therein to be white, blacke, blew, red, yellow, green, &c.

Juggling a kind of witchcraft. The invention of *Claruis*.

This knack is sooner learned by demonstrative means, than taught by words of instruction.

HERE are a thousand jugglings, which I am loath to spend time to describe, whereof some be common, and some rare, and yet nothing else but deceit, couenage, or confederacie: whereby you may plainly see the art to be a kind of witchcraft. I will end therefore with one devise, which is not common, but was specially used by *Claruis*, whom though I never saw to exercise the feat, yet am I sure I conceive aright of that invention. He had (they say) a book, whereof he would make you think first, that every leaf was clean white paper: then by vertue of words he would shew you every leaf to be painted with birds, then with beasts, then with serpents, then with angels, &c. the devise thereof is this. * Make a book seven inches long, and five inches broad, or according to that proportion; and let there be 49 leaves; to wit, seven times seven contained therein, so as you may cut upon the edge of each leaf six notches, each notch in depth half a quarter of an inch, and one inch distant. Paint every fourteenth and fifteenth page (which is the end of every sixt leaf, and the beginning of every seventh) with like colour or one kind of picture. Cut off with a pair of sheers every notch of the first leaf, leaving only one inch of paper in the uppermost place uncut, which will remain almost half a quarter of an inch higher than any part of that leaf. Leave another like inch in the second place of the second leaf, clipping away one inch of paper in the highest place immediately above it, and all the notches below the same, and so orderly to the third, fourth, &c. so as there shall rest upon each leaf one only inch of paper above the rest. One high uncut inch of paper must answer to the first, directly, in every seventh leaf of the book; so as when you have cut the first seven leaves, in such sort as I first described, you

you are to begin in the self same order at the eight leaf, descending in such wise in the cutting of seven other leaves, and so again at the fifteenth, to 21, &c. untill you have passed through every leafe, all the thicknesse of your book.

Now you shall understand, that after the first seven leaves, every seventh leaf in the book is to be painted, saving one seven leaves, which must remain white. Howbeit, you must observe, that at each Bumleaf or high inch of paper, seven leaves distant, opposite one directly and lineally against the other, through the thicknesse of the book, the same page with the page precedent so to be painted with the like colour or picture, and so must you passe through the book with seven severall sorts of colours or pictures; so as, when you shall rest your thumb upon any of those Bumleaves, or high inches, and open the book, you shall see in each page one colour or picture throughout the book; in another row, another colour, &c. To make that matter more plain unto you, let this be the description hereof. Hold the book with your left hand, and (betwixt your fore-finger and thumb of your right hand) slip over the book in what place you list, and your thumb will always rest at the seventh leaf; to wit, at the bumleaf or high inch of paper from whence when your book is strained, it will fall or slip to the next, &c. Which when you hold fast, and open the book, the beholders seeing each leaf to have one colour or picture with so many varieties, all passing continually and directly through the whole book, will suppose that with words you can discolour the leaves at your pleasure. But because perhaps you will hardly conceive hereof by this description, you shall (if you see books may be disposed) see or buy for a small value the like book, at the shop of *W. Brome* gotten in Pauls churchyard, for your further instruction. * There are certaine feats of activity, which beautifie this art exceedingly: howbeit even in these, some are true, and some are counterfeit; to wit, some done by practise, and some by confederacy. * There are likewise divers feats, arithmetically and geometrically: for them read *Gemma Phrysius*, and *Record*, &c. which being exercised by jugglers, add credit to their Art. * There are also (besides them which I have set down in this title of *Hartumim*) sundry strange experiments reported by *Pliny*, *Albert*, *Joh. Bapt. Porta*, *Neap.* and *Thomas Lupton*, whereof some are true, and some false, which being known to *Jannes* and *Jambres*, or else to our jugglers, their occupation is the more magnified, and they thereby more revered. * Here is place to discover the particular knaveries of casting of lots, and drawing of in the 11. of cuts (as they term it) whereby many coufenages are wrought: so as I dare not teach the sundry devises thereof, lest the ungodly make a practise of it in the common-wealth, where many things are decided by those the title *Namens*, which being honestly meant may bee lawfully used. But I have said already somewhat hereof in generall, and therefore also the rather have suppressed the particularities, which (in truth) are meer juggling knacks: whereof I could discover a great number.

This will seeme rare to the beholders.

Where such

See more here-

CHAP. XXXIII.

Desperate or dangerous juggling knacks, wherein the simple are made to think, that a silly juggler with words can hurt and help, kill and revive any creature at his pleasure: and first to kill any kind of pullen, and to give it life again.

TAKE a hen, a chick, or a capon, and thrust a nail or a fine sharp pointed knife through the midst of the head thereof, the edge towards the bill, so as it may seem impossible for her to escape death: then use words, and pulling out the knife, lay oats before her, &c. and she will eat and live, being nothing at all grieved or hurt with the wound; because the brain lyeth so farre behind in the head as it is not touched, though you thrust your knife between the combe and it; and after you have done this, you may convert your speech and actions to the grievous wounding and present recovering of your own selfe.

To eat a knife, and to fetch it out of any other place.

* The natural cause why a hen thrust thorough the head with a bodkin doth live notwithstanding.

It must be cleanly conveyed in any case.

TAKE a knife, and contain the same within your two hands, so as no part be seen thereof but a little of the point, which you must so bite at the first, as noise may be made therewith. Then seem to put a great part thereof into your mouth, and letting your hand slip down, there will appear to have been more in your mouth than is possible to be contained therein. Then send for drink, or use some other delay, untill you have let the said knife slip into your lap, holding both your fists close together as before, and then raise them so from the edge of the table where you sit (for from thence the knife may most privily slip downe into your lap) and instead of biting the knife, knable a little upon your nail, and then seem to thrust the knife into your mouth, opening the hand next unto it, and thrust up the other, so as it may appear to the standers by, that you have delivered your hands thereof, and thrust it into your mouth; then call for drink, after countenance made of pricking and danger, &c. Lastly, put your hand into your lap, and taking that knife in your hand, you may seem to bring it out from behind you, or from whence you list. * But if you have another like knife and a confederate, you may do twenty notable wonders hereby; as to send a stander by into some garden or orchard, describing to him some tree or herbe, under which it sticketh; or else some strangers sheath or pocker, &c.

To thrust a Bodkin into your head without hurt.

The manner and means of this action.

TAKE a bodkin so made, as the haft being hollow, the blade thereof may slip therein as soon as you hold the point upward; and set the same to your forehead, and seem to thrust it into your head, and so (with a little sponge in your hand) you may bring out blood or wine, making the beholders

holders think the blood or the wine (whereof you may say you have drunk very much) runneth out of your forehead. Then, after countenance of pain and grief, pull away your hand suddenly, holding the point downward; and it will fall so out, as it will seem never to have been thrust into the haft; but immediately thrust that bodkin into your lap or pocket, and pull out another plain bodkin like the the same, saving in that conceipt.

To thrust a Bodkin through your tongue, and a knife through your arme; a pitifull sight, without hurt or danger.

MAKE a bodkin, the blade thereof being fundred in the middle, so as the one part be not near to the other almost by 3. quarters of an inch, each part being kept asunder with one small bought or crooked piece of iron, of the fashion described hereafter in place convenient. Then thrust your tongue betwixt the foresaid space; to wit, into the bought left in the bodkin blade, thrusting the said bought behind your teeth, and biting the same: and then shall it seem to stick so fast in and through your tongue, that one can hardly pull it out. * Also the very like may be done with a knife so made, and put upon your arme: and the wound will appear the more terrible, if a little blood be powred thereupon.

A forme or pattern of this bodkin and knife you shall see described if you turne over a few leaves forward.

To thrust a piece of lead into one eye, and to drive it about (with a stick) between the skin and flesh of the forehead, untill it be brought to the other eye, and there thrust out.

PUT a piece of lead into one of the neather lids of your eye, as big as a tag of a point, but not so long (which you may do without danger) and with a little juggling stick (one end thereof being hollow) seem to thrust the like piece of lead under the other eye lid; but convey the same indeed into the hollownesse of the stick, the stopple or peg thereof may be privily kept in your hand untill this feat be done. Then seem to drive the said piece of lead, with the hollow end of the said stick, from the same eye: and so with the end of the said stick, being brought along upon your forehead to the other eye, you may thrust out the piece of lead, which before you had put thereinto; to the admiration of the beholders. * Some eat the lead, and then shove it out of the eye: and some put it into both, but the first is best.

To cut half your nose asunder, and to heal it again presently without any salve.

TAKE a knife having a round hollow gap in the middle, and lay it upon your nose, and so shall you seem to have cut your nose half asunder. Provided alwaies, that in all these you have another like knife without a gap, to be shewed upon the pulling out of the same, and words of enchantment to speak, blood also to bewray the wound, and nimble countenance.

This is easily done, howbeit being cleanly handled it will deceive the sight of the beholders.

To put a ring through your cheek.

There is another old knack, which seemeth dangerous to the cheek. For the accomplishing whereof you must have two rings, of like colour and quantity: the one filed asunder, so as you may thrust it upon your cheek; the other must be whole and conveyed upon a stick, holding your hand thereupon in the middle of the stick, delivering each end of the same stick to be holden fast by a stander by. Then conveying the same cleanly into your hand, or (for lack of good conveyance) into your lap or pocket, pull away your hand from the stick: and in pulling it away, whirle about the ring, and so wil it be thought that you have put thereon the ring which was in your cheek.

To cut off ones head, and to lay it in a platter, &c. which the jugglers call the decollation of John Baptist.

This was done by one Kingfield of London, at a Bartholomew-tide, An. 1582. in the sight of divers that came to view this spectacle.

To shew a most notable execution by this art, you must cause a boord, a cloth, and a platter to be purposely made, and in each of them holes fit for a bodys neck. The boord must be made of two planks, the longer and broader the better: there must be left within half a yard of the end of each plank half a hole; so as both the planks being thrust together, there may remain two holes, like to the holes in a pair of stocks; there must be made likewise a hole in the tablecloth or carper. A platter also must be set directly over or upon one of them, having a hole in the middle thereof, of the like quantitie, and also a piece cut out of the same, so big as his neck, through which his head may be conveyed into the middle of the platter; and then sitting or kneeling under the boord, let the head only remain upon the boord in the same. Then to make the sight more dreadfull) put a little brimstone into a chafing dish of coals, setting it before the head of the boie, who must gaspe two or three times, so as the smoke enter a little into his nostrils and mouth (which is not unwholsome) and the head presently will appear stark dead; if the boie let his countenance accordingly; and if a little blood be sprinkled on his face, the sight will be the stranger.

This is commonly practiced with a boie instructed for that purpose, who being familiar and conversant with the company, may be known as well by his face, as by his apparell. In the other end of the table, where the like hole is made, another boie of the bignesse of the known boie must be placed, having upon him his usuall apparell; he must lean or lie upon the board, and must put his head under the board through the said hole, so as his body shall seem to lie on the one end of the boord, and his head shall lie in a platter on the other end. * There are other things which might be performed in this action, the more to astonish the beholders, which because they offer long descriptions, I omit; as to put about his neck a little dough kneaded with bullocks blood, which being cold will appear like dead flesh; and being pricked with a sharp round hollow quill, will bleed, and seem very strange, &c. * Many rules are to be observed herein, as to have

Necessary observations to astonish the beholders.

have the table cloth so long and wide as it may almost touch the ground.
* Not to suffer the company to stay too long in the place, &c.

To thrust a dagger or bodkin into your guts very strangely, and to recover immediately.

ANother miracle may be shewed touching counterfeit executions; name-
ly, that with a bodkin or a dagger you shall seem to kill your selfe, or at
the least make an unrecoverable wound in your belly: as (in truth) not
long since a juggler caused himself to be killed at a tavern in Cheapside,
from whence he presently went into Pauls churchyard and dyed. Which
misfortune fell upon him through his owne folly, as being then drunken,
and having forgotten his plate, which he should have had for his defence.
The devise is this. * You must prepare a paste board, to be made ac-
cording to the fashion of your belly and brest: the same must by a pain-
ter be coloured cunningly, not only like to your flesh, but with paps, na-
vill, hair, &c. so as the same (being handsomely trusted unto you) may
shew to be your naturall belly. Then next to your true belly you may
put a linnen cloth, and thereupon a double plate (which the juggler that
killed himself forgot, or willfully omitted) over and upon the which you
may place the false belly. Provided alwaies, that betwixt the plate and
the false belly you place a gut or bladder of bloud, which bloud must be of
a calf or of a sheep; but in no wise of an ox or a cow, for that will be too
thick. Then thrust, or cause to be thrust into your brest a round bodkin,
or the point of a dagger, so far as it may pearse through your gut or bladder:
which being pulled out again, the said bloud will spin or spirt out a good dis-
tance from you, especially if you strain your body to swell, and thrust
therewith against the plate. You must ever remember to use (with words,
countenance and gesture) such a grace, as may give a grace to the action, and
move admiration in the beholders.

Of a juggler
that failing in
the fears of his
art lost his life.

But herein see
you be circum-
spect.

*To draw a cord through your nose, mouth or hand, so sensible as is wonder-
ful to see.*

THEre is another juggling knack, which they call the bridle, being made
of two elder sticks, through the hollownesse thereof is placed a cord, pattern of this
the same being put on the nose like a pair of tongs or pinners; and the bridle you shal
cord, which goeth round about the same, being drawn to and fro, the be- see described
holders will think the cord to go through your nose very dangerously. The if you turne o-
knots at the end of the cord, which doe stay the same from being drawne ver a few
out of the stick, may not be put out at the very top (for that must be stop- leaves.
ped up) but half an inch beneath each end: and so I say, when it is pulled,
it will seem to passe through the nose; and then may you take a knife, and
seem to cut the cord asunder, and pull the bridle from your nose.

The conclusion, wherein the reader is referred to certain patternes of instruments wherewith divers feats here specified are to be executed.

Herein I might wade infinitely, but I hope it sufficeth, that I have delivered unto you the principles, and also the principall feats belonging to this art of juggling, so as any man conceiving throughly hereof may not only do all these things, but also may devide other as strange, and vary every of these devises into other formes as he can best conceive. And so long as the power of almighty God is not transposed to the juggler, nor offence ministred by his uncomely speech and behaviour, but the action performed in pastime, to the delight of the beholders, so as alwaies the juggler confesse in the end that these are no supernatural actions, but devises of men, and nimble conveyances, let all such curious conceited men as cannot afford their neighbours any comfort or commodity, but such as pleaseth their melancholick dispositions say what they list, for this will not only be found among indifferant actions, but such as greatly advance the power and glory of God, discovering their pride and fallshood that take upon them to work miracles, and to be the mighty power of God, as *Jannes* and *Jambres* and also *Simon Magnus* did.

Among what actions juggling is to be counted.

A matchlesse fellow for legierdmain.

If any man doubt of these things, as whether they be not as strange to behold as I have reported, or think with *Bodin* that these matters are performed by familiars or devils; let him go into *S. Martins*, and inquire for one *John Cautares* (a French man by birth, in conversation an honest man) and he will shew as much and as strange actions as these, who getteth not his living hereby, but labourerth for the same with the swear of his browes, and neverthelste hath the best hand and conveyance (I think) of any man that liveth this day.

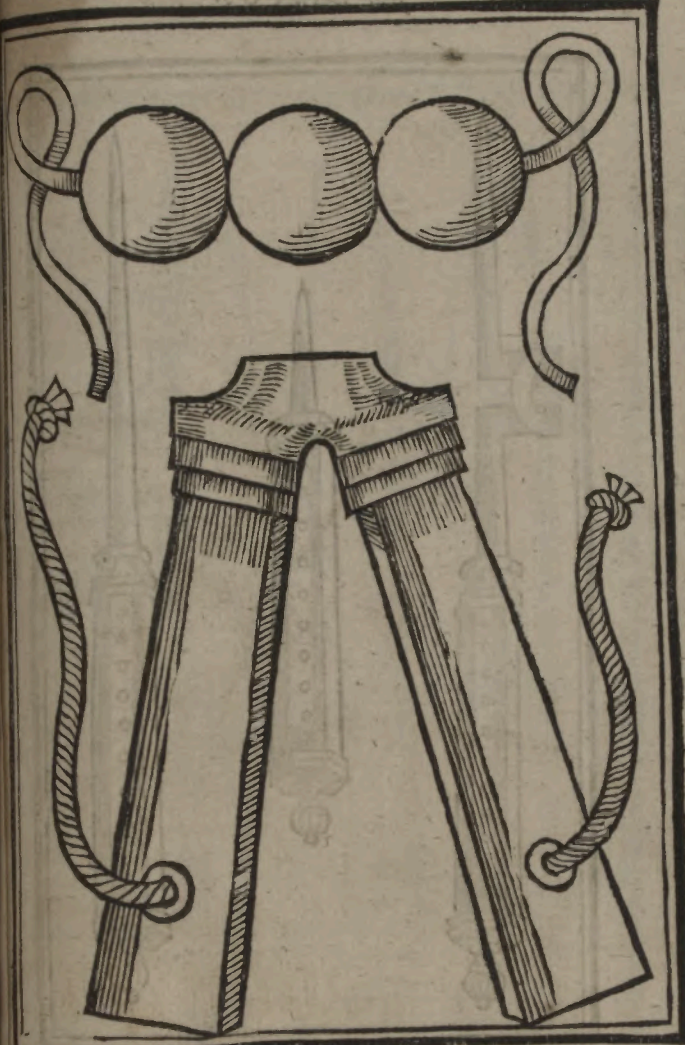
Neither do I speak (as they say) without book herein. For if time, place, and occasion serve, I can shew so much herein, that I am sure *Bodin*, *Spineus*, and *Vairus*, would swear I were a witch, and had a familiar devill at commandement. But truly my study and travell herein hath only beene employed to the end I might prove them fooles, and finde out the fraud of them that make them fooles, as whereby they may become wiser, and God may have that which to him belongeth.

Touching the patternes of diverse juggling instruments.

And because the manner of these juggling conveyances are not easily conceived by discourse of words; I have caused to be set down divers formes of instruments used in this art; which may serve for patternes to them that would throughly see the secrets thereof, and make them for their own private practices, to trie the event of such devises, as in this tract of legierdmain are shewed. Where note, that you shall find every instrument that is most necessarily occupied in the working of these strange feats, to bear the just and true number of the page, where the use thereof is in ample words declared.

Now will I proceed with another coufening point of witchcraft, apt for the place, necessary for the time, and in mine opinion meet to be discovered, or at the least to be defaced among deceitful arts. And because many are abused hereby to their utter undoing, for that it hath had passage under the protection of learning, whereby they pretend to accomplish their works, it hath gone freely without general controlment through all ages, nations, and people.

Here follow patterns of certain instruments to be used in the former juggling knacks.

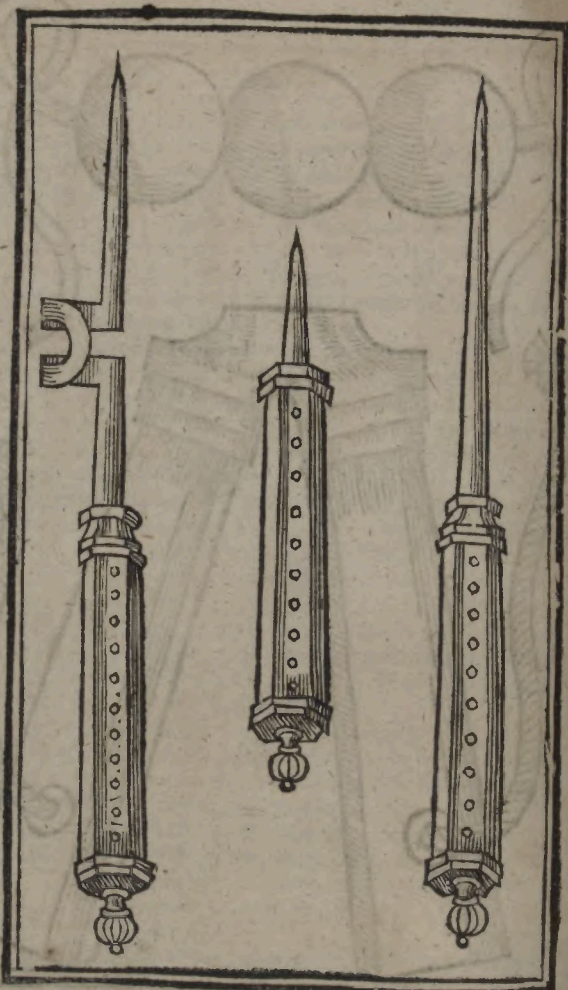


To pull three beadstones from off a cord, while you hold fast the ends thereof, without removing of your hand.

To draw a cord through your nose, mouth or hand, which is called the bridle.

To be instructed in the right use of the said beadstones, read pag. 237. and 238. As for the bridle, read pag. 247. Place this after 248. fol.

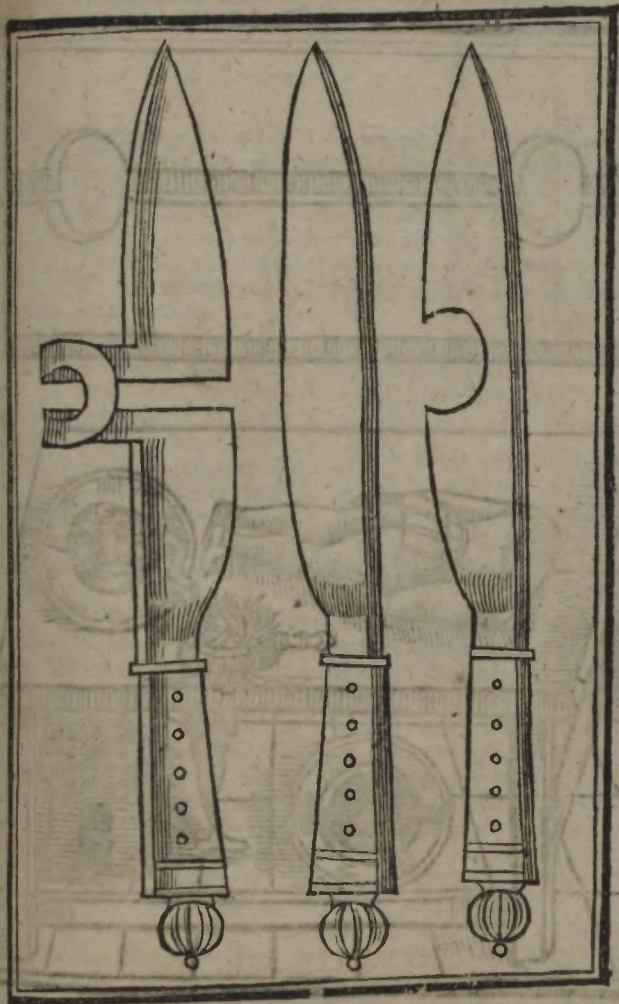
To thrust a Bodkin into your head, and through
your tongue, &c.



The hither-
most is the
bodkin with the
bowt, the mid-
dlemost is the
bodkin with
the hollow
haft; the fur-
thermost is
the plain bod-
kin serving for
shew.

To be instructed and taught in the right use and ready practise of these
bodkins, read pag. 244. 245.

To thrust a knife through your arme, and to
cut halfe your note afunder, &c.

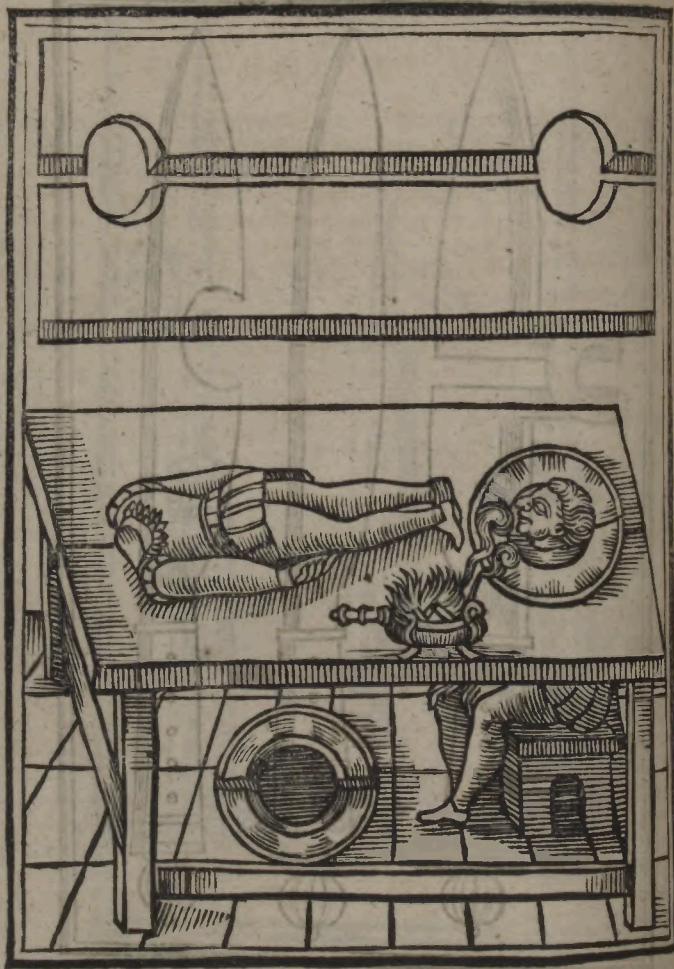


The middle-
most knife is to
serve for shew;
the other two
be the knives
of device.

To be ready in the use and perfect in the practice of these knives here
portraied, see page 245. 246.

To cut off ones head, and to lay it in a platter, which the jugglers call the decollation of John Baptist.

The form
of the
planks,
&c.



The order
of the aſſi-
on, as it is
to be ſhew-
ed.

What order is to be observed for the practiſing hereof with great admiration, read pag. 246. 247.

The xiiii. Book.

Of the Art of Alchimystry, of their words of Art
and devices to blear mens eyes, and to procure
credit to their profession.

CHAP. I.



Here I thought it not impertinent to say somewhat of Alchimystry a
the Art or rather the craft of Alchimystry, otherwise craft, not an
called Multiplication; which Chaucer, of all other art.
men, most lively deciphereth. In the bowels here-
of doth both witchcraft and conjuration lie hidden,
as whereby some coufen others, and some are coufened
themselves. For by this mystery (as it is said in the
Chanons mans prologue)

They take upon them to turn upside downe,
All the earth between *Southern* and *Camerburie* towne,
And to pave it all of silver and gold, &c.
But ever they lack of their conclusion,
And to much folk they doe illusion.
For their stufte slides away so fast,
That it makes them beggers at the last,
And by this craft they doe never win,
But make their purse empty, and their wits thin.

G. Chaucer in
the Chanons
mans prolog

And because the practisers hereof would be thought wise, learned,
cunning, and their crafts masters, they have devised words of art, sen-
tences and epithets obscure, and confectiōs so innumerable (which are
all compounded of strange and rare simples) as confound the capaci-
ties of them that are either set on work herein, or be brought to behold
or expect their conclusions. For what plain man would not beleeve,
that they are learned and jolly fellowes, that have in such readinesse
so many mysticall termes of art: as (for a taste) their subliming, amal-
gaming, englutting, imbibing, incorporating, cementing, retraction, The termes of
terminations, mollifications, and indurations of bodies, matters com- mystical dev-
bust and coagular, ingots, tests, &c. Or who is able to conceive (by sed of purpose
reason of the abrupt confusion, contrariety, and multitudes of drugs, to bring credit
simples, and confectiōs) the operation and mystery of their stufte and to coulenage,
workmanship. For these things and many more, are of necessity to
be prepared and used in the execution of this indeavour; namely opim-
ment, sublimed *Mercury*, iron squames, *Mercury* crude, groundly large,
bole armoniack, verdegrece, borace, boles, gall, arsenick, sal armoniack,
H h brim-

brimstone, salt, paper, burnt bones, unslaked lime, clay, salpeter, vitriall, saltatre, alcalic, sal preparat, clay made with horse dung, mans hair, oile of tartre, allum, glasse, woor, yest, argoll, resagor, gleir of an eye, powders, ashes, dung, pisse, &c. Then have they waters corrosive and lincall, waters of albification, and water, rubifying, &c. Also oiles, ablusion, and metals fusible. Also their lamps, their urinals, distillatories, sublimatories, alembecks, viols, crosetts, cucurbits, stillatories, and their furnace of calcination: also their soft and suble fires, some of wood, some of coale, composed specially of beech, &c. And because they will not seem to want any point of coufenage to astonish the simple, or to move admiration to their enterprises, they have (as they affirme) four spirits to work withall, whereof the first is orpiment; the second, quicksilver; the third, sal armoniack; the fourth, brimstone. Then have they seven celestiall bodies; namely, *Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurie, Saturne, Jupiter, and Venus*; to whom they apply seven terrestriall bodies; to wit, gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, tinne, and copper, attributing unto these the operation of the other; specially if the terrestriall bodies be qualified, tempered, and wrought in the houre and day according to the feats of the celestiall bodies: with more like vanity.

CHAP. II.

The Alchymisters drift, the Chanons yeomans tale, of Alchymistricall stones and waters.

NOW you must understand that the end and drift of all their work, is, to attain unto the composition of the philosophers stone, called Alixer, and to the stone called Titanus; and to Magnatia, which is a water made of the four elements, which (they say) the philosophers are sworne neither to discover, nor to write of. And by these they mortife quicksilver, and make it malleable, and to hold touch: hereby also they convert any other metall (but specially copper) into gold. This science (forsooth) is the secreter of secrets; even as *Salomons* conjuration is said among the conjurors to be so likewise. And thus, when they chance to meet with young men, or simple people, they boast and brag, and say with *Simon Magus*, that they can work miracles, and bring mighty things to passe. In which respect *Chaucer* truly hereof saith:

Acts 8.

G. Chaucer in
the Chanons
yeomans tale.

Each man is as wise as Solomon,
When they are together everichone:
But he that seemes wisest, is most fool in preef,
And he that is truest, is a very theef.
They seem friendly to them that know nought,
But they are fiendly both in word and thought,
Yet many men ride and seek their acquaintance,
Not knowing of their false governance.

He also saith, and experience verifieth his assertion, that they look ill favouredly, and are alwayes beggerly attired : his words are these :

These fellowes look ill favouredly,
And are alwayes tired beggerly,
So as by smelling and thredbare aray,
These folk are known and discerned alway.
But so long as they have a sheet to wrap them in by night,
Or a rag to hang about them in the day light,
They will it spend in this craft,
They cannot itint till nothing be left.
Here one may learn if he have ought,
To multiply and bring his good to nought.
But if a man ask themprivily,
Why they are clothed so unthriftily,
They will round him in the care and say.
If they espied were, men would them slay,
And all because of this noble science :
Loe thus these folk betraien innocence.

Idem. ibid.

The tale of the chanons yeoman published by *Chaucer*, doth make (by way of example) a perfect demonstration of the art of Alchymistry or multiplication : the effect whereof is this. A chanon being an Alchymister or coustener, espied a covetous priest, whose purse he knew to be well lined, whom he assaulted with flattery and subtrill speech, two principall points belonging to this art. At the length he borrowed money of the priest, which is the third part of the Art, without which the professors can doe no good, nor indure in good estate. Then he at his day repayed the money, which is the most difficult point in this art, and a rare experiment. Finally, to requite the priests courtesie, he promised unto him such instructions, as whereby with expedition he should become infinitely rich, and all through this art of multiplication. And this is the most common point in this science ; for herein they must be skillfull before they can be famous, or attain to any credit. The priest disliked not his proffer ; specially because it tended to his profit, and embraced his courtesie. Then the chanon willed him forthwith to send for three ounces of quicksilver, which he said he would transubstantiate (by his art) into perfect silver. The priest thought that a man of his profession could not dissemble, and therefore with great joy and hope accomplished his request.

And now (forsooth) goeth this jolly Alchymist about his businesse and work of multiplication, and causeth the priest to make a fire of coales, in the botome whereof he placeth a crosser ; and pretending only to help the priest to lay the coals handsomely, he foisteth into the middle ward or lane of coals, a beechen coal, within the which was conveyed an ingot of perfect silver ; which (when the coal was consumed) slipt down into the crosser, that was (I say) directly under it. The priest perceived not the fraud, but received the ingot of silver, and was not a little joyfull

The points or parts of the art Alchymistical which may be called the mystic or smoky science.

The Alchymists bait to catch a foole.

full to see such certain successesse proceed from his owne handy work wherein could be no fraud (as he surely conceived) and therefore very willingly gave the chanon forty pounds for the receipt of this experiment, who for that sum of money taught him a lesson in Alchymistry, but he never returned to hear repetition, or to see how he profited.

CHAP. III.

Of a yeoman of the countrey coufened by an Alchymist.

I Could cite many Alchymistickall coufenages wrought by Doctor *Burcot*, *Fentis*, and such other; but I will passe them over, and only repeat three experiments of that art; the one practiced upon an honest yeoman in the county of *Kent*, the other upon a mighty prince, the third upon a covetous priest. And first touching the yeoman, he was overtaken and used in manner and forme following, by a notable coufening varler, who professed Alchymistry, juggling, witchcraft, and conjuration: and by means of his companions and confederates discussed the simplicity and ability of the said yeoman, and found out his estate and humour to be convenient in this purpose; and finally came a wooing (as they say) to his daughter, to whom he made love cunningly in words, though his purpose tended to another matter. And among other illusions and tales concerning his owne commendation, for wealth, parentage, inheritance, alliance, activity, learning, pregnancy, and cunning, he boasted of his knowledge and experience in Alchymistry, making the simple man beleve that he could multiply, and of one angell make two or three. Which seemed strange to the poor man, insomuch as he became willing enough to see that conclusion: whereby the Alchymister had more hope and comfort to attain his desire, than if his daughter had yeilded to have married him. To be thort, he in the presence of the said yeoman, did include within a little ball of virgine wax, a couple of angels; and after certain ceremonies and conjuring words he seemed to deliver the same unto him: but in truth (through legierdmain) he conveyed into the yeomans hand another ball of the same scantling, wherein were inclosed many more angels than were in the ball which he thought he had received. Now (forsooth) the Alchymister bad him lay up the same ball of wax, and also use certain ceremonies (which I thought good here to omit.) And after certain dayes, hours, and minutes, they returned together, according to the appointment, and found great gaines by the multiplication of the angels. Insomuch as he, being a plain man, was hereby perswaded, that he should not only have a rare and notable good sonne in law; but a companion that might help to adde unto his wealth much treasure, and to his estate great fortune and felicity. And to increase this opinion in him, as also to win his further favour; but specially to bring his cunnig Alchymistry, or rather his lewd purpose to passe; he told him that it were folly to multiply a pound of gold, when as easily they might multiply a million: and therefore counfelled him

Note the coufening conveyance of this alchymistickall practitioner.

to produce all the money he had, or could borrow of his neighbours and friends; and did put him out of doubt, that he would multiply the same, and redouble it exceedingly, even as he saw by experience how he dealt with the small summe before his face. This yeoman in hope of gains and preferment, &c. consented to this sweet motion, and brought out and laid before his feet, not the one halfe of his goods, but all that he had, or could make or borrow any manner of way. Then this juggling Alchymister, having obtained his purpose, folded the same in a ball, in quantity farre bigger then the other, and conveying the same into his bosome or pocker, delivered another ball (as before) of the like quantity unto the yeoman, to be reserved and safely kept in his chest; whereof (because the matter was of importance) either of them must have a key, and a severall lock, that no interruption might be made to the ceremony, nor abuse by either of them, in defrauding each other. Now (forsooth) these circumstances and ceremonies being ended, and the Alchymisters purpose thereby performed; he told the yeoman that (untill a certain day and hour limited to returne) either of them might imploy themselves about their businesse and necessary affairs; the yeoman to the plough, and he to the city of London, and in the mean time the gold should multiply, &c. But the Alchymister (belike) having other matters of more importance came, not just at the hour appointed, nor yet at the day, nor within the year: so as, although it were somewhat against the yeomans conscience to violate his promise, or break the league; yet partly by the longing he had to see, and partly the desire he had to enjoy the fruit of that excellent experiment, having (for his owne security) and the others satisfaction, some testimony at the opening thereof, to witnessse his sincere dealing, he brake up the coffer, and loe he soon espied the ball of waxe, which he himselfe had laid up there with his owne hand. So as he thought (if the hardest should fall) he should find his principall: and why not as good increase hereof now, as of the other before? But alas! when the waxe was broken, and the metall discovered, the gold was much abased, and became perfect lead.

A notable fool.

A coufening devise by running away to save the credit of the art.

Now who so list to utter his folly,
 Let him come forth and learn to multiply;
 And every man that hath ought in his cofer,
 Let him appear, and waxe a Philosopher,
 In learning of his elvish nice lore,
 All is in vain, and pardee much more
 Is to learn a lewd man this fittel tree,
 Fic, speak not thereof it woll not bee:
 For he that hath learning, and he that hath none,
 Conclude alike in multiplicatione.

G. Chaucer in
 the tale of the
 Chanons yeo-
 man.

CHAP. IV.

A certain King abused by an Alchymist, and of the Kings foole a pretty jest.

A King censured by Alchymistry.

THE second example is of another Alchymist that came to a certain King, promising to work by his art many great things, as well in compounding and transubstantiating of metals, as in executing of other exploits of no lesse admiration. But before he began, he found the means to receive by vertue of the kings warrant, a great sum of money in prest, assuring the King and his councill, that he would shortly returne, and accomplish his promise, &c. Soone after, the Kings foole among other jests, fell into a discourse and discovery of fooles, and handled that common place so pleasantly, that the King began to take delight therein, and to like his merry vein. Whereupon he would needs have the foole deliver unto him a schedull or scroll, containing the names of all the most excellent fooles in the land.

A wise foole.

So he caused the Kings name to be first set downe, and next him all the names of his privy councill. The King seeing him so sawcy and malepert, meant to have had him punished: but some of his councill, knowing him to be a fellow pleasantly conceived, besought his Majesty rather to demand of him a reason of his libell, &c. than to proceed in extremity against him. Then the foole being asked why he so sawcily accused the King and his councill of principall folly, answered; Because he saw one foolish knave beguile them all, and to cousten them of so great a masse of money, and finally to be gone out of their reach. Why (said one of the councill) he may returne and performe his promise, &c. Then (quoth the foole) I can help all the matter easily. How (said the King) canst thou doe that? Marry sir (said he) then I will blot out your name, and put in his, as the most foole in the world. Many other practises of the like nature might be hereunto annexed, for the detection of their knavery and deceipts whereupon this art dependeth, whereby the readers may be more delighted in reading, than the practisers benefited in simply using the same. For it is an art consisting wholly of subtilty and deceipt, whereby the ignorant and plain minded man through his too much credulity is circumvented, and the humour of the other slye coustener satisfied.

CHAP. V.

A notable story written by Erasmus of two Alchymists, also of longation and curtation.

Erasm. in colloq. de arte Alchymistica.

THE third example is reported by Erasmus, whose excellent learning and wit is had to this day in admiration. He in a certain dialogue intituled *Alchymistica* doth finely bewray the knavery of this crafty art; where-

wherein he proposeth one *Balbine*, a very wise, learned, and devout priest, howbeit such a one as was bewitched, and mad upon the art of Alchymistry. Which thing another coufening priest perceived, and dealt with him in manner and forme following.

M. Doctor Balbine (said he) I being a stranger unto you may seem very fauzy to trouble your worship with my bold suit, who a'wayes are busied in great and diuine studies. To whom *Balbine*, being a man of few words, gave a nodde: which was more then he used to every man. But the priest knowing his humour, said; I am sure sir, if you knew my suit, you would pardon my importunity. I pray thee good sir *John* (said *Balbine*) shew me thy minde, and be brief. That shall I doe sir (said he) with a good will, You know *M. Doctor*, through your skill in Philosophy, that every mans destiny is not alike; and I for my part am at this point, that I cannot tell whether I may be counted happy or unfortunate. For when I weigh mine owne case, or rather my state, in part I seem fortunate, and in part miserable. But *Balbine* being a man of some surlinesse, alwaies willed him to draw his matter to a more compendious forme: which thing the priest said he would doe, and could the better performe, because *Balbine* himselfe was so learned and expert in the very matter he had to repeat, and thus he began.

I have had, even from my childhood, a great felicity in the art of Alchymistry, which is the very marrow of all Philosophy. *Balbine* at the naming of the word Alchymistry, inclined and yeelded himselfe more attentively to hearken unto him: marry it was only in gesture of body; for he was spare of speech, and yet he bad him proceed with his tale. Then said the priest, wretch that I am, it was not my luck to light on the best way: for you *M. Balbine* know (being so universally learned) that in this art there are two wayes, the one called Longation, the other Curtation; and it was mine ill hap to fall upon Longation. When *Balbine* asked him the difference of those two wayes; Oh sir said the Priest, you might count me impudent; to take upon me to tell you, that of all other are best learned in this art, to whom I come, most humbly to beseech you to teach me that lucky way of curtation. The cunninger you are, the more easily you may teach it me: and therefore hide not the gift that God hath given you, from your brother, who may perish for want of his desire in this behalf; and doublelesse *Jesus Christ* will enrich you with greater blessings and endowments.

Balbine being abashed partly with his importunity, and partly with the strange circumstance, told him that (in truth) he neither knew what Longation or Curtation meant; and therefore required him to expound the nature of these words. Well (quoth the priest) since it is your pleasure, I will doe it, though I shall thereby take upon me to teach him that is indeed much cunninger than my selfe. And thus he began: O sir, they that have spent all the dayes of their life in this diuine faculty, doe turne one nature and forme into another, two wayes, the one is very brief, but somewhat dangerous; the other much longer, marry very safe, sure, and commodious. Howbeit, I think my selfe most unhappy that have spent my time and travel in that way which utterly misliketh me, and

never

A flattering
and clawing
preamble.

Longation and
Curtation in
Alchymistry.

Note how the
coufener cir-
cumuenteth
Balbine.

never could get any one to shew me the other that I so earnestly desire. And now I come to your worship, whom I know to be wholly learned and expert herein, hoping that you will (for charities sake) comfort your brother, whose felicity and well doing now resteth only in your hands; and therefore I beseech you relieve me with your counsel.

By these and such other words when this couzening varlet had avoided suspicion of guile, and assured *Balbine* that he was perfect and cunning in the other way: *Balbine* his fingers itched, and his heart tickled; so as he could hold no longer, but burst out with these words: Let this Curtation goe to the devill, whose name I did never so much as once hear of before, and therefore doe much lesse understand it. But tell me in good faith, doe you exactly understand longation? Yea said the priest, doubt you not hereof: but I have no fanisie to that way, it is so tedious. Why (quoth *Balbine*) what time is required in the accomplishment of this work by way of longation? Too too much said the Alchymister, even almost a whole year: but this is the best, the surest and safest way, though it be for so many moneths prolonged, before it yeeld advantage for cost and charges expended thereabouts. Set your heart at rest (said *Balbine*) it is no matter, though it were two years, so as you be well assured to bring it then to passe.

Fair words
make fooles
faine, and
large offers
blind the wise.

Finally, it was there and then concluded, that presently the priest should goe in hand with the work, and the other should bear the charge, the gains to be indifferently divided betwixt them both, and the work to be done privily in *Balbine's* house. And after the mutuall oath was taken for silence, which is usuall and requisite alwaies in the beginning of this mysterie; *Balbine* delivered money to the Alchymister for bellows, glasse, coales, &c. which should serve for the erection and furniture of the forge. Which money the Alchymister had no sooner fingered, but he ran merrily to the dice, to the alehouse, and to the stewes, and who there so lusty as couzening sir *John*: who indeed this way made a kinde of alchymistickall transformation of money. Now *Balbine* urged him to go about his business, but the other told him, that if the matter were once begun, it were halfe ended: for therein consisted the greatest difficulty.

Well, at length he began to furnish the furnace, but now forsooth a new supply of gold must be made, as the seed and spawn of that which must be ingendred and grow out of this work of Alchymistry. For even as a fish is not caught without a bait, no more is gold multiplied without some parcels of gold: and therefore gold must be the foundation and groundwork of that art, or else all the fat is in the fire. But all this while *Balbine* was occupied in calculating, and musing upon his account; casting by arithmetick, how that if one ounce yeelded fifteen, then how much gaines two thousand ounces might yeeld: for so much he determined to employ that way.

When the Alchymist had also consumed this mony, shewing great travell a moneth or twain, in placing the bellows, the coales, and such other stufte, and no whit of profit proceeding or coming thereof. *Balbine* demanded how the world went, our Alchymist was as a man amazed.

Howbeit

Howbeit he said at length; forsooth even as such matters of importance commonly doe goe forward, whereunto there is alwaies very difficult access. There was (saith he) a fault (which I have now found out) in the choyce of the coales, which were of oake, and should have been of beech. One hundred duckets were spent that way, so as the dicing house and the stewes were partakers of *Balbines* charges. But after a new supply of money, better coales were provided, and matters more circumspcctly handled. Howbeit, when the forge had travelled long, and brought forth nothing, there was another excuse found out; to wit that the glasses were not tempered as they ought to have been. But the more money was disbursed hereabouts, the worse willing was *Balbine* to give over, according to the dicers vein, whom fruitlesse hope bringeth into a fooles paradise.

Balbine was bewitched with desire of gold, &c.

The Alchymist, to cast a good colour upon his knavery, took on like a man moonshick, and protested with great words full of forgery and lies, that he never had such luck before. But having found the errour, he would be sure enough never hereafter to fall into the like oversight, and that henceforward all should be safe and sure, and throughly recompenced in the end, with large increase. Hereupon the workhouse is now the third time repaired, and a new supply yet once againe put into the Alchymists hand; so as the glasses were changed. And now at length the Alchymist uttered another point of his art and cunning to *Balbine*; to wit, that those matters would proceed much better, if he sent our Lady a few french crownes in reward; for the art being holy, the matter cannot prosperously proceed, without the favour of the saints. Which countell exceedingly pleased *Balbine*, who was so devout and religious, that no day escaped him but he said our Lady mattens.

Notable countenance.

Now our Alchymister having received the offering of money, goeth on his holy pilgrimage, even to the next village, and there consumeth it every penny, among bawds and knawes: and at his returne, he told *Balbine* that he had great hope of good luck in his business; the holy virgin gave such favourable countenance, and such attentive ear unto his prayers and vowes. But after this, when there had been great travell bestowed, and not a dram of gold yielded nor levied from the forge; *Balbine* began to expostulate, and reason somewhat roundly with the countensing fellow; who still said he never had such filthy luck in all his life before, and could not devise by what means it came to passe, that things went so overthwartly. But after much debating betwixt them upon the matter, at length it came into *Balbine's* head to aske him if he had not foreslowed to hear masse, or to say his hours: which if he had done, nothing could prosper under his hand. Without doubt (said the countenser) you have hit the nail of the head. Wretch that I am! I remember once or twice being at a long feast, I omitted to say mine *Ave Mary* after dinner. So so (said *Balbine*) no marvell then that a matter of such importance hath had so ill successe. The Alchymister promised to do penance; as to hear twelve masses for two that he had foreslowed; and for every *Ave* overslipped, to render and repeat twelve to our Lady.

The Alchymister bringeth *Balbine* into a fooles paradise.

Soone after this, when all our Alchymisters money was spent, and also

Here the Alchymister uttereth a notorious point of coufening knavery.

Mark how this Alchymister goeth from one degree of coufenance to another.

his shifts failed how to come by any more, he came home with this device, as a man wonderfully fraied and amazed, piteously crying and lamenting his misfortune. Whereat *Balbine* being astonished, desired to know the cause of his complaint. Oh (said the Alchymister) the courtiers have spied our enterprize; so as I for my part look for nothing but present imprisonment. Whereat *Balbine* was abashed, because it was far felony to goe about that matter, without speciall licence. But (quoth the Alchymister) I fear not to be put to death, I would it would fall our so; marry I fear lest I should be shut up in some castle or tower, and there shall be forced to tug about this work and boile in this businesse all the daies of my li fe.

Now the matter being brought to consultation, *Balbine*, because hee was eunning in the art of Rhetorick, and not altogether ignorant in law, beat his braines in devising how the accusation might be answered, and the danger avoided. Alas (said the Alchymister) you trouble your selfe all in vain, for you see the crime is not to be denyed, it is so generally bruited in court: neither can the fact be defended, because of the manifest law published against it. To be short, when many waies were devised, and diverse excuses alledged by *Balbine*, and no sure ground to stand on for their security; at length the Alchymister having present want and need of money, framed his speech in this sort; Sir, said he to *Balbine*, we use slow counsell, and yet the matter requireth hast. For I think they are comthing for me yer this time to hale me away to prison; and I see no remedy; but to die valiantly in the cause. In good faith (said *Balbine*) I know not what to say to the matter. No more doe I, said the Alchymister, but that I see these courtiers are hungry for money, and so much the readier to be corrupted and framed to silence. And though it be a hard matter to give those rakehels still they be satisfied, yet I see no better counsell or advice at this time. No more could *Balbine*, who gave him thirty ducats of gold to stop their mouthes, who in an honest cause would rather have given so many teeth out of his head, then one of those pieces out of his pouch. This coin had the Alchymister, who for all his pretenses and gay gloses was in no danger, other than for lack of money to leese his leman or concubine, whose acquaintance he would not give over, nor forbear her company, for all the goods that he was able to get, were it by never so much indirect dealing and unlawfull means.

Well, yet now once againe doth *Balbine* newly furnish the forge, a prayer being made before to our Lady to blesse the enterprize, and all things being provided and made ready according to the Alchymisters own asking, and all necessaries largely ministred after his owne liking; a whole year being likewise now consumed about this bootlesse businesse, and nothing brought to passe; there fell out a strange chance, and that by this means ensuing, as you shall hear.

Our Alchymister forsooth used a litle extraordinary lewd company with a courtiers wife, whiles he was from home, who suspecting the matter, came to the door unlooked for, and called to come in, threatening them that he would break open the doores upon them. Some present device (you see) was now requisite, and there was none other to be had, but

but such as the opportunity offered; to wit, to leap out at a back window; which he did, not without great hazard, and some hurt. But this was soon blazed abroad, so as it came to *Balbines* ear, who shewed in countenance that he had heard hereof, though he said nothing. But the Alchymister knew him to be devout, and somewhat superstitious; and such men are easie to be intreated to forgive, how great soever the fault be, and devised to open the matter in manner and forme following.

O Lord (saith he before *Balbine*) how infortunately goeth our businesse forward! I marvell what should be the cause. Whereat *Balbine*, being one otherwise that seemed to have vowed silence, took occasion to speak, saying; it is not hard to know the impediment and stop hereof: for it is sinne that hindereth this matter; which is not to be dealt in but with pure hands. Whereat the Alchymister fell upon his knees, beating his breast, and lamentably cryed, saying; Oh master *Balbine*, you say most truly, it is sinne that hath done us all this displeasure, not your sinne sir, but mine owne, good master *Balbine*. Neither will I be ashamed to discover my filthinesse unto you, as unto a most holy and ghostly father. The infirmity of the flesh had overcome me, and the Devill had caught me in his snare. Oh wretch that I am! Of a Priest I am become an adulterer. Howbeit, the money that erst while was sent to our Lady, was not utterly lost; for if she had not been, I had certainly been slain. For the good man of the house brake open the door, and the window was lesse than I could get out thereat. And in that extremity of danger it came into my minde to fall down prostrate to the virgine; beseeching her (if our gift were acceptable in her sight) that she would, in consideration thereof, assist me with her help. And to be short, I ran to the window, and found it big enough to leap out at. Which thing *Balbine* did not only beleve to be true, but in respect thereof forgave him, religiously admonishing him to shew himself thankfull to that pitiful and blessed Lady.

Now once again more is made a new supply of money, and mutuall promise made to handle this divine matter hence forward purely and honestly. To be short, after a great number of such parts played by the Alchymister; one of *Balbines* acquaintance espied him, that knew him from his childehood to be but a coufening merchant; and told *Balbine* what he was, & that he would handle him in the end, even as he had used many others; for a knave he ever was, and so he would prove. But what did *Balbine*, think you? Did he complain of this counterfeit, or cause him to be punished? No, but he gave him money in his purse, and sent him away; desiring him, of all courtesie, not to blab abroad how he had coufened him. And as for the knave Alchymister, he need not care who knew it, or what came of it; for he had nothing in goods or fame to be lost. And as for his cunning in Alchymistry, he had as much as an asse. By this discourse *Erasmus* would give us to note, that under the golden name of Alchymistry there lyeth lurking no small calamitie; wherein there be such severall shifts and suits of rare subtleties and decipts, as that not only wealthy men are thereby many times impoverished, and that with the sweet allurements of this art, through their owne covetousnesse;

The mildest and softest nature is commonly soonest abused.

*En immensa
cavi spirant
mendacia
folles.*

Balbine is ashamed that he should be overshot and overseen in a case of flat coufenance.

as also by the flattering baits of hoped gain : but even wise and learned men hereby are shamefully overshot, partly for want of due experience in the wiles and subtleties of the world, and partly through the softnesse and pliability of their good nature, which censuring knaves doe commonly abuse to their owne lust and commodity, and to the others utter undoing.

CHAP. VI.

The opinion of diverse learned men touching the folly of Alchymistry.

The substances of things are not transmutable.

Franc. Petrarch lib. de re med. vit. fort. 1. cap. 10.

Goschalvus Boll. ordinis S. August. in suo preceptorio, fol. 244. col. b. & d. & 1.

Alibert in his book of Minerals reporteth, that *Avicenna* treating of Alchymistry, saith; Let the dealers in Alchymistry understand, that the very nature and kinde of things cannot be changed, but rather made by art to resemble the same in shew and likeness; so that they are not the very things indeed, but seem so to be in appearance; as castles and towers do seem to be built in the clouds, whereas the representations there shewed, are nothing else but the resemblance of certain objects below, caused in some bright and clear cloud, when the aire is void of thicknesse and grossnesse. A sufficient prooffe hereof may be the looking glasse. And we see (saith he) that yellow or orrenge colour laid upon red, seemeth to be gold. *Francis Petrarch* treating of the same matter in forme of a dialogue, introduceth a disciple of his, who fantasied the foresaid fond profession and practice, saying; I hope for prosperous successe in Alchymistry. *Petrarch* answereth him; It is a wonder from whence that hope should spring, sith the fruit thereof did never yet fall to thy lot, nor yet at any time chance to any other; as the report commonly goeth, that many rich men, by this vanity and madnesse have been brought to beggery, whiles they have wearied themselves therewith, weakned their bodies, and wasted their wealth in trying the means to make gold ingender gold. I hope for gold according to the workmans promise, saith the disciple. He that hath promised the gold, will run away with thy gold, and thou never the wiser, saith *Petrarch*. He promiseth me great good, saith the disciple. He will first serve his own turn, and relieve his private poverty, saith *Petrarch*; for Alchymisters are a beggerly kind of people, who though they confesse themselves bare and needy, yet will they make others rich and wealthy; as though others poverty did more molest and pity them then their owne. These be the words of *Petrarch*, a man of great learning and no lesse experience; who as in his time he saw the fraudulent fetches of this compassing craft; so hath there been no age, since the same hath been broached, wherein some few wise men have not smelt out the evill meaning of these shifting merchants, and bewrayed them to the world.

An ancient writer of a religious order, who lived above a thousand years since, discovering the diversities of thefts, after a long enumeration, in Alchymisters, whom he calleth *Falsificantes metallorum & mineralium*, witches and counterfeiteres of metals and minerals; and secreters

them

them as deep in the degree of thieves, as any of the rest, whose injurious dealings are brought to open arraignment. It is demanded (saith he) why the art of Alchymistry doth never prove that in effect, which it pretendeth in precept and promise. The answer is ready; that if by art gold might be made, then were it behoovefull to know the manner and proceeding of nature in generation; sith art is said to imitate and counterfeite nature. Againe, it is because of the lameness and imperfections of phylosophy, specially concerning minerals: no such manner of proceeding being set down by consent and agreement of philosophers in writing, touching the true and undoubted effect of the same. Whereupon one supposeth that gold is made of one kind of stufte this way, others of another kind of stufte that way. And therefore it is a chance if any attaine to the artificall applying of the actives and passives of gold and silver. Moreover, it is certain, that quicksilver and sulphur are the materials (as they terme them) of metals, and the agent is heat, which directeth; howbeit it is very hard to know the due proportion of the mixture of the materials; which proportion the generation of gold doth require. And admit that by chance they attaine to such proportion; yet can they not readily resume or doe it again in another work, because of the hidden diversities of materials, and the uncertainty of applying the actives and passives.

The same ancient author concluding against this vain art, saith, that of all christian lawmakers it is forbidden, and in no case tolerable in any commonwealth; first because it presumeth to forge Idols for covetousnesse, which are gold and silver; whereupon saith the apostle, Covetousnesse is idolworship; secondly, for that (as Aristotle saith) coin should be skant and rare, that it might be dear; but the same would waxe vile, and of small estimation, if by the art of Alchymistry gold and silver might be multiplied; thirdly, because (as experience proveth) wise men are thereby bewitched, counsellers increased, princes abused, the rich impoverished, the poor beggered, the multitude made fooles, and yet the craft and craftsmasters (oh madness!) credited. Thus saith he. Whereby in few words he discountenanceth that profession, not by the imaginations of his owne brain, but by manifold circumstances of manifest proof. Touching the which practice I think enough hath been spoken, and more a great deal than needed; sith so plain and demonstrable a matter requireth the lesse travell in confutation.

CHAP. VII.

That vain and deceitfull hope is a great cause why men are seduced by this alluring art, and that their labours therein are bootlesse, &c.

Hitherto somewhat at large I have detected the knavery of the art Alchymistical, partly by reasons, and partly by examples: so that the thing it selfe may no lesse appear to the judicall eye of the considerers,

No certain ground in the art Alchymistical.

Idem ibid.

Avaritia idolorum cultus.

Of vain hope.

than the bones and sinewes of a body anatomized, to the corporall eye of the beholders. Now it shall not be amisse nor impertinent, to treat somewhat of the nature of that vain and fruitlesse hope, which induceth and draweth men forward as it were with chords, not only to the admiration, but also to the approbation of the same: in such sort that some are compelled rufully to sing (as one in old time did, whether in token of good or ill luck, I do not now well remember) *Spiritus & fortuna valet; Hope and good hap adieu.*

* I. Cal. in
comment. upon
D ut. ferm. 127.
pa. 781. col. 1.
number. 40.

No marvell then though Alchymistry allure men so sweetly, and intangle them in snares of folly; sith the baits which it useth is the hope of gold, the hunger whereof is by the poet termed *Sacra*, which some doe English, Holy; not understanding that it is rather to be interpreted, * Coried or detestable, by the figure *Acyon*, when a word of an unproper signification is cast in a clause as it were a cloud: or by the figure *Antiphrasis*, when a word importeth a contrary meaning to that which it commonly hath. For what reason can there be, that the hunger of gold should be counted holy, the same having (as depending upon it) so many milions of mischiefs and miseries: as treasons, thefts, adulteries, manslaughters, trucebreakings, perjuries, coulenages, and a great troope of other enormities, which were here too long to rehearse. And if the nature of every action be determinable by the end thereof, then cannot this hunger be holy, but rather accursed, which pulleth after it as it were with iron chains such a band of outrages and enormities, as of all their labour, charge, care, and cost, &c. they have nothing else left them in lieu of lucre, but only some few burned bricks of a ruinous furnace, a peck or two of ashes, and such light stufte, which they are forced peradventure in fine to sell when beggery hath arrested and laid his mace on their shoulders. As for all their gold, it is resolved *In primam materiam*, or rather *In levem quendam fumulum*, into a light smoke or fumigation of vapors, than the which nothing is more light, nothing lesse substantiall, spirits only excepted, out of whose nature and number these are not to be exempted.

A maxime.

CHAP. VIII.

A continuation of the former matter, with a conclusion of the same.

Erasmus in col-
loq. cui titulus
Convivium fa-
bulosum.

THAT which I have declared before, by reasons, examples, and authorities, I will now prosecute and conclude by one other example; to the end that we, as others in former ages, may judge of vain hope accordingly, and be no lesse circumspect to avoid the inconveniencies thereof, than *Ulysses* was watie to escape the incantations of *Circes* that old transforming witch. Which example of mine is drawne from *Lewes* the French King, the cleventh of that name, who being on a time at *Burgundie*, fell acquainted by occasion of hunting with one *Canon*, a clownish but yet an honest and hearty good fellow. For princes and great men de-
light

light much in such plain clubbutchens. The king oftentimes, by means of his game, used the countrymans house for his refreshing; and as noble men sometimes take pleasure in homely and coarse things, so the King did not refuse to eat turnips and rape roots in *Conons* cottage. Shortly after King *Lewes* being at his palace, void of troubles and disquietnesse, *Conons* wife will'd him to repair to the court, to shew himself to the King, to put him in minde of the old entertainment which he had at his house, and to present him with some of the fairest and choisew rape roots that she had in store. *Conon* seemed loth, alledging that he should but lose his labour: for princes (saith he) have other matters in hand, than to intend to think of such trifling courtesies. But *Conons* wife overcame him, and perswaded him in the end, choosing a certaine number of the best and goodliest rape roots that she had: which when he had given her husband to carry to the court, he set forward on his journey a good trudging pace. But *Conon* being temptred by the way, partly with the desire of eating, and partly with the toothsomenesse of the meat which he bare, that by little and little he devoured up all the roots saving one, which was a very fair and a goodly great one indeed. Now when *Conon* was come to the court, it was his luck to stand in such a place, as the King passing by, and spying the man, did well remember him, and commanded that he should be brought in. *Conon* very cheerily followed his guide hard at the heeles, and no sooner saw the King, but bluntly comming to him, reached out his hand, and presented the gift to his Majesty. The King received it with more cheeresfulness than it was offered, and had one of those that stood next him, to take it, and lay it up among those things which he esteemed most, and had in greatest accompt. Then he bad *Conon* to dine with him, and after dinner gave the countryman great thanks for his rape root; who made no bones of the matter, but boldly made challenge and claim to the Kings promised courtesie. Whereupon the King commanded, that a thousand crownes should be given him in recompense for his root.

The report of this bountifulnesse was spread in short space over all the kings household: in so much as one of his courtiers, in hope of the like or a larger reward gave the king a very proper gennet. Whose drift the King perceiving, and judging that his former liberality to the clowne, provoked the courtier to this covetous attempt, took the gennet very thankfully: and calling some of his noblemen about him, began to consult with them, what mends he might make his servant for his horse. Whiles this was a doing, the courtier conceived passing good hope of some princely largesse, calculating and casting his cards in this manner; If his majesty rewarded a silly clowne so bountifully for a simple rape root, what will he do to a jolly courtier for a gallant gennet? Whiles the King was debating the matter, and one said this, another that, and the courtier travelled all the while in vain hope, at last saith the King, even upon the sudden; I have now bethought me what to bestow upon him: and calling one of his nobles to him, whispered him in the eare, and willed him to fetch a thing, which he should finde in his chamber wrapped up in silk. The root is brought wrapped in silk, which the

A hungry belly will not be bridled.

A princely largesse.

Sic ars deluditorum arte.

King

King with his owne hands gave to the courtier, using these words therewithall, that he sped well, insomuch as it was his good hap to have for his horse a jewell that cost him a thousand crownes. The courtier was a glad man, and at his departing longed to be looking what it was, and his heart danced for joy. In due time therefore he unwrapped the silk (a sort of his fellow courtiers flocking about him to testifie his good luck) and having unfolded it, he found therein a dry and withered rape root. Which spectacle though it set the standers about in a loud laughter, yet it quailed the courtiers courage, and cast him into a shrewd fit of pensiveness. Thus was the confidence of this courtier turned to vanity, who upon hope of good speed was willing to part from his horse for had I wist.

The morall of the premises. This story doth teach us into what folly and madnesse vain hope may drive indiscreet and unexpert men. And therefore no marvell though Alchymisters dream and dore after double advantage, fasting like *Aesops* dog, who greedily coveting to catch and snarh at the shadow of the flesh which he carried in his mouth over the water, lost both the one and the other: as they doe their increase and their principall. But to break off abruptly from this matter, and to leave these hypocrites (for why may they not be so named, who as *Homer*, speaking in detestation of such rakehels, saith very divinely and truly;

Homer.

*Odi etenim ceu claustra Erebi, quicumque loquuntur
Ore aliud, tacitoque aliud sub pectore claudunt :*

Englised by
*Abraham
Fleming.*

I hate even even as the gates of hell,
Those that one thing with tongue do tell,
And notwithstanding closely keep
Another thing in heart full deep)

To leave these hypocrites (I say) in the dregs of their dishonesty, I will conclude against them peremptorily, that they, with the rable above-rehearted, and the rout hereafter to be mentioned, are rank coufeners, and consuming cankers to the common wealth, and therefore to be rejected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men. For now their art, which turneth all kind of metals that they can come by into mist and smoak, is no lesse apparent to the world, than the clear sunny rayes at noon sted; in so much that I may say with the poet.

*Aul. Persius, sa-
tyr. 3.*

*Eos populus ridet, multumque torosa juvenitus
Ingeminat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos :*

Englised by
*Abraham
Fleming.*

All people laugh them now to scorne,
each strong and lusty blond
Redoubleth quavering laughters loud
with wrinkled nose a good.

So that, if any be so addicted unto the vanity of the art Alchymistickall

as every soole will have his fancy) and that (beside so many experimented examples of divers, whose wealth hath vanished like a vapor, whiles they have beene over rash in the practise hereof) this discourse will not move to desert from such extreame dotage, I say to him or them and that aplice,

—*dicique facitque quod ipse*
Non sani esse hominis non sanus juret Orestes:

He saith and doth that every thing,
 which mad Orestes might
 With oath averre became a man
 bereft of reason right.

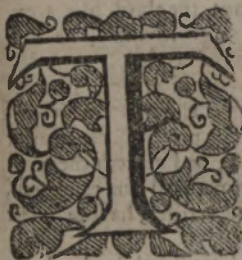
Idem ibid.

By *Ab. Fleming.*

The xv. Booke.

*The exposition of Iidoni, and where it is found,
 whereby the whole Art of conjuration is deciphered.*

CHAP. I.



His word *Iidoni* is derived of *Iada*, which properly signifieth to know: it is sometimes translated, *Divinus*, which is a diviner or soothsaier, as in *Deut. 18. Levit. 20.* sometimes *Ariolus*, which is one that also taketh upon him to foretell things to come, and is found *Levit. 19. 2 Kings 23. Esai. 19.* To be short, the opinion of them that are most skilfull in the tongues, is, that it comprehendeth all them, which take upon them to know all things past and to come and to give answers accordingly. It alwayes

followeth the word *Ob*, and in the scriptures is not named severally from it, and differeth little from the same in sense, and doe both concerne oracles uttered by spirits, possessed people, or coufeners. What will not coufeners or witches take upon them to doe? Wherein will they professe ignorance? Aske them any question, they will undertake to resolve you, even of that which none but God knoweth. And to bring their purposes the better to passe, as also to wiane further credit unto the counterfeit art which they professe, they procure confederates, whereby they work wonders. And when they have either learning,

The large signification of the word *Iidoni*.

*Vide Philast.
Brix. episc. herc-
feon catal. de
phitonissa.*

*I. Hierus in
Pseudomonar-
chia d. demonum.*

eloquence, or nimbleness of hands to accompany their confederacy, or rather knaverie, then (forsooth) they passe the degree of witches, and intitle themselves to the name of conjurors. And these deale with no inferiour causes; these fetch divels out of hell, and angels out of heaven; these raise up what bodies they list, though they were dead, buried, and rotten long before; and fetch soules out of heaven or hell with much more expedition than the pope bringeth them out of purgatory. These I say (among the simple, and where they feare no law nor accusation) take upon them also the raising of tempests, and earthquakes, and to doe as much as God himselfe can doe. These are no small fooles, they go not to work with a baggage tode, or a cat, as witches doe; but with a kind of majesty, and with authority they call up by name, and have at their commandement seventy and nine principall and princely divels, who have under them as their ministers, a great multitude of legions of petty divels; as for example.

CHAP. II.

An inventarie of the names, shapes, powers, governement, and effects of divels and spirits, of their severall seignories and degrees: a strange discourse worth the reading.

Salomons notes of conjuration, Baell.

THeir first and principall king (which is of the power of the east) is called *Baell*; who when he is conjured up, appeareth with three heads; the first, like a tode; the second like a man; the third like a cat. He speaketh with a hoarse voice, he maketh a man go invisible, he hath under his obedience and rule sixty and six legions of divels.

Agares.

The first duke under the power of the east, is named *Agares*, he cometh up mildly in the likenes of a faire old man, riding upon a crocodile, and carrying a hawk on his fist; he teacheth presently all manner of tongues, he fetcheth backe all such as run away, and maketh them run that stand still; he overthroweth all dignities supernaturall and temporall, he maketh earthquakes, and is of the order of vertues, having under his regiment thirty one legions.

Marbas.

Marbas, alias *Barbas*, is a great president, and appeareth in the forme of a mighty lion; but at the commandement of a conjuror cometh up in the likenes of a man, and answereth fully as touching any thing which is hidden or secret; he bringeth diseases and cureth them, he promoteth wisdom, and the knowledge of mechanicall arts, or handicrafts; he changeth men into other shapes: and under his presidency or government are thirty six legions of devils conrain- ed.

Amon.

Amon, or *Aamon*, is a great and mighty marques, and cometh abroad in the likeness of a wolfe, having a serpents taile, spetting out and breathing

breaching flames of fire; when he putteth on the shape of a man, he sheweth out dogs teeth, and a great head like to a mighty raven, he is the strongest prince of all other, and understandeth all things past and to come, he procureth favour, and reconcileth both friends and foes, and ruleth forty legions of divels.

Barbatos, a great county or earle, and also a duke, he appeareth in *Signo sagittarii sylvestris*, with four kings, which bring companies and great troopes. He understandeth the singing of birds, the barking of dogs, the lowing of bullocks, and the voice of all living creatures. He detecteth treasures hidden by magicians and inchanters, and is of the order of vertues, which in part beare rule: he knoweth all things past and to come, and reconcileth friends and powers; and governeth thirty legions of divels by his authority.

Barbatos.

Buer is a great president, and is seene in this signe; he absolutely teacheth philosophy morall and naturall, and also logicke, and the vertue of herbes: he giveth the best familiars, he can heale all diseases, specially of men, and reigneth over fifty legions.

Buer.

Gusoin is a great duke, and a strong, appearing in the forme of a *Xenophilus*, he answereth all things, present, past, and to come, expounding all questions. He reconcileth friendship, and distributeth honours and dignities, and ruleth over forty legions of divels.

Gusoin.

Botis, otherwise *Otis*, a great president and an earle, he cometh forth in the shape of an uglye viper, and if he put on humane shape, he sheweth great teeth, and two hornes, carrying a sharpe sword in his hand; he giveth answers of things present, past, and to come, and reconcileth friends and foes, ruling sixty legions.

Botis.

Bathin, sometimes called *Mathim*, a great duke and a strong, he is seene in the shape of a very strong man, with a serpents taile, sitting on a pale horse, understanding the vertues of herbs and precious stones, transferring men suddenly from country to country, and ruleth thirty legions of divels.

Bathin.

Purson, alias *Curson*, a great king, he cometh forth like a man with lions face, carrying a most cruell viper, and riding on a beare; and before him go alwayes trumpets, he knoweth things hidden, and can tell all things present, past, and to come; he heraieth treasure, he can take a body either humane or ajerie, he answereth truly of all things earthly and secret, of the divinity and creation of the world, and bringeth forth the best familiars; and there obey him two and twenty legions of divels, partly of the order of vertues, and partly of the order of thrones.

Purson.

Eligor, alias *Abigor*, is a great duke, and appeareth as a goodly knight, carrying a lance, an ensigne, and a scepter; he answereth fully of things hidden, and of warres, and how souldiers should meete: he knoweth things to come, and procureth the favour of lords and knights, governing sixty legions of devils.

Eligor.

Leraje, alias *Oray*, a great marquisse, shewing himselfe in the like-

Leraje.

ness of a gallant archer, carrying a bowe and a quiver, he is author of all barrels, he doth purifie all such wounds as are made with arrowes by archers, *Quos optimos objicit tribus diebus diebus*, and he hath regiment over thirty legions.

Valesar.

Valesar, alias Malephar, is a strong duke, comming forth in the shape of a lion, and the head of a theefe, he is very familiar with them to whom he maketh himselfe acquainted; till he hath brought them to the gallows, and ruleth ten legions.

Morax.

Morax, alias Foraji, a great earle and a president, he is scene like a bull, and if he take unto him a mans face, he maketh men wonderfull cunning in astronomy, and in all the liberall sciences: he giveth good familiars and wite, knowing the power and vertue of hearbs and stones which are precious, and ruleth thirty six legions.

Ipos.

Ipos, alias Ayyoros, is a great earle and a prince, appearing in the shape of an angell, and yet indeed more obscure and filthy than a lion, with a lions head, a gooses feet, and a hares raile; he knoweth things to come and past, he maketh a man witty, and bold, and hath under his jurisdiction thirty six legions.

Naberius.

Naberius, alias Carberus, is a valiant marquisse, shewing himselfe in the form of a crow, when he speaketh with a hoarse voice; he maketh a man amiable and cunning in all arts, and specially in rhetorick, he procureth the losse of prelacies and dignities, nineteene legions heare and obey him.

Glasya Labolas.

Glasya Labolas, alias Caacrinolaas, or Caassimolar, is a great president, who commeth forth like a dog, and hath wings like a griffin, he giveth the knowledge of arts, and is the captaine of all manslayers: he understandeth things present and to come, he gaineth the minds and love of friends and foes, he maketh a man go invisible, and hath the rule of six and thirty legions.

Zepar.

Zepar is a great duke, appearing as a souldier, inflaming women with the love of men, and when he is hidden he changeth their shape, untill they may enjoy their beloved, he also maketh them barren, and six and twenty legions are at his obey and commandement.

Bileth.

Bileth is a great king and a terrible, riding on a pale horse, before whom go trumpets, and all kind of melodious musicke. When he is called up by an exorcist, he appeareth rough and furious, to deceive him. Then let the exorcist or conjuror take heed to himselfe, and to allay his courage, let him hold a hazell bat in his hand, wherewithall he must reach out toward the east and south, and make a triangle without besides the circle; but if he hold not out his hand unto him, and he bid him come in, and he still refuse the bond or chaine of spirits; let the conjuror proceed to reading, and by and by he wil submit himselfe, and come in, and do whatsoever the exorcist commandeth him, and he shall be safe. If *Bileth* the king be more stubborne, and refuse to enter into the circle at the first call, and the conjuror shew himselfe fearefull, or if he have not the chaine of spirits, certainly he will never feare nor regard him after. Also if the place be unapt for a triangle to be made without the circle, then set there a boll of

wine, and the exorcist shall certainly know when he commeth out of his house, with his fellowes, and that the aforesaid *Eileth* will be his helper, his friend, and obedient unto him when he commeth forth. And when he commeth, let the exorcist receive him courteously, and glorifie him in his pride, and therefore he shall adore him as other kings do, because he saith nothing without other princes. Also, if he be cited by an exorcist, alwayes a silver ring of the middle finger of the left hand must be held against the exorcists face, as they do for *Amaimon*. And the dominion and power of so great a prince is not to be determined; for there is none under the power and dominion of the conjuror, but he that detaineth both men and women in doting love, till the exorcist hath had his pleasure. He is of the orders of powers, hoping to returne to the seaventh throne, which is not altogether credible, and he ruleth eighty five legions.

Sitri, alias *Bitru*, is a great prince, appearing with the face of a *Sitri* a baudy leopard, and having wings as a griffin: when he taketh humane devill, shape, he is very beautifull, he inflameth a man with a womans love, and also stirreth up women to love men, being commanded hewillingly deteineth secrets of women, laughing at them and mocking them, to make them luxuriously naked, and there obey him sixty legions.

Paimon is more obedient to *Lucifer* than other kings are. *Luifer* is *Paimon*.

here to be understood he that was drowned in the depth of his knowledge: he would needs be like God, and for his arrogancy was throwne out into destruction, of whom it is said; Every pretious stone is thy covering. *Paimon* is constrained by divine vertue to stand before the exorcist where he putteth on the likenesse of a man: he sitteth on a beast called; a dromedary, which is a swift runner, and weareth a glorious crowne, and hath an effeminate countenance. There goeth before him an host of men with trumpets and well sounding cimbals, and all muscally instruments. At the first he appeareth with a great cry and roring, as in *Circulo Salomonis*, and in the art is declared. And if this *Paimon* speake sometime that the conjuror understand him not, let him not therefore be dismayed. But when he hath delivered him the first obligation, to observe his desire, he must bid him also answer him distinctly and plainly to the questions he shall aske you, of all philosophy, wisdome, and science, and of all other secret things. And if you will know the disposition of the world, and what the earth is, or what holdeth it up in the water, or any other thing, or what is *Abyssus*, or where the wind is, or from whence it commeth, he will teach you abundantly. Consecrations also as well of sacrifices as otherwise may be reckoned. He giveth dignities and confirmations; he bindeth them that resist him in his own chains, and subiecteth them to the conjuror; he prepareth good familiars, and hath the understanding of all arts. Note, that at the calling up of him, the exorcist must looke towards the northwest, because there is his house. When he is called up, let the exorcist receive him constantly without feare, let him aske what questions or demands he list, and no doubt he shall obtaine the same of him. And the exorcist must beware

Vide Amaimon.

Ezech. 88.

Cations for the
Exorcist or
conjuror.

he forget not the creator, for those things, which have been rehearsed before of *Paimon*, some say, he is of the order of dominations; others say, of the order of cherubim. There follow him two hundred legions, partly of the order of angels, and partly of potestates. Note that if *Paimon* be cited alone by an offering or sacrifice, two kings follow him; to wit, *Beball* and *Abalam*, and other potentates: in his host are twenty five legions, because the spirits subject to them are not always with them, except they be compelled to appeare by divine vertue.

The fall of
B. Liath.

Some say that the king *Beliath* was created immediatly after *Lucifer*, and therefore they thinke that he was father and seducer of them which fell being of the orders. For he fell first among the worthier and wiser sort, which went before *Michael* and other heavenly angels, which were lacking. Although *Beliath* went before all them that were throwne downe to the earth, yet he went not before them that tarrieth in heaven. This *Beliath* is constrained by divine vertue, when he taketh sacrifices, gifts, and offerings, that he againe may give unto the offerers true answers. But he tarrieth not one houre in the truth, except he be constrained by the divine power, as is said. He taketh the forme of a beautifull anrell, sitting in a fiery chariot; he speaketh faire, he distributeth preferments of senatorship, and the favour of friends, and excellent familiars: he hath rule over eighty legions, partly of the order of vertues, partly of angels; he is found in the forme of an exorcist in the bonds of spirits. The exorcist must consider, that this *Beliath* doth in every thing assist his subjects. If he will not submit himselfe, let the bond of spiritus be read: the spiritus chaine is sent for him, wherewith wise *Solomon* gathered them together with their legions in a brasen vessell, where were inclosed among all the legions seventy two kings, of whom the cheefe was *Bilith*, the second was *Beliath*, the third *Asmeday*, and above a thousand thousand legions. Without doubt (I must confess) I learned this of my matter *Solomon*; but he told me not why he gathered them together, and shut them up so: but I beleve it was for the pride of this *Beliath*. Certaine nigromancers do say, that *Solomon* being on a certaine day seduced by the craft of a certaine woman, inclined himselfe to pray before the same idoll, *Beliath* by name: which is not credible. And therefore we must rather thinke (as it is said) that they were gathered together in that great brasen vessell for pride and arrogancy, and throwne into a deep lake or hole in *Babylon*. For wise *Solomon* did accomplish his workes by the divine power, which never forsooke him. And therefore we must thinke he worshipped not the image *Beliath*; for then he could not have constrained the spirits by divine vertue: for this *Beliath*, with three kings were in the lake. But the *Babylonians* wondering at the matter, supposed that they should find therein a great quantity of treasure, and therefore with one consent went downe into the lake, and uncovered and brake the vessell, out of the which immediatly flew the captaine divels, and were delivered to their former and proper places. But this *Beliath* entred into a certaine image, and there gave answer to them that offered and sacrificed unto him: as *Tox* in his sentences reporteth, and the *Babylonians* did worship and sacrifice thereunto.

Solomon gathered all the divels together in a brasen vessell.

The *Babylonians* disappointed of their hope.

Buce is a great and a strong duke, he appeareth as a dragon with three heads, the third whereof is like a man, he speaketh with a divine voice, he maketh the dead to change their place, and devils to assemble upon the sepulchres of the dead: he greatly enricheth a man, and maketh him eloquent and wise, answereth truly to all demands, and thirty legions obey him.

Fornicus is a great marquisse, like unto a monster of the sea, he maketh men wonderfull in rhetoric, he adorneth a man with a good name, and the knowledge of tongues, and maketh one beloved as well of foes as friends; there are under him nine and twenty legions, of the order partly of thrones, and partly of angels.

Romove a marquisse and an earle, he is resembled to a monster, he bringeth singular understanding in rhetoric, faithfull servants, knowledge of tongues, favour of friends and foes; and nineteen legions obey him.

Berith is a great and a terrible duke, and hath three names. Of some he is called *Beall*; of the Jewes *Berith*; of Nigromancers *Bolsfry*: he commeth forth as a red souldier, with red clothing, and upon a horse of that colour, and a crowne on his head. He answereth truly of things present, past, and to come. He is compelled to a certain hour, through divine vertue, by a ring of art magick. He is also a liar, he turneth all metals into gold, he adorneth a man with dignities, and confirmeth them, he speaketh with a clear and subtill voice, and six and twenty legions are under him.

Astaroth is a great and a strong duke, comming forth in the shape of a foule angell, sitting upon an infernall dragon, and carrying on his right hand a viper: he answereth truly to matters present, past, and to come, and also of all secrets. He talketh willingly of the creator of spirits, and of their fall, and how they sinned and fell: he saith he fell not of his owne accord. He maketh a man wonderfull learned in the liberall sciences, he ruleth forty legions. Let every exorcist take heed, that he admit him not too near him, because of his stinking breath. And therefore let the conjuror hold near to his face a magical ring, and that shall defend him.

Foras, alias *Forcus* is a great president, and is seen in the form of a strong man, and in humane shape, he understandeth the vertue of hearbs and precious stones: he teacheth fully logick, ethick, and their parts: he maketh a man invisible, witty, eloquent, and to live long; he recovereth things lost, and discovereth treasures, and is lord over nine and twenty legions.

Fursur is a great earle, appearing as an hart, with a fiery taile, he lyeth in every thing, except he be brought up within a triangle: being bidden, he taketh angelicall forme, he speaketh with a hoarse voice, and willingly maketh love between man and wife; he raiseth thunders and lightnings, and blasts. Where he is commanded, he answereth well, both of secret and also of divine things, and hath rule and dominion over six and twenty legions.

Marchosias is a great marquisse, he sheweth himself in the shape of a cruell

cruell like wolfe, with a griphens wings, with a serpents taile, and speaking I cannot tell what out of his mouth. When he is in a mans shape, he is an excellent fighter, he answereth all questions truly, he is faithfull in all the conjurors businesst; he was of the order of dominations, under him are thirty legions: he hopeth after 1200. years to returne to the seventh throne, but he is deceived in that hope.

Malphas.

Malphas is a great president, he is seen like a crowe, but being clothed with humane image, speaketh with a hoarse voice, he buildeth houses and high towies wonderfully, and quickly bringeth artificers together, he throweth downe also the enemies edifications, he helpeth to good familiars, he receiveth sacrifices willingly, but he deceiveth all the sacrificers, there obey him forty legions.

Vepar.

Vepar, alias Separ, a great duke and a strong, he is like a mermaid, he is the guide of the waters, and of ships laden with armour; he bringeth to passe (at the commandement of his master) that the sea shall be rough and stormy, and shall appear full of ships; he killeth men in three dayes, with putrefying their wounds, and producing maggots into them; howbeit, they may be all healed with diligence, he ruleth nine and twenty legions.

Sabnacke.

Sabnack, alias Salmack, is a great marquesse and a strong, he cometh forth as an armed souldier with a lions head, sitting on a pale horse, he doth marvellously change mans forme and favour, he buildeth high towers full of weapons, and also castles and cities; he inflicteth men thirty dayes with wounds both rotten and full of maggots, at the exorcists commandement, he provideth good familiars, and hath dominion over fifty legions.

Sidonay.

Sidonay, alias Asmoday, a great King, strong and mighty, he is seen with three heads, whereof the first is like a bull, the second like a man, the third like a ram, he hath a serpents taile, he belcheth flames out of his mouth, he hath feet like a goose, he sitteth on an infernall dragon, he carryeth a lance and a flag in his hand, he goeth before others, which are under the power of *Amaymon*. When the conjuror exerciseth this office, let him be abroad, let him be wary and standing on his feet; if his cap be on his head, he will cause all his doings to be bewrayed, which if he doe not, the exorcist shall be deceived by *Amaymon* in every thing. But so soon as he seeth him in the forme aforesaid, he shall call him by his name, saying; Thou art *Asmoday*; he will not deny it, and by and by he boweth downe to the ground; he giveth the ring of vertues, he absolutely teacheth geometry, arithmetick, astronomy, and handicrafts. To all demands he answereth fully and truly, he maketh a man invisible, hee sheweth the places where treasure lyeth, and gardeth it, if it be among the legions of *Amaymon*, he hath under his power seventy two legions.

Gaap.

Gaap, alias Tap, a great president and a prince, he appeareth in a meridionall signe, and when he taketh humane shape he is the guide of the foure principall Kings, as mighty as *Bileth*. There were certain necromancers that offered sacrifices and burnt offerings unto him; and to call him up, they exercised an art, saying that *Solomon* the wise made it,

which

which is false: for it was rather *Cham*, the sonne of *Noah*, who after the Who was the
 floud began first to invoke wicked spirits. He invocated *Beleth*, and first necroman-
 made an art in his name, and a book which is known to many mathe- cer.
 maticians. There were burnt offerings and sacrifices made, and gifts gi-
 ven, and much wickednesse wrought: by the exorcists, who mingled there-
 with all the holy names of God, the which in that art are every where ex-
 pressed. Marry there is an Epistle of those names written by *Solomon*, as
 also write *Helias Hierosolymitanus* and *Helisæus*. It is to be noted, that
 if any exorcist have the art of *Beleth*, and cannot make him stand before
 him, nor see him, I may not bewray how and declare the means to con-
 tain him, because it is an abomination, and for that I have learned no-
 thing from *Solomon* of his dignity and office. But yet I will not hide
 this; to wit, that he maketh a man wonderfull in philosophy and all the
 liberall sciences: he maketh love, hatred, insensibility, consecration, and
 consecration of those things that are belonging unto the domination of
Amaymon, and delivereth familiars out of the possession of other conjurors,
 answering truly and perfectly of things present, past, and to come, and
 transferreth men most speedily into other nations, he ruleth sixty six legi-
 ons, and was of the order of potestates.

Shax alias Scox, is a dark and great marquesse, like unto a stork, with *Shax*.
 a hoarse and subtil voice he doth marvellously take away the sight, hear-
 ing, and understanding of any man, at the commandement of the con-
 juror: he taketh away money out of every Kings house, and carrieth it
 back after 1200. years, if he be commanded, he is a horsestealer, he is
 thought to be faithfull in all commandements; and although he promise
 to be obedient to the conjuror in all things; yet is he not so, he is a liar,
 except he be brought into a triangle, and there he speaketh divinely, and
 telleth of things which are hidden, and not kept of wicked spirits, he pro-
 miseth good familiars, which are accepted if they be not deceivers, he hath
 thirty legions.

Procell is a great and a strong duke, appearing in the shape of an an- *Procell*.
 gell, but speaketh darkly of things hidden, he teacheth geometry and all
 the liberall arts, he maketh great noises, and causeth the waters to rore,
 where are none; he warmeth waters, and distempereth bathes at certain
 times, as the exorcist appointeth him, he was of the order of potestates,
 and hath fourty eight legions under his power.

Furcas is a Knight and cometh forth in the similitude of a cruell man, *Furcas*.
 with a long beard and a hoary head, he sitteth on a pale horse, carrying in
 his hand a sharp weapon, he perfectly teacheth practick philosophy, rhe-
 torick, logick, astronomy, chiromancy, pyromancy, and their parts: there
 obey him twenty legions.

Murmur is a great duke and an earle, appearing in a shape of a souldier, *Murmur*.
 riding on a griffen, with a dukes crown on his head; there go before
 him two of his ministers, with great trumpets, he reacheth philosophy ab-
 solutely, he constraineth soules to come before the exorcist, to answer
 what he shall aske them, he was of the order partly of thrones, and partly
 of angels, and ruleth thirty legions.

Caim is a great president, taking the form of a thrush, but when he pur- *Caim*.
 teth

teth on mans shape, he answereth in burning ashes, carrying in his hand a most sharp sword, he maketh the best disputers, he giveth men the understanding of all birds, of the lowing of bullocks, and barking of dogs, and also of the sound and noise of waters, he answereth best of things to come; he was of the order of angels, and ruleth thirty legions of devils.

Raum. *Raum*, or *Raim* is a great earle, he is seen as a crow, but when he putteth on humane shape, at the commandement of the exorcist, he stealeth wonderfully out of the Kings house, and carryeth it whither he is assigned, he destroyeth cities, and hath great despite unto dignities, he knoweth things present, past, and to come, and reconcileth friends and foes; he was of the order of thrones, and governeth thirty legions.

Halphas. *Halphas* is a great earle, and commeth abroad like a stork, with a hoarse voice, he notably buildeth up townes full of munition and weapons, he sendeth men of war to places appointed, and hath under him six and twenty legions.

Focalor. *Focalor* is a great duke cometh forth as a man, with wings like a griphen, he killeth men, and drowneth them in the waters, and overturneth ships of war, commanding and ruling both windes and seas. And let the Conjuror note, that if he bid him hurt no man, he willingly consenteth thereto: he hopeth after 1000. years to returne to the seventh throne, but he is deceived, he hath three legions.

Vine. *Vine* is a great king and an earle, he sheweth himself as a lion, riding a black horse, and carryeth a viper in his hand, he gladly buildeth large towres, he throweth down stone walles, and maketh waters rough. At the commandement of the exorcist he answereth of things hidden, of witches, and of things present, past, and to come.

Bifrons. *Bifrons* is seen in the similitude of a monster, when he taketh the image of man, he maketh one wonderfull cunning in astrology, absolutely declaring the mansions of the planets, he doth the like in geometry, and other admeasurements, he perfectly understandeth the strength and vertue of hearbs, precious stones, and woods, he changeth dead bodies from place to place; he seemeth to light candles upon the sepulchres of the dead, and hath under him six and twenty legions.

Gamigin. *Gamigin* is a great marquisse, and is seen in the forme of a little horse, when he taketh humane shape he speaketh with a hoarse voice, disputing of all liberall sciences; he bringeth also to passe, that the soules, which are drowned in the sea, or which dwell in purgatory (which is called *Caragragra*, that is, affliction of soules) shall take airy bodies, and evidently appear and answer to interrogatories at the conjurors commandement; he carrieth with the exorcist, untill he have accomplished his desire, and hath thirty legions under him.

Zagan. *Zagan* is a great King and a president, he commeth abroad like a bull, with griphens wings, but when he taketh humane shape, he maketh men witty, he turneth all metals into the coine of that dominion, and turneth water into wine, and wine into water, he also turneth bloud into wine, and wine into bloud, and a foole into a wise man, he is head of thirty and three legions.

Orias is a great marquisse, and is seen as a lion riding on a strong horse, with a serpents taile, and carryeth in his right hand two great serpents hissing, he knoweth the mansion of planets, and perfectly teacheth the vertues of the starres, he transformeth men, he giveth dignities, prelacies, and confirmations, and also the favour of friends and foes, and hath underhim thirty legions.

Valac is a great president, and commeth abroad with angels wings like a boy, riding on a two headed dragon, he perfectly answereth of treasure hidden, and where serpents may be seen, which he delivereth into the conjurors hands, void of any force or strength, and hath dominion over thirty legions of divels.

Gemory a strong and mighty duke, he appeareth like a fair woman with a duchesse crowner about her middle, riding on a camell, he answereth well and truly of things present, past, and to come, and of treasure hid, and where it lyeth: he procureth the love of women, especially of maids, and hath six and twenty legions.

Decarabia or *Carabia*, he commeth like a * and knoweth the force of herbes and precious stones, and maketh all birds flie before the exorcist, and to carry with him, as though they were tame, and that they shall drink and sing, as their manner is, and hath thirty legions.

Amduscias a great and a strong duke, he cometh forth as an unicorne, when he standeth before his master in humane shape, being commanded, he easily bringeth to passe, that trumpets and all muscicall instruments may be heard and not seen, and also that trees shall bend and incline, according to the conjurors will, he is excellent among familiars, and hath nine and twenty legions.

Andras is a great marquisse, and is seen in an angels shape with a head like a black night raven, riding upon a black and a very strong wolfe, flourishing with a sharp sword in his hand; he can kill the master, the servant, and all assistants, he is author of discords, and ruleth thirty legions.

Andrealphus is a great marquisse, appearing as a peacock, he raiseth great noises, and in humane shape perfectly teacheth geometry, and all things belonging to admeasurements, he maketh a man to be a subtill disputer, and cunning in astronomy, and transformeth a man into the likeness of a bird; and there are under him thirty legions.

Ose is a great president, and cometh forth like a leopard, and counterfeiting to be a man, he maketh one cunning in the liberall sciences, he answereth truly of divine and secret things, he transformeth a mans shape, and bringeth a man to that madnesse, that he thinketh himself to be that which he is not; as he that is a king or a pope, or that he weareth a crown on his head, *Duratque id regnum ad horam.*

Aym or *Haborim* is a great duke and a strong, he commeth forth with three heads, the first like a serpent, the second like a man having two *, the third like a cat, he rideth on a viper, carrying in his hand a light fire brand, with the flame whereof castles and cities are fired, he maketh one witty every kinde of way, he answereth truly of privy matters, & reigneth over twenty six legions.

Orobus.

Orobus is a great prince, he cometh forth like a horse, but when he purteth on him a mans idol, he talketh of diuine vertue, he giveth true answers of things present, past and to come, and of the diuinity, and of the creation, he deceiveth none, nor suffereth any to be tempted, he giveth dignities and prelacies, and the fauour of friends and foes, and hath rule over twenty legions.

Vapula.

Vapula is a great duke and a strong, he is seen like a lion with griphens wings, he maketh a man subtile and wonderfull in handicrafts, philosophy, and in sciences contained in books, and is ruler over thirty six legions.

Cimeries.

Cimeries is a great marquesse and a strong, ruling in the parts of *Appi-ca*; he teacheth perfectly grammar, logick, and rhetoric, he discovereth treasures and things hidden, he bringeth to passe, that a man shall seem with expedition to be turned into a souldier, he rideth upon a great black horse, and ruleth twenty legions.

Amy.

Amy is a great president, and appeareth in a flame of fire, but having taken mans shape, he maketh one marvellous in astrology, and in all the liberall sciences, he procureth excellent familiars, he bewrayeth treasures preserved by spirits, he hath the government of thirty six legions, he is partly of the order of angels, partly of potestates, he hopeth after a thousand two hundred years to returne to the seventh throne: which is not credible.

Flawros.

Flawros is a strong duke, is seen in the forme of a terrible strong leopard, in humane shape, he sheweth a terrible countenance, and fiery eyes, he answereth truly and fully of things present, past, and to come; if he be in a triangle, he lyeth in all things and deceiveth in other things, and beguileth in other busineses, he gladly talketh of diuinity, and of the creation of the world, and of the fall; he is constrained by diuine vertue, and so are all diuels or spirits, to burne and destroy all the conjurers aduersaries. And if he be commanded, he suffereth the conjuror not to be tempted, and he hath legions under him.

Balam.

Balam is a great and a terrible king, he cometh forth with three heads, the first of a bull, the second of a man, the third of a ram, he hath a serpents taile, and flaming eyes, riding upon a furious beare, and carrying a hawke on his fist, he speaketh with a hoarse voice, answering perfectly of things present, past, and to come, he maketh man invisible and wise, he governeth forty legions, and was of the order of dominations.

Allocer.

Allocer is a strong duke and a great, he cometh forth like a souldier, riding on a great horse, he hath a lions face, very red, and with flaming eyes, he speaketh with a big voice, he maketh a man wonderfull in astrology, and in all the liberall sciences, he bringeth good familiars, and ruleth thirty six legions.

Saleos.

Saleos is a great earle, he appeareth as a gallant souldier, riding on a crocodile, and weareth a dukes crowne, peaceable, &c.

Vuall.

Vuall is a great duke and a strong, he is seen as a great and terrible dromedary, but in humane forme, he soundeth out in a base voice the *Egyptian* tongue. This man above all other procureth the especial love

of women, and knoweth things present, past, and to come, precuring the love of friends and foes, he was of the order of potestates, and governeth thirty seven legions.

Haagenti is a great president, appearing like a great bull, having the wings of a griphen, but when he taketh humane shape, he maketh a man wise in every thing, he changech all metals into gold, and changech wine and water the one into the other, and commandeth as many legions as *Haagenti*.

Phœnix is a great marquesse, appearing like the bird *Phœnix*, having a child's voyce: but before he standeth still before the conjuror, he singeth many sweet notes. Then the exorcist with his companions must beware he give no eare to the melody, but must by and by bid him put on humane shape; then will he speake marvellously of all wonderfull sciences. He is an excellent poet, and obedient, he hopeth to returne to the seventh throne, after a thousand two hundreth yeares, and governeth twenty legions. *Phœnix*.

Stolas is a great prince, appearing in the forme of a night-raven, before the exorcist, he taketh the image and shape of a man, and teacheth astrology, absolutely understanding the vertues of herbs and precious stones; there are under him twenty six legions. *Stolas*.

Note that a legion is 6666. and now by Multiplication coun how many legions doe arise out of every particular.

* *Secretum secretorum,*

The secret of secrets;

Tu operus sis secretus horum,

Thou that workst them, be secret in them.

CHAP. III.

The houres wherein principall divels may be bound, to wit, raised and restrained from doing of hurt.

A *Maymon* king of the east, *Corson* king of the south, *Zimimav* king of the north, *Goap* king and prince of the west, may be bound from the third houre, till noone, and from the ninth houre till evening. Marquesses may be bound from the ninth houre till compline, and from compline till the end of the day. Dukes may be bound from the first houre till noone; and cleare weather is to be observed. Prelates may be bound in any houre of the day. Knights from day dawning, till sunne rising; or from evensong, till the sunne set. A President may not be bound in any houre of the day, except the king whom he obeyeth.

This was the worke of one T.R. written in faire letters of red & black upon parchment, and made by him, Ann. 1570. to the maintenance of his living, the edifying of the poore, and the glory of gods holy name: as he himselfe saith.

obayeth, be invocated; nor in the shutting of the evening. Counties or earles may be bound at any houre of the day, so it be in the woods or fields, where men resort not.

CHAP. IV.

The forme of adjuring or citing of the spirits aforesaid to arise and appeare.

When you will have any spirit, you must know his name and office; you must also fast, and be cleane from all pollution, three or foure dayes before; so will the spirit be the more obedient unto you. Then make a circle, and call up the spirit with great intention, and holding a ring in your hand, rehearse in your owne name, and your companions (for one must alwayes be with you) this prayer following, and so no spirit shall annoy you, and your purpose shall take effect. And note how this agreeth with popish charmes and conjurations.

In the name of our Lord Iesus Christ the ✠ father ✠ and the sonne ✠ and the Holy ghost ✠ holy trinity and unseparable unity, I call upon thee, that thou mayest be my salvation and defense, and the protection of my body and soule, and of all my goods through the vertue of thy holy crosse, and through the vertue of thy passion, I beseech thee O Lord Iesus Christ, by the merits of thy blessed mother *S. Mary*, and of all thy saints, that thou give me grace and divine power over all the wicked spirits, so as which of them soever I do call by name, they may come by and by from every coast, and accomplish my wil, that they neither be hurtfull nor fearfull unto me, but rather obedient and diligent about me. And through thy vertue streightly commanding them, let them fulfill my commandements, Amen. Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of sabbaoth, which wilt come to judge the quicke and the dead, thou which art *A* and *Ω*, first and last, King of kings and Lord of lords, *Ioth, Aglanabrath, El, Abiel, Anathiel, Amazim, Sedomel, Grayes, Heli, Messias, Tolimi, Elias, Isebvros, Athanasos, Imas*. By these thy holy names, and by all other I doe call upon thee, and beseech thee O Lord Iesus Christ, by thy nativity and baptisme, by thy crosse and passion, by thine ascension, and by the comming of the Holy ghost, by the bitternes of thy soule when it departed from the body, by thy five wounds, by the bloud and water which went out of thy body, by thy vertue, by the sacrament which thou gavest thy disciples the day before thou sufferdest, by the holy trinity, and the inseparable unity, by blessed *Mary* thy mother, by thine angels, arch-angels, prophets, patriarchs, and by all thy saints, and by all the sacraments which are made in thine honour, I doe worship and beseech thee, to accept these prayers, conjurations, and words of my mouth, which I will use. I require thee O Lord Iesus Christ, that thou give me thy vertue and power over all thine angels (which were throwne downe from heaven to deceive mankind) to drawe them to me, to tie and bind them, and also to loose them, to gather them together before me, and to command them to do all that they can, and that by no means they contemne my voyce, or the words of my mouth

Note what names are attributed unto Christ by the Coniuror in this his exorcising exercise.

but that they obey me and my sayings, and feare me. I beseech thee by thine humanity, mercy and grace, and I require thee *Adory, Amay, Horta, Vege dora, Mitai, Hel, Suranat, Yson, Ysefy*, and by all thy holy names, and by all thine holy be saints and she saints, by all thine angels and archangels, powers, dominations, and vertues, and by that name that *Salomon* did bind the diuels, and shut them up, *Elbrach, Ebanber, Agle, Gosh, Ioth, Orbic, Venoch, Nabrat*, and by all thine holy names which are written in this booke, and by the vertue of them all, that thou enable me to congregate all thy spirits throwne downe from heaven, that they may give me a true answer of all my demands, and that they satisfie all my requests, without the hurt of my body or soule, or any thing else that is mine through our Lord *Iesus Christ* thy sonne, which liueth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the Holy ghost, one God world without end.

Oh father omnipotent, oh wise sonne, oh Holy ghost, the searcher of hearts, oh you three in persons, one true Godhead in substance, which didst spare *Adam* and *Eve* in their finnes, and oh thou sonne, which didst die for their finnes a most filthy death, sustaining it upon the holy crosse; oh thou most mercifull, when I flie unto thy mercy, and beseech thee by all the means I can, by these thy holy names of thy sonne; to wit, *A* and *Ω*, and all other his names, grant me thy vertue and power, that I may be able to cite before me, thy spirits which were thrown downe from heaven, and that they may speake with me, and dispatch by and by without delay, and with a good will, and without the hurt of my body, soule, or goods, &c. as is contained in the booke called *Annulus Salomonis*.

Oh great and eternall vertue of the highest, which through disposition, these being called to judgement, *Vachion, Stimulamaton, Esphaves, Tetragrammaton, Othoram, Cryon, Esytion, Existion, Eviona, Onela, Brasim, Noym, Messas, Soter, Emanuel Sabbath, Adonay* I worship thee, I invoke thee, I employ thee with all the strength of my mind, that by thee, my present prayers, consecrations, and conjurations be hollowed, and wheresoever wicked spirits are called in the vertue of thy names, they may come together from every coast, and diligently fulfill the will of me the exorcist. *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.*

What wonderful force con-
furers do be-
leeve consisteth
in these for-
gotten names of
Christ.

CHAP. V.

A confutation of the manifold vanities contained in the precedent chapters, specially of commanding of diuels.

HE that can be perswaded that these things are true, or wrought indeed according to the assertion of censurers, or according to the supposition of witchmongers and papists, may soone be brought to beleeve that the moone is made of green cheese. You see in this which is called *Salomon's* conjuration, there is a perfect inventory registred of the number of diuels, of their names, of their offices, of their personages, of their qualities, of their powers, of their properties, of their kingdomes.

This is contrary the scripture, which saith that every good gift cometh from the father of light, &c.

A breuiary of the inventory of spirits.

The authors further purpose in the detection of conjuring.

of their governers, of their orders, of their dispositions, of their subjection, of their submission, and of the wayes to bind or loose them; with a note what wealth, learning, office, commodity, pleasure, &c. they can give, and may be forced to yeeld in spite of their hearts, to such (forsooth) as are cunning in this art: of whom yet was never seen any rich man, or at least that gained any thing that way; or any unlearned man, that became learned by that meanes; or any happy man, that could with the helpe of this art either deliver himselfe, or his friends, from aduersity, or adde unto his estate any point of felicity: yet these men, in all worldly happinesse, must needs exceed all others; if such things could be by them accomplished, according as it is presupposed. For if they may learne of *Marbas*, all secrets, and to cure all diseases; and of *Furcas*, wisdom, and to be cunning in all mechanicall arts; and to change any mans shape, of *Zepar*: if *Eune* can make them rich and eloquent, if *Beroth* can tell them of all things present, past, and to come: if *Asmodie* can make them go invisible and shew them all hidden treasure; if *Salmache* will afflict whom they list, and *Alloer* can procure the love of any woman; if *Amy* can provide them excellent familiars; if *Cayn* can make them understand the voyce of all birds and beasts, and *Buer* and *Bifrons* can make them live long; and finally, if *Orias* could procure unto them great friends, and reconcile their enemies, and they in the end had all these at commandement; should they not live in all worldly honor and felicity? whereas contrariwise they lead there lives in all obloquy, misery, and beggery, and in fine come to the gallowes; as though they had chosen unto themselves the spirit *Valser*, who they say bringeth all them with whom he entereth into familiarity, to no better end than the gibbet or gallowes. But before I proceed further to the confutation of this stuffe, I will shew other conjurations, devised more lately, and of more authority; whetein you shall see how fooles are trained to beleve these absurdities, being wonne by little and little to such credulity. For the author hereof beginneth, as though all the cunning of conjurors were derived and fetcht from the planetary motions, and true course of the stars, celestiall bodies, &c.

CHAP. VI.

The names of the Planets, their characters, together with the twelve signes of the zodiacke, their dispositions, aspects, and government, with other observations.

Conjunction	♌	} } } H V ♂ ☉ ♀ ♃ D. the characters of the Planets. Satur. Iupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercur. Luna.
Sextile	*	
Quadrat	□	
Trine	△	} } } Satur. Iupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercur. Luna.
Opposition	♋	

The twelve signes of the zodiacke, their characters and denominations, &c.

♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces.

Their dispositions or inclinations.

♈♉♊	} } } Good signes.	♎♏♐	} } } Evill signes.	♑♒♓	} } } Signes in- different.
♋♌♍		♊♋♌		♍♎♏	
♈♉♊ Very good signes.			♑♒♓ Very evill signes.		

Mm

The

The disposition of the Planets.

h ♃ ♄ ☉ ♀ ♁ ♂ ☾						
planets good ♃ ♄ ♁. Indifferent ☉ ☽ ♀. Evil h ♄						
♃ ♄	←	♄	☉	♀	♁	☾
♃ ♄	♃ ♄	♄	☉	♀	♁	☾
Aferie Triplis tie.	♃ ♄ ♃	♄ ♃ ♃	♀ ♃ ♃	Aearthie Triplis tie.	♀ ♃ ♃	♁ ♃ ♃
	♄ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	♁ ♃ ♃		♁ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃
	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃		♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃
Awaterie Triplis tie.	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	Araierie Triplis tie.	♁ ♃ ♃	♁ ♃ ♃
	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃		♁ ♃ ♃	♁ ♃ ♃
	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃	♃ ♃ ♃		♁ ♃ ♃	♁ ♃ ♃

The aspects of the Planets.

The five plan-
etary aspects.
Conjunct.
Sextil.
Trine.
Quartil.
Opposit.

- ♃ Is the best aspect, with good planets, and the worst with evil.
- * Is a meane aspect in goodnesse or badnesse.
- △ Is very good in aspect to good planets, and hurteth not in evil.
- This aspect is of enimity not full perfect.
- ⊕ This aspect is of enimity most perfect.

How the day is divided or distinguished.

A day naturall is the space of foure and twenty houres, accounting the night withall, and beginneth at one of the clocke after midnight.

An artificiall day is that space of time, which is betwixt the rising and falling of the ☉ &c. All the rest is night and beginneth at the ☉ rising.

Hereafter followeth a table, shewing how the day and the night is divided by houres, and reduced to the regiment of the planets.

The division of the day , and the planetary regiment.

day	lord	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
day	lord	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃
day	lord	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉
day	lord	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾
day	lord	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁
day	lord	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂
day	lord	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅
day	lord	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁

The division of the night, and the planetary regiment.

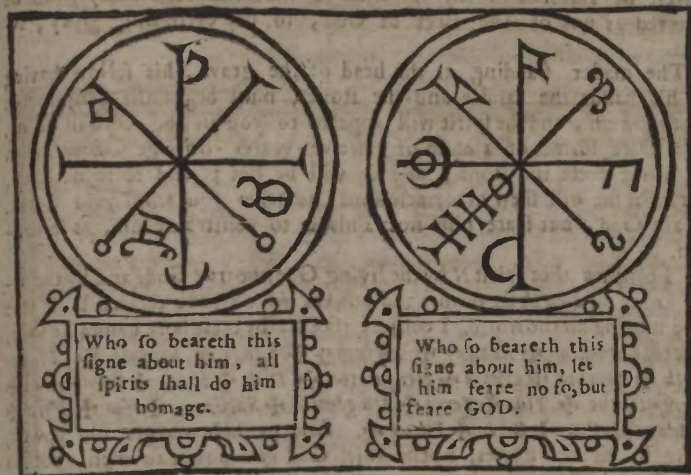
night	lord	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
night	lord	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂
night	lord	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅
night	lord	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁
night	lord	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃
night	lord	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉
night	lord	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾
night	lord	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁
night	lord	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂	☾	♃	♅	♁	☉	♁	♂

CHAP. VII.

The characters of the angels of the seven days, with their names : of figures, scales and periapts.



These figures are called the scales of the earth, without the which no spirit will appeare, except thou have them with thee.



CHAP. VIII.

An experiment of the dead.

First fast and pray three dayes, and abstaine thee from all filthynesse; go to one that is new buried, such a one as killed himselfe, or destroyed himselfe willfully: or else get thee promise of one that shall be hanged, and let him sweare an oath to thee, after his body is dead, that his spirit shall come to thee, and do thee true service, at thy commandements, in all dayes, houres, and minuts. And let no persons see thy doings, but thy fellow. And about eleven a clocke in the night, goe to the place where he was buried, and say with a bold faith, and hearty desire, to have the spirit come that thou dost call for, thy fellow having a candle in his left hand, and in his right hand a crysell stone, and say these words following, the master having a hazell wand in his right hand, purpose without his consideration. Note that *numerus ternarius*, which is counted mystically, be observed.

Agla ✱ *Craton* ✱ Then strike three strokes on the ground, and say; Arise N. Arise N. Arise N. I conjure thee spirit N. by the resurrection of our Lord Jesu Christ, that thou do obey to my words, and come unto me this night verily and truly, as thou beleevest to be saved at the day of judgement. And I will swear to thee an oath, by the perill of my soule, that if thou wilt come to me, and appeare to me this night, and shew me true visions in this crysell stone, and fetch me the fairie *Sibylla*, that I may talke with her visibly, and she may come before me, as the conjuration leadeth; and in so doing, I will give thee an

almeſe
Conjuring for
a dead spirit.

*For the con-
jurator (the con-
jurator I should
say) can do no-
thing to any
purpose with-
out his conſe-
derate.

Note that *nu-
merus ternari-
us*, which is
counted myſti-
call, be obser-
ved.

Ex inferno nulla redemptio,
saith the scripture: Ergo you
lye quoth
Nota.

Note what
these great
words may
doc.

* *Demonēs cre-*
dendo contri-
ment.

A heavy sen-
tence denoun-
ced of the con-
dator against
the spirit in
case of disobe-
dience, or neg-
ligence.

almesse deed, and pray for thee N. to my Lord God, whereby thou mayest be restored to thy salvation at the resurrection day, to be received as one of the elect of God, to the everlasting glory, Amen.

The master standing at the head of the grave, his fellow having in his hands the candle and the stone, must begin the conjuration as followeth, and the spirit will appeare to you in the crytall stone, in a faire forme of a child of twelve yeares of age. And when he is in, feele the stone, and it will be hot; and feare nothing, for he or the will shew many delusions, to drive you from your worke. Feare God, but feare him not. This is to constraîne him, as followeth.

I conjure thee spirit N. by the living God, the true God, and by the body God, and by their vertues and powers which have creased both thee and me, and all the world. I conjure thee N. by these holy names of God, *Tetragrammaton* ✱ *Adonay* ✱ *Algramay* ✱ *Saday* ✱ *Sabaoth* ✱ *Planabok* ✱ *Panthon* ✱ *Cyaton* ✱ *Neupmaton* ✱ *Dius* ✱ *Humo* ✱ *Omnipaten* ✱ *Simpiternus* ✱ *Ihus* ✱ *Terra* ✱ *Unigenius* ✱ *Salvator* ✱ *Via* ✱ *Vita* ✱ *Manus* ✱ *Fons* ✱ *Origo* ✱ *Filius* ✱. And by their vertues and powers, and by all their names, by the which God gave power to man, both to speak or think; so by their vertues and powers I conjure thee spirit N. that now immediately thou doe appeare in this crytall stone visibly to me and to my fellow, without any tarrying or deceipt. I conjure thee N. by the excellent name of Jesus Christ A and Ω. the first and the last. For this holy name of Jesus is above all names; for in this name of Jesus every knee doth bow and obey, both of heavenly things, earthly things, and infernall. And every tongue doth confesse that our Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of the Father: neither is there any other name given to man, whereby he must be saved. Therefore in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, and by his nativity, resurrection, and ascension, and by all that appertaineth unto his passion, and by their vertues and powers I conjure thee spirit N. that thou doe appeare visible in this crytall stone to me, and to my fellow, without any dissimulation. I conjure thee N. by the blood of the innocent lambe Jesus Christ, which was shed for us upon the crosse; for all thole that * doe beleeve in the vertue of his blood, shall be saved. I conjure thee N. by the vertues and powers of all the royall names and words of the living God of me pronounced, that thou be obedient unto me and to my words rehearsed. If thou refuse this to doe, I by the holy trinity, and by their vertues and powers doe condemne thee thou spirit N. into the place where there is no hope of remedy or rest, but everlasting horror of paine there dwelling, and a place where there is pain upon pain, dayly, horribly, and lamentably, thy pain to be there augmented as the starrs in the heaven, and as the gravell or sand in the Sea: except thou spirit N. doe appeare to me and to my fellow visibly, immediately in this crytall stone, and in a fair forme and shape of a childe of twelve yeares of age, and that thou alter not thy shape, I charge thee upon pain of everlasting condemnation. I conjure thee spirit N. by the golden girdle, which girdeth the loias of our Lord

Jesus

Jesus Christ; so thou spirit *N.* be thou bound into the perpetuall paines of hell fire, for thy disobedience and unreuerent regard, that thou hast to the holy names and words, and his precepts. I conjure thee *N.* by the two edged sword, which *Iohn* saw proceed out of the mouth of the Almighty; and so thou spirit *N.* be torne and * cut in peeces with that sword, and to be condemned into everlasting pain, where the fire goeth not out, and where the worm dyeth not. I conjure thee *N.* by the heavens, and by the celestially city of *Ierusalem*, and by the earth and the sea, and by all things contained in them, and by their vertues and powers; I conjure thee spirit *N.* by the obedience that thou dost owe unto the principall prince. And except thou spirit *N.* doe come and appear visibly in this crys- tall stone in my presence, here immediately as it is aforesaid. Let the great curse of God, the anger of God, the shadow and darknesse of death, and of eternall condemnation be upon thee spirit *N.* for ever and ever; because thou hast denyed thy faith, thy health, and salvation. For thy great dis- obedience, thou art worthy to be condemned. Therefore let the divine tri- nity, thrones, dominions, principats, potestats, vertues, cherubim and seraphim; and all the soules of saints, both of men and women, condemn thee for ever, and be a witness against thee at the day of judgement, be- cause of thy disobedience. And let all creatures of our Lord Jesus Christ, say thereunto; *Fiat, fiat, fiat.* Amen.

And when he is appeared in the crys- tall stone, as is said before, bind him with this bond as followeth; to wit, I conjure thee spirit *N.* that art appeared to me in this crys- tall stone, to me and to my fellow; I conjure thee by * all the royall words aforesaid, the which did constrain thee to appeare therein, and their vertues; I charge thee by them all, that thou shalt not depart out of this crys- tall stone, untill my will be- ing fulfilled, thou be licenced to depart. I conjure and bind thee spirit *N.* by that omnipotent God, which commanded the angell *S. Michaell*, to drive *Lucifer* out of the heavens with a sword of vengeance, and to fall from joy to paine; and for dread of such paine as he is in, I charge thee spirit *N.* that thou shalt not goe out of the crys- tall stone; nor yet to alter thy shape at this time, except I command thee otherwise; but to come unto me at all places and in all houres and minutes, when and wheresoever I shall call thee, by the verue of our Lord Jesus Christ, or by any conjuration of words that is written in this book, and to shew me and my friends true visions in this crys- tall stone, of any thing or things that we would see, at any time or times; and also to goe and fetch me the fairy *Sibylla*, that I may talk with her in all kinde of talk, as I shall call her by any conjuration of words contained in this book. I conjure thee spi- rit *N.* by the great wisdom and divinity of his Godhead, my will to ful- fill as is aforesaid; I charge thee upon pain of condemnation, both in this world, and in the world to come; *Fiat, fiat, fiat,* Amen.

This done goe to a place fast by, and in a faire parlor or chamber, make a circle with chalk, as hereafter followeth: and make another cir- cle for the faire *Sibylla* to appeare in foure foot from the circle thou art in, and make no names therein, or cast any holy thing therein; but

How can that be, when a spi- rit hath nei- ther flesh, bloud, nor bones?

* The conju- ror imputeth the appearing of a spirit by constraint unto words quoth *Nata.*

make

make a circle round with chaik ; and let the master and his fellow sit



down in the first circle, the master having the book in his hand, his fellow having the crystal stone in his right hand, looking in the stone when the fairie doth appear. The master also must have upon his brest this figure here written in parchment, and begin to work in the new of the D and in the hour of Ψ the \odot and the Δ to be in one of inhabitants signes, as Ξ A X . This bond as followeth, is to cause the spirit in the crystal stone, to fetch unto thee the fairy *Sibylia*. All things fulfilled, be-

gin this bond as followeth, and be bold, for doubtlesse they will come before thee, before the conjuration be read seven times.

I conjure thee spirit *N.* in this crystal stone, by God the father, by God the son Jesus Christ, and by God the Holy Ghost, three persons and one God, and by their vertues. I conjure thee spirit, that thou do goe in peace, and also to come again to me quickly, and to bring with thee into that circle appointed, *Sibylia* fairie, that I may talk with her in those matters that shall be to her honour and glory ; and so I charge thee declare unto her. I conjure thee spirit *N.* by the blood of the innocent lamb, the which redeemed all the world, by the vertue thereof I charge thee thou spirit in the crystal stone, that thou do declare unto her this message. Also I conjure thee spirit *N.* by all angels and archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestates, virtutes, cherubim and seraphim, and by their vertues and powers. I conjure thee *N.* that thou do depart with speed, and also to come again with speed, and to bring with thee the fairie *Sibylia*, to appeare in that circle, before I doe read the conjuration in this booke seven times. Thus I charge thee my will to be fulfilled, upon paine of everlasting condemnation : *Fiat, fiat, fiat ; Amen.*

Then the figure aforesaid pianed on thy brest, rehearse the words therein, and say, X *Sorthie* X *Sorthia* X *Sorthios* X then begin your conjuration as followeth here, and say ; I conjure thee *Sibylia*, O gentle virgine of fairies, by the mercy of the Holy Ghost ; and by the dreadfull day of doom ; and by their vertues and powers ; I conjure thee *Sibylia*, O gentle virgin of fairies, and by all the angels of Ψ and their characters and vertues, and by all the spirits of Ψ and Q and their characters and vertues, and by all the characters that be in the firmament and by the king and queen of fairies, and their vertues, and by the faith and obedience that thou bearest unto them. I conjure thee *Sibylia* by the blood that ran out of the side of our Lord Jesus Christ crucified, and by the opening of heaven, and by the renting of the Temple, and by the darknesse of the Sunne in the time of his death, and by the rising up of the dead in the time of his resurrection, and by the Virgin *Mary*

Mother

And why
might not he
do it himselve,
as well as ma-
dam *Sibylia*?

The fairie *Sibylia*
conjured
to appeare, &c.

Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the unspeakable name of God *Tetragrammaton*. I conjure thee *O Sibyllia*; *O* blessed and beautifull Virgine, by all the riall words aforesaid, I conjure thee *Sibyllia* by all their vertues to appeare in that circle before me visible, in the form and shape of a beautifull woman in a bright and white vesture, adorned and garnished most fair, and to appear to me quickly without deceit or tarrying; and that thou faile not to fulfill my will and desire effectually. For I will choofe thee to be my blessed virgin, and will have common copulation with thee. Therefore make hast and speed to come unto me, and to appear as I have said before. To whom be honor and glory for ever; Amen.

The which done and ended, if shee come not, repeat the conjuration till they doe come: for doubtlesse they will come. And when shee is appeared, take your censers, and incense her with frankincense; then bind her with the bond as followeth. * I doe conjure thee *Sibyllia*, by God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, three persons and one God, and by the blessed virgine *Mary* mother of our Lord Jesus Christ; and by all the whole and holy company of heaven, and by the dreadfull day of doome, and by all angels and archangels, thrones, dominations, principates, potestates, vittues, cherubim and seraphim, and their vertues and powers. I conjure thee and binde thee *Sibyllia*, that thou shalt not depart out of the circle wherein thou art appeared, nor yet to alter thy shape; except I give thee licence to depart. I conjure thee *Sibyllia* by the bloud that ran out of the side of our Lord Jesus Christ crucified, and by the vertue hereof I conjure thee *Sibyllia* to come to me, and to appeare to me at all times visibly, as the conjuration of words leadeth, written in this book, I conjure thee *Sibyllia*, *O* blessed Virgine of fairies, by the opening of heaven, and by the renting of the Temple, and by the darknesse of the Sun at the time of his death, and by the rising of the dead in the time of his glorious resurrection, and by the unspeakable name of God * *Tetragrammaton* * and by the king and queen of fairies, and by their vertues I conjure thee *Sibyllia* to appeare before the conjuration be read over four times, and that visibly to appeare, as the conjuration leadeth written in this book, and to give mee good counsell at all times, and to come by treasures hidden in the earth, and all other things that is to do me pleasure, and to fulfill my will without any deceit or tarrying; nor yet that thou shalt have any power of my body or soul, earthly or ghostly; nor yet to perish so much of my body as one haire of my head. I conjure thee *Sibyllia* by all the riall words aforesaid, and by their vertues and powers, I charge and binde thee by the vertue thereof, to be obedient unto me, and to all the words aforesaid, and this bond to stand between thee and me, upon pain of everlasting condemnation. *Fiat, fiat, fiat; Amen.*

The manner of binding the fairie *Sibyllia* at her appearing.

If all this will not fetch her up, the devell is a knave.!

CHAP. IX.

A license for Sibylia to goe and come by at all times.

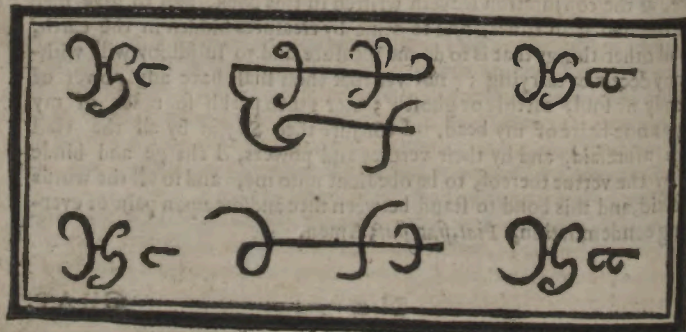
I Conjure thee *Sibylia*, which art come hither before me, by the commandment of thy Lord and mine, that thou shalt have no powers in thy going or coming unto me, imagining any evill in any manner of wayes, in the earth or under the earth, of evill doings, to any person or persons. I conjure and command thee *Sibylia* by all the riall words and vertues that be written in this Book, that thou shalt not goe to the place from whence thou camest, but shalt remaine peaceably, invisibly, and look thou be ready to come unto me, when thou art called by any conjuration of words that be written in this book, to come (I say) at my commandment, and to answer unto me truly and duly of all things, my will quickly to be fulfilled. *Vade in pace, in nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti.* And the holy ✱ stoffe ✱ be between thee and me, or between us and you, and the Lion of *Juda*, the root of *Jesse*, the kindred of *David*, be between thee and mee ✱ Christ commeth ✱ Christ commandeth ✱ Christ giveth power ✱ Christ defend me ✱ and his innocent blood ✱ from all perils of body and soul, sleeping or waking: *Fiat, fiat, Amen.*

CHAP. X.

To know of treasure hidden in the earth.

This would be much practised if it were not a coufening knack.

Write in paper these characters following, on the saturday, in the hour of D, and lay it where thou thinkest treasure to be: if there be any the paper will burn, else not. And these be the characters.



This is the way to goe invisible by these three sisters of Fairies.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, first goe to a fair parlor or chamber, and an even ground, and in no loft, and from people nine dayes; for it is the better: and let all thy clothing be clean and sweet. Then make a candle of Virgine wax, and light it, and make a faire fire of charcoles, in a fair place, in the middle of the parlour or chamber. Then take fair clean water, that runneth against the east, and set it upon the fire: and yer thou washest thy selfe, say these words, going about the fire three times holding the candle in the right hand ✕ *Panthon* ✕ *Craton* ✕ *Muriton* ✕ *Biscognaton* ✕ *Sifon* ✕ *Diaton* ✕ *Maton* ✕ *Tetragrammaton* ✕ *Agla* ✕ *Agaron* ✕ *Tegra* ✕ *Pentessaron* ✕ *Tindicata* ✕ Then rehearse these names ✕ *Sorthis* ✕ *Sorthis* ✕ *Sorthis* ✕ *Milia* ✕ *Achilia* ✕ *Sibylia* ✕ *In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti*; Amen. I conjure you three sisters of fairies, *Milia*, *Achilia*, *Sibylia*; by the Father, by the Son, and by the Holy Ghost, and by their vertues and powers, and by the most mercifull and living God, that will command his angell to blow the trump at the day of Judgement; and he shall say, Come, come, come to judgement; and by all angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestates, vertutes, cherubim and seraphim, and by their vertues and powers. I conjure you three sisters, by the vertue of all the riall words aforesaid: I charge you that you doe appeare before me visibly, in form and shape of faire women, in white vestures, and to bring with you to me, the ring of invisibility, by the which I may goe invisible at mine owne will and pleasure, and that in all houres and minutes: *In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti*, Amen. ✕ Being appeared, say this bond following.

O blessed virgins ✕ *Milia* ✕ *Achilia* ✕ I conjure you in the name of the Father, and in the name of the Son, and in the name of the Holy Ghost, & by their vertues I charge you to depart from me in peace for a time. And *Sibylia* I conjure thee, by the vertue of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the vertue of his flesh and pretious blood, that he took of our blessed Lady the Virgine, and by all the holy company in heaven I charge thee *Sibylia*, by all the vertues aforesaid, that thou be obedient unto me, in the name of God; that when, and in what time and place I shall call thee by this foresaid conjuration written in this book, looke thou be ready to come unto me, at all houres and minutes, and to bring unto me the ring of invisibility, whereby I may goe invisible at my will and pleasure, and that at all houres and minutes; *Fiat, fiat*, Amen.

And if they come not the first night, then doe the same the second night and so the third night, untill they doe come: for doubtlesse they will come, and lie thou in thy bed, in the same parlor or chamber. And lay thy right hand out of the bed, and look thou have a faire silken kercher bound about thy head, and be not afraid, they will doe thee no harm. For there will come before thee three fair women, and all in white clothing; and one of them will put a ring upon thy finger, wherewith thou shalt goe

The three sisters of the fairies, *Milia*, *Achilia*, and *Sibylia*.

The ring of invisibility.

* Such a ring it was that advanced *Giges* to the kingdom of *Lytia*. *Plato lib. 2. de iusto.*

invisible. Then with speed bind them with the bond aforesaid. When thou hast this ring on thy finger, looke in a glasse, and thou shalt not see thy self. And when thou wilt goe invisible, put it on thy finger, the same finger that they did put it on, and every new D renew it again. For after the first time thou shalt ever have it, and ever begin this work in the new of the D and in the houre of ʒ and the D in S * *.

CHAP. XI.

An experiment following, of Citrael, &c. angeli diei dominici.

Say first the prayers of the angels every day, for the space of seaven dayes.

Michael.	⊙	O Ye glorious angels written in this square, be you my coadjutors and helpers in all questions and demands, in all my businesse, and other causes, by him which shall come to judge both the quick and the dead, and the world by fire. O angeli gloriosi in hac quadra scripti, estote coadjutores & auxiliatores in omnibus questionibus & interrogationibus, in omnibus negotiis, ceterisque causis per eum qui venturus est judicare vivos & mortuos & mundum per ignem.
Gabriel.	∇	
Samael.	♂	
Raphael.	♀	
Sachiel.	♃	
Anael.	♀	
Cassiel.	♄	

* O queen or governesse of the tongue.

Say this prayer fasting, called * Regina lingua.

* Lemae * solma ac * elmay * gezagra * raamaa sin * ezjerego * mial * egziephiaz Iosamin * sabach * ha * aem * re * bo * esepha * sepbar * ramar * semoit * lemajo * pheralon * amic * phin * ge goin * leioz * Amin * amin *]

In the name of the most pitifullest and and mercifullest God of Israel and of paradise, of heaven and of earth, of the seas and of the infernals, by thine omnipotent help may perform this work, which livest and reignest ever one God world without end, Amen.

O most strongest and mightiest God, without beginning or ending, by thy clemency and knowledge I desire, that my questions, work, and labour may be fully and truely accomplished through thy worthinesse, good Lord, which livest and reignest, ever one God world without end Amen.

O holy, patient, and mercifull great God, and to be worshipped, the Lord of all wisdom, clear and just; I most heartily desire thy holinesse and clemency, to fulfill, perform and accomplish this my whole work, through thy worthinesse and blessed power: which livest and reignest ever one God; Per omnia secula seculorum; Amen.

CHAP. XII.

How to inclose a spirit in a crystal stone.

THIS operation following, is to have a spirit inclosed into a crystal stone or beryll glasse, or into any other like instrument, &c. * First thou Observations of cleanlinesse, abstinence, and devotion.

in the new of the D being clothed with all new, and fresh and cleaꝝ aray, and shaven, and that day to fast with bread and water; and being cleane confessed, say the seven Psalmes, and the Letany for the space of two days, with this prayer following.

I desire thee O Lord God, my mercifull and most loving God, the giver of all graces, the giver of all sciences; grant that I thy wel-beloved N. (although unworthy) may know thy grace and power, against all the deceptis and craftinesse of devils. And grant to me thy power good Lord, to constrain them by this art: for thou art the true, and lively, and eternall God, which livest and reignest ever one God through all worlds; Amen.

Thou must doe this five dayes, and the sixt day have in a readinesse, five bright swords: and in some secret place make one circle with one of the said swords. And then write this name, *Sitrael*, which done standing in the circle, thrust in thy sword into that name. And write again *Malanthon*, with another sword; and *Thamaor*, with another; and *Falaur*, with another; and *Sitrami*, with another: and doe as ye did with the first. All this done, turn thee to *Sitrael*, and kneeling say thus; having the crystal stone in thine hands.

An observati-
on touching
the use of the
five swords.

O *Sitrael*, *Malantha*, *Thamaor*, *Falaur*, and *Sitrami*, Written in these circles, appointed to this work; I doe conjure, and I doe exorcise you, by the Father, by the Sonne, and by the Holy-Ghost, by him which cast you out of Paradise, and by him which spake the word and it was done, and by him which shall come to judge the quick and the dead, and the world by fire, that all you five infernall masters and princes doe come unto me, to accomplish and to fulfill all my desire and request, which I shall command you. Also I conjure you divels, and command you, I bid you, and appoint you, by the Lord Jesus Christ, the sonne of the most highest God, and by the blessed and glorious Virgine *Mary*, and by all the Saints, both of men and women of God, and by all the Angels, Archangels, Patriarches, and prophets, Apostles, Evangelists, martyrs and confessours, virgins, and widowes, and all the elect of God. Also I conjure you, and every of you, ye infernall Kings by the heaven, by the starres, by the ☉ and by the ☽ and by all the planets, by the earth, fire, air and water, and by the terrestriall paradise, and by all things in them contained, and by your hell, and by all the divels in it, and dwelling about it, and by your vertue and power, and by all whatsoever, and with whatsoever it be, which may constraine and binde you. Therefore by all these foresaid vertues and powers, I doe bind you and constrain you into my will and power; that you being thus bound, may

A weighty
charge of con-
juration upon
the five Kings
of the north.

A penalty for
not appearing,
&c.

come unto me in great humility, and to appeare in your circles before me visibly, in fair form and shape of mankind kings, and to obey unto me all things, whatsoever I shall desire, and that you may not depart from me without my licence. And if you doe against my precepts, I will promise unto you that you shall descend into the profound deepe of the Sea, except that you doe obey unto me, in the part of the living son of God, which liveth and reigneth in the unity of the Holy Ghost, by all world of worlds, Amen.

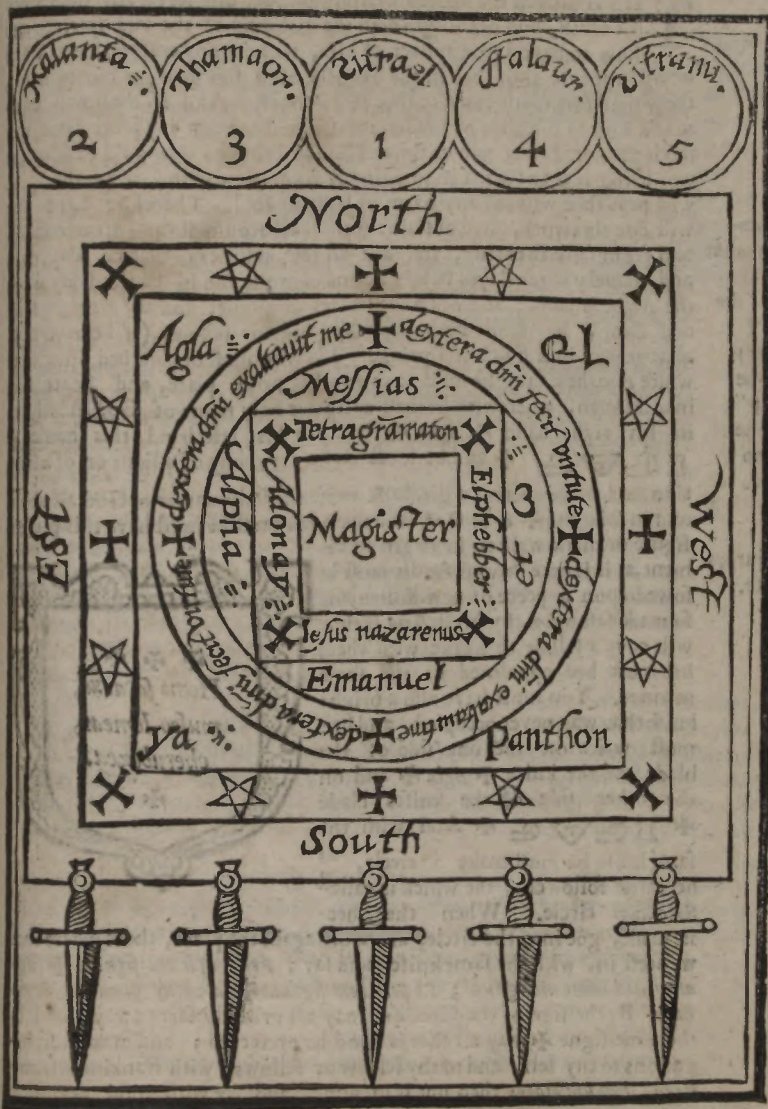
Say this true conjuration five courses, and then shalt thou see come out of the Northpart five Kings with a marvellous company: which when they are come to the circle, they will alight down off from their horses, and will kneel downe before thee, saying: Master, command us what thou wilt, and we will out of hand be obedient unto thee. Unto whom thou shalt say; see that ye depart not from me, without my licence; and that which I will command you to doe, let it be done truly, fully, faithfully, and essentially. And then they all will sweare unto thee to doe all thy will; And after they have sworn, say the conjuration immediately following.

The five spirits of the north: as you shall see in the type expressed in pag. 287. next following.

I conjure, charge, and command you, and every of you *Sivrael, Malanthan, Thamaar, Falaur, and Sivami*, you infernall kings, to put into this crysell stone one spirit learned and expert in all arts and sciences, by the vertue of this name of God *Tetragrammaton*, and by the crosse of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the blood of the innocent lambe, which redeemed all the world, and by all their virtues and powers I charge you, ye noble kings, that the said spirit may teach, shew and declare unto me, and to my friends, at all houres and minuts, both night and day, the truth of all things both bodily and ghostly, in this world, whatsoever I shall request or desire, declaring also to me my very name. And this I command in your part to doe, and to obey thereunto, as unto your owne Lord and Master. That done, they will call a certain spirit, whom they will command to enter into the centre of the circled or round crysell. Then put the crysell between the two circles, and thou shalt see the crysell made black.

Then command them to command the spirit in the crysell, not to depart out of the stone, till thou give him licence, and to fulfill thy will for ever. That done, thou shalt see them goe upon the crysell, both to answer your requests, and to carry your licence. That done, the spirits will crave licence: and say; Goe ye to your place appointed of Almighty God, in the name of the father, &c. And then take up thy crysell, and look therein, asking what thou wilt, and it will shew it unto thee. Let all your circles be nine foot every way, and made as followeth. Work this work in *SM* or *X* in the houre of the *D* or *V*. And when the spirit is inclosed, if thou feare him, binde him with some bond, in such sort as is elsewhere expressed already in this our treatise.

A figure or type proportionall, shewing what form must be observed and kept, in making the figure whereby the former secret of inclosing a spirit in crystal is to be accomplished, &c.



The names written within the five circles doe signifie the five infernall kings: See pag. 292, 293, 294.

CHAP. XIII.

An experiment of Bealphares.

THis is proved the noblest carrier that ever did serve any man upon the earth, and here beginneth the inclosing of the said spirit, and how to have a true answer of him, without any craft or harm; and he will appeare unto thee in the likenesse of a fair man or fair woman, the which spirit will come to thee at all times. And if thou wilt command him to tell thee of hidden treasures that be in any place, hee will tell it thee: or if thou wilt command him to bring to thee gold or silver, he will bring it thee: or if thou wilt goe from one country to another, he will bear thee without any harm of body or soul. Therefore * he that will doe this work, shall abstaine from lecherousnesse and drunkennesse, and from false swearing, and doe all the abstinence that he may doe; and namely three dayes before he goe to work, and in the third day when the night is come, and when the starres doe shine, and the element faire and clear, he shall bath himselfe and his fellows (if he have any) all together in a quick wellspring. Then he must be cloathed in cleane white cloathes, and he must have another privy place, and beare him inke and pen, wherewith he shall write this holy name of God Almighty in his right hand * *Agla* * and in his left hand this name *

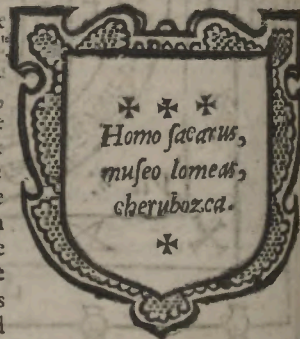
IEVE * and he must have a dry thong of a lions or of a harts skin, and make thereof a girdle, & write the holy names of God all about and in the end * *A & Ω* *. And upon his brest he must have this present figure or mark written in virgin parchment, as it is here shewed. And it must be sowed upon a peece of new linnen, and so made fast upon thy brest. And if thou wilt have a fellow to worke with thee, hee must bee appointed in the same manner. You must have also a bright knife that was never occupied, and hee must write on the one side of the blade of the knife * *Agla* * and on the other side of the knives blade

* *IEVE* *. And with the same knife he must make a circle, as hereafter followeth: the which is called *Salomons circle*. When that hee is made, goe into the circle, and close again the place, there where thou wentest in, with the same knife, and say; *Per crucis hoc signum * fugiat procul omne malignum; Et per idem signum * salvetur quodque benignum*. By the sign of the Crosse * may all evill fly farre away, and by the same signe * may all that is good be preserved; and make suffumigations to thy self, and to thy fellow or fellows, with frankincense, *ma-like*, *lignum aloes*: then put it in wine, and say with good devotion,

* *Memorandum* with what vices the conjuror (the should say) must not be polluted; therefore he must be no knave, &c.

The conjurors brest-plate.

Salomons circle.



in the worship of the high God Almighty, all together, that he may defend you from all evils. And when he that is master will close the spirit, he shall say towards the east with meeke and devout devotion, these psalmes and prayers as followeth here in order.

The two and twentieth Psalm.

O My God my God, look upon me, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so farre from my health, and from the words of my complaint? And so forth to the end of the same psalm, as it is to be found in the book.

This psalm also following, being the fifty one psalme, must be said three times ever, &c.

Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodnesse, according to the multitude of thy mercies, doe away mine offences. And so forth to the end of the same psalm, concluding it with, Glory to the Father and to the Sou, and to the Holy Ghost, As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be world without end, Amen. Then say this verse: O Lord leave not my soul with the wicked; nor my life with the bloud-thirsty. Then say a Pater noster, an Ave Maria, and a Credo, & ne nos inducas. O Lord shew us thy mercy, and we shall be saved. Lord heare our prayer, and let our cry come unto thee. Let us pray.

O Lord God almighty, as thou warnedst by thine angell, the three kings of Cullen, Iasper, Melchior, and Balthasar, when they came with worshipfull presents toward Bethlehem; Iasper brought myrrh; Melchior, incense, Balthasar, gold; worshipping the high king of all the world, Jesus Gods son of heaven, the second person in Trinity, being born of the holy and clean virgine S. Mary queen of heaven, empresse of hell, and lady of all the world: at that time the holy angell Gabriel warned and bad the foresaid three kings, that they should take another way, for dread of perill, that Herod the king by his ordinance would have destroyed these three noble kings, that meekly sought out our Lord and Saviour. As wittily and truly as these three Kings turned for dread, and took another way; so wisely and so truly, O Lord Gods of thy mightfull mercy, blesse us now at this time, for thy blessed passion save us, and keep us all together from all evill; and thy holy angell defend us. Let us pray.

O Lord, King of all Kings, which containest the throne of heavens, and beholdest all deeps, weighest the hills, and shuttest up with thy hand the earth, hear us most meekest God, and grant unto us (being unworthy) according to thy great mercy, to have the verity and vertue of knowledge of hidden treasure by this spirit invocated, through thy help O Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be all honour and glory, from worlds to worlds everlastingly, Amen. Then say these names *Helio* *helyon* *essejere* *Deus eternus* *eloy* *clemens* *heloys* *Deus sanctus* *sabaorb* *Deus exercituum domy* *Deus mirabilis* *jao* *verax* *anepheneion* *Deus ineffabilis* *so-

O o

Gaspar, Balthasar, and Melchior, who followed the star, wherein was the image of a little babe; bearing a cross; it Longa legenda Colonia licet not

Memorandum that you must read the 22. and 51 Psalms all over; or else rehearse them by heart; for these are counted necessary, &c.

doꝝ *dominator dominus* *non fortissimus* *Deus* *qui*, the which wouldst be prayed unto of sinners receive (we beseech thee) these sacrifices of praise, and our meek prayers, which we unworthy doe offer unto thy divine majesty. Deliver us, and have mercy upon us, and prevent with thy holy spirit this work, and with thy blessed help to follow after; that this our work begun of thee, may be ended by thy mighty power; Amen. Then say this anon after *homo* *facarus* *Musolamcus* *cherubim* *ca* being the figure upon thy breast aforesaid, the girdle about thee, the circle made, bleis the circle with holy water, and sit down in the middle, and read this conjuration as followeth, sitting back to back at the first time.

I exorcise and conjure *Bealphares*, the practiser and preceptor of this art, by the maker of heavens and of earth, and by his vertue and by his unspeakable name *Tetragrammaton*, and by all the holy sacraments, and by the holy majesty and deity of the living God. I conjure and exorcise thee *Bealphares* by the vertue of all angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtues, cherubim and seraphim; and by their vertues, and by the most trust and speciallest name of your master, that you doe come unto us, in faire form of man or woman kinde, here visibly before this circle; and not terrible by any manner of wayes. This * circle being our tuition and protection, by the mercifull goodness of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and that you doe make answer truly, without craft or deceit, unto all my demands and questions, by the vertue and power of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

* Which must be environed with a goodly company of crosses.

CHAP. XIII.

To bind the spirit *Bealphares*, and to loose him again.

Now when he is appeared, bind him with these words which follow. * I conjure thee *Bealphares*, by God the father, by God the son, and by God the Holy Ghost, and by all the holy company in heaven; and by their vertues and powers I charge thee *Bealphares*, that thou shalt not depart out of my sight, nor yet to alter thy bodily shape, that thou art appeared in; nor any power shalt thou have of our bodies or soules, earthly or ghostly, but to be obedient to me, and to the words of my conjuration, that be written in this book. I conjure thee *Bealphares*, by all angels and archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtues, cherubim and seraphim, and by their vertues and powers. I conjure and charge, binde and constrain thee *Bealphares*, by all the riall words aforesaid, and by their vertues that thou be obedient unto me, and to come and appeare visibly unto me, and that in all dayes, houres and minutes, wheresoever I be, being called by the vertue of our Lord Jesus Christ, the which words are written in this book. Look ready thou be to appeare unto me, and to give mee good counsell, how to come by none excepted. treasures hidden in the earth, or in the water, and how to come to dig-

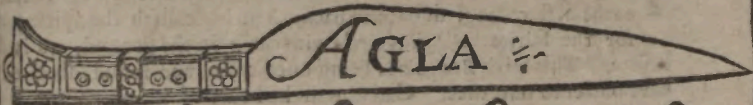
* On sundays, feftivall dayes, and holy days, none excepted.

ity and knowledge of all things, that is to say, of the magick art, and of grammar, dialectike, rhetoricke, arithmeticke, musick, geometry, and of astronomy, and in all other things my will quickly to be fulfilled; I charge upon pain of everlasting condemnation, *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.*

When he is thus bound, ask him what thing thou wilt, and he will tell thee, and give thee all things that thou wilt request of him, without any sacrifice doing to him, and without forsaking thy God, that is, thy maker. And when the spirit hath fulfilled thy will and intent, give him license to depart as followeth.

A license for the spirit to depart.

GO unto the place predestinated and appointed for thee; where thy Lord God hath appointed thee, untill I shall call thee again. Be thou ready unto me and to my call, as often as I shall call thee, upon pain of everlasting damnation. And if thou wilt, thou mayst recite, two or three times the said conjuration, untill thou doe come to this tearm, *In throno*, If he will not depart, and then say *In throno*, that thou depart from this place, without hurt or damage of any body, or of any deed to be done; that all creatures may know, that our Lord is of all power, most mightiest, and that there is none other God but he, which is three, and one, living for ever and ever. And the malediction of God the father omnipotent, the son and the holy ghost descend upon thee, and dwell alwayes with thee, except thou doe depart without damage of us, or of any creature, or any other evil deed to be done; and thou to goe to the place predestinated. And by our Lord Jesus Christ I do else send thee to the great pit of hell, except (I say) that thou depart to the place, whereas thy Lord God hath appointed thee. And see thou be ready to me and to my call, at all times and places, at mine own will and pleasure, day or night, without damage or hurt of me, or of any creature; upon pain of everlasting damnation: *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen, Amen.* The peace of Jesus Christ be between us and you; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. *Per crucis hoc signum &c.* Say *In principio erat verbum, & verbum erat apud Deum*; In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and God was the word: and so forward, as followeth in the first chapter of saint *Iohus* Gospell, staying at these words, Full of grace and truth: to whom bee all honour and glory world without end, Amen.



AGLA

And on the other side
this name II R R

The fashion or form of the conjuring knife, with the names thereon to be graven or written.

A type or figure of the circle for the master and his fellowes to sit in, shewing how, and after what fashion it should be made.



THis is the circle for the master to sit in, and his fellow or fellowes, at the first calling, sit back to back, when hee calleth the spirit; and for the fairies make this circle with chalk on the ground, as is said before. This spirit *Bealphaves* being once called and found, shall never have power to hurt thee. Call him in the houre of ψ or ρ the Δ increasing.

CHAP. XV.

The making of the holy water.

Exorciso te creaturam salis, per Deum vivum ✠ per Deum ✠ verum ✠ per Deum sanctum ✠ per Deum qui te per Elizabetham prophetam in aquam mitti iussit, ut sanaretur sterilitas aqua, ut efficiaris sal exorcisatus in saluum credentium; ut sis omnibus te sumentibus sanitas anime & corporis, & effugiat atque discedat ab eo loco qui aspersus fuerit omnis phantasia & nequitia, vel versutia diabolicæ fraudis, omnisque spiritus, adjuratus per eum, qui venturus est iudicare vivos & mortuos, & sæculum per ignem, Amen. Oremus:

Immensam clementiam tuam, omnipotens eterne Deus, humiliter imploramus, ut hanc creaturam salis, quam in usum generis humani tribuisti, bene ✠ ditare & sancti ✠ ficare tua pietate digneris, ut sit omnibus sumentibus salus mentis & corporis, ut quicquid ex eo tactum fuerit, vel respersum, careat omni immundicia, omniq; impugnatione spiritualis nequitia, per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum filium tuum, qui tecum vivit & regnat in unitate spiritus sancti, Deus per omnia sæcula sæculorum, Amen.

To the water say also as followeth.

Exorciso te creaturam aqua in nomine ✠ patris ✠ & Iesu Christi filii eius Domini nostri, & in virtute spiritus ✠ sancti ✠ ut fiat aqua exorcisata, ad effugandam omnem potestatem inimici, & ipsum inimicum eradicare & explantare valeas, cum angelis suis apostatis, per virtutem ejusdem Domini nostri Iesu Christi, qui venturus est iudicare vivos & mortuos, & sæculum per ignem, Amen. Oremus:

Deus, qui ad salutem humani generis maxima queque sacramenta in aquarum substantia condidisti, adeo propitius invocationibus nostris, & elemento huic multimodis purificationibus preparato, virtutem tuam bene ✠ dictionis infunde, ut creatura tua mysterii tuis serviens, ad abigendos demones, marbosque pellendos, divina gratia sumat effectum, ut quicquid in domibus, vel in locis fidelium hæc unda resperserit, careat omni immunditia, liberetur a noxa, non illic resideat spiritus pestilens, non aura corrumpens, discedant omnes insidie latentis inimici, & si quid est, quod aut incolumitati habitantium invidet aut quieti, aspersione hujus aqua effugiat, ut salubritas per invocationem sancti tui nominis expellita ab omnibus sit impugnationibus defensa, per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum filium tuum, qui tecum vivit & regnat, in unitate spiritus sancti, Deus per omnia sæcula sæculorum, Amen.

Abſque exorcifimo ſal not fit ſanctus.

It is not convenient to English theſe 4. following Exorcifimes, the name & power of God is ſo often thercia abuſed to a vaine and ridiculous purpoſe.

Then take the salt in thy hand, and say putting it into the water, making in the manner of a Crosse.

Oratio ad Deum Commixtio salis & aquæ pariter fiat, in nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus
in salt exorcisa- sancti, Amen. Dominus vobiscum, Et cum spiritu tuo. Oremus: * Deus
ro vires addat. invicte virtutis auctor, & insuperabilis imperii rex, ac semper magnificus
triumphator, qui adverse dominationis vires reprimis, qui inimici rugientes
sævitiâ superas, qui hostiles nequitias potens expugnas; te Domine tre-
mentes & sup. plices deprecamur ac petimus, ut hanc creaturam salis & aquæ
aspicias, benignus illustras, pietatis tuæ rore sancti ✠ fices, ubicunq; fuerit
asperja, per invocationem sancti tui nominis, omnis infestatio in mundi spi-
ritus abiciatur, terrorque venenosi serpentis procul pellatur, &
præscitia sancti spiritus nobis misericordiam tuam poscentibus ubique
adesse dignetur, per Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum filium tuum, qui te-
cum vivit & regnat in unitate spiritus sancti Deus per omnia sæcula sæcu-
lorum, Amen.

Then sprinkle upon any thing, and say as followeth.

Oratio, in qua Asperges me Domine hyssopo, & mundabor, lavabis me, & supra nivem
dicenda, exorci- dealabor. Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam, &
sta sese sacri la- supra nivem dealabor. Gloria patri, & filio, & spiritui sancto: Sicut erat
ticis aspergine in principio, & nunc, & semper, & in sæcula sæculorum, Amen. Et supra
debet perorare. nivem dealabor, asperges me &c. Ostende nobis domine misericordiam tuam,
& salutare tuum da nobis; exaudi nos Domine sancte, pater omnipotens, eterne
Deus, & mittere dignare sanctum angelum tuum de cælis, qui custodiat, foveat,
visitet, & defendat omnes habitantes in hoc habitaculo, per Christum Dominum
nostrum, Amen, Amen.

CHAP. XVI.

To make a spirit to appeare in a crystal.

I Do conjure thee N. by the father, and the sonne, and the Holy ghost,
the which is the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, and by
the latter day of judgement, that thou N. do appeare in this crystal stone,
or any other instrument, at my pleasure, to me and my fellow, gently
and beautifully, in faire forme of a boy of twelve yeares of age, without
hurt or damage of any of our bodies or soules; and certainly to informe
and to shew me, without any guile or craft, all that we do desire or de-
mand of thee to know, by the vertue of him, which shall come to judge
the quicke and the dead, and the world by fire, Amen.

Mark how
consonant this
is with popce-
ry, &c.

Also I conjure and exorcise thee N. by the sacrament of the altar, and
by the substance thereof, by the wisdom of Christ, by the sea, and by his
vertue, by the earth, and by all things that are above the earth, and
by

by their vertues, by the ☉ and the ☽ by ♀ and ♂ and ♀ and ♀ their vertues, by the apostles, martyrs, confessors, and the virgins and widowes, and the chaste, and by all saints of men or of women, and innocents, and by their vertues, by all the angels and archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtutes, cherubim, and seraphim, and by their vertues, and by the holy names of God, *Tetragrammaton, El, Oxfion, Ayla,* and by all the other holy names of God, and by their vertues, by the circumcision, passion, and resurrection of our Lord Iesus Christ, by the heavens of our lady the virgine, and by the joy which she had when she saw her sonne rise from death to life, that thou N. do appeare in this crysell stone, or any other instrument, at my pleasure, to me and to my fellow, gently, and beautifully, and visibly, in faire forme of a child of twelve yeares of age, without hurt or damage of any of our bodyes or soules, and truly to informe and shew unto me and to my fellow, without fraud or guile, all things according to thine oath and promise to me, whatsoever I shall demand or desire of thee, without any hindrance or tarrying, and this conjuration be read of me three times, upon paine of eternall condemnation, to the last day of judgement: *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.*

And when he is appeared, bind him with the bond of the dead above written; then say as followeth. * I charge thee N. by the father, to shew me true visions in this crysell stone, if there be any treasure hidden in such a place N and wherein it lieth, and how many foot from this peece of earth, east, west, north, or south.

CHAP. XVII.

An experiment of the dead.

First go and get of some person that shall be put to death, a promise, and swear an oath unto him, that if he will come to thee, after his death, his spirit to be with thee, and to remaine with thee all the dayes of thy life, and will do thee true service, as it is contained in the oath and promise following. Then lay thy hand on thy booke, and swear this oath unto him. I N do swear and promise to thee N. to give for thee an almest every moneth, and also to pray for thee once in every weeke, to say the Lords prayer for thee, and so to continue all the dayes of my life, as God me helpe and holy doome, and by the contents of this booke, Amen.

Promises and oaths interchangeably made betweene the conjuror and the spirit.

Then let him make his oath to thee as followeth, and let him say after thee, laying his hand upon the booke. * I N. do swear this oath to thee N. by God the father omnipotent, by God the son Iesus Christ, and by his precious blood which hath redeemed all the world, by the which blood I do trust to be saved at the generall day of judgment, and by the vertues thereof, I N. doe swear this oath to thee N. that my spirit that is within my body now, shall not ascend, nor descend, nor go to any place of rest, but shall come to thee N. and be very well pleased to remaine with

with thee *N.* all the dayes of thy life, and so to be bound to thee *N.* and to appeare to thee *N.* in any crystill stone, glasse, or other mirror, and so to take it for my resting place. And that, so soone as my spirit is departed out of my body, straightway to be at your commandements, and that in and at all days, nights, houres, and minutes, to be obedient unto thee *N.* being called of thee by the vertue of our Lord Jesu Christ, and out of hand to have common talke with thee at all times, and in all houres and minutes, to open and declare to thee *N.* the truth of all things present, past and to come, and how to worke the magick art and all other noble sciences, under the throne of God, If I do not performe this oath and promise to thee *N.* but doe flie from any part thereof, then to be condemned for ever and ever, Amen.

Note the penalty of breaking promise with the spirit.

Also *I N.* do sweare to thee by God the Holy ghost, and by the great wisdome that is in the divine Godhead, and by their vertues, and by all the holy angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, vertues, cherubim and seraphim, and by all their vertues do *I N.* sweare, and promise thee to be obedient as is rehearsed. And here, for a witnesse, do *I N.* give thee *N.* my right hand, and do plight thee my faith and troth, as God me helpe and holydome. And by the holy contents in this booke do *I N.* sweare, that my spirit shall be thy true servant, all the dayes of thy life, as is before rehearsed. and here for a witnesse, that my spirit shall be obedient unto thee *N.* and to those bonds of words that be written in this *N.* before the bonds of words shall be rehearsed thise; else to be damned for ever: and thereto say all faithfull soules and spirits, Amen, Amen.

* Three times, in reverence (peradventure) of the Trinitie, P. P. SS.

Then let him sweare this oath * three times, and at every time kisse the book, and at every time make marks to the bond. Then perceiving the time that he will depart, get away the people from you, and get or take your stone or glasse, or other thing in your hand, and say the *Pater noster*, *Ave*, and *Credo*, and this prayer as followeth. And in all the time of his departing, rehearse the bonds of words; and in the end of every bond, say oftentimes; Remember thine oath and promise. And bind him strongly to thee, and to thy stone, and suffer him not to depart, reading thy bond 24. times. And every day when you do call him by your other bond, bind him strongly by the first bond: by the space of 24. dayes apply it, and thou shalt be made a man for ever.

Now the Pater noster, Ave, and Credo must be said, and then the prayer immediately following.

O God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob, God of Tobias; the which diddest deliver the three children from the hot burning oven, *Sidrac*, *Misac*, and *Abednago*, and *Susanna* from the false crime, and *Daniel* from the lions power: even so O Lord omnipotent, I beseech thee, for thy great mercy sake, to helpe me in these my works, and to deliver me this spirit of *N.* that he may be a true subject unto me *N.* all the dayes of my life, and to remaine with me, and with this *N.* all the dayes of my life.

O glorious God, Father, Sonne, and Holy ghost, I beseech thee to help me at this time, and to give me power by thy holy name, merits and vertues, whereby I may conjure and constrain this spirit of *N.* that he may be obedient unto me, and may fulfill his oath and promise, at all times, by the power of all thine holinesse. This grant O Lord God of hells, as thou art righteous and holy, and as thou art the word, and the word God, the beginning and the end, sitting in the thrones of thine everlasting kingdoms, and in the divinity of thine everlasting Godhead, to whom be all honour and glory, now and for ever and ever, Amen, Amen.

CHAP. XVIII.

A bond to binde him to thee, and to thy N. as followeth.

I *N.* conjure and constrain the spirit of *N.* by the living God, by the true God, and by the holy God, and by their vertues and powers I conjure and constrain the spirit of thee *N.* that thou shalt not ascend nor descend out of thy body, to no place of rest, but onely to take thy resting place with *N.* and with this *N.* all the dayes of my life, according to thine oath and promise. I conjure and constrain the spirit of *N.* by these holy names of God **Tetragrammaton* * *Adonay* * *Aglá* * *Saday* * *Sabaoth* * *plana-bathe* * *panthon* * *craton* * *ueupmaton* * *Deus* * *homo* * *omnipotens* * *scmpiternus* * *Jesus* * *terra* * *unigenitus* * *saluator* * *via* * *vita* * *manus* * *fons* * *origo* * *filius* * and by their vertues and powers I conjure and constrain the spirit of *N.* that thou shalt not remaine in the fire, nor in the water, in the aier, nor in any privy place of the earth, but onely with me *N.* and with this *N.* all the dayes of my life. I charge the spirit of *N.* upon paine of everlasting condemnation, remember thine oath and promise. Also I conjure the spirit of *N.* and constrain thee by the excellent name of Jesus Christ, *A* and *Ω*, the first and the last; for this holy name of Jesus is above all names, for unto * it all knees doe bow and obey both of heavenly things, earthly things, and infernals. Nor is there any other name given to man, whereby we have any salvation, but by the name of Iesus. Therefore by the name, and in the name of Jesus of *Nazareth*, and by his nativity, resurrection and ascension, and by all that appertaineth to his passion, and by their vertues and powers, I do conjure and constrain the spirit of *N.* that thou shalt not take any resting place in the ☉ nor in the ☽ nor in ♃ nor in ♄ nor in ♀ nor in ♂ nor in ♁ nor in any of the twelve signes, nor in the concavity of the clouds, nor in any other privie place, to rest or stay in, but onely with me *N.* or with this *N.* all the dayes of my life. If thou be not obedient unto me, according to thine oath and promise, I *N.* do condemne the spirit of *N.* into the pit of hell for ever, Amen.

I conjure and constrain the spirit of *N.* by the bloud of the innocent lambe Jesus Christ, the which was shed upon the crosse, for all those that

* Scripture as well applied of the conjuror, as that of satan in tempting Christ Matth. 4.6.

Note what fore penalties the spirit is enjoyned to suffer for disobedience.

do obey unto it, and beleve in it, shall be saved and by vertue thereof, and by all the aforesaid riall names and words of the living God by me pronounced, I do conjure and constrain the spirit of N. that thou do be obedient unto me, according to thine oath and promise. If thou refuse to do as is aforesaid, I N. by the holy Trinity, and by his vertue and power do condemne the spirit of N. into the place whereas there is no hope of remedy, but everlasting condemnation, and horror, and paine upon paine, daily, horribly, and lamentably the paines there to be augmented, so thicke as the stars in the firmament, and as the gravell sand in the sea: except thou spirit of N. obey me N. as is afore rehearsed; else I N. do condemne the spirit of N. into the pit of everlasting condemnation; *Fiat, fiat, Amen.*

Also I conjure thee, and constrain the spirit of N. by all angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtues, cherubim and seraphim, and by th e foure evangelists, *Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Iohn*, and by all things contained in the old law and the new, and by their vertues, and by the twelve apostles, and by all patriarchs, prophets, martyrs, confessors, virgins, innocents, and by all the elect and chosen, is, and shall be, which followeth the lambe of God; and by their vertues and powers I conjure and constrain the spirit of N. strongly, to have common talke with me, at all times, and in all dayes, nights, houres, and minuts, and to talke in my mother tongue plainly, that I may heare it, and understand it, declaring the truth unto me of all things, according to thine oath and promise; else to be condemned for ever; *Fiat, fiat, Amen.*

* There is no mention made in the gospels that Christ was worth a golden girdle.

Also I conjure and constrain the spirit of N. by the * golden girdle, which girdeth the loines of our Lord Jesus Christ, so thou spirit of N. be thou bound and cast, into the pit of everlasting condemnation, for thy great disobedience and unreverent regard that thou hast to the holy names and words of God almighty, by me pronounced: *Fiat, Amen.*

Bugs words.

Also I conjure, constrain, command, and binde the spirit of N. by the two edged sword which *John* saw proceed out of the mouth of God almighty: except thou be obedient as is aforesaid, the sword cut thee in peeces, and condemne thee into the pit of everlasting paines, where the fire goeth not out, and where the worme dieth not; *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.*

* Is it possible to be greater than S. Adalberts curse?

Also I conjure and constrain the spirit of N. by the throne of the God-head, and by all the heavens under him, and by the celestiall city new *Jerusalem*, and by the earth, by the sea, and by all things created and contained therein, and by their vertues and powers, and by all the infernalls, and by their vertues and powers, and by all things contained therein, and by their vertues and powers, I conjure and constrain the spirit of N. that now immediatly thou be obedient unto me, at all times hereafter, and to those words of me pronounced according to thine oath and promise: * else let the great curse of God, the anger of God, the shadow and darkenesse of everlasting condemnation be upon thee thou spirit of N. for ever and ever, because thou hast denied thine health, thy faith, and salvation, for the great disobedience thou art worthy to be condemned.

ned. Therefore let the divine trinity, angels and archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestates, virtues, cherubim and seraphim, and all the soules of the saints, that shall stand on the right hand of our Lord Jesus Christ, at the generall day of judgement, condemne the spirit of N. for ever and ever, and be a witness against thee, because of thy great disobedience, in and against thy promises, *Fiat, fiat, Amen.*

Being thus bound, he must needs be obedient unto thee, whether he will or no; prove this. And here followeth a bond to call him to your N. and to shew you true visions at all times, as in the houre of h to bind or inchant any thing, and in the houre of v for peace and concord, These planeta- in the houre of m to marre, to destroy, and to make sicke, in the houre ry houres must of the c to bind tongues and other bonds of men in the houre of q to in any case be increase love, joy, and good will, in the houre of y to put away enimity observed. or hatred, to know of theft, in the houre of the d for love, goodwill and concord, h lead v tinne m iron c gold q copper y quicksilver d silver, &c.

CHAP. XIX.

This bond as followeth, is to call him into your crystal stone, or glasse, &c.

ALSO I do conjure thee spirit N. by God the father, by God the sonne, and by God the holy ghost, A and Ω , the first and the last, and by the latter day of judgement, of them which shall come to judge the quicke and the dead, and the world by fire, & by their vertues and powers I constraîne thee spirit N. to come to him that holdeth the crystal stone in his hand, and to appeare visibly, as hereafter followeth. Also I conjure thee spirit N. by these holy names of God \times Tetragrammaton \times Adonay \times El \times Ousfon \times Agla \times Jesus \times of Nazareth \times and by the vertues thereof, and by his nativity, death, buriall, resurrection, and ascension, and by all other things appertaining unto his passion, and by the * blessed virgin Mary mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by al the joy which she had when she saw her sonne rise from death to life, and by the vertues and powers thereof I constraîne thee spirit N. to come into the crystal stone, and to appeare visibly, as hereafter shall be declared. Also I conjure thee N. thou spirit, by all angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtues, cherubim and seraphim, and by the c d h v m y q , and by the * Belike he had the gift to appeare in sundry shapes, as it is said of Proteus in Ouid. lib. mc. tamor. 8. fab. 10. and of Vertumnus in Ouid. lib. meta. mor. 14. fab. 16.

twelve signes, and by their vertues and powers, and by al things created and confirmed in the firmament, and by their vertues and powers I constraîne thee spirit N. to appeare visibly in that crystal stone, in faire * forme and shape of a white angell, a greene angell, a blacke angell, a man, a woman, a boy, a maiden virgine, a white grayhound, a divell with great hornes, without any hurt or danger of our bodies or soules, and truly to informe and shew unto us, true visions of all things in that crystal stone, according to thine oath and promise, and that without any hindrance or

tarrying, to appeare visibly, by this bond of words read over by mee three times, upon paine of everlasting condemnation; *Fiat, fiat, Amen.*

Then being appeared, say these words following.

I conjure thee spirit, by God the father, that thou shew true visions in that crysell stone, where there be any *N.* in such a place or no, upon paine of everlasting condemnation, *Fiat, Amen.* Also I conjure thee spirit *N.* by God the sonne Iesus Christ, that thou doe shew true visions unto us, whether it be gold or silver, or any other metals, or whether there were any or no, upon paine of condemnation, *Fiat, Amen.* Also I conjure thee spirit *N.* by God the Holy ghost, the which doth sanctifie all faithfull scules and spirits, and by their vertues and powers I constraîne thee spirit *N.* to speake, open and to declare the true way, how we may come by these treasures hidden in *N.* & how to have it in our custody, & who are the keepers thereof, and how many there be, and what be their names, and by whom it was laid there, and to shew me true visions of what sort and similitude they be, and how long they have kept it, and to know in what dayes and houres we shall call such a spirit, *N.* to bring unto us these treasures, into such a place *N.* upon paine of everlasting condemnation. Also I constraîne thee spirit *N.* by all angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, principats, potestats, virtutes, cherubim & seraphim, that you do shew a true vision in this crysell stone, who did convey or steale away such a *N.* and where it is, and who hath it, and how far off, and what is his or her name, and how and when to come unto it, upon paine of eternall condemnation, *Fiat, Amen.* Also I conjure thee spirit *N.* by the ☉ ☽ ☿ ♀ ♁ & by all the characters in the firmament, that thou do shew unto me a true vision in this crysell stone, where such *N.* and in what state he is, and how long he hath been there, and what time he will be in such a place, what day and houre: and this and all other things to declare plainly, in paine of bell fire; *Fiat, Amen.*

Note that the spirit is tied to obedience under paine of condemnation and hell fire.

Alicence to depart.

Depart out of the sight of this crysell stone in peace for a time, and ready to appeare therein againe at any time or times I shall call thee, by the vertue of our Lord Iesus Christ, and by the bonds of words which are written in this booke, and to appeare visibly, as the words be rehearsed, I constraîne thee spirit *N.* by the divinity of the Godhead, to be obedient unto these words rehearsed, upon paine of everlasting condemnation, both in this world, and in the world to come, *Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen.*

CHAP. XX.

When to talk with spirits, and to have true answers to find out a theife.

THe dayes and houres of $\text{h} \text{♁} \text{♃}$ and the D is best to doe all crafts of necromancy, and for to speake with spirits, and for to finde thefe, and to haue true answer thereof, or of any other fuch like. * And in the dayes and houres of $\text{☉} \text{♃} \text{♁}$ is beft to doe all experiments of love, and to purchafe grace, and for to be invifible, and to doe any operations whatfoever it be, for any thing, the D being in a convenient figne. * As when thou laboureft for thefe, fee the moon be in an earthy figne, as $\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$, or of the air, as $\text{II} \text{☿} \text{☿}$. * And if it be for love, favour or grace, let the D be in a figne of the fire, as $\text{Y} \text{♁} \text{♁}$, and for hatred, in a figne of the water, as $\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$. For any other experiment, let the y be in Y . * And if thou findeft the ☉ and the D in one fign that is called in even number, then thou mayft write, consecrate, conjure, and make ready all manner of things that thou wilt doe, &c.

To fpeak with fpirits.

Call thefe names, *Orimoth, Belimoth, Lymock*, and fay thus: I conjure you up by the names of the angels *Satur* and *Azamor*, that you intend to me in this houre, and fend unto a me fpirit called *Sagvirit*, that he do fulfill my commandement and defire, and that alfo can underftand my words for one or two yeares, or as long as I will, &c.

CHAP. XXI.

A confutation of conjuration, especially of the raifing, binding and difmiffing of the dwell, of gining invifible, and other lewd praftifes.

THus far have we waded in fhewing at large the vanity of necromancers, conjurors, and fuch as pretend to have reall conference and confultation with fpirits and devils: wherein (I truff) you fee what notorious blafphemy committed, befides other blind fuperftitious ceremonies, a difordered heap, which are fo far from building up the endeavours of thefe black art praftitioners, that they doe altogether ruinate and overthrow them, making them in their follies and falshoods as bare and naked as an anatomy. As for thefe ridiculous conjurations, laft rehearfed, being of no fmall reputation among the ignorant, they are for the moft part made by *T. R.* (for fo much of his name he bewrayeth) and *John Cokars*, invented and deviced for the augmentation and maintenance of their living, for the edifying of the poore, and for the propagating and enlarging of Gods glory, as in the beginning of their book of conjurations they proteft; which in this place, for the further manifeftation of their impiety, and of the witchmongers follie and credulity, I thought good to infer, whereby the

All the former praftifes briefly confuted.

See the title of the book, with the authors intent, in a marginal note, page 277.

residue of their proceedings may be judged, or rather detected. For if we seriously behold the matter of conjuration, and the drift of conjurers, we shall finde them, in mine opinion, more faulty then such as take upon them to be witches, as manifest offenders against the majesty of God, and his holy law, and as apparent violators of the laws and quietnesse of this realm: although indeed they bring no such thing to passe, as is furnished and urged by credulous persons, cousenors, lyars, and witchmongers. For these are alwayes learned, and rather abusers of others, than they themselves by others abused.

Luk. 16. &c.

An ironicall
confutation.

But let us see what appearance of truth or possibility is wrapped within these mysteries, and let us unfold the deceit. They have made choice of certaine words, whereby they say they can work miracles, &c. And first of all, that they call divels and soules out of hell, (though we find in the Scripture manifest proofs that all passages are stopped concerning the egressse out of hell) so as they may goe thither, but they shall never get out, for *Ab inferno nulla est redemptio*, out of hell there is no redemption. Well, when they have gotten them up, they shut them in a circle made with chalk, which is so strongly beset and invironed with crosses and names, that they cannot for their lives get out; which is a very probable matter. Then can they bind them and loose them at their pleasures, and make them that have been lyers from the beginning, to tell the truth, yea they can compell them to doe any thing. And the divels are forced to be obedient unto them, and yet cannot be brought to due obedience unto God their creator. This done (I say) they can worke all manner of miracles (saving blew miracles) and this is beleaved of many to be true;

Englised by
Abraham
Fleming.

Tam credula mens hominis, & arrectæ fabulis aures.

So light of beleeif is the mind of man,
And attentive to tales his eares now and than.

2 Per. 2.
Ephes. 5.
Psal. 72. & 78.

Sap. 16.
Eccles. 43.

To deny the
subsistence or
naturall being
of a thing ma-
teriall and vi-
sible is impu-
dency.

But if Christ (onely for a time) left the power of working miracles among his Apostles and Disciples for the confirmation of his Gospell, and the faith of his elect: yet I deny altogether that hee left that power with these knaves, which hide their cousening purposes under those lewd and foolish words, according to that which *Peter* saith; With fained words they make merchandize of you. And therefore the counsell is good that *Paul* giveth us, when he biddeth us take heed that no man deceive us with vain words. For it is the Lord only that worketh great wonders, and bringeth mighty things to passe. It is also written, that Gods Word, and not the words of conjurers, or the charmes of witches health all things, maketh tempests, and stilleth them.

But put case the Divell could be fetched up and fettered, and loosed again at their pleasure &c. I marvel yet, that any can be so bewitched as to be made to beleeve, that by vertue of their words, any earthly creature can be made invisible. We think it a lye to say that white is black; and black white; but it is a more shamelesse assertion to affirm, that white is not, or black is not at all; and yet more impudency to hold that

a man is a horse; but most apparent impudency to say, that a man is no man, or to be extenuated into such a quantity, as thereby he may be invisible, and yet remain in life and health, and that in the cleare light of the day, even in the presence of them that are not blinde. But surely he that cannot make one haire white or black, whereof (on the other side) not one falleth from the head without Gods speciall providence, can never bring to passe, that the visible creature of God shall become nothing, or lose the vertue and grace powred therein by God the creator of all things.

If they say that the divell covereth them with a cloud or veil, as *M. Mal. Ezek. 8 & 9. Bodin*, and many other doe affirm; yet (me thinks) we should either see *Is. 6. & 26.* the cover, or the thing covered. And though perchance they say in *& 30.* their hearts; Tush, the Lord seeth not, who indeed have blinded them, so as seeing, they see not; yet they shall never be able to perswade the * *John Iarogni* wife, but that both God and man doth see both them and their knavery servant to *Ga-* in this behalf. I have heard of a fool, who was made believe that he should *per Anaistro* goe invisible and naked; while he was well whipped by them, who (as both *Spian-* he thought) could not see him. Into which fools paradise they say * he ards. *Anno dom.* was brought, that enterprised to kill the prince of *Oreng.*

1582. March.

18. after dinner

upon a sunday this mischeif was done. Read the whole discourse hereof printed at *Lon-* *don* for *Tho. Chard*, and *Will. Broome* bookesellers.

C H A P. XXII.

A comparison between popish exorcis and other conjurors, a popish conjuration published by a great doctor of the Romish Church, his rules and cautions.

I See no difference between these and popish conjurations; for they agree in order, words, and matter, differing in no circumstance, but that the Papists doe it without shame openly, the other doe it in hugger mugger secretly. The papists (I say) have officers in this behalfe, which are called exorcists or conjurors, and they look narrowly to other confessours, as having gotten the upper hand over them. And because the papists shall be without excuse in this behalfe, and that the world may see their coulenage, impiety, and folly to be as great as the others, I will cite one conjuration (of which sort I might cite a hundred) published by *Jacobus de Chusa*, a great doctor of the Romish church, which serveth to find out the cause of noise and spirituall rumbering in houses, churches, or chappels, and to conjure walking spirits; which evermore is knavery and coulenage in the highest degree. Mark the coufening devise hereof, and confer the impiety with the others.

Iac. de Chusa in lib. de apparitionib. quorundam spirituum.

First (forsooth) he saith it is expedient to fast three days, and to celebrate a certain number of masses, & to repeat the seven psalms penitential; then four or five priests must be called to the place where the haunt or noise is, then a candle hallowed on candlemas day must be lighted, and in the light-

Observations for the exorcising priest.

ing

ing thereof also must the seven psalmes be said, and the Gospell of *Sc. Iohn*. Then there must be a crosse and a censer with frankincense, and therewithall the place must be censured or perfumed, holy water must be sprinkled, and a holy stoal must be used, and (after divers other ceremonies) a prayer to God must be made, in manner and form following.

O Lord Jesus Christ, the knower of all secrets, which alwayes revealest all wholesome and profitable things to thy faithfull children, and which sufferest a spirit to shew himself in this place, wee beseech thee for thy bitter passion, &c. vouchsafe to command this spirit, to reveale and signifie unto us thy servants, without our terrour or hurt, what hee is, to thine honour, and to his comfort; *In nomine patris, &c.* And then proceed in these words. Wee beseech thee, for Christs sake, O thou spirit, that if there be any of us, or among us, whom thou wouldst answer, name him, or else manifest him by some sign. Is it fryer *P.* or de *Ac* *D.* or doctor *Burc.* or sir *Feats*, or sir *Iohn*, or sir *Robert*; *Et sic de ceteris circumstantibus.* For it is well tryed (saith the glosse) he will not answer every one. If the spirit make any sound of voice, or knocking, at the naming of any one, he is the cousenour (the conjuror I would say) that must have the charge of this conjuration or examination. And these forsooth must be the interrogatories, to wit? Whose soule art thou? Wherefore camst thou? What wouldst thou have? Wantest thou any suffrages, masses, or almes? How many masses will serve thy turne, three, six, ten, twenty, thirty, &c? By what priest? Must he be religious or secular? Wilt thou have any talts? What? How many? How great? And by what persons? Among Hospitals, Lepers? Or beggers? What shall be the signe of thy perfect deliverance? Wherefore list thou in purgatory? and such like. This must be done in the night.

Memorandum that he must be the veriest knave or fool in all the company.

The spirits are not so cunning by day as by night.
* For so they might be bewrayed.
For so the cousenage may be best handled.

If there appear no sign at this hour, it must be deferred untill another hour. Holy water must be left in the place. There is no fear (they say) that such a spirit will hurt the conjuror; for he can sinne no more, as being in the meane state between good and evil, and as yet in the state of satisfaction. * If the spirit doe hurt, then it is a damned soule, and not an elect. Every man may not be present hereat, specially such as be weak of complexion. They appear in divers manners, not alwayes in body or bodily shape, (as it is read in the life of *S. Marime*, that the dyvell did) but sometimes invisible, as only by sound, voice, or noise. Thus saith *Jacobus de Chusa*.

But because you shall see that these be not empty words, nor slanders; but that in truth such things are commonly put in practise in the Romish church, I will here set downe an instance, lately and truly, though lewdly performed; and the same in effect as followeth.

CHAP. XXIII.

A late experiment or cousening conjuration practised at Orleance by the Franciscan Friars, how it was detected, and the judgement against the authors of that comedy.

IN the year of our Lord 1534. at *Orleance* in *France*, the *Maiors* wife dyed, willing and desiring to be buried without any pompe or noise, &c. Her husband, who revered the memoriall of her, did even as the had willed him. And because she was buried in the church of the * *Franciscans*, besides her Father and Grandfather, and gave them in reward only six crownes, whereas they hoped for a greater prey; shortly after it chanced, that as he felled certain woods and sold them, they desired to give them some part thereof freely without mony; which he flatly denyed. Thus they took very grievously. And whereas before they misliked him, now they conceived such displeasure as they devised this means to be revenged; to wit, that his wife was damned for ever. The chiefe workmen and framers of this tragedy were *Colimannus* and *Stephanus Aterbatensis*, both Doctors of Divinity; this *Colimannus* was a great Conjuror, and had all his implements in a readinesse, which hee was wont to use in such businesse. And thus they handle the matter. They place over the arches of the church a young novice; who about midnight when they came to mumble their prayers, as they were wont to doe, maketh a great rumbling, and noise. Out of hand the Monks began to conjure and to charm, but he answered nothing. Then being required to give a signe, whether he were a dum spirit or no, he began to tumble againe; which thing they took as a certain signe. Having laid this foundation, they goe unto certain citizens, chief men, and such as favoured them, declaring that a heavy chance had happened at home in their monastery; not shewing what the matter was, but desiring them to come to their mattens at midnight. When these citizens were come, and that prayers were begun, the counterfeit spirit beginneth to make a marvellous noise in the top of the church. And being asked what he meant, and who hee was, gave signes that it was not lawfull for him to speak. Therefore they commanded him to make answer by tokens and signes to certaine things they would demand of him. Now was there a hole made in the wawt, through the which he might heare and understand the voice of a conjuror. And then had he in his hand a litle board, which at every question he strake, in such sort as he might easily be heard beneath. First they asked him, whether he were one of them that had been buried in the same place. Afterwards they reckoning many by name, which had been buried there; at the last also they name the *Maiors* wife: and there by and by the spirit gave a signe that he was her soule. He was further asked whether he was damned or no; and if he were, for what cause, for what desert or fault; whether for covetousnesse, or wanton lust, for pride or want of charity; or whether it were for heresie, or for the sect of *Luthey*

A cousening conjuration.
* Of this order read noble stff: in a book printed at *Frankesford* under the title of *Alcoran. Franciscanorum.*

Note how the Franciscans cannot conjure without a confederate.

O notorious impudency! with such shamelesse faces to abuse so worshipfull a company,

* The confederate spirit was taught that lesson before.

For so might the confederate be found.

An obstinate and wilfull persisting in the denying or not confessing of a fault committed.

newlie sprung up: also what he meant by that noise and stirre he kept there; whether it were to have the body now buried in holy ground to be digged up again, and laid in some other place. To all which points he answered by signes, as he was commanded, by the which he affirmed or denied any thing, according as he strake the board twice or thrice together. And when he had thus given them to understand, that the ^{*}very cause of his damnation was *Luthers* heresie, and that the body must needs be digged up againe: the monks requested the citzens, whose presence they had used or rather abused, that they would bear witness of those things which they had seen with their eye; and that they would subscribe to such things as were done before. The citzens taking good advice on the matter, lest they should offend the Maior, or bring themselves in trouble, refused so to doe. But the monks notwithstanding take from thence the sweet bread, which they called the host and body of our Lord, with all the reliques of saints, and carry them to another place, and there say their masse. The Bishops substitute judge (whom they called Officiall) understanding that matter, cometh thither, accompanied with certaine honest men, to the intent he might know the whole circumstance more exactly: and therefore hee commandeth them to make conjuration in his presence; and also he requireth certain to be chosen to goe up into the top of the vawt, and there to see whether any ghost appeared or not. *Stephanus Arelatensis* stiffly denied that to be lawfull, and marvellously perswading the contrary, affirmed that the spirit in no wise ought to be troubled. And albeit the Officiall urged them very much, that there might be some conjuring of the spirit; yet could hee nothing prevaile.

Whilest these things were doing, the Maior, when he had shewed the other Justices of the city, what he would have them to doe, took his journey to the king, and opened the whole matter unto him. And because the monks refused judgement upon plea of their owne laws and liberties, the king choosing out certain of the Aldermen of *Paris*, giveth them absolute and full authority to make enquiry of the matter. The like doth the Chancellor master *Antonius Pratenfis* cardinall and Legat for the Pope throughout *France*. Therefore when they had no exception to alleadge, they were conveyed unto *Paris*, and there constrained to make their answer. But yet could nothing be wrung out of them by confession, whereupon they were put a part into divers prisons, the novice being kept in the house of master *Fumanus*, one of the Aldermen, was oftentime examined, and earnestly requested to utter the truth, but would notwithstanding confesse nothing; because he feared that the monks would afterward put him to death for staining their order, and putting it to open shame. But when the Judges had made him sure promise that he should escape punishment, and that he should never come into their handling, he opened unto them the whole matter as it was done: and being brought before his fellows, avouched the same to their faces. The monks, albeit they were convicted, and by these means almost taken tardy with the deed doing; yet did they refuse the Judges, bragging and themselves vaunting on their priviledges, but all in vain. For sentence passed upon them, and they were condemned

condemned to be carried back again to *Orleance*, and thereto be cast in prison, and so should finally be brought forth into the chiefe church of the city openly, and from thence to the place of execution, where they should make open confession of their trespasses.

Surely this was most common among monks and fryers, who maintained their religion, their lust, their liberties, their pompe, their wealth, their estimation and knavery by such coufening practises. Now I will shew you more speciall orders of popish conjurations, that are so shamelesly admitted into the church of *Rome*, that they are not only suffered, but commanded to be used, not by night secretly, but by day impudently. And these forsooth concerning the curing of bewitched persons, and such as are possessed, to wit, such as have a divell put into them by witches enchantments. And here withall I will set down certain rules delivered unto us by such popish doctors, as are of greatest reputation.

A parebasis or transition of the author to matter further purposed.

CHAP. XXIV.

Who may be conjurers in the Romish Church besides Priests, a ridiculous definition of Superstition, what words are to be used and not used in exorcismes, rebaptisme allowed, it is lawfull to conjure any thing, differences between holy water and conjuration.

Thomas Aquinas saith, that any body, though he be of an inferior or superior order, yea though of none order at all (and as *Gulielmus Dufent. In 4. dist. 23.* *randus glossator Raimundi* affirmeth, a woman, so she beleeve not the girdle or the garment, but the person of the bewitched) hath power to exercise the order of an exorcist or conjuror, even as well as any priest may say masse in a house unconsecrated. But that is (saith *M. Mal.*) rather through the goodnesse and license of the Pope, than through the grace of the Sacrament. Nay, there are examples set down, where some being bewitched were cured (as *M. Mal.* taketh it) without any conjuration at all. Marry there were certain *Pater nosters*, *Aves*, and *Credos* said, and crosses made, but they are charmes, they lay, and no conjurations. For they say, that such charmes are lawfull, because there is no superstition in them, &c.

And it is worthy my labour to shew you how papiſts define superstition, and how they expound the definition thereof. Superstition (say they) is a religion observed beyond measure, a religion practised with evill and unperfect circumstances. Also, whatsoever usurpeth the name of religion, through humane tradition, without the Popes authority, is superstitious: as to adde or join any hymnes to the masse, to interrupt any diriges, to abridge any part of the creed in the singing thereof, or to sing when the organs goe, and not when the quier singeth, not to have one to help the priest to masse; and such like, &c.

These popish exorcists doe many times forget their owne rules. For they should not directly in their conjurations call upon the divell (as res, *multo magis* they doe) with intreaty, but with authority and commandement. *Nei-gis astuti exorciste,*

ther should they have in their charmes and conjurations any unknowne names. Neither should there be (as alwayes there is) any falshood contained in the matter of the charm or conjuration, as (say they) old women have in theirs, when they say; the blessed Virgin passed over *Jordan*, and then *S. Steven* met her and asked her, &c. Neither should they have any other vain characters, but the crosse (for thise are the words:) and many other such cautions have they, which they observe not, for they have made it lawfull elsewhere.

*The. Aquin. sup-
pr. Marc. ultim.
Mark. 16. 17.*

But *Thomas* their chief pillar proveth their conjuring and charms lawfull by *S. Mark* who saith; *Signa eos qui crediderunt*; and, *In nomine meo demonia ejicient*, &c. whereby he also proveth that they may conjure serpens. And there he taketh pains to prove, that the words of God are of as great holinesse as reliques of saints, whereas (in such respect as they mean) they are both alike, and indeed nothing worth. And I can tell them further, that so they may be carried, as either of them may doe a man much harm either in body or soul.

A trimme
consequent.

But they prove this by *S. Augustine*, saying; *Non est minus verbum Dei, quam corpus Christi*: whereupon they conclude thus; By all mens opinions it is lawfull to carry about reverently the reliques of saints; Ergo it is lawfull against evill spirits, to invoke the name of God every way; by the *Pater noster*, the *Ave*, the nativitie, the passion, the five wounds, the title triumphant, by the seven words spoken on the crosse, by the nailes, &c. and there may be hope reposed in them. Yea, they say, it is lawfull to conjure all things, because the divell may have power in all things. And first, alwayes the person or thing, wherein the divell is, must be exorcised, and then the divell must be conjured. Also they affirm, that it is as expedient to consecrate and conjure porrage and meate, as water and salt, or such like things.

*Mal. Malef. par.
2. que. 2.*

Rites, ceremonies, and reliques of exorcism in rebaptizing of the possessed or bewitched.

The right order of exorcism in rebaptism of a person possessed or bewitched, requireth that exsufflation and abrenunciation be done toward the west. Item, there must be erection of hands, confession, profession, oration, benediction, imposition of hands, denudation and unction, with holy oil after baptism, communion, and induction of the surplis. But they say that this needeth not, where the bewitched is exorcised: but that the bewitched be first confessed, and then to hold a candle in his hand, and in steed of a surplise to tie about his bare body a holy candle of the length of Christ, or of the crosse whereupon he dyed, which for mony may be had at *Rome*. Ergo (saith *M. Mal.*) this may be said; I conjure thee *Peter* or *Barbara* being sick, but regenerate in the holy water of baptism, by the living God, by the true God, by the holy God, by the God which redeemed thee with his precious blood, that thou mayst be made a conjured man, that every fantasie and wickednesse of diabolicall deceit doe avoid and depart from thee, and that every uncleane spirit bee conjured through him that shall come to judge the quick and the dead, and the world by fire, Amen. *Oremus*, &c. And this conjuration with *Oremus* and a prayer, must be thrice repeated, and at the end alwayes must be said; *Ergo maledicte diabole recognosce sententiam tuam*, &c. Therefore cursed divell know thy sentence, &c. And this order must alwayes be followed

followed: and finally, there must be diligent search made, in every corner, and under every coverlet and pallet, and under every threshold of the doores, for instruments of witchcraft. And if any be found, they must straightway be throwne into the fire. Also they must change all their bedding, their cloathing, and their habitation; and if nothing be found, the party that is to be exorcised or conjured, must come to the church rath in the morning: and the holier the day is, the better, specially our Lady day. And the priest if he be shuiven himself and in perfect state, shall doe the better therein. And let him that is exorcised hold a holy cand'e in his hand, &c. Alwayes provided, that the holy water be throwne upon him, and a stoal put about his neck, with *Deus in adiutorium*, and the Letanie, with invocation of saints: and this order may continue thrice a week, so as (say they) through multiplication of intercessions, or rather intercessions grace may be obtained, and favour procured.

There is also some question in the Romish church, whether the sacrament of the altar is to be received before or after the exorcisme. Item in shrift, the confessor must learn whether the partie be not excommunicate, and so for want of absolution, endureth this vexation. *Thomas* sheweth the difference between holy water and conjuration, saying that holy water driveth the divell away from the externall and outward parts; but conjurations from the internall and inward parts; and therefore unto the bewitched party both are to be applied.

Memorandum
that this is for
one bewitched.

Note the proviso.

Tho. Aquin.
supr. dist. 6.

CHAP. XXV.

The seven reasons why some are not rid of the divell with all their popish conjurations, why there were no conjurors in the primitive Church, and why the divell is not so soon cast out of the bewitched as of the possessed.

THE reason why some are not remedied for all their conjurations, the papists say is for seven causes. First, for that the faith of the standers by is naught; secondly, for that theirs that present the party is no better; thirdly, because of the sins of the bewitched; fourthly, for the neglecting of meet remedies; fifthly, for the reverence of vertues going out into others; sixthly, for the purgation; seventhly, for the merit of the party bewitched. And so, the first four are proved by *Matthew* the 7. and *Marke* the 4. when one presented his sonne, and the multitude wanted faith, and the father said, Lord help mine incredulity or unbelief. Whereupon was said, Oh faithlesse and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? and where these words are written; And *Jesus* rebuked him, &c. That is to say, say they, the possessed or bewitched for his finnes. For by the neglect of due remedies it appeareth, that there were not with *Christ* good & perfect men. For the pillars of the faith; to wit, *Peter*, *James*, and *John* were absent. Neither was there fasting and prayer, without the which that kind of divels could not be cast out. For the fourth point; to wit, the fault of the exorcist in faith may appeare

1

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Proper proofs
of the seven
reasons.

peare; for that afterwards the disciples asked the cause of their impo-
tency therein. And Iesus answered, it was for their incredulity, saying
that if they had as much faith as a graine of mustard seed, they should
move mountaines, &c. The fifth is proved by *Vitas parvum*, the lives of
the fathers, where it appeareth that *S. Anthony* could not do that cure, when
his scholar *Paule* could do it, and did it. For the prooffe of the sixth ex-
cuse it is said, that though the fault be taken away thereby; yet it followeth
not that alwayes the punishment is released. Last of all it is said, that it is
possible that the divell was not conjured out of the party before baptisme
by the exorcist, or the midwife hath not baptized him well, but omitted
some part of the sacrament. If any object that there were no exorcists
in the primitive church, it is answered, that the church cannot now erre.
And saint *Gregorie* would never have instituted it in vaine. And it is a ge-
nerall rule, that who or whatsoever is newly exorcised, must be rebaptized,
as also such as walke or talke in their sleepe; for (say they) call them by
their names, and presently they wake, or fall if they dreme; whereby it
is gathered, that they are not truly named in baptisme. Item they say,
it is somewhat more difficult to conjure the divell out of one bewitched
then out of one possessed; because in the bewitched, he is double; in the
other single. They have a hundred such beggerly, foolish, and frivolous
notes in this behalfe.

Why there
were no con-
jurors in the
primitive
church with o-
ther subtill
points.

CHAP. XXVI.

Other grosse absurdities of witchmongers in this matter of conjura- tions.

A conjuror
then belike
must not be
timorous or
fearefull.

Where a witch
cureth by in-
cantation, and
the conjuror
by conjuration.

SURELY I cannot see what difference or distinction the witchmongers doe
put betweene the knowledge and power of God and the divell; but that
they think, if they pray or rather talk to God, till their hearts ake, he
never heareth them; but that the divell doth know every thought and
imagination of their minds, and both can and also will do any thing for
them. For if any that meaneth good faith with the divell read certaine
conjurations, he commeth up (they say) at a trice. Marry if another that
hath no intent to raise him, reade or pronounce the words, he will not
stirre. And yet *L. Bodin* confesseth, that he is afraid to read such conjura-
tions, as *John Wierus* reciteth; lest (belike) the divell would come up,
and scratch him with his fowle long nailes. In which sort I wonder
that the divell dealeth with none other, then witches and conjurors. I
for my part have read a number of their conjurations, but never could see
any divels of theirs, except it were in a play. But the divell (belike) know-
eth my mind; to wit, that I would be loth to come within the com-
passe of his claws. But lo what reason such people have. *Bodin*, *Bartho-
lomeus*, *Spinicus*, *Sprenger*, and *Insitor*, &c. do constantly affirme, that
witches are to be punished with more extremity than conjurors; and
sometimes with death, when the other are to be pardoned doing the same
offense: because (say they) the witches make a league with the divell, and

do not conjurors. Now if conjurors make no league by their owne confession, and diuels indeed know not our cogitations (as I have sufficiently proved) then would I weete of our witchmongers the reason, (if I read the conjuration and performe the ceremony) why the diuell will not come at my call? But oh absurd credulity! Even in this point many wise and learned men have been and are abused: whereas, if they would make experience, or duly expend the cause, they might be soone resolved; specially when the whole art and circumstance is so contrary to Gods word, as it must be false, if the other be true. So as you may understand, that the papists do not only by their doctrine, in bookes and sermons teach and publish conjurations, and the order thereof, whereby they may induce men to bestow, or rather cast away their money upon masses and suffrages for their soules, but they make it also a parcell of their sacrament or orders (of the which number a conjuror is one) and insert many forms of conjurations into their diuine service, and not only into their pontificals, but into their masse bookes; yea into the very canon of the masse.

CHAP. XXVII.

Certaine conjurations taken out of the pontificall and out of the missall.

BUT see yet a little more of popish conjurations, and conferre them with the other. In the *Pontificall you shall find this conjuration, which the other conjurours use as solemnly as they: I conjure thee thou creature of water in the name of the fa^xther, of the so^xonne, and of the Holy^xghost, that thou drive away the diuell from the bounds of the iust, that he remaine not in the darke corners of this church and altar. * You shall find in the same title, these words following, to be used at the hallowing of churches. There must a crosse of albes be made upon the pavement, from one end of the church to the other, one handfull broad: and one of the priests must write on the one side thereof the Greeke alfaber, and one the other side the Latin alfaber. *Durandus* yeeldeth this reason thereof; to wit, It representeth the union in faith of the Jewes and Gentiles. And yet well agreeing to himselfe he saith even there, that the crosse reaching from the one end to the other, signifieth that the people, which were in the head, shall be made the taile.

**Tit. de ecclesia
d. dicatione.*

¶ *A conjuration written in the masse booke. Fol. 1.*

I conjure thee O creature of salt by God, by the God^x that liueth, by the true^x God, by the holy^x God, which by *Elixæus* the prophet commanded, that thou shouldest be throwne into the water, that it thereby might be made whole & sound, that thou salt [here let the preist looke upon the salt] maist be conjured for the health of all beleevers, and that thou

*In Missali.
fol. 1.*

The manner
of conjuring
salt.

be

be to all that take thee, health both of body and soule: and let all phantasies and wickednesse, or diabolicall craft or deceit, depart from the place whereon it is sprinkled; as also every uncleane spirit, being conjured by him that judgeth both the quick and the dead by fire, *Resp. Amen.* Then followeth a prayer to be said, without *Dominus vobiscum;* but yet with *Oremus;* as followeth:

¶ *Oremus.*

A prayer to be applied to the former exorcisme.

Almighty and everlasting God, we humbly desire thy clemency [here let the priest looke upon the salt] that thou wouldest vouchsafe, through thy piety, to blesse and sanctifie this creature of salt, which thou hast given for the use of mankind, that it may be to all that receive it, health of mind and body; so as whatsoever shall be touched thereby, or sprinkled therewith, may be void of all uncleannesse, and all resistance of spirituall iniquity, through our Lord, *Amen.*

What can be made but a conjuration of these words also, which are written in the canon, or rather in the saccring of masse? This holy commixtion of the body and bloud of our Lord Jesus Christ, let it be made to me, and to all the receivers thereof, health of mind and body, and a wholesome preparative for the deserving & receiving of everlasting life, through our Lord Jesus, *Amen.*

CHAP. XXVIII.

That popish priests leave nothing unconjured, a forme of exorcisme for incense.

A conjuration of frankincense set forth in forme.

Although the papists have many conjurations, so as neither water, nor fire, nor bread, nor wine, nor wax, nor tallow, nor church, nor churchyard, nor altar, nor altar cloth, nor ashes, nor coales, nor bells, nor bell ropes, nor copes, nor vestments, nor oile, nor salt, nor candle, nor candlesticke, nor beds, nor bedstaves, &c; are without their forme of conjuration: yet I will for brevity let all passe, and end here with incense, which they do conjure in this sort. ✠ I conjure thee most filthy and horrible spirit, and every vision of our enemy, &c: that thou go and depart from out of this creature of frankincense, with all thy deceit and wickednesse: that this creature may be sanctified, and in the name of our Lord ✠ Jesus ✠ Christ ✠ that all they that taste, touch, or smell the same, may receive the virtue and assistance of the Holy ghost; so as wheresoever this incense or frankincense shall remaine, that there thou in no wise be so bold as to approach or once presume or attempt to hurt: but what uncleane spirit so ever thou be, that thou with all thy craft and subtilty avoid and depart, being conjured by the name of God the father almighty, &c. And that wheresoever the fume or smoke thereof shall come, every kind and sort of divels may be driven away, and expelled; as they were at the increase of the liver of fish, which the archangell *Raphael* made, &c.

CHAP. XXIX.

The rules and lawes of popish Exorcists and other conjurors all one, with a confutation of their whole power, how S. Martine conjured the diuell.

THe papists you see, have their certaine generall rules and lawes, as to abstaine from sinne, and to fast, as also otherwise to be cleane from all pollutions, &c: and even so likewise have the other conjurors. Some will say that papists use diuine service, and prayers; even to do common conjurors (as you see) even in the same papisticall toyme, no whit swarving from theirs in faith and doctrine, nor yet in ungodly and unreasonable kinds of petitions. Me thinks it may be a sufficient argument to overthrow the calling up and miraculous workes of spirits, that it is written; God only knoweth and searcheth the hearts, and only worketh great wonders. The which argument being profecuted to the end, can neuer be answered: in so much as that diuine power is required in that action.

And if it be said, that in this conjuration we speake to the spirits, and they heare us, and therefore need not know our thoughts and imaginations: I first aske them whether king *Baell*, or *Amoimon*, which are spirits raigning in the furthest regions of the east (as they say) may heare a conjurors voyce, which calleth for them, being in the extreamest parts of the west, there being such noises interposed, where perhaps also they may be busie, and set to worke on the like affaires. Secondly, whether those spirits be of the same power that God is, who is every where, filling all places, and able to heare all men at one instant, &c. Thirdly, whence cometh the force of such words as raise the dead, and command diuels. If sounds do it, then may it be done by a taber and a pipe, or any other instrument that hath no life. If the voyce do it, then may it be done by any beasts or birds. If words, then a parret may do it. If in mans words only, where is the force, in the the first, second, or third syllable? If in syllables, then not in words. If in imaginations, then the diuell knoweth our thoughts. But all this stuffe is vaine and fabulous.

It is written; All the generations of the earth were healthfull, and there is no poyson of destruction in them. Why then do they conjure holosome creatues; as salt, water, &c: where no diuels are? God looked upon all his works, and saw they were all good. What effect (I pray you) had the 7. sonnes of *Senn*; which is the great objection of witchmongers? They would needs take upon them to conjure diuels out of the possessed. But what brought they to passe? Yet that was in the time, whilest God suffered miracles commonly to be wrought. By that you may see what conjurors can do.

Where is such a promise to conjurors or witches, as is made in the Gospel to the faithfull? where it is written; In my name they shall cast

Papists and
conjurors
counterspeers.

1 Sam. 16.7.
1 Reg. 8.39.
Jere. 17.10.
Psal. 44.21.
Psal. 72.18.

Sap. 1.14.
Ecclesi. 9.
Gen. 1.
Act. 19.

out divels, speake with new tongues: if they shall drinke any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall take away serpents, they shall lay hands on the sicke, and they shall recover. According to the promise, this grant of miraculons working was performed in the primitive church, for the confirmation of Christs doctrine, and the establishing of the Gospell.

But as in another plce I have proved, the gift thereof was but for a time, and is now cealed; neither was it ever made to papist, witch, or conjuror. They take upon them to call up and cast out divels; and to undoe with one divell, that which another divell hath done. If one divell could cast out another, it were a kingdome divided, and could not stand. Which argument Christ himselve maketh: and therefore I may the more boldly say even with Christ, that they have no such power. For a besides him, there is no saviour, none can deliver out of his hand. Who but he can declare, set in order, appoint, and tell what is to come? He destroyeth the tokens of soothsayers and maketh the conjecturers fooles, &c. He declareth things to come, and so cannot witches.

a Isa 43 11.
b verse. 13.
cap. 44.
ver 7.
verse 25.
Isa. 46. 19.
cap 47. verse
12, 13, &c.
Luke 11. 20.
Matt. 12. 28.
Acts, 8. 49.

There is no helpe in inchanters and soothsayers, and other such vaine sciences. For divels are cast out by the finger of God, which *Matthew* calleth the spirit of God, which is the mighty power of God, and not by the vertue of the bare name only, being spoken or pronounced; for then might every wicked man do it. And *Simon Magus* needed not then to have proffered mony to have brought the power to do miracles and wonders: for he could speake and pronounce the name of God, as well as the apostles. Indeed they may soome throw out all the divells that are in frankincense, and such like creatures, wherein no divels are: but neither they, nor all their holy water can indeed cure a man possessed with a divell, either in body and mind; as Christ did. Nay, why do they not cast out the divell that possesseth their owne soules?

Money is the
marke whereat
all witches and
conjurors do
aime.

Let me heare any of them all speake with new tongues; let them drinke but one dramme of a potion which I will prepare for them, let them cure the sicke by laying on of hands (though witches take it upon them, and witchmongers beleeve it) and then I will subscribe unto them. But if they which repose such certaintie in the actions of witches and conjurors, would diligently note their deceit, and how the scope whereat they shoote is money (I meane not such witches as are falsely accused, but such as take upon them to give answers, &c: as mother *Bungue* did) they should apparently see the counsage. For they are abused, as are many beholders of jugglers, which suppose they do miraculoussly, that which is done by sleight and subtilty.

But in this matter of witchcrafts and conjurations, if men would rather trust their owne eyes, than old wives tales and lies, I dare undertake this matter would soone be at a perfect point; as being easier to be perceived than juggling. But I must needs confesse, that it is no great marvell, though the simple be abused therein, when such lies concerning those matters are maintained by such persons of account, and thrust into their divin service. As for example:

It is written that S. *Martine* thrust his fingers into ones mouth that had a S. *Martins* divell within him, and used to bite folk; and then did bid him devour *conjuratiō*: them if he could. And because the divell could not get out at his mouth, *In die sancti Martini, lect. xi* being stopt with S. *Martins* fingers, he was faine to run out at his fundament. O stinking lye!

CHAP. XXX.

That it is a shame for papists to beleve other conjurors doings, their owne being of so little force, Hippocrates his opinion herein.

AND still me thinks papists (of all others) which indeed are most credulous, and doe most maintaine the force of witches charmes, and of conjurors couzenages should perceive and judge conjurors doings to be void of effect. For when they see their owne stufte, as holy water, salt, candles, &c. conjured by their holy bishop and priests; and that in the words of consecration or conjuration (for so * their own Doctors terme them) they adjure the water, &c. to heal, not onely the soules infirmitie, but also every malady, hurt, or ach of the body; and doe also command the candles, with the force of all their authority and power, and by the effect of all their holy words, not to consume: and yet neither soul nor body any thing recover, nor the candles last one minute the longer: with what face can they defend the others miraculous workes, as though the witches and conjurors actions were more effectuall than their owne? *Hippocrates* being but a heathen, and not having the perfect knowledge of God, could see and perceive their couzenage and knavery well enough, who saith; They which boast so, that they can remove or help the infections of diseases, with sacrifices, conjurations, or other magicall instruments or means, are but needy fellows, wanting living; and therefore refer their words to the divell: because they would seeme to know somewhat more then the common people. It is marvell that papists doe affirm, that their holy water, crosses, or bugges words have such vertue and violence, as to drive away divels; so as they dare not approach to any place or person besmeared with such stufte; when as it appeareth in the Gospell, that the divell presumed to assault and tempt Christ himself. For the divell indeed most earnestly busied himselfe to seduce the godly: as for the wicked, he maketh reckoning and just account of them, as of his own already. But let us goe forward in our re-
tation.

* To wite

*Vincent Domi-
nica in albis, in
octa. pasch. ser-
mone 25,
Durand de ex-
orcist.*

CHAP. XXXI.

How conjurors have beguiled witches; what bookes they carry about to procure credit to their art, wicked assertions against Moses and Joseph.

THUS you see that conjurors are no small fooles. For whereas witches being poor and needy, goe from doore to doore for relief, have they never so many todes or cats at home, or never so much hogs dung and charvill about them, or never so many charmes in store; these conjurors (I say) have gotten them offices in the church of *Rome*, whereby they have obtained authority and great estimation. And further to adde credit to that art, these conjurors carry about at this day, books entituled under the names of *Adam*, *Abel*, *Tobie*, and *Enoch*; which *Enoch* they repute the most divine fellow in such matters. They have also among them bookes that they say *Abraham*, *Aaron* and *Salomon* made. Item they have bookes of *Zachary*, *Paul*, *Honorius*, *Cyprian*, *Ferome*, *Jeremy*, *Albert*, and *Thomas*: also of the angels, *Riziel*, *Razael*, and *Raphael*; and doubtless these were such bookes as were said to have been burnt in the *Letter Asia*. And for their further credit they boast, that they must be & are skilfull and learned in these arts; to wit, *ars Almadelk*, *ars Notoria*, *ars Bulaphie*, *ars Arthropii*, *ars Pomona*, *ars Revelationis*, &c. Yea, these conjurors in corners stick not (with *Justine*) to report and affirm, that *Josiah* who was a true figure of *Christ* that delivered and redeemed us, was learned in these arts, and thereby prophesied and expounded dreams; and that those arts came to him from *Moses*, and finally from *Moses* to them: which thing both *Pliny* and *Tacitus* affirm of *Moses*. Also *Strabo* in his cosmographic maketh the very like blasphemous report; and likewise *Apollonius Molon*, *Posidonius*, *Lisimachus*, and *Appian* term *Moses* both a magician and a conjuror, whom *Eusebius* confuteth with many notable arguments, For *Moses* differed as much from a magician, as truth from falshood, and piety from vanity: for in truth, he confounded all magick, and made the world see; and the cunningest magicians of the earth confesse, that their own doings were but illusions, and that his miracles were wrought by the finger of *God*. But that the poore old witches knowledge reacheth thus far, (as *Danaus* affirmeth it doth) is untrue; for their furthest feteches that I can comprehend, are but to fetch a pot of milk, &c. from their neighbours house, half a mile distant from them.

A foul offence to backbite the absent, and to belye the dead.
Acts 19.

Iust. lib. 16.

Plin. lib. 20.
cap. 2.
Strab. lib. 16.

Dan. in dialog.
de sortiariis.

CHAP. XXXII.

All magicall arts confuted by an argument concerning Nero, what Cornelius Agrippa and Carolus Gallus have left written thereof, and proved by experience.

SURELY Nero proved all these magicall arts to be vain and fabulous lies, and nothing but coufenage and knavery. He was a notable prince, having gifts of nature enough to have conceived such matters, treasure enough to have employed in the search thereof, he made no conscience therein, he had singular conferences thereabout; he offered, and would have given halfe his kingdom to have learned those things, which he heard might be wrought by magicians; he procured all the cunning magicians in the world to come to Rome, he searched for bookes also, and all other things necessary for a magician; and never could find any thing in it, but coufenage and legierdemaine. At length he met with one *Tridates*, the great magician, who having with him all his companions, and fellow magicians, witches, conjurors, and coufenors, invited Nero to certaine magicall bankets and exercises: Which when Nero required to learne, he (to hide his coufenage) answered that he would not, nor could not teach him, though he would have given him his kingdome. The matter of his refusall (I say) was, least Nero should espy the coufening devises thereof. Which when Nero conceived, and saw the same, and all the residue of that art to be vaine, lying and ridiculous, having only shadows of truth, and that their arts were only veneficall; hee prohibited the same utterly, and made good and strong laws against the use and the practises thereof, as *Pliny* and others doe report. It is marvell that any man can be so much abused, as to suppose that Satan may be commanded, compelled, or tyed by the power of man; as though the Divell would yeeld to man, beyond nature; that will not yeeld to God his creator, according to the rules of nature. And in so much as there be (as they confesse) good angels as well as bad; I would know why they call up the angels of hell, and not call downe the angels of heaven. But this they answer (as *Agrippa* saith) Good angels (forsooth) doe hardly appeare, and the other are ready at hand. Here I may not omit to tell you how *Cornelius Agrippa* bewrayeth, detecteth, and defaceth this art of conjuration, who in his youth travelled into the bottom of all these magicall sciences, and was not only a great conjuror and practiser thereof, but also wrote cunningly *De occulta philosophia*. Howbeit afterwards in his wiser age, he recanreth his opinions, and lamenteth his follies in that behaffe, and discovereth the impiety and vanities of magicians, and inchanters, which boast they can doe miracles; which action is now ceased (saith he) and assigneth them a place with *Jannes* and *Jambres*, affirming that this art teacheth nothing but vain toies for a shew. *Carolus Gallus* also saith; I have tried oftentimes, by the witches and conjurors themselves, that their arts, (especially those which doe consist of charmes, impossibilities,

Tridates the great magician biddeth the Emperor Nero to a banket, &c.

Nero made laws against conjurors and conjurations.

C. Agrippa lib. de vanitat scient.

conjuratiōs, and witchcrafts, whereof they were wont to boast) to be meer foolishnesse, doting lies and dreams. I for my part can say as much, but that I delight not to alleadge mine owne proofs and authorities; for that mine adversaries will say they are partiall, and not indifferent.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of Salomons conjuration, and of the opinion conceived of his cunning and practise therein.

IT is affirmed by sundry authors, that *Salomon* was the first inventor of those conjurations; and thereof *Iosephus* is the first reporter, who in his first book *De Iudæorum antiquitatibus*, cap. 22. rehearseth soberly this story following; which *Polydore Virgil*, and many other repeat verbatim, in this wise, and seem to credit the fable, whereof there is skant a true word.

Salomon was the greatest philosopher, and did philosophy about all things, and had the full and perfect knowledge of all their properties: but he had that gift given from above to him, for the profit and health of mankind; which is effectually against devils. He made also incantations wherewith diseases are driven away; and left divers manners of conjurations written, whereto the devils giving place are so driven away, that they never return. And this kind of healing is very common among my country men: for I saw a neighbour of mine, one *Eleazar*, that in the presence of *Vespasian* and his sonnes, and the rest of the soldiers, cured many that were possessed with spirits. The manner and order of his cure was this. He did put unto the nose of the possessed a ring, under the seal wherof was inclosed a kind of root, whose vertue *Salomon* declared, and the savour thereof drew the devill out at his nose; so as down fell the man, and then *Eleazar* conjured the devill to depart, and to return no more to him. In the mean time he made mention of *Salomon*, reciting incantations of *Salomons* owne making. And then *Eleazar* being willing to shew the standers by his cunning, and the wonderfull efficacy of his art, did set not far from thence, a pot or basin full of water, and commanded the devill that went out of the man, that by the overthrowing thereof, he would give a signe to the beholders, that he had utterly forsaken and left the man. Which thing being done, none there doubted how great *Salomons* knowledge and wisdom was. Wherein a juggling knack was produced, to confirm a cogging cast of knavery or conjuration.

Another story of *Salomons* conjuration I finde cited in the sixth Lesson, read in the church of *Rome* upon *S. Margarets* day, far more ridiculous than this. Also *Peter Lombard* master of the Sentences, and *Gratians* his brother, the compiler of the golden decrees; and *Durandus* in his *Ratione divinorum*, doe all soberly affirm *Salomons* cunning in this behalf; and specially this tale; to wit, that *Salomon* inclosed certain thousand devils

Probatum est
upon a patient
before witness;
Ergo no lie.

Lib. 4. dist. 14.
Decret. aureum
dist. 21. Rub.
de exorcist.

vells in a brazen bowle, and left it in a deep hole or lake, so as afterwards the *Babylonians* found it, and supposing there had beene gold or silver therein, brake it, and out flew all the divels, &c. And that this fable is of credit, you shall perceive, in that it is thought worthy to be read in the Romish church, as parcell of their divine service. Look in lessons of the day of *S. Margaret* the virgine, and you shall finde these words verbatim; which I the rather recite, because it serveth me for divers turns; to wit, for *Salomons* conjurations, for the tale of the brazen vessell, and for the popes conjurations, which extended both to faith and doct ine, and to shew of what credit their religion is, that so shamefully is stained with li s and fables.

Leff. 5. & 6.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Lessons read in all Churches, where the Pope hath authority, on *S. Margarets* day, translated into English word for word.

HOy *Margaret* required of God, that shee might have a conflict face to face with her secret enemy the divell; and rising from prayer, she saw a terrible dragon, that would have devoured her, but she made the sign of the crosse, and the dragon burst in the midst.

Leff. in die sanctissima Marg. vir. 5.

Afterwards, she saw another man sitting like a *Niger*, having his hands bound fast to his knees, she taking him by the hair of the head, threw him to the ground, and set her foot on his head; and her prayers being made, a light shined from heaven into the prison where she was, and the crosse of *Christ* was seen in heaven, with a dove sitting thereon, who said; blessed art thou *O Margaret*, the gates of *Paradise* attend thy comming. Then she giving thanks to God, said to the divell, Declare to me thy name. The divell said; Take away thy foot from my head, that I may be able to speak, and tell thee: which being done, the divell said, I am *Vltis*, one of them whom *Salomon* shut in the brazen vessell, and the *Babylonians* comming, and supposing there had been gold therein, brake the vessell, and then we flew out; ever since lying in wait to annoy the just. But seeing I have recited a part of her story, you shall also have the end thereof: for at the time of her execution this was her prayer following.

Leff. 6.

Grant therefore *O* father, that whosoever writeth, readeth, or heareth my passion, or maketh memoriall of me, may deserve pardon for all his sins: whosoever calleth on me, being at the point of death, deliver him out of the hands of his adversaries. And I also require, *O* Lord, that whosoever shall build a church in the honour of me, or ministreth unto me any candles * of his just labour, let him obtain whatsoever he asketh for his health. Deliver all women in travell that call upon me, from the danger thereof.

Look in the word *Jidoni*, pag. 270.

Her prayer ended, there were many great thunder claps, and a dove came down from heaven, saying; Blessed art thou *O Margaret* the spouse of *Christ*. Such things as thou hast asked, are granted unto thee; there-

*For the priests profit, I warrant you.

This is common (they say) when a witch or conjuror dieth.

fore

fore come thou into everlasting rest, &c. Then the hangman (though she did bid him) refused to cut off her head; to whom she said; Except thou doe it, thou canst have no part with me, and then loe he did it, &c. But sithence I have been, and must be tedious, I thought good to refresh my reader with a lamentable story, depending upon the matter precedent, reported by many grave authors, word for word, in manner and form following.

CHAP. XXXV.

A delicate story of a Lombard, who by S. Margarets example would needs fight with a reall divell.

THere was (after a sermon made, wherein this story of S. Margaret was recited, for in such stasse consisted not only their service, but also their sermons in the blind time of popery;) there was I say, a certain young man, being a Lombard, whose simplicity was such, as he had no respect unto the commodity of worldly things, but did altogether affect the salvation of his soule, who hearing how great S. Margarets triumph was, began to consider with himself, how full of sleights the divell was. And among other things thus he said; O that God would suffer, that the divell might fight with me hand to hand in visible form! I would then surely in like manner overthrow him, and would fight with him till I had the victory. And therefore about the twelfth houre he went out of the towne, and finding a convenient place where to pray, secretly kneeling on his knees, he prayed among other things, that God would suffer the divell to appear unto him in visible form, that according to the example of S. Margaret, he might overcome him in battell. And as he was in the midst of his prayers, there came into that place a woman with a hook in her hand, to gather certaine hearbs which grew there, who was dumb born. And when shee came into the place, and saw the young man among the hearbs on his knees, she was afraid and waxed pale, and going back, she roted in such sort, as her voice could not be understood, and with her head and fists made threatening signes unto him. The young man seeing such an ill-favoured foul quean, that was for age decrepit and full of wrinkles, with a long body, lean of face, pale of colour, with ragged clothes, crying very loud, and having a voice not understandable, threatening him with the hook which she carryed in her hand, he thought surely she had been no woman, but a divell appearing unto him in the shape of a woman, and thought God had heard his prayers. For the which causes he fell upon her lustily, and at length threw her downe to the ground, saying; Art thou come thou cursed divell, art thou come? [No no, thou shalt not overthrow mee in visible fight, whom thou hast often overcome in invisible temptations.

And as he spake these words, he caught her by the hair, and drew her about, bearing her sometimes with his hands, sometimes with his heeles, and sometimes with the hook so long, and wounded her so sore, that he

Racozelia.

*Mutuell error
by means of
sudden fighr.*

left

left her a dying. At the noise whereof many people came running unto them, and seeing what was done they apprehended the young man, and thrust him into a vile prison. *S. Vincent* by vertue of his holinesse understanding all this matter, caused the body that seemed dead to be brought unto him, and thereupon (according to his manner) he laid his hand upon her, who immediately revived, and he called one of his chaplains to hear her confession. But they that were present said to the man of God, that it were altogether in vain so to doe, for that she had been from her nativity dumb, and could neither hear nor understand the priest, neither could in words confesse her sins. Notwithstanding, *S. Vincent* bad the priest hear her confession, affirming that she should very distinctly speake all things unto him. And therefore, whatsoever the man of God commanded, the priest did confidently accomplish and obey; and as soon as the priest approached unto her, to hear her confession, she, whom all *Catholonia* knew to be dumb born, spake and confessed her self, pronouncing every word as distinctly, as though she had never been dumb. After her confession she required the eucharist and extreme unction to be ministred unto her, and at length she commended her selfe to God; and in the presence of all that came to see that miracle, she spake as long as shee had any breath in her body. The young man that killed her being saved from the gallows by *S. Vincents* means, and at his intercession, departed home into *Italy*. This story last rehearsed is found in *D. st. 8. exempl. Speculo exemplorum*, and repeated also by *Robert Carocul.* bishop of *Aquinas*, and many others, and preached publikely in the church of *Rome*.

S. Vincent raiseth the dead woman to life.

S. Vincent maketh the dumb to speak.

D. st. 8. exempl. 17. serm. 59. ca. 20.

CHAP. XXXVI.

The story of Saint Margaret proved to be both ridiculous and impious in every point.

First, that the story of *S. Margaret* is a fable, may be proved by the incredible, impossible, foolish, impious, and blasphemous matters contained therein, and by the ridiculous circumstance thereof. Though it were cruelly done of her to beat the divell, when his hands was bound; yet it was curiously done of her, to pull away her foot at his desire. He could not speak so long as she trod on his head, and yet he said; Tread off, that I may tell you what I am. She saw the heavens open, and yet she was in a close prison, But her sight was very clear, that could see a little dove sitting upon a crosse so far off. For heaven is higher than the Sun; and the sun, when it is neerest to us, is 396600. miles from us. And she had a good pair of ears, that could hear a dove speak so far off. And she had good luck, that *S. Peter* who (they say) is porter, or else the Pope, who hath more doings than *Peter*, had such leisure as to stay the gates so long for her. *Salomon* provided no good place, neither took good order with his brazen bowle. I marvell how they escaped that let our divels. It is marvell also that they melted it not with their breath long

Secundum Bordinum Corrigens. Quasi. Math. 11. ubi. 1. st. 77.

Psillus de operatione demonum.

before : for the devils carry hell and hell fire about with them alwayes ; in so much as (they say) they leave ashes evermore where they stand. Surely she made in her prayer an unreasonable request, but the date of her patient is out ; for I beleve that whosoever at this day shall burn a pound of good candles before her, shall be never the better, but three pence the worse. But now we may find in *S. Margarets* life, who it is that is Christs wife; whereby we are so much wiser then we were before. But look in the life of *S. Katharine*, in the golden legend, and you shall find that he was also married to *S. Katherine*, and that our Lady made the marriage, &c. An excellent authority for bigamie. Here I will also cite another of their notable stories, or miracles of authority, and so leave shaming of them, or rather troubling you the readers thereof. Neither would I have written these fables, but that they are authentick among the papists, and that we that are protestants may be satisfied, as well of conjurers and witches miracles, as of others; for the one is as grosse as the other.

CHAP. XXXVII.

A pleasant miracle wrought by a popish Priest.

In speculo exemplorum, dir. 6. ex lib. exemplorum, Casarius, exempl. 62. Memorandum it is confessed in popery that true miracles cannot be joined with false doctrine; Ergo neither papist, witch, nor conjuror can work miracles.

WHAT time the *Waldenses* heresies began to spring, certain wicked men, being upheld and maintained by diabolicall vertue, shewed certaine signes and wonders, whereby they strengthened and confirmed their heresies, and perverted in faith many faithfull men; for they walked on the water and were not drowned. But a certain catholick priest seeing the same, and knowing that true signes could not be joined with false doctrine, brought the body of our Lord, with the pix, to the water, where they shewed their power and vertue to the people, and said in the hearing of all that were present : I conjure thee O divell, by him, whom I carry in my hands, that thou exercise not these great visions and phantasies by these men, to the drowning of this people. Norwithstanding these words, when they walked still on the water, as they did before, the priest in a rage threw the body of our Lord, with the pix into the river, and by and by, so soon as the sacrament touched the element, the phantasie gave place to the verity; and they being proved and made false, did sink like lead to the bottome, and were drowned; the pix with the sacrament immediately was taken away by an angell. The priest seeing all these things, was very glad of the miracle, but for the losse of the sacrament he was very penfive, passing away the whole night in teares and mourning; in the morning he found the pix with the sacrament upon the altar.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

The former miracle confuted, with a strange story of St Lucy.

How glad Sr Iohn was now it were folly for me to say, How would he have plagued the divell, that threw his God in the river to be drowned? But if other had had no more power to destroy the *waldenses* with sword and fire, than this priest had to drown them with his conjuring box and coufening sacraments, there should have been many a life saved. But I may not omit one fable, which is of authority, wherein though there be no conjuration exprelled, yet I warrant you there was coufenance both in the doing and telling thereof. * You shall read in the lesson on saint *Lu-
cys* day, that the being condemned, could not be removed from the place *Luci 7. & 8* with a team of Oxen, neither could any fire burn her, in somuch as one was faine to cut off her head with a sword, and yet she could speak afterwards as long as she list. And this passeth all other miracles, except it be that which *Bodin* and *M. Mal.* recite out of *Nider*, of a witch that could not be burned, till a scroll was taken away from where she hid it, betwixt her skin and flesh.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of visions, noises, apparitions, and imagined sounds, and of other illusions, of wandering soules: with a confutation thereof.

Many through melancholy doe imagine, that they see or hear visions, spirits, ghosts, strange noises, &c. as I have already proved before, at large. Many again through fear proceeding from a cowardly nature and complexion, or from an eskemiate and fond bringing up, are timorous and afraid of spirits, and bugs, &c. Some through imperfection of sight also are afraid of their own shadows, & (as *Aristotle* saith) see themselves sometime as it were in a glasse. And some through weaknesse of body have such imperfect imaginations. Drunken men also sometimes suppose they see trees walk, &c. according to that which *Salomon* saith to the drunkards; Thine eyes shall see strange visions, and marvellous appearances.

In all ages monkes and priests have abused and bewitched the world with counterfeit visions; which proceeded through idleness, and re-counterfeit restraint of marriage, whereby they grew hot and lecherous, and therefore devised such means to compass and obtaine their loves. And the simple people being then so superstitious, would never seem to mistrust, that such holy men would make them cuckoldes, but forsooke their beds in that case, and gave room to the cleargy. Item, little children have been so scared with their mothers maids, that they could never after endure to be in the dark alone, for fear of bugs. Many are deceived by glasses through

art perspective. Many hearkening unto false reports, conceive and beleeve that which is nothing so. Many give credit to that which they read in authors. But how many stories and bookes are written of walking spirits and soules of men, contrary to the word of God; a reasonable volum cannot containe. How common an opinion was it among the papists, that all soules walked on the earth, after they departed from their bodies? In so much as it was in the time of popery a usual matter, to desire sicke people in their death beds, to appeare to them after their death, and to reveale their estate. The fathers and ancient doctors of the church were too credulus herein, &c. Therefore no marvell, though the common simple sort of men, and least of all, that women be deceived herein. God in times past did send downe visible angels & appearances to men; but now he doth not so. Through ignorance of late in religion, it was thought, that every churchyard swarmed with soules and spirits: but now the word of God being more free, open, and known, those conceits and illusions are made more manifest and apparent, &c.

The doctors, counsels, and popes, which (they say) cannot erre, have confirmed the walking, appearing, and raising of soules. But where find they in the scriptures any such doctrine; And who certified them, that those appearances were true? Truly all they cannot bring to passe, that the lies which have beene spread abroad herein, should now beginne to be true, though the pope himselfe subscribe, seale, and sweare thereunto never so much. Where are the soules that swarmed in times past? Where are the spirits? Who heareth their noyses? Who seeth their visions? Where are the soules that made such moane for trentals, where by to be eased of the paines in purgatory? Are they all gone into *Italy*, because masses are growne deere here in *England*? Marke well this illusion, and see how contrary it is unto the word of God. Consider how all papists beleeve this illusion to be true, and how all protestants are driven to say it is & was popish illusion. Where be the spirits that wandered to have buriall for their bodies? For many of those walking soules went about their busines. Do you not thinke, that the papists shew not themselves Godly divines, to preach and teach the people such doctrine; and to insert into their divine service such fables as are read in the Romish church, all scripture giving place thereto for the time? You shall see in the lessons read there upon *S. Stevens* day, that *Gamaliel Nichodemus* his kinsman and *Abdias* his sonne, with his friend *S. Steven*, appeared to a certain priest, called *Sir Lucian*, requesting him to remove their bodies, and to bury them in some better place (for they had lien from the time of their death, untill then, being in the raigne of *Honorius* the emperor; to wit, foure hundred yeares buried in the field of *Gamaliel*) who in that respect said to *Sir Lucian*; *Non mei solummodo causa sollicitus sum, sed perius pro illis qui mecum sunt*; that is, I am not only carefull for my selfe, but chiefly for those my friends that are with me. Whereby the whole course may be perceived to be a false practise, and a counterfeit vision, or rather a lewd invention. For in heaven mens soules remaine not in sorrow and care; neither studie they there how to compass

This doctrine was not only preached, but also proved; note the particular instances following.

and get a worshipfull buriall here in earth. If they did, they would not have foreflewed it so long. Now therefore let us not suffer our selves to be abused any longer, either with conjuring prietts, or melancholicall witches; but be thankfull to God that hath delivered us from such blindness and error.

CHAP. XL.

Cardanus opinion of strange noises, how counterfeit visions grow to be credited, of popish appearances, of pope Boniface.

Cardanus speaking of noises, among other things, saith thus; A noise is heard in your house; it may be a mouse, a cat, or a dog among dishes; it may be a counterfeited or a theafe indeed, or the fault may be in your eares. I could recite a great number of tales, how men have even forsaken their houses, because of such apparitions and noises; and all hath beene by meere and ranke knavery. And wheresoever you shall heare, that there is in the night season such rumbling and fearefull noises, be you well assured that it is flat knavery, performed by some that seemeth most to complaine, and is least mistrusted. And hereof there is a very art, which for some respects I will not discover. The divell seeketh dayly as well as nightly whom he may devour, and can do his feats as well by day as by night, or else he is a young divell, and a very bungler. But of all other counsellers, these conjurors are in the highest degree, and are most worthy of death for their blasphemous impiety. But that these popish visions and conjurations used as well by papists, as by the popes themselves, were meere counsellers; and that the tales of the popes recited by *Bruno* and *Platina*, of their magicall devices, were but plaine counsellers and knaveries, may appeare by the history of *Bonifacius* the eight, who used this kinde of inchantment, to get away the popedome from his predecessor *Celestinus*. He counterfeited a voyce through a cane reed, as though it had come from heaven, perswading him to yeeld up his authority of popeship, and to institute therein one *Bonifacius*, a worthy man: otherwise he threatened him with damnation. And therefore the foole yeilded it up accordingly, to the said *Bonifacius*, An. 1264. of whom it was said; He came in like a fox, lived like a wolfe, and died like a dog.

There be innumerable examples of such visions, which when they are not detected, goe for true stories: and therefore when it is answered that some are true tales and some are false, untill they be able to shew forth before your eyes one matter of truth, you may reply upon them with this distinction; to wit: visions tryed are false visions, undecided and untryed are true.

H. Card. lib de
var. rer. 15. l. 92.

Pope Celestinus
counsell'd of his
popedome by
pope Boniface.

Visions
linguisht

CHAP. XLI.

Of the noise or sound of echo, of one that narrowly escaped drowning thereby, &c.

ALas ! how many naturall things are there so strange, as to many seeme miraculous; and how many counterfeit matters are there, that to the simple seem yet more wonderfull? *Cardane* telleth of one *Comanses*, who comming late to a rivers side, not knowing where to passe over, cried out aloud for some body to shew him the foord: who hearing an echo to answer according to his last word, supposing it to be a man that answered him and informed him of the way, he passed through the river, even there where was a deepe whirlepoole, so as he hardly escaped with his life; and told his friends, that the divell had almost perswaded him to drowne himselfe. And in some places these noises of echo are farre more strange than other, specially at *Ticinum* in *Italy*, in the great hall, where it rendereth sundry and manifold noises or voyces, which seeme to end so lamentably, as it were a man that lay a dying: so as few can be perswaded that it is the echo, but a spirit that answereth.

*H. Card. lib de
subilitat. 18.*

Idem, ibid.

*Of winchester
noise.*

The noise at *winchester* was said to be a very miracle, and much wondering was there at it, about the yeare 1569. though indeed a meere naturall noise ingendered of the wind, the concavity of the place, and other instrumentall matters helping the sound to seeme strange to the hearers; specially to such as would adde new reports to the augmentation of the wonder.

CHAP. XLII.

Of Theurgie, with a confutation thereof, a letter sent to me concerning these matters.

THere is yet another art professed by these cousening conjurors, which some fond divines affirme to be more honest and lawfull than necromancy, which is called *Theurgie*; wherein they worke by good angels. Howbeit, their ceremonies are altogether papistcally and superstitious, consisting in cleanlines partly of the mind, partly of the body, and partly of things about and belonging to the body; as in the skinne, in the apparell, in the house, in the vessell and houshold stufte, in oblations and sacrifices; the cleanlines whereof they say, doth dispose men to the contemplation of heavenly things. They cite these words of *Esay* for their authority; to wit: Wash your selves and be cleane, &c. In so much as I have knowne divers superstitious persons of good account, which usually washed all their apparell upon conceits ridiculously. For uncleanlinesse (they say) corrupteth the aire, infecteth man, and chafeth away cleane spirits.

Spirits. Hereunto belongeth the art of *Almadel*, the art of *Paule*, the art of Revelations, and the art Notary. But (as *Agrippa* saith) the more divine these arts seeme to the ignorant, the more damnable they be. But their false assertions, their presumptions to worke mirac'es, their chaacters, their strange names, their diffuse phrases, their counterfeit holines, their popish ceremonies, their foolish words mingled with impiety, their barbarous and unlearned order of constitution, their shamelesse practises, their paltry stufte, their secret dealing, their beggerly life, their bargaining with fooles, their cousening of the simple, their scipe and dritt for money doth bewray all their art to be counterfeit countenage. And the more throughly to satisfie you herein, I thought good in this place to insert a letter, upon occasion sent unto me, by one which at this present time lieth as a prisoner condemned for this very matter in the kings bench, and reprieved by her majesties mercy, through the good mediation of a most noble and vertuous personage, whose honorable and godly disposition at this time I will forbear to commend as I ought. The person truly that wrote this letter seemeth unto me a good body, well reformed, and penit'nt, nor expecting any gaires at my hands, but rather fearing to speake that which he knoweth further in this matter, lest displeasure might ensue and follow.

Appendants
unto the sup-
posed divine
art of Theur-
gie.

The copy of a letter sent unto me R. S. by T. E.
Master of art, and practiser both of physick,
and also in times past, of certaine vaine scien-
ces; now condemned to die for the
same; wherein he openeth the truth
touching these deceits.

Master R. Scot, according to your request, I have drawne out certaine abuses worth the noting, touching the work you have in hand; things which I my selfe have seen within these xxvi. yeares, among those which were counted famous and skilfull in those sciences. And because the whole discourse cannot be set downe, without nominating certaine persons, of whom some are dead and some living, whose friends remaine yet of great credit: in respect thereof, I knowing that mine enemies doe already in number exceed my friends; I have considered with my selfe, that it is better for me to stay my hand, than to commit that to the world, which may increase my misery more than releve the same. Notwithstanding, because I am noted above a great many others to have had some dealings in those vaine arts and wicked practises; I am therefore to signifie unto you, and I speake it in the presence of God, that among all those famous and noted practisers, that I have beene conversant withall these xxvi. yeares, I could never see any matter of truth to be done in those wicked sciences, but only meree counsings and illusions. And thy, whom I thought to be most skilfull therein, sought to see some things at my hands, who had spent my time a dozen or fourteen yeares, to my great losse and hindrance, and could never

Marke the
sum and scope
of this letter.

never at any time see any one truth, or sparkle of truth therein. Yet at this present I stand worthily condemned for the same; for that contrary to my princes lawes, and the law of God, and also to mine owne conscience, I did spend my time in such vaine and wicked studies and practises: being made and remaining a spectacle for all others to receive warning by. The Lord grant I may be the last (I speake it from my heart) and I wish it, not only in my native country, but also through the whole face of the earth, specially among Christians. For mine owne part I lament my time lost, and have repented me five yeares past: at which time I saw a booke, written in the old Saxon tongue, by one Sir John Malborne a divine of Oxonford, three hundred yeares past, wherein he openeth all the illusions and inventions of those arts and sciences: a thing most worthy the noting. I left the booke with the parson of Slangham in Sullex, where if you send for it in my name, you may have it. You shall thinke your labour well bestowed, and it shall greatly further the good enterprise you have in hand, and there shall you see the whole science thoroughly discussed, and all their illusions and conjunges deciphered at large. Thus craving pardon at your hands for that I promised you, being very fearefull, doubtfull, and loth to set my hand or name under any thing that may be offensive to the world, or hurtfull to my selfe, considering my case, except I had the better warrant from my Lord of Leicester, who is my very good Lord, and by whom next under God (her Majestic onely excepted) I have bene preserved; and therefore loth to do any thing that may offend his Lordships cares. And so I leave your worship to the Lords keeping, who bring you on al your actions to good end and purps, to Gods glory, and to the profit of all Christians. From the Bench this 8. of March, 1582. Your worships poore and desolate friend and servant,
T.E.

St. John Mal-
bornes booke
detecting the
devises of con-
juration, &c.

I sent for this booke of purpose, to the parson of Slangham, and procured his best friends, men of great worship and credit, to deale with him, that I might borrow it for a time. But such is his folly and superstition, that although he confessed he had it; yet he would not lend it: albeit a friend of mine, being knight of the shire, would have given his word for the restitution of the same safe and sound.

The author his
conclusion.

The conclusion therefore shall be this, whatsoever heretofore hath gone for currant, touching all these fallible arts, whereof hitherto I have written in ample sort, be now counted counterfeit, and therefore not to be allowed, no not by common sense, much lesse by reason, which should seeke such cloaked and pretended practises, turning them out of their rags and patched clowts, that they may appeare discovered, and shew themselves in their nakednesse. Which will be the end of every secret intent, privy purpose, hidden practise, and close devise, have they never such shrouds and shelters for the time: and be they with never so much cautelousnesse and subtill circumspection clouded and shadowed, yet will they at length be manifestly detected by the light, according to that old rimed verse:

Quicquid nix celat, solis calor omne revelat:

What thing soever snow doth hide,
Heat of the sunne doth make it spide.

And according to the verdict of Christ, the true Nazarite, who never told untruth, but who is the substance and groundworke of truth it selfe, saying; *Nil est tam occultum quod non sit dicendum*, Nothing is so secret, but it shall be knowne and revealed.

*Andreas
Gartnerus Ma
vic montanus.
Eng by Ab. Fle.*

Matt. 10. 26.
Mark 4. 22.
Luke 8. 17.
and 12. 2.

The xvj. Booke.

CHAP. I.

A conclusion, in manner of an epilogue, repeating many of the former absurdities of witchmongers conceits, confutations thereof, and of the authority of James Sprenger and Henry Institor inquisitors and compilers of M. Mal.



hitherto you have had delivered unto you, that which I have conceived and gathered of this matter. In the substance and principall parts whereof I can see no difference among the writers hereupon; of what country, condition, estate, or religion so ever they be; but I find almost all of them to agree in unconstancy, fables, and impossibilities; scratching out of *M. Mal.* the substance of all their arguments: so as their authors being disapproved, they must coine new stufte, or go to their grandams maids to learne more old wives tales, whereof this art of witchcraft is contrived. But you must know that *James Sprenger*, and *Henry Institor*, whom I have had occasion to alledge many times were copartners in the composition of that profound and learned booke called *Malleus Maleficarum*, and were the greatest doctors of that art: out of whom I have gathered matter and absurditie enough, to confound the opinions conceived of witchcraft; although they were allowed inquisitors and assigned by the pope, with the authority and commendation of all the doctors of the university of *Collen*, &c. to call before them, to emprison, to condemne, and to execute witches; and finally to seaze and confiscate their goods.

The compilers
or makers of
the booke cal-
led a Mallet to
braiue witches

No marvell
that they were
so opinionative
herein, for
God gave them
over into
strong delusi-
ons.

These two doctors, to maintaine their credit, and to cover their injuries, have published those same monstrous lies, which have abused all Christendome, being spread abroad with such authority, as it will be hard to suppress the credit of their writings, because they never so ridiculous and false. Which although they maintaine and stir up with their owne praises; yet men are so bewitched, as to give credit unto them. For proof whereof I remember they write in one place of their said book, that by reason of their severe proceedings against witches, they suffered intolerable assaults, specially in the night, many times finding needles sticking in their biggens, which were thither conveyed by witches charmes: and through their innocency and holinesse (they say) they were ever miraculously preserved from hurt. Howbeit they affirm that they will not tell all that might make to the manifestation of their holinesse: for then should their owne praise stink in their owne mouths. And yet God knoweth their whole book containeth nothing but stinking lies and popery. Which groundwork and foundation how weak and wavering it is, how unlike to continue, and how slenderly laid, a child may soone discern and perceive.

CHAP. II.

By what means the common people have been made beleeve in the miraculous workes of witches, a definition of witchcraft, and a description thereof.

THe common people have been so assotted and bewitched, with whatsoever poets have faigned of witchcraft, either in earnest, in jest, or else in derision; and with whatsoever lowd liars and coufeners for their pleasures herein have invented, and with whatsoever tales they have heard from old doting women, or from their mothers maids, and with whatsoever the grandfoole their ghostly father, or any other morrow masse priest had informed them; and finally with whatsoever they have swallowed up through tract of time, or through their owne timorous nature or ignorant conceipt, concerning these matters of hags and witches: as they have so sealed their opinion and credit thereupon, that they think it heresie to doubt in any part of the matter; specially because they find this word witchcraft expressed in the scriptures; which is as to defend praying to saints, because *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus* is written in *Te Deum*.

The definition
or description
of witchcraft.

The formall
cause.

And now to come to the definition of witchcraft, which hitherto I did defer and put off purposely: that you might perceive the true nature thereof, by the circumstances, and therefore the rather to allow of the same, seeing the variety of other writers. Witchcraft is in truth a coufening art, wherein the name of God is abused, prophaned, and blasphemed; and his power attributed to a vile creature. In estimation of the vulgar people, it is a supernaturall work, contrived between a corporall old woman, and a spirituall divell. The manner thereof is so secret, mysticall,
and

and strange, that to this day there hath never been any credible witness thereof. It is incomprehensible to the wise, learned or faithfull, a probable matter to children, fools, melancholick persons and papists. The trade is thought to be impious. The effect and end thereof to be sometimes evil, as when thereby man or beast, grasse, trees, or corn, &c. is hurt; sometimes good, as whereby sick folks are healed, thieves bewrayed, and true men come to their goods, &c. The matter and instruments wherewith it is accomplished, are words, charmes, signes, images, characters, &c. The which words although any other creature doe pronounce, in manner and form as they doe, leaving out no circumstance requisite or usuall for that action; yet none is said to have the grace or gift to perform the matter, except she be a witch, and so taken, either by her own consent, or by others imputation.

The small cause.

The materiall cause.

CHAP. III.

Reasons to prove that words and characters are but bables, and that witches cannot doe such things as the multitude suppose they can, their greatest wonders proved trifles, of a young gentleman coufened.

THAT words, characters, images, and such other trinkets, which are thought so necessary instruments for witchcraft (as without the which no such thing can be accomplished) are but bables, devised by coufeners, to abuse the people withall; I trust I have sufficiently proved. And the same may be further and more plainly perceived by these short and compendious reasons following.

First, in that the Turks and infidels, in their witchcraft, use both other words, and other characters than our witches doe, and also such as are most contrary. In so much as, if ours bee bad, in reason theirs should be good. If their witches can doe any thing, ours can doe nothing. For as our witches are said to renounce Christ, and despise his sacraments; so doe the other forsake Mahomet and his laws, which is one large step to christianity.

It is also to be thought, that all witches are coufeners; when mother *Prubatam est,* *Bungie*, a principall witch, so reputed, tryed, and condemned of all men, by mother and continuing in that exercise and estimation many years, (having coufened and abused the whole realm, in so much as there came to her, witch-mongers from all the furthest parts of the land, she being in divers books set out with authority, registred and chronicled by the name of the great witch of *Rochester*, and reputed among all men for the chief ringleader of all other witches) by good proof is found to be a meer coufener; confessing in her death bed freely, without compulsion or inforcement, that her cunning consisted only in deluding & deceiving the people; saying that shee had (towards the maintenance of her credit in that coufening trade) some sight in physick and surgery, and the assistance of a friend or hers, called

Bungie's confession that all witches are coufeners.

called *Heron*, a profeſſor thereof. And this I know, partly of mine owne knowledge, and partly by the teſtimony of her husband, and others of credit, to whom (I ſay) in her death bed, and at ſundry other times ſhe proteſted theſe things; and alſo that ſhe never had indeed any materiall ſpirit or divell (as the voice went) nor yet knew how to work any ſupernaturall matter, as ſhe in her life time made men beleeeve ſhee had and could doe.

The like may be ſaid of one *T. of Canterbury*, whoſe name I will literally diſcover, who wonderfully abuſed many in theſe parts, making them think he could tell where any thing loſt became; with divers other ſuch practiſes, whereby his fame was far beyoand the others. And yet on his death bed he confeſſed, that he knew nothing more then any other, but by ſleight and devices, without the aſſiſtance of any divell or ſpirit, ſaving the ſpirit of couſenage: and this did he (I ſay) proteſt before many of great honeſty, credit, and wiſdome, who can witneſſe the ſame, and alſo gave him good commendations for his godly and honeſt end.

Again, who will maintaine, that common witchcrafts are not couſenages, when the great and famous witchcrafts, which had ſtolne credit not only from all the common people, but from men of great wiſdome and authority, are diſcovered to be beggerly ſleights of couſening varlots? Which otherwiſe might and would have remained a perpetual objection againſt me. Were there not * three images of late years found in a dung-hill, to the terrour and aſtoniſhment of many thouſands? In ſo much as great matters were thought to have been pretended to be done by witchcraft. But if the Lord preſerve thoſe perſons (whoſe deſtruction was doubted to have been intended thereby) from all other the lewd practiſes and attempts of their enemies; I feare not, but they ſhall eaſily withſtand theſe and ſuch like deviſes, although they ſhould indeed be practiſed againſt them. But no doubt, if ſuch bables could have brought thoſe matters of miſchief to paſſe, by the hands of traitors, witches, or papifts; we ſhould long ſince have been deprived of the moſt excellent jewel and ſomfort that we enjoy in this world. Howbeit, I confeſſe, that the fear, conceipt, and doubt of ſuch miſchievous pretenſes may breed inconvenience to them that ſtand in awe of the ſame. And I wiſh, that even for ſuch practiſes, though they never can or doe take effect, the practiſers be puniſhed with all extremity; becauſe therein is maniſeſted a traiterous heart to the Queen, and a preſumption againſt God.

But to return to the diſcovery of the foreſaid knavery and witchcraft. So it was that one old couſener wanting mony, deviſed or rather practiſed (for it is a ſtale deviſe) to ſupply his want, by promiſing a young Gentleman, whoſe humor he thought would that way be well ſerved, that for the ſum of forty pounds, he would not fail by his cunning in that art of witchcraft, to procure unto him the love of any three women whom he would name, and of whom he ſhould make choice at his pleaſure. The young Gentleman being abuſed with his cunning devices, and too haſtily yeelding to that motion, ſatiſhed this cunning mans demand of money. Which, becauſe he had it not preſently to diſburſe, provided it for him at the
hands

I. Bodin in the preface before his book of *Demonomania* reporteth this by a conjuring prieſt late curat of *Iſlington*: he alſo ſhe weth to what end; read the place you that underſtand *Latine*.

Note this deviſe of the waxen images found of late near *London*.

hands of a friend of his. Finally, this cunning man made the three puppets of wax, &c. leaving nothing undone that appertained to the coufenage, untill he had buried them, as you have heard. But I omit to tell what adoe was made hereof, and also what reports and lies were bruited; as what white dogs and black dogs there were seene in the night season passing through the watch, mawgre all their force and preparation against them, &c. But the young Gentleman, who for a little space remained in hope mixed with joy and love, now through tract of time hath those his felicities powdered with doubt and despaire. For in stead of atchieving his love he would gladly have obtained his money. But because he could by no means get either the one or the other (his money being in hucksters handling, and his sute in no better forwardnesse) hee revealed the whole matter, hoping by that means to recover his money; which he neither can yet get again, nor hath payed it where he borrowed. But till triall was had of his simplicity or rather folly herein, he received some trouble himselfe thereabout though now dismissed.

CHAP. IIII.

Of one that was so bewitched that he could read no Scriptures but canonicall, of a divell that could speak no Latine, a proof that witchcraft is flat coufenage.

HERE I may aptly insert another miracle of importance, that happened within the compasse of a childes remembrance, which may induce any reasonable body to conceive, that these supernaturall actions are but fables and coufenages. There was one, whom for some respects I name not, that was taken blind, deaf, and dumb; so as no Physitian could help him. That man (forsooth) though he was (as is said) both blind, dumb and deaf, yet could he read any canonicall Scriptures; but as for apocrypha, hee could read none: wherein a Gods name consisted the miracle. But a leaf of apocrypha being extraordinarily inserted among the canonicall scriptures, he read the same as authentick; wherein his knavery was bewrayed. Another had a divell, that answered men to all questions, Mary her divell could understand no Latine, and so was shee (and by such meanes all the rest may be) bewrayed. Indeed our witching writers say, that certaine divels speake onely the language of that countrey where they are resiant, as French, or English, &c.

A strange miracle, if it were true.

There the hypocrite was overmarcht for all his dissimuled gravity.

Furthermore in my conceipt, nothing proveth more apparently that witchcraft is coufenage, and that witches instruments are but ridiculous bables, and altogether void of effect; than when learned and godly Divines in their serious writings, produce experiments wrought by witches, and by divels at witches commandements: which they expound by miracles, although indeed meer trifles. Whereof they conceive amisse, being overtaken with credulity.

CHAP. V.

Of the divination by the five and sheers, and by the book and key, Hemingius his opinion thereof confuted, a bable to know what is a clock, of certain juggling knacks, manifold reasons for the overthrow of witches and conjurors, and their couzenages, of the divels transformations, of Ferrum candens, &c.

Heming. in lib.
de superst. magi-
cis.

The greatest
clarkes are not
the wisest men.

A naturall rea-
son of the for-
mer knack.

TO passe over all the fables, which are vouched by the popish doctors, you shall heare the words of *N. Hemingius*, whose zeal and learning otherwise I might justly commend: howbeit I am sorry and ashamed to see his ignorance and folly in this behalf. Neither would I have bewrayed it, but that he himself, among other absurdities concerning the maintenance of witches omnipotency, hath published it to his great discredit. Popish priests (saith he) as the *Chaldaans* used the divination by five and sheeres for the detection of theft, doe practise with a psalter and a key fastened upon the 49. psalme, to discover a thief, and when the names of the suspected persons are orderly put into the pipe of the key, at the reading of these words of the psalme [If thou sawest a thief thou didst consent unto him] the book will wagge and fall out of the fingers of them that hold it, and he whose name remaineth in the key must be the thief. Hereupon *Hemingius* inferreth, that although conjuring priests and witches bring not this to passe by the absolute words of the psalm, which tend to a far other scope; yet satan doth nimbly, with his invisible hand, give such a twitch to the Book, as also in the other case to the five and the sheers, that down falls the book and key, five and sheeres, upstarts the thief, and away runneth the divell laughing, &c.

But alas, *Hemingius* is deceived, as not perceiving the conceipt, or rather the deceit thereof. For where he suppoeth those actions to be miraculous, and done by a divell; they are in truth meer bables wherein consisteth not so much as legier demaine. For every carter may conceive the sleight hereof; because the book and key, five and sheeres, being stayed up in that order, by naturall course of necessity must within that space (by means of the air, and the pulse beating at the fingers end) turn and fall down. Which experience being known to the witch or conjuror, she or hee doe form and frame their prophesie accordingly; as whosoever maketh prooffe thereof shall manifestly perceive it. By this art, practise, or experience, you shall know what it is a clock, if you hold between your finger and your thumb a thred of six or seven inches long, unto the other end whereof is tyed a gold ring, or some such like thing; in such sort as upon the beating of your pulse, and the moving of the ring, the same may strike upon either side of a gobler or glasse. These things are (I confesse) witchcraft, because the effect or event proceedeth not of that cause which such couzeners say, and others beleve they do. As when they lay a medicine for the ague, &c. to a childs wrists, they also pronounee certain words or charmes, by vertue whereof (they say)

the child is healed; whereas indeed the medicine only doth the feat. And this is also a silly jugglers knack, which wanteth legierdemaine, whom you shall see to thrust a pinne, or a small knife, through the head and brain of a chicken or pullet, and with certaine mysticall words seeme to cure him; whereas, though no such words were spoken, the chicken would live, and doe well enough; as experience teacheth and declareth.

Again, when such as have maintained the art and profession of conjuring, and have writtten thereupon most cunningly, have published recantations, and confessed the deceits thereof, as *Cornelius Agrippa* did, why should we defend it? Also, when heathen princes, of great renown, authority, and learning, have searched with much industry and charge, the knowledge and secrecy of conjuration and witchcraft, and finally found by experience all to be false and vain that is reported of them, as *Nero Julianus apostata*, and *Valence* did; why should we seek for further triall, to prove witchcraft and conjuration to be coufenge?

Also, when the miracles imputed unto them, exceed in quantity, quality and number, all the miracles that Christ wrought here upon earth, for the establishing of his Gospell, for the confirmation of our faith, and for the advancement of his glorious name; what good christian will beleve them to be true? And when Christ himselfe saith; The works that I doe, no man else can accomplish; why should we think that a foolish old woman can doe them all, and many more?

Also, when Christ knew not these witches, nor spake one word of them in all the time of his being here upon earth, having such necessary occasion (if at leastwise they with their familiars could doe as he did by the spirit of God, as is constantly affirmed) why should we suppose that they can doe as they say, but rather that they are deceivers? When they are faine to say, that witches wrought not in that art, all those thirty three yeeres that Christ lived, and that there were none in *Jobs* time, and that the coufensing oracles are now ceased; who seeth not that they are wilde, and madde fooles that maintaine it? When all the mischiefs are accomplished by poysons and naturall means, which they affirm to be brought to passe by words, it manifesteth to the world their coufenge. When all the places of Scripture, which witchmongers allow for the proof of such witches, are proved to make nothing for their purpose, their own fables and lies deserve small credit. When one of the chief points in controversy; to wit, execution of witches, is grounded upon a false translation; namely, You shall not suffer a witch to live (which is in Latine *Veneficam non retinebitis in vita*) where the word in every mans ear soundeth to be a poisoner, rather than a worker of miracles, and so interpreted by the seventy interpreters, *Iosephus*, and almost all the Rabbins which were Hebrews born: why should any of their interpretations or allegations be trusted, or well accompted of? When working of miracles is ceased, and the gift of prophesie also; so as the godly, through invocation of the holy spirit, cannot perform such wonderfull things, as these witches and conjurors by the invocation of divels and wicked spirits undertake, and are said to doe; what man that knoweth and honoureth God will be so infatuate

C. Agripp. in lib. de vanit. scient. & in epistola ante librum de occultis philosophia. Plin lib. natural. hist. 30. ca. 1. Pet. Mart. in locis communibus.

Note that during all Christs time upon earth, which was 33. yeeres, witches were put to silence, &c.

fatuate as to beleeeve these lies, and so preter the power of witches and divels before the godly indued with Gods holy spirit? When many printed bookes are published, even with authority, in confirmation of such miracles wrought by those coulensers, for the detraction of witchcraft; and in fine all is not onely found false, and to have been accomplished by consenage, but that there hath been therein a set purpose to defame honest matrones, as to make them be thought to be witches: why should we beleeeve *Bodin, M. Mal. &c.* in their coulensing tales and fables? When they say that witches can flie in the air, and come in at a little coane, or a hole in a glasse window, and steal away sucking children, and hurt their mothers; and yet when they are brought into prison, they cannot escape out of the grate, which is far bigger: who will not condemne such accusations or confessions to be frivolous, &c? When (if their assertions were true) concerning the divels usuall taking of shapes, and walking, talking, conferring, hurting, and all manner of dealing with mortall creatures, Christs argument to *Thomas* had been weak and easily answered; yea the one halfe, or all the whole world might be inhabited by divels, every poor mans house might be hired over his head by a divell, he might take the shape and favour of an honest woman, and play the witch; or of an honest man and play the theef, and so bring them both, or whom he list to the gallows: who seeth not the vanity of such assertions? For then the divell might in the likenesse of an honest man commit any criminall offense; as *Lavater* in his nineteenth chapter *De Spectris*, reporteth of a grave wise magistrate in the territory of *Tiguris*, who affirmed, that as hee and his servant went through certain pastures, he espyed in the morning, the divell in likenesse of one whom he knew very well, wickedly dealing with a mare. Upon the sight whereof he immediately went to that fellows house, and certainly learned there, that the same person went not out of his chamber that day. And if he had not wisely bolted out the matter, the good honest man (saith he) had surely beene cast into prison, and put on the rack, &c.

But Christs argument was; undoubted; *Ergo, &c.*

I marvell for what purpose that magistrate went to that fellows house.

Alberus Crantzius in lib. 4. mertopolis. cap. 4.

Prov. 6.

Mal. malef. par. 2. que. 1. cap. 9.

The like story we read of one *Cunegunda*, wife to *Henry* the second emperor of that name, in whose chamber the divell (in the likenesse of a youngman, with whom she was suspected to be too familiar in court) was often seen coming in and out. Howbeit, she was purged by the tryall *Candentis ferri*, and proved innocent; for she went upon glowing iron unhurt, &c. And yet *Salomon* saith; May a man carry fire in his bosome, and his clothes not be burned? Or can a man goe upon coals, and his feet not scorchted? And thus might the divell get him up into every pulpit, and spread heresies, as I doubt not but he doth in the mouth of wicked preachers, though not so grossely as is imagined and reported by the papists and witchmongers. And because it shall not be said that I belie them, I will cite a story credibly reported by their cheefest doctors; namely *James Sprenger*, & *Henry Insitor*, who say as followeth, even word for word.

CH A P. VI.

How the divell preached good doctrine in the shape of a priest, how he was discovered, and that it is a shame (after confutation of the greater witchcrafts) for any man to give credit to the lesser points thereof.

ON a time the divell went up into a pulpit, and there made a very catholicick sermon : but a holy priest comming to the good speed, by his helinesse perceived that it was the devill. So he gave good ear unto him, but could finde no fault with his doctrine. And therefore so soon as the sermon was done, he called the divell unto him, demanding the cause of his sincere preaching ; who answered : Behold I speak the truth, knowing that while men be hearers of the word, and not followers, God is the more offended, and my kingdome the more enlarged. And this was the strangest device (I think) that ever any divell used : for the apostles themselves could have done no more. Againe, when with all their familiars, their ointments, &c. whereby they ride invisibly, nor with all their charmes, they can neither convey themselves from the hands of such as lay wait for them ; nor can get out of prison, that otherwise can goe in and out at a mouse hole ; nor finally can save themselves from the gallowes, that can transubstantiate their owne and others bodies into flies or fleas, &c. who seeth not, that either they lye, or are belyed in their miracles ; when they are said to transfer their neighbours corne into their owne ground, and yet are perpetual beggers, and cannot enrich themselves, either with money or otherwise : who is so foolish as to remain longer in doubt of their supernaturall power ? When never any yet from the beginning of the world till this day, hath openly shewed any other trick, conceipt, or cunning point of witchcraft, than legier demaine or cousenage : who will tarry any longer for further tryall ? when both the common law and also the injunctions doe condemne prophesying, and likewise false miracles, and such as beleve them in these dayes : who will not be afraid to give credit to those knaveries ? When hereby they make the divell to be a god that heareth the prayers, and understandeth the mindes of men : who wil not be ashamed, being a christian, to be so abused by them ? When they that doe write most frankly of these matters, except lying Sprenger and Instiior, have never seen any thing herein ; insomuch as the most credible proof that Bodin bringeth of his wonderfull tales of witchcraft, is the report of his host at an alehouse where he baited : who will give further ear unto these incredible fables ? When in all the new testament, we are not warned of these bodily appearances of divels, as we are of his other subtilties, &c. who will be afraid of their bugs ? When no such bargain is mentioned in the scriptures, why should we beleve so incredible and impossible covenants, being the ground of all witchmongers religion, without the which they have no probability in the rest of their foolish assertions ? When as, if any honest mans conscience be appealed unto, he must confesse he never saw tryall of such witch-

He should rather have asked who gave him orders and licence to preach.

John Bodin.

Yet many that bear the shew of honest men are very credulous herein:

Witches are
commonly ve-
ry beggers.

craft or conjuration to take effect, as is now so certainly affirmed: what conscience can condemne poor soules that are accused wrongfully, or beleeve them that take upon them impiously to doe or work those impossible things? When the whole course of the scripture is utterly repugnant to these impossible opinions, saving a few sentences, which nevertheless rightly understood, relieve them nothing at all: who will be seduced by their fond arguments? When as now that men have spied the knavery of oracles, and such pelfe, and that there is not one oracle in the world remaining; who cannot perceive that all the residue heretofore of those devises, have been coufenages, knaveries, and lies? When the power of God is so impudently transferred to a base creature, what good christian can abide to yeeld unto such miracles wrought by fooles? When the old women accused of witchcraft, are utterly insensible, and unable to say for themselves; and much lesse to bring such matters to passe, as they are accused of: who will not lament to see the extremity used against them? When the foolisher sort of people are alwaies most mistrustfull of hurt by witchcraft, and the simplest and dotingest people mistrusted to doe the hurt: what wise man will not conceive all to be but folly? When it were an easie matter for the diavel, if he can do as they affirme, to give them great store of money, and make them rich, and doth it not; being a thing which would procure him more disciples than any other thing in the world; the wise must needs condemne the diavel of folly, and the witches of peevishnesse, that take such paines, and give their souls to the diavel to be tormented in hell fire, and their bodies to the hangman to be trusted on the gallowes, for nichels in a bag.

CHAP. VII.

A conclusion against witchcraft, in manner and forme of an Induction.

A general conclusion against them whom the subject of this book concerneth.

BY this time all Kentishmen know (a few fooles excepted) that Robin goodfellow is a knave. All wisemen understand that witches miraculous enterprises, being contrary to nature, probability and reason, are void of truth or possibility. All protestants perceive, that popish charmes, conjurations, execrations, and benedictions are not effectual, but be toies and devices only to keep the people blinde, and to enrich the clergy. All christians see, that to confesse witches can do as they say, were to attribute to a creature the power of the Creator. All children wel brought up conceive and spie, or at the least are taught, that jugglers miracles doe consist of legerdemain and confederacy. The very heathen people are driven to confesse, that there can be no such conference between a spiritual diavel and a corporal witch, as is supposed; for no doubt, all the heathen would then have every one his familiar diavel; for they would make no conscience to acquaint themselves with a diavel that are not acquainted with God.

I have dealt, and conferred with many (marry I must confesse papists for

for the most part) that maintain every point of these absurdities. And surely I allow better of their judgements, than of others, unto whom some part of these coufenages are discovered and seen; and yet concerning the residue, they remain as wise as they were before; specially being satisfied in the highest and greatest parts of conjuring and coufening; to wit, in popery, and yet will be abuled with beggerly juggling, and witchcraft.

CHAP. VIII.

Of naturall witchcraft or fascination.

BUT because I am loth to oppose my selfe against all the writers herein, or altogether to discredit their stories, or wholly to deface their reports, touching the effects of fascination or witchcraft; I will now set downe certain parts thereof, which although I my self cannot admit, without some doubts, difficulties and exceptions, yet will I give free liberty to others to beleve them, if they list; for that they do not directly oppugne my purpose.

Many great and grave authors write, and many fond writers also affirme, that there are certain families in *Aphrica*, which with their voices bewitch whatsoever they praise. Insomuch as, if they commend either plan, corne, infant, horse, or any other beasts, the same presently withereth, decayeth and dyeth. This mystery of witchcraft is not unknowne or neglected of our witchmongers, and superstitious fooles here in *Euroe*. But to these you examples neer home here in *England*, as though our voice had the like operation; you shall not hear a butcher or horsecourser cheapen a bullock or a jade, but if he buy him not, he saith, God save him; if he do forget it, and the horse or bullock chance to die, the fault is imputed to the chapman. Certainly the sentence is godly, if it doe proceed from a faithful and a godly mind; but if it be spoken as a superstitious charme, by those words and syllables to compound with the fascination and misadventure of unfortunate words, the phrase is wicked and superstitious, though there were farre greater shew of godlinesse than appeareth therein.

CHAP. IX.

Of inchanting or bewitching eyes.

MANY writers agree with *Virgil* and *Theocritus* in the effect of witching eyes, affirming that in *Scythia* there are women called *Bithie*, having two bals or rather blacks in the apple of their eyes. And as *Didimus* reporteth, some have in the one eye two such bals, and in the other the image of a horse. These (forsooth) with their angry looks do bewitch and hurt not only young lambs, but young children. There be other that

Isigonus.
Memphradorus.
Solon, &c.
Vairus.
J. Bodinus.
Mal. malef.

With the like property were the old *Illyrian* people indued: if we will credit the words of *Sabinus* grounded upon the report of *Aul. Gell.*

retain such venome in their eyes, and send it forth by beams and streams so violently, that therewith they annoy not only them with whom they are conversant continually; but also all other, whose company they frequent, of what age, strength or complexion soever they be: as *Cicero*, *Plutarch*, *Philarchus*, and many others give out in their writings.

I. Rap. Neapol.
in lib. de natu-
rali magia.

This fascination (saith *John Baptista Porta Neapolitanus*) though it begin by touching or breathing, is alwaies accomplished and finished by the eye, as an extermination or expulsion of the spirits through the eyes, approaching to the heart of the bewitched, and infecting the same, &c. Whereby it commeth to passe, that a child, or a young man endued with a clear, whole, subtil and sweet blood, yeeldeth the like spirits, breath, and vapours springing from the purer blood of the heart. And the lightest and finest spirits, ascending into the highest parts of the head, do fall into the eyes, and so are from thence sent forth, as being of all other parts of the body the most clear, and fullest of veins and pores, and with the very spirit or vapour proceeding thence, is conveyed out as it were by beams and streams a certain fiery force; whereof he that beholdeth fore eyes shall have good experience. For the poison and disease in the eye infecteth the air next unto it, and the same proceedeth further, carrying with it the vapour and infection of the corrupted blood: with the contagion whereof, the eyes of the beholders are most apt to be infected. By this same means it is thought that the cockatrice depriveth the life, and a wolf taketh away the voice of such as they suddenly meet withall and behold.

This is held of
some for truth.

Old women, in whom the ordinary course of nature faileth in the office of purging their naturall monthly humours, shew also some proof hereof. For (as the said *I. B. P. N.* reporteth alledging *Aristotle* for his author) they leave in a looking glasse a certain froth, by means of the grosse vapours proceeding out of their eyes, which commeth so to passe, because those vapours or spirits, which so abundantly come from their eyes, cannot pierce and enter into the glasse, which is hard and without pores, and therefore resisteth: but the beams which are carryed in the chariot or conveyance of the spirits, from the eyes of one body to another, do pierce to the inward parts, and there breed infection, whilest they search and seek for their proper region. And as these beams and vapours do proceed from the heart of the one, so are they turned into blood about the heart of the other: which blood disagreeing with the nature of the bewitched party, infebleth the rest of his body, and maketh him sick; the contagion whereof so long continueth, as the distempered blood hath force in the members. And because the infection is of blood, the seaver or sickness will be continuall; whereas if it were of choler, or Slegme, it would be intermittent or alterable.

Non est in speculo
res que
speculatur
in illo.

CHAP. X.

Of naturall witchcraft for love, &c.

BUT as there is fascination and witchcraft by malicious and angry eyes unto displeasure; so are there witching aspects, tending contrariwise to love, or at the least, to the procuring of good will and liking. For if the fascination or witchcraft be brought to passe or provoked by the desire, by the wishing and covering of any beautifull shape or favour, and is strained through the eyes, though it be from a far, and the imagination of a beautiful forme resteth in the heart of the lover, and kindleth the fire wherewith it is afflicted. And because the most delicate, sweet, and tender blood of the beloved doth there wander, his countenance is there represented shining in his owne blood, and cannot there be quiet; and is so haled from thence, that the blood of him that is wounded, reboundeth and shippeth into the wounder, according to the saying of the poet to the like purpote and meaning in these verses;

*Idque petit corpus, mens unde est saucia amore,
Namque omnes pl. ranque cadunt in vulnus, & illam
Emicat in partem sanguis, unde icimur istu;
Et si cominus est, os tum rubor occupat humor:*

And to that body tis rebounded,
From whence the mind by love is wounded,
For in a manner all and some,
Into that wound of love do come,
And to that part the blood doth flee
From whence with stroke we stricken bee,
If hard at hand, and near in place,
Then ruddie colour fills the face.

Englised by
Abraham Fleming.

Thus much may seem sufficient touching this matter of naturall magick; whereunto though much more may be annexed, yet for the avoiding of tediousnesse, and for speedier passage to that which remaineth; I will break off this present treatise. And now somewhat shall be said concerning divels and spirits in the discourse following.

A Discourse upon diuels and spirits, and first of Philosophers opinions, also the manner of their reasoning hereupon; and the same confuted.

CHAP. I.

H. Card. lib. de
var. rer. 16.
cap. 93.

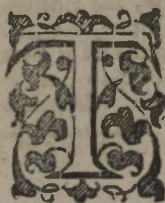
The Platon-
ists and Stoicks.

The Epicure-
ans and Peri-
pareticks.

Summum bonum cannot
consist in the
happinesse of
the body or
minde.

Moral temper-
ance.

Moral pru-
dence,



Here is no question nor theme (saith *Hierome Cardane*) so difficult to deal in, nor so noble an argument to dispute upon, as this of diuels and spirits. For that being confessed or doubted of, the eternity of the soul is either affirmed or denied. The heathen philosophers reason hereof amongst themselves in this sort. First, they that maintain the perpetuity of the soul, say that if the soul died with the body; to what end should men take pains either to live well or die well, when no reward for vertue nor punishment for vice insueth after this life, the which ocherwise they might spend in ease and security? The other sort say that vertue and honesty is to be pursued, *Non spe pramii, sed virtutis amore*, that is, Not for hope of reward, but for love of vertue. If the soul live ever (say the other) the least portion of life is here. And therefore we that maintain the perpetuity of the soul, may be of the better comfort and courage, to sustain with more constancy the losse of children, yea and the losse of life it self: whereas, if the soul were mortal, all our hope and felicity were to be placed in this life, which many *Atheists* (I warrant you) at this day do. But both the one and the other missed the cushion. For, to do any thing without *Christ*, is to weary our selves in vain; sith in him only our corruptions are purged. And therefore the folly of the Gentiles, that place *Summum bonum* in the felicity of the body, or in the happinesse or pleasures of the mind, is not only to be derided, but also abhorred. For, both our bodies and mindes are intermedled with most miserable calamities: and therefore therein cannot consist perfect felicity. But in the word of God is exhibited and offered unto us that hope, which is most certain, absolute, sound and sincere, not to be answered or denied by the judgement of philosophers themselves. For they that preferre temperance before all other things as *Summum bonum*, must needs see it to be but a witness of their natural calamity, corruption and wickednesse; and that it seruech for nothing, but to restrain the dissolutenesse, which hath place in their mindes infected with vices; which are to be bridled with such corrections; yea and the best of them all faileth in some point of modesty. Wherefore seruech our philosophers prudence, but to provide for their owne folly and misery; whereby they might else be utterly overthrowen? And if their nature were not intangled in errors, they should have no need

of such circumspection. The justice whereof they speake, serveth but to Morall justice
 keepe them from ravine, theft, and violence: and yet none of them all are
 so just but that the very best and uprightest of them fall into great infir-
 mities, both doing and suffering much wrong and injury. And what is Morall forti-
 their fortitude but to arme them to endure misery griefe, danger, & death tude.
 it selfe? But what happinesse or goodnesse is to be reposed in that life, which
 must be waited upon with such calamities, and finally must have the helpe
 of death to finish it? I say, if it be so miserable, why do they place
Summum bonum therein? *S. Paul* to the *Romans* sheweth, that it cannot
 be that we should attaine to justice, through the morall and naturall stru-
 ctions and duties of this life: because that never the Jewes nor the Gen-
 tiles could expresse so much in their lives, as the very law of nature or of
Moses required. And therefore he that worketh without *Christ*, doth as he
 that reckoneth without his host.

CHAP. II.

Mine owne opinion concerning this argument, to the disproofe of
 some writers hereupon.

For my part do also thinke this argument, about the nature and sub-
 stance of divels and spirits, to be so difficult, as I am perswaded that
 no one author hath in any certaine or perfect sort hitherto written there-
 of. In which respect I can neither allow the ungodly and prophane sects
 and doctrines of the *Sadduces* and *Peripatericks*, who deny that there are
 any divels or spirits at all; nor the fond and superstitious treatises of
Plato, *Proclus*, *Plotinus*, *Porphyrius*; or yet the vaine and absurd opinions
 of *Psellus*, *Nider*, *Sprenger*, *Cumanus*, *Bodin*, *Michael*, *Andreas*, *Ianus*,
Matheus, *Laurentius*, *Ananias*, *Iamblichus*, &c: who with many others
 write so ridiculously in these matters, as if they were babes fraied with
 bogges; some affirming that the soules of the dead become spirits, the good
 to be angels, the bad to be divels; some that spirits or divels are onely in
 this life; some, that they are men; some, that they are women; some
 that divels are of such gender as they list themselves; some, that they had
 no beginning, nor shall have ending, as the *Manichees* maintaine; some,
 that they are mortall and die, as *Plutarch* affirmeth of *Pan*; some, that
 they have no bodies at all, but receive bodies, according to their phanta-
 sies and imaginations; some, that their bodies are given unto them; some,
 that they make themselves. Some, say they are wind; some, that they are
 the breath of living creatures; some, that one of them begat another;
 some, that they were created of the least part of the masse, whereof the
 earth was made; and some, that they are substances betweene God and
 man, and that of them some are terrestriall, some celestiall, some watery,
 some airy, some fiery, some starry, and some of each and every part of
 the elements, and that they know our thoughts, and carry our good
 works and prayers to God, and returne his benefites backe unto us, and
 that they are to be worshipped: wherein they meete and agree jumpe
 with the papists; as if you read the notes upon the second chapter to the

The question
 about spirits
 doubtfull and
 difficult.

Plotinus.
 The Greeks.
Laur. Ananias.
 The Manichees
Plutarch.
Psellus.
Mal. malf.
Avicen, and
 the Cabalists.
 The Thalma-
 dists.
Psellus &c.
 The Platonists.
 The Papists.

Colossians, in the *Seminaries* testament printed at *Rhemes*, you shall manifestly see, though as contrary to the word of God as blacke to white, as appeareth in the *Apocalypse*, where the angell expressly forbad *John* to worship him.

Apoc. 19. 10.
ibid. 22. 8. 9.

The Sadduces.

Psellus de operatione demonum,
cap. 8.

Againe, some say that they are meane betwixt terrestriall and celestiall bodies, communicating part of each nature; and that although they be eternall, yet that they are moved with affections: and as there are birds in the aire, fishes in the water, and wormes in the earth; so in the fourth element, which is the fire, is the habitation of spirits and divels. And lest we should thinke them idle, they say they have charge over men, and government in all countries and nations. Some say that they are onely imaginations in the mind of man. *Tertullian* saith they are birds, and fly faster then any fowle of the aire. Some say that divels are not, but when they are sent; and therefore are called evill angels. Some thinke that the divell sendeth his angels abroad, and he himselve maketh his continuall abode in hell, his mansion place.

CHAP. III.

The opinion of Psellus touching spirits, of their severall orders, and a confutation of his errors therein.

Such are spirits walking in white sheetes, &c.

Psellus, *ibid.*
cap. 9.

Idem. cap. 10.

Idem *ibid.*
cap. 11.

Furthermore, he saith, that there are six princially kind of divels, Oh heathenish, which are not only corporall, but temporall and worldly. The first nay oh papistish sort consist of fire, wandering in the region neere to the moone, but call folly!

Psellus being of authority in the church of *Rome*, and not impugnable by any catholike, being also instructed in these supernaturall or rather diabolicall matters by a monke called *Marcus*, who had been familiarly conversant a long time, as he said, with a certaine divell, reporteth upon the same divels owne word, which must needs understand best the state of this question, that the bodies of angels and divels consist not now of all one element, though perhaps it were otherwise before the fall of *Lucifer*; and that the bodies of spirits and divels can feele and be felt, do hurt and be hurt: in so much as they lament when they are stricken; and being put to the fire are burnt, and yet that they themselves burne continually, in such sort as they leave ashes behind them in places where they have beee; as manifest tryall thereof hath been (if he say truly) in the borders of *Italy*. He also saith upon like credit and assurance, that divels and spirits do avoid and shed from out of their bodies, such seed or nature, as whereby certaine vermine are ingendered; and that they are nourished with food, as we are, saving that they receive it not into their mouthes, but sucke it up into their bodies, in such sort as sponges soke up water. Also he saith they have names, shapes, and dwelling places, as indeed they have, though not in temporall and corporall sort.

have no power to go into the moone. The second sort consisting of aire, have their habitation more low and neere unto us: these (saith he) are proud and great boasters, very wise and deceitfull, and when they come downe are seene with streames of fire at their taile. He saith that these are commonly conjured up to make images laugh, and lamps burne of their owne accord; and that in *Assyria* they use much to prophesie in a basin of water. Which kinde of incantation is usuall among our conjurers: but it is here commonly performed in a picher or pot of water; or else in a viall of glasse filled with water, wherein they say at the first a little sound is heard without a voice, which is a token of the divels comming. Anon the water seemeth to be troubled, and then there are heard small voyces, wherewith they give their answers, speaking so softly as no man can well heare them: because (saith *Cardane*) they would not be argued or rebuked of lies. But this I have else-where more largely described and confuted. The third sort of divels *Psellus* saith are earthy; the fourth watery, or of the sea; the fift under the earth; the sixt sort are *Lucifugi*, that is, such as delight in darkenes, and are scant indeed with sense, and so dull, as they can scarce be moved with charmes or conjurations.

The same man saith, that some divels are worse than other, but yet that they all hate God, and are enemies to man. But the worser moiety of divels are *Aquci*, *Subterranei*, and *Lucifugi*; that is, watery, under the earth, and thunnors of lighr: because (saith he) these hurt not the soules of men, but destroy mens bodies like mad and ravening beasts, molesting both the inward and outward parts thereof. *Aquci* are they that raise tempests, and drowne seafaring men, and do all other mischieses on the water. *Subterranei* and *Lucifugi* enter into the bowels of men, and torment them that they possesse with the phrensie, and the falling evill. They also assault them that are miners or pioners, which use to worke in deepe and darke holes under the earth. Such divels as are earthy and airy, he saith enter by subtilty into the minds of men, to deceive them, provoking men to absurd and unlawfull affecti-
ons.

But herein his philosophy is very unprobable, for if the divell be earthy, he must needs be palpable; if he be palpable, he must needs kill them into whose bodies he entereth. Item, if he be of earth created, then must he also be visible and untransformable in that point: for Gods creation cannot be annihilated by the creature. So as, though it were granted, that they might adde to their substance matter and forme, &c. yet it is most certaine, that they cannot diminish or alter the substance whereof they consist, as not to be (when they list) spirituall, or to relinquish and leave earth, water, fire, aire, or this and that element whereof they are created. But howsoever they imagine of water, aire, or fire, I am sure earth must always be visible and palpable, yea, and aire must stayes be invisible, and fire must be hot, and water must be moist. And of these three latter bodies, specially of water and aire, no forme nor shape can be exhibited to mortall eyes naturally, or by the power of any creature.

The opinions
of all papists.

A coufening
knavery.

*H. Card. lib. de
var. ver. 10.
cap. 93.*

Divels of di-
vers natures,
and their ope-
rations.

The former
opinion con-
futed.

More absurd assertions of *Pfellus* and such others, concerning the actions and passions of spirits, his definition of them, and of his experience therein.

Pfellus lib. de operat. dæm. cap. 12.
If this were spoken of the tentations, &c. of Satan, it were tolerable.
1. Cor. 12.

Pfellus ibid. cap. 13.
If a babe of two yeares old throw stones from Pawles Steele, they will do hurt, &c.
Howbeit I think the spirit of temptation to be that divel; & therefore Christ biddeth us watch and pray, lest we be tempted, &c.
Pfel. in operat. dæm. cap. 14.
Idem. cap. 17.

Moreover, the same author saith that spirits whisper in our minds, and yet not speaking so lowd, as our eares may heare them: but in such sort as our soules speake together when they are dissolved; making an example by lowd speaking a faure off, & a comparison of soft whispering neere hand, so as the divell entreth too neere to the mind as the eare need not heare him; and that every part of a divell or spirit-seeth, heareth, and speaketh, &c. But herein I will beleeve *Paul* better then *Pfellus*, or his monke, or the monks divell. For *Paul* saith; if the whole body were an eye, where were hearing? If the whole body where hearing, where were smelling, &c. Whereby you may see what accord is betwixt Gods word and witchmongers.

The papists proceed in this matter, and say, that these spirits use great knavery and unspeakeable bawdery in the breach and middle parts of man and woman, by tickling, and by other lecherous devices; so that they fall jumpe in judgement and opinion, though very erroneously, with the foresaid *Pfellus*, of whose doctrine also this is a parcell, to wit, that these divels hurt not cattell for the hate they beare unto them, but for love of their naturall and temperate heare and moisture, being brought up in deepe, dry and cold places; many they hate the heate of the sun and the fire, because that kind of heate drieth too fast. They throwe down stones upon men, but the blowes thereof doe no harm to them whom they hit; because they are not cast with any force: for saith he the divels have little and small strength, so as these stones do nothing but fray and terrifie men, as scarecrows do birds out of the corne fields. But when these divels enter into the pores, then do they raise wonderfull tumults in the body and mind of man. And if it be a subterrene divell, it doth writhe and bow the possessed, and speaketh by him, using the spirit of the patient as his instrument. But he saith, that when *Lucifugus* possesseth a man, he maketh him dumbe, and as it were dead: and these be they that are cast out (saith he) only by fasting and prayer.

The same *Pfellus*, with his mates *Bodin* and the penners of *M. Mal.* and others, do find fault with the physicians that affirm such infirmities to be curable with diet, and not by enchantments; saying, that physicians do only attend upon the body, and that which is perceivable by outward sense; and that as touching this kind of divine philosophy, they have no skill at all: And to make divels and spirits seeme yet more corporall and terrene, he saith that certaine divels are belonging to certaine countries, and speake the languages of the same countries, and none other; some the *Assyrian*, some the *Chaldean*, and some the *Persian* tongue, and that they feele stripes, and feare hurt, and specially the dint of the sword
(in

(in which respect conjurors have swords with them in their circles, to terrifie them) and that they change shapes, even as sodainly as men doe change colour with blushing, fear, anger, and other moods of the mind. He saith yet further, that there be brute beasts among them, and yet divels, and subject to any kind of death; insomuch as they are so foolish, as they may be compared to flies, fleas, and wormes, who have no respect to any thing but their food, not regarding or remembering the hole from out of whence they came last. Many divels compounded of earth, cannot often transform themselves, but abide in some one shape, such as they best like, and most delight in; to wit, in the shape of birds or women; and therefore the Greeks call them *Nidias*, *Narcidas*, and *Dreidas*, in the feminine gender; which *Dreida* inhabited, (as some write) the Islands beside *Scotland* called *Druidæ*, which by that means had their denomination and name. Other divels that dwell in dryer places transforme themselves into the masculine kind. Finally *Pselus* saith they know our thoughts, and can prophesie of things to come. His definition is, that they are perpetuall mindes in a passible body.

Beastlike divels.

To verify these toies he saith, that he himself saw in a certain night a man brought up by *Aletus Libius* into a mountain, and that hee took an hearb, and spat thrice into his mouth, and annointed his eyes with a certain ointment, so as thereby he saw great troops of divels, and perceived a crow to flie into his mouth; and since that houre he could prophesie at all times, saving on Good-friday, and Easter-sunday. If the end of this tale were true, it might not only have satisfied the Greek-church, in keeping the day of Easter, together with the church of *Rome*; but might also have made the pope (that now is) content with our Christmas and Easter day, and not to have gathered the minutes together, and reformed it so, as to shew how falsly he and his predecessors (whom they say could not erre) hath observed it hitherto. And truly this, and the dancing of the sun on Easter day morning sufficiently or rather miraculously proveth that computation, which the pope now beginneth to doubt of, and to call in question.

But *Pselus* saw nothing himself.

Probable and likely stuffe.

CHAP. V.

The opinion of Fascius Cardanus touching spirits, and of his familiar dwell.

Fascius Cardanus had (as he himself and his son *Hierome Cardanus* report) a familiar divell, consisting of the fiery element, who, so long as he used conjuration, did give true answers to all his demands; but when he burned up his book of conjurations, though he resorted still unto him, yet did he make false answers continually. He held him bound twenty and eight years, and loose five years. And during the time that he was bound, he told him that there were many divels or spirits. He came not alwayes alone, but sometimes some of his fellows with him. He rather a-

Fasc. Card. op. rat. de demon.

greed with *Pisillus* then with *Plato*: for he said they were begotten, born, died, and lived long; but how long they told him not: howbeit, as he might conjecture by the divels face, who was 42 years old, and yet appeared very young, he thought they lived two or three hundred years; and they said that their soules and ours also died with their bodies. They had schooles and uniuersities among them: but he conceived not that any were so dull headed, as *Pisillus* maketh them. But they are very quick in credit, that beleeeve such fables, which indeed is the ground-woke of witchcraft and conjuration. But these histories are so grosse and palpable, that I might be thought as wise in going about to confute them, as to answer the stories of *Fryer Ruff*, *Adam Bell*, or the golden Legend.

CHAP. VI.

The opinion of Plato concerning spirits, diuels and angels, what sacrifices they like best, what they feare, and of Socrates his familiar diuell.

The Platouists
opinion.

PLato and his followers hold, that good spirits appear in their own likeness; but that euill spirits appeare and shew themselves in the form of other bodies; and that one diuell reigneth over the rest, as a prince doth in every perfect common-wealth over men. Item, they obtain their purposes and desires, only by intreaty of men and women; because in nature they are their inferiors and use authority over men none otherwise than priests by vertue of their function, and because of religion, wherein (they say) they execute the office of God. Sometimes they say that the fiery spirits or supreme substances enter into the purity of the minde, and so obtaine their purpose; sometimes otherwise, to wit, by vertue of holy charmes, and even as a poore man obtaineth for Gods sake any thing at a princes hand as it were by importunatenesse.

What kind of
sacrifices each
spirit liketh
best.

The other sort of diuels and defiled soules are so conuersant on earth, as that they doe much hurt unto earthly bodies, specially in leachery. Gods and angels (say they) because they want all materiall and grosse substance, desire most the pure sacrifice of the minde. The grosser and more terrestriall spirits desire the grosser sacrifices; as beasts and cattell. They in the middle or mean region delight to have frankincense, and such meane stufte offered unto them: and therefore (say they) it is necessary to sacrifice unto them, all manner of things, so the same be staine, and dye not of their own accord; for such they abhor. Some say that spirits feare wonderfully vain threats, and thereupon will depart; as if you tell them that you will cut the heavens in peeces, or reveal their secrets, or complaine of them to the gods, or say that you will do any impossibility, or such things as they cannot understand; they are so timorous, as they will presently be gone: and that is thought the best way to be rid of them. But these be most commonly of that sort or company,

which

which are called *Principatus*, being of all other the most easie to be conjured.

They say *Socrates* had a familiar divell: which *Plato* relyeth much upon, using none other argument to prove that there are such spirits, but because *Socrates* (that would not lye) said so; and partly because that divell did ever dissuade and prohibit, not only in *Socrates* his own cases, but sometimes in his friends behalf; who (if they had been ruled) might through his admonition have saved their lives. His disciples gathered that his divell was Saturnall, and a principall fiery divell; and that he, and all such as doe naturally know their divels, are only such as are called *Demonii viri*, otherwise, counterfeiters. Item, they say that fiery spirits urge men to contemplation, the airy to businesse, the watery to lust; and among these there are some that are Mercuriall, which give fortitude; some are Joviall, giving wisdom; some Saturniall, always using dissuasion and exhorting. Item, some are born with us, and remaine with us all our life; some are meer strangers, who are nothing else but the souls of men departed this life, &c.

Of *Socrates*
his private di-
vell or familiar
spirit.

CHAP. VII.

Plato's nine orders of spirits and angels, *Dionysius* his division thereof not much differing from the same, all disproved by learned Divines.

Plato proposeth or setteth forth nine severall orders of spirits, besides the spirits and soules of men. The first spirit is God that commandeth all the residue; the second are those that are called *Idea*, which give all things to all men; the third are the soules of heavenly bodies which are mortal; the fourth are angels; the fifth archangels; the sixth are divels, who are ministers to infernall powers, as angels are to supernall; the seventh are half Gods; the eighth are principalities; the ninth are princes. From which division *Dionysius* doth not much swarve, saying that he dealeth (as he saith) only with good spirits, whom he likewise divideth into nine parts or offices. The first he calleth Seraphim, the second cherubim, the third thrones, the fourth dominations, the fifth vertues, the sixth powers, the seventh principalities, the eighth archangels, the ninth and inferiour sort hee calleth angels. Howbeit, some of these (in my thinking) are evill spirits; or else *Paul* gave us evill counsell, when he willed us to fight against principalities, and powers, and all spirituall wickednesse.

But *Dionysius* in that place goeth further, impropriating to every country, and almost to every person of any account, a peculiar angell; as to *Jowry*, he assigneth *Michael*; to *Adam*, *Razael*; to *Abraham*, *Zachiel*; to *Isaac*, *Raphael*; to *Jacob*, *Pehiel*; to *Moses*, *Metatron*, &c. But in these discourses he either followed his owne imaginations and conceits, or else the corruptions of that age. Nevertheless, I had rather confute him by *M. Calvins*, and my kinsman *M. Dering*, than by my selfe, or

Dionys. in caelest.
h. i. arch. cap. 9.

10.

Ephes. 6.

Dionys. in caelest.
hier. arch.

*I. Calv. lib. in-
sit. l. c. 14.*

*Edw. Deering in
left upon the
Hebrews read-
ing. 6.
Mal 3. 1.*

mine own words. For *M. Calvine* saith, that *Dionysius*, herein speaketh not as by hearsay, but as though he had slipped down from heaven, and told of things which he had seen. And yet (saith he) *Paul* was rapt into the third heaven, and reporteth no such matters. But if you read *M. Deering* upon the first chapter to the *Hebrews*, you shall see this matter notably handled; where he saith, that whosoever a changell is mentioned in the Scriptures, it signifieth our Saviour Christ, and no creature. And certaine it is that Christ himself was called an angell. The names also of angels, as *Michael*, *Gabriel*, &c. are given to them (saith *Calvine*) according to the capacity of our weaknesse. But because the decision of this is neither within the compass of mans capacity, nor yet of his knowledge, I will proceed no further to discusse the same, but to shew the absurd opinions of papists and witchmongers on the one side, and the most sober and probable collections of the contrary minded on the other side.

CHAP. VIII.

*The commencement of divels fondly gathered out of the 14. of Isa.
of Lucifer and of his fall, the Cabalists the Thalmudists and
Schoolmens opinions of the creation of angels.*

Isai. 14.

THE witchmongers, which are most commonly bastard divines, do fondly gather and falsly conceive the commencement of divels out of the fourteenth of *Isay*, where they suppose *Lucifer* is cited, as the name of an angell; who on a time being desirous to be checkmate with God himself, would needs (when God was gone a litle aside) be sitting down or rather pirking up in Gods own principall and cathedrall chair; and that therefore God cast him and all his confederates out of heaven: so as some fell down from thence to the bottom of the earth; some having descended but into the middle region, and the tail of them having not yet passed through the higher region, stayed even then and there, when God said, Ho. But God knoweth there is no such thing meant nor mentioned in that place. For there is only fore-shewed the deposing and deprivation of King *Nebuchadnezzar*, who exalting himself in pride (as it were above the starres) esteemed his glory to surmount all others, as farre as *Lucifer* the bright morning starre shined more gloriously than the other common starres, and was punished by exile, untill such time as he had humbled himself; and therefore metaphorically was called *Lucifer*.

But forsooth, because these great clerks would bethought methodically, and to have crept out of wisdoms bosome, who rather crawled out of follies breeches; they take upon them to shew us, first, whereof these angels that fell from heaven were created; to wit, of the left side of that massie mold, whereof the world was compounded, the which (say they) was *Putredo terra*; that is, the rottenesse of the earth. The *Cabalists*, with whom *Avicem* seemeth to agree, say that one of these began another;

others

*The opinion
of the Thal-
mudists.*

others say, they were made all at once. The Greeks doe write that angels were created before the world. The Latinists say they were made the fourth day, when the stars were made. *Lawrence Ananias* saith, they were made the first day, and could not be made the fourth day, because it is written; *Quando facta sunt sidera, laudaverunt me angeli*: When the stars were made the angels praised me; so as (saith he) they were made under the names of the heavens.

There is also a great question among the Schoolemen, whether more angels fell down with *Lucifer*, or remained in heaven with *Michael*. Many having a bad opinion of the angels honesties, affirm that the greater part fell with *Lucifer*; but the better opinion is (saith *Lawrensius Ananias*) that the most part remained. And of them that think so, some say the tenth part were cast down, some the ninth; and some gather upon *S. John*, that the third part were only damned; because it is written, that the dragon with his taile plucked down with him the third part of the starres.

Lawr. Anan. lib. de natur. dem. 1. Creavit celum. & terram.

Lawr. Anan. lib. de natur. dem. 1.

CHAP. IX.

Of the contention between the Greek and Latine church touching the fall of angels, the variance among papists themselves herein, a conflict between Michael and Lucifer.

There was also another contention between the Greek church and the Latine; to wit, of what orders of angels they were that did fall with *Lucifer*. Our schoolmen say they were of all the nine orders of angels in *Lucifers* conspiracy. But because the superior order was of the more noble constitution and excellent estate, and the inferior of a less worthy nature, the more part of the inferior orders fell as guilty and offenders with *Lucifer*. Some say the divell himself was of the inferior order of angels, and some that he was of the highest order; because it is written, *In cherubim extensus & protegens passus te in monte sancto Dei*, Extended upon a cherubin and protecting, I have put thee in the holy mountain of God. And these say further, that he was called the dragon, because of his excellent knowledge. Finally these great doctors conclude, that the divell himselfe was of the order of Seraphim, which is the highest, because it is written, *Quomodo enim mane oriebaris Lucifer?* For when thou didst rise in the morning O *Lucifer*? They of this sect affirm, that *Cacodæmones* were they that rebelled against *Jove*; I mean they of *Plato* his sect, himself also holding the same opinion. Our schoolmen differ much in the cause of *Lucifers* fall. For some say it was for speaking these words, *Ponam sedem meam in aquilone, & similis ero altissimo*, I will put my seat in the North, and I will be like the most High. Others say, because he utterly refused felicity, and thought scorn thereof; others say, because he thought all his strength proceeded from himself, and not from God; others say that it was, because he attempted to doe that by himself, and his own ability, which he should have obtained by the gift of another; others say,

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say, that his condemnation grew hereupon, for that he challenged the place of the *Messias*; others say, because he detracted the time to adore the majesty of *God*, as other angels did; others say, because he utterly refused it. *Scottus* and his disciples say that it was, because he rebelliously claimed equal omnipotency with *God*; with whom lightly the *Thomists* never agree. Others say it was for all these causes together, and many more: so as hereupon (saith *Laurentius Ananias*) grew a wonderful conflict between *Michael* and the good angels on the one side, and *Lucifer* and his fiends on the other: so as, after a long and doubtful skirmish, *Michael* overthrew *Lucifer*, and turned him and his fellows out of the doores.

Lawr Anan. lib. de nativ. dem. 1.

CHAP. X.

Where the battell between Michael and Lucifer was fought, how long it continued, and of their power; how fondly papists and infidels write of them, and how reverently Christians ought to think of them.

NOw where this battel was fought, and how long it continued, there is as great contention among the schoolemen, as was betwixt *Michael* and *Lucifer*. The *Thomists* say this battel was fought in the empyreal heaven, where the abode is of blessed spirits, and the place of pleasure and felicity. *Augustine* and many others say, that the battel was fought in the highest region of the air; others say, in the firmament; others in paradise. The *Thomists* also say it continued but one instant or prick of time; for they carried but two instants in all, even from their creation to their expulsion. The *Scottists* say, that between their production and their fall, there were just four instants. Nevertheless, the greatest number of schoolemen affirm, that they continued only three instants; because it stood with *Gods* justice, to give them three warnings; so as at the third warning *Lucifer* fell down like lead (for so are the words) to the bottome of hell; the rest were left in the air, to tempt man. The *Sadducees* were as grosse the other way; for they said, that by angels was meant nothing else, but the motion that *God* doth inspire in men, or the tokens of his power. He that readeth *Eusebius* shall see many more absurd opinions and asseverations of angels; as how many thousand years they serve as angels, before they come to the promotion of archangels, &c.

Instans, viz. punctum temp. nempe indruduum Nunc.

Euseb. in eccl. s. histor.

MOOOOOO.
Johannes Cassianus in confessione theolog. tripart.

Monsieur Bodin, M. Mal. and many other papists gather upon the seventh of *Daniel*, that there are just ten millions of angels in heaven. Many say that angels are not by nature, but by office. Finally, it were infinite to shew the absurd and curious collections hereabout. I for my part think with *Calvine*, that angels are creatures of *God*; though *Moses* spake nothing of their creation, who only applied himselfe to the capacity of the common people, receiving nothing but things seen. And I say further with him, that they are heavenly spirits, whose ministrations and service *God* useth; and in that respect are called angels. I say yet again with him that

that it is very certain, that they have no shape at all; for they are spirits, who never have any; and finally, I say with him, that the scriptures, for the capacity of our wit, doth not in vain paint out angels unto us with wings; because we should conceive, that they are ready swiftly to succour us. And certainly all the sounder divines do conceive and give out, that both the names and also the number of angels are set downe in the scripture by the Holy-ghost, in termes to make us understand the greatness and the manner of their messages; which (I say) are either expounded by the number of angels, or signified by their names.

Furthermore, the schoole doctors affirme, that four of the superior orders of angels never take any forme or shape of bodies, neither are sent of any arrand at any time. As for archangels, they are sent only about great and secret matters; and angels are common hacknies about every trifle; and that these can take what shape or body they list; marry they never take the form of women and children. Item they say that angels take most terrible shapes: for *Gabriel* appeared to *Mary*, when he saluted her, *Facie rutilante, veste coruscante, ingressu mirabili, aspectu terribili, &c.* that is, with a bright countenance, shining attire, wonderful gesture, and a dreadful visage, &c. But of apparitions I have spoken somewhat before, and wil say more hereafter. It hath been long, and continueth yet a constant opinion, not only among the papists; but among others also, that every man hath assigned him, at the time of his nativity, a good angel and a bad. For the which there is no reason in nature, nor authority in scripture. For not one angel, but all the angels are said to rejoice more of one convert, than of ninety and nine just. Neither did one only angel convey *Lazarus* into *Abrahams* bosome. And therefore I conclude with *Calvine*, that he which referreth to one angel, the care that God hath to every one of us, doth himselfe great wrong: as may appear by so many fiery chariots shewed by *Elizeus* to his servant. But touching this mystery of angels, let us reverently think of them, and not curiously search into the nature of them, considering the vilenesse of our condition, in respect of the glory of their creation. And as for the foresaid fond imaginations and fables of *Lucifer*, &c. they are such as are not only ridiculous, but also accomptable among those impious curiosities, and vain questions, which *Paul* speaketh of: neither have they any title or letter in the scripture for the maintenance of their grosse opinions in this behalfe.

*1. Cal. lib. instit.
I. cap. 14.
sect. 8.*

*Mich. And. thes.
107. 101. Idem.
thes. 103, 108.*

*Luk 15. 7.
Luk. 16. 23.
1. Cal. lib. instit.
I. cap. 14.
2. Reg. 16. 17.*

CHAP. XI.

Whether they became divels which being angels kept not their vocation, in Jude and Peter; of the fond opinion of the Rabbins touching spirits and bugs, with a confutation thereof.

WEE do read in *Jude*, and finde it confirmed in *Peter*, that the angels kept not their first estate, but left their owne habitation, and sinned, and (as *Job* saith) committed folly: and that God therefore did cast

*Jud. vers. 6.
2 Pet. 2. 4.*

them down into hell, reserving them in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgement of the great day. But many divines say, that they find not any where, that God made devils of them, or that they became the princes of the world, or else of the aire; but rather prisoners. Howbeit, divers doctors affirme, that this *Lucifer*, notwithstanding his fall hath greater power than any of the angels in heaven: marry they say that there be certain other devils of the inferiour sort of angels, which were then thrust out for smaller faults, and therefore are tormented with little paines, besides eternal damnation; and these (say they) can doe little hurt. They affirme also, that they only use certain juggling knacks, delighting thereby to make men laugh, as they travel by the high waies; but other (say they) are much more churlish. For proof hereof they alledge the eighth of *Matthew*, where he would none otherwise be satisfied but by exchange, from the annoying of one man, to the destruction of a whole herd of swine. The *Rabbines*, and namely *Rabbie Abraham*, writing upon the second of *Genesis*, doe say, that God made the fairies, bugs, *Incubus*, Robin good fellow, and other familiar or domestical spirits and devils on the friday; and being prevented with the evening of the sabbath, finished them not, but left them unperfected; and therefore, that ever since they use to flie the holinesse of the sabbath, seeking dark holes in mountains and woods, wherein they hide themselves til the end of the sabbath, and then come abroad to trouble and molest men.

But as these opinions are ridiculous and fondly collected; so if we have only respect to the bare word, or rather to the letter, where spirits or devils are spoken of in the scriptures, we shal run into as dangerous absurdities as these are. For some are so carnally minded, that a spirit is no sooner spoken of, but immediately they think of a black man with cloven feet, a pair of horns, a tail, claws, and eies as broad as a bason, &c. But surely the devil were not so wise in his generation, as I take him to be, if he would terrifie men with such ugly shapés, though he could doe it at his pleasure. For by that means men should have good occasion and opportunity to flie from him, and to run to God for succour; as the manner is of all them that are terrified, though perchance they thought not upon God a long time before. But in truth we never have so much cause to be a fraid of the devil, as when he flatteringly insinuateth himself into our hearts, to satisfie, please, and serve our humours, enticing us to profecure our owne appetites and pleasures, without any of these external terrors. I would weere of these men where they doe finde in the scriptures, that some devils be spiritual, and some corporal; or how these earthy or watery devils enter into the minde of man. *Augustine* saith, and divers others affirme, that satan or the devil while we feed, allureth us with gluttony: he thrusteth lust into our generation; and sloth into our exercise; into our conversation, envie; into our traffick, avarice; into our correction, wrath; into our government, pride; he putteth into our hearts evil cogitations; into our mouthes, lies, &c. When we wake, he moveth us to evil works; when we sleep, to evil and filthy dreames; he provoketh the merry to loosenesse, and the sad to despair.

Mal. malef. par. 2. que. 1. cap. 2. 3.
Mal. malef. par. 2. cap. 1. quest. 1.

Mich. And. Laur. Ann. Mal. malef. &c.
Author. lib. Zeor hammer in Gen. 2.

The grosse dullnesse of many at the hearing of a spirit named.

Aug. in ser. 4. Greg. 29. sup. Job. Leo pont. ser. 8. Nativoit.

C H A P. XII.

That the divels assaults are spirituall and not temporall, and how grossely some understand those parts of the scripture.

UPON that, which hitherto hath been said, you see that the assaults of Satan are spiritual, and not temporal; in which respect Paul witheth us not to provide a corselet of steel to defend us from his claws; but bid-deth us put on the whole armour of God, that we may be able to stand against the invasions of the divell. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood; but against principalities, powers, and spirituall wickednesse. And therefore he advileth us to be sober and watch; for the divel goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. He meaneth not with carnal teeth; for it followeth thus, Whom resist ye stedfastly in faith. And again he saith, That which is spiritual only discerneth spiri-tual things; for no carnal man can discern the things of the spirit. Why then should we think that a divel, which is a spirit, can be knowne, or made tame and familiar unto a natural man; or contrary to nature, can be by a witch made corporal, being by God ordained to a spiritual pro-portion?

The cause of this grosse concept is, that we hearken more diligently to old wives, and rather give credit to their fables, than to the word of God; imagining by the tales they tell us, that the divel is such a bul-begger, as I have before described. For whatsoever is proposed in scrip-ture to us by parable, or spoken figuratively or significatively, or framed to our grosse capacities, &c. is by them so considered and expounded, as though the bare letter, or rather their grosse imaginations thereupon were to be preferred before the true sense and meaning of the word. For I dare say, that when these blockheads read *Jothans* parable in the ninth of Judges to the men of *Sichem*; to wit, that the trees went out to annoint a king over them, saying to the olive tree, Reigne thou over us; who an-swered and said, Should I leave my fatnesse, &c. they imagine that the wooden trees walked, and spake with a mans voice: or else, that some spirit entred into the trees, and answered as is imagined they did in the idols and oracles of *Apollo*, and such like; who indeed have eyes, and see not; ears and hear not; mouths, and speak not, &c.

Ephc. 6. 11, 12.

2 Tim. 2. 8, 9.

Idem. ibid.

I Cor. 2. 14.

Judg. 9. 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13,
14.

The equivocation of this word spirit, how diversly it is taken in the scriptures, where (by the way) is taught that the scripture is not alwayes literally to be interpreted, nor yet allegorically to be understood.

a Exod. 31. 1.

b Acts 8. 19.

Gal. 3.

c John 6.

Marth. 16.

d 1 Cor. 3.

Gal. 3.

1 Cor. 2.

2 Cor. 7.

e Luk. 9.

1 Cor. 5.

Philip. 1.

1 Thes. 5.

f 1 John 4.

g 1 Tim. 4.

h Ephes. 5.

Isai. 11. 2.

Zach. 12. 10.

Rom. 1. 15.

1 Cor. 12. 8, 9,

10.

1 Cor. 12. 11.

Isai. 19. 14.

Isai. 29.

1 Sam. 28.

Hest. 16.

Sap. 15. 13, 19.

Judg. 9. 23.

Such as search with the spirit of wisdom and understanding, shall finde, that spirits, as well good as bad, are in the scriptures diversly taken: yea they shall well perceive, that the diuel is no horned beast. For a sometimes in the scriptures, spirits and diuels are taken for infirmities of the body; b sometimes for the vices of the minde; sometimes also for the gifts of either of them. c Sometimes a man is called a diuel, as *Judas* in the sixth of *John*, and *Peter* in the xvi. of *Matthew*. d Sometimes a spirit is put for the Gospel; sometimes for the mind or soul of man; sometimes e for the will of man, his minde and counsell; sometimes f for teachers and prophets; sometimes g for zeal towards God; sometimes h for joy in the Holy-ghost, &c.

And to interpret unto us the nature and signification of spirits, we find these words written in the scripture; to wit, The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him; The spirit of counsel and strength; The spirit of wisdom and understanding; The spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord. Again, I will pour out my spirit upon the house of *David*, &c. The spirit of grace and compassion. Again, Ye have not received the spirit of bondage, but the spirit of adoption. And therefore *Paul* saith, To one is given, by the spirit, the word of wisdom; to another, the word of knowledge by the same spirit; to another, the gift of healing; to another, the gift of faith by the same spirit; to another, the gift of prophesie; to another, the operation of great works; to another, the discerning of spirits; to another, the diversity of tongues; to another, the interpretation of tongues: and all these things worketh one and the self same spirit. Thus farre the words of *Paul*. And finally, *Esay* saith, that the Lord mingled among them the spirit of error. And in another place, The Lord hath covered you with a spirit of slumber.

As for the spirits of divination spoken of in the scripture, they are such as was in the woman of *Endor*, the *Philippian* woman, the wench of *Westwell*, and the holy maid of *Kent*; who were indued with spirits or gifts of divination, whereby they could make shift to gain money, and abuse the people by sleights and crafty inventions. But these are possessed of borrowed spirits, as it is written in the book of Wisdom; and spirits of meer couzenage and deceipt, as I have sufficiently proved elsewhere. I deny not therefore that there are spirits and diuels, of such substance as it hath pleased God to create them. But in what place soever it be found or read in the scriptures, a spirit or diuel is to be understood spiritually, and is neither a corporall nor a visible thing. Where it is written, that God sent an evil spirit between *Abimelech*, and the men of *Sichem*, we are to under-

understand, that he sent the spirit of hatred, and not a bulbecker. Also where it is said ; If the spirit of jealousy come upon him : it is as much Num. 5. 14. to say as ; If he be moved with a jealous minde : and not that a corporal divel assaulteth him. It is said in the Gospel ; There was a woman, Luk. 13. 11. which had a spirit of infirmity 18. years, who was bowed together, &c. whom Christ, by laying his hand upon her, delivered of her disease. Whereby it is to be seen, that although it be said, that satan had bound her, &c. yet that it was a sicknesse or disease of body that troubled her ; for Christs owa words expound it. Neither is there any word of witchcraft mentioned, which some say was the cause thereof.

There were seven divels cast out of *Mary Magdalen*. Which is not so grossely understood by the learned, as that there were in her just seven corporal divels, such as I described before elsewhere ; but that by the number of seven divels, a great multitude, and an uncertain number of vices is signified ; which figure is usual in divets places of the scripture. And this interpretation is more agreeable with Gods word, than the papistical paraphrase, which is ; that Christ, under the name of the seven divels, recounteth the seven deadly sins onely. Others allow neither of these expositions ; because they suppose that the efficacy of Christs miracle should this way be confounded ; as though it were not as difficult a matter, with a touch to make a good Christian of a vicious person ; as with a word to cure the ague, or any other disease of a sick body. I think not but any of both these cures may be wrought by means, in-processe of time, without miracle ; the one by the preacher, the other by the physician. But I say that Christs work in both was apparently miraculous : for with power and authority, even with a touch of his finger, and a word of his mouth, he made the blinde to see, the halt to goe, the lepers clean, the deaf to hear, the dead to rise again, and the poor to receive the Gospel, out of whom (I say) he cast divels, and miraculously conformed them to become good Christians, which before were dissolute livers ; to whom he said, Go your wayes and sin no more. Mark. 16. 9. Levit. 26. Prov. 24. Luk. 17. Matth. 8. 16. Luk. 4. 36. Luk. 7. 21. John 8. 11.

CHAP. XIV.

That it pleased God to manifest the power of his Sonne and not of witches by miracles.

Jesus Christ, to manifest his divine power, rebuked the winds, and they ceased ; and the waves of water, and it was calme ; which if neither our divines nor physicians can do, much lesse our conjurors, and least of all our old witches can bring any such thing to passe. But it pleased God to manifest the power of Christ Jesus by such miraculous and extraordinary means, providing and as it were preparing diseases, that none otherwise could be cured, that his sons glory, and his peoples faith might the more plainly appear ; as namely, leprosie, lunacy, and blindnesse ; as it is Levit. 14. 7, 8. apparent in the Gospel, where it is said, that the man was not stricken with bliadnesse for his owae sinnes, nor for any offence of his ancestors ; John 9.

but that he was made blinde, to the intent the works of God should be shewed upon him by the hands of Jesus Christ. But witches with their charmes can cure (as witchmongers affirme) all these diseases mentioned in the scripture, and many other more; as the gout, the toothach, &c. which we find not that ever Christ cured.

Mat. 4. 17, &c.

As touching those that are said in the Gospel to be possessed of spirits, it seemeth in many places that it is indifferent, or all one, to say; He is possessed with a divel; or, he is lunatick or phrentick; which disease in these dayes is said to proceed of melancholy. But if every one that now is lunatick, be possessed with a real divel; then might it be thought, that divels are to be thrust out of men by medicines. But who saith in these times with the woman of *Canaan*, My daughter is vexed with a divel, except it be presupposed, that she meant her daughter was troubled with some disease? Indeed we say, and say truly, to the wicked, the divel is in him: but we mean not thereby, that a real divel is gotten into his gurs. And if it were so, I marvel in what shape this reall divel, that possesseth them, remaineth. Entureth he into the body in one shape, and into the minde in another? If they grant him to be spiritual and invisible, I agree with them.

Mat. 15. 28.

Mat. 12. 22.

Some are of opinion, that the said woman of *Canaan* meant indeed that her daughter was troubled with some disease; because it is written in stead of that the divel was cast out, that her daughter was made whole, even the selfesame houre. According to that which is said in the 12. of *Matthew*; There was brought unto Christ one possessed of a divel, which was both blinde and dumbe, and he healed him: so as, he that was blind and dumbe both spake and saw. But it was the man, and not the divel, that was healed, and made to speak and see. Whereby (I say) it is gathered, that such as were diseased, as well as they that were lunatick, were said sometimes to be possessed of divels.

CHAP. XV.

Of the possessed with divels.

Mat. matcf.
quel. 5. pa. 1.

HERE I cannot omit to shew, how fondly divers writers, and namely, *James Sprenger*, and *Henry Institor* do gather and note the cause, why the divel maketh choice to possesse men at certaine times of the moone; which is (say they) in two respects: first, that they may defame so good a creature as the moon; secondly, because the brain is the moistest part of the body. The divel therefore considereth the aptnesse and conveniency thereof (the * moon having dominion over all moist things) so as they take advantage thereby, the better to bring their purposes to passe. And further they say, that divels being conjured and called up, appear and come sooner in some certain constellations, than in other some: thereby to induct men to think, that there is some godhead in the starres. But when *Saul* was relieved with the sound of the harp, they say that the departure of the divel was by means of the signe of the crosse imprinted in *Dauids* veins: whereby we may see how absurd the imaginations and devices

* A maxime
in philosophy,
as the sun in
avidis & siccis.

pieces of men are, when they speak according to their owne fancies, with-
out warrant of the word of God. But methinks it is very absurd that *Jo-*
sephus affirmeth; to wit, that the divell should be thrust out of any
man by vertue of a root. And as vain it is, hat *Aelianus* writeth of the ma-
gicall herb *Cynospastus*, otherwise called *Aglaphotis*; which is all one
with *Salomons* root named *Baaras*, as having force to drive out any divell
from a man possessed.

Ioseph. de anti-
quitat. Jud. in-
tem de bello Iud.
lib. 7. c. 35.

CHAP. XVI.

That we being not thoroughly informed of the nature of divels and
spirits, must satisfie our selves with that which is delivered us
in the Scriptures touching the same, how this word divell is to
be understood both in the singular and plurall number, of the
spirit of God and the spirit of the divell, of tame spirits,
of Ahab.

THE nature therefore and substance of divels and spirits, because in the
scripture it is not so set down, as we may certainly know the same; we
ought to content and frame our selves faithfully to beleve the words
and sense there delivered unto us by the high spirit, which is the Holy
Ghost, who is Lord of all spirits; alwayes considering, that evermore
spirits are spoken of in scripture, as of things spirituall, though for the
help of our capacities they are there sometime more grossely and corpo-
rally expressed, either in parables or by metaphors, than indeed they are.
As for example (and to omit the history of *Job*, which elsewhere I han-
dle) it is written; The Lord said, Who shall entice *Ahab*, that hee may
fall at *Ramoth Gilead*, &c. Then came forth a spirit, and stood before
the Lord, and said; I will goe entise him. And the Lord said, Where-
with? And he said; I will goe and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his
prophets. Then he said; Goe forth, thou shalt prevaile, &c.

Num 27. 16.

1 Reg. 18.
verse 23.
verse 4.

This story is here set forth in this wise, to bear with our capacities, and
specially with the capacity of that age, that could not otherwise conceive
of spirituall things, than by such corporall demonstrations. And yet
here is to be noted, that one spirit, and not many or diverse, did possesse
all the false prophets at once. Even as in another place, many thousand
divels are said to possesse one man; and yet it is also said even in the self
same place, that the same man was possessed only with one divell. For
it is there said that *Christ* met a man, which had a divell, and hee com-
manded the foul spirit to come forth of the man, &c. But *Calvine* saith,
Where *satan* or the divell is named in the singular number, thereby is
meant that power of wickednesse, that standeth against the kingdome of
justice. And where many divels are named in the scriptures, we are there-
by taught, that we must fight with an infinite multitude of enemies,
lest despising the fewnesse of them, we should be more slack to enter into
battell, and to fall into security and idleness.

Luke 8. 27, 28.
Mark. 5. 9.
Luk. 8.

1. Cal. lib. instit.
lib. 1. cap 14.
sect. 14.

On the other side, it is as plainly set down in the scripture, that some
are

Numb. 11.
Ibid. ver. 25.
Acts 16.
2 Reg. 2.
Judg. 3. 10.
a Iudg. 11. 39.
b Ibid. 14. 6.
c Ibid. 14. 6.
d Numb. 24. 2.
e 1 Sam. 16. 13.
f 1 Sam. 18. 14.
g Ezek. 11. 5.
h 2 Chron. 14.
i 1 Chro. 12. 18
k Numb. 14.
l Dan. 5. 11.
Iob. 3. 34.
Ecclel. 8.

are possessed with the spirit of God, as that the other are endued and bound with the spirit of the divell. Yea sometimes we read, that one good spirit was put into a great number of persons; and again, that divers spirits rested in and upon one man: and yet no reall or corporall spirit meant. As for example; The Lord took of the spirit that was upon *Moses*, and put it upon the seventy elders, and when the spirit rested upon them, they prophesied. Why should not this be as substantiall and corporall a spirit, as that wherewith the maid in the *Acts* of the Apostles was possessed? Also *Elisha* intreated *Elia*, that when he departed, his spirit might double upon him. We read also that the spirit of the Lord came upon *a Othinel*, upon *b Gidcon*, *c Jephtha*, *d Samson*, *e Balaam*, *f Saul*, *g David*, *h Ezechiel*, *i Zachary*, *k Amasai*; yea it is written, that *Caleb* had another spirit than all the Israelites beside; and in another place it is said, that *Daniell* had a more excellent spirit than any other. So as, though the spirits, as well good as bad, are said to be given by number and proportion; yet the quality and not the quantity of them is alwayes thereby meant and presupposed. Howbeit I must confesse, that Christ had the spirit of God without measure, as it is written in the Evangelist *Iohn*. But where it is said that spirits can be made tame, and at commandment, I say to those grosse conceivers of Scripture with *Salomon*, (who as they falsely affirme was of all others the greatest conjuror) saith thus in expresse words; No man is lord over a spirit, to retaine a spirit at his pleasure.

CHAP. VII.

Whether spirits and soules can assume bodies, and of their creation and substance, wherein writers doe extremely contend and vary.

For every naturall motion is either circular or elementary.

SOME hold opinion, that spirits and soules can assume and take unto them bodies at their pleasure, of what shape or substance they list; of which mind all papists, and some protestants are, being more grosse than another sort, which hold that such bodies are made to their hands. Howbeit, these doe varie in the elements, wherewith these spirituall bodies are composed. For (as I have said) some affirm that they consist of fire, some think of air, and some of the starres and other celestiall powers. But if they be celestiall, then (as *Peter Martyr* saith) must they follow the circular motion: and if they be elementary, then must they follow the motions of those elements, of which their bodies consist. Of air they cannot be, for air is *Corpus homogeneum*; so as every part of air is air, whereof there can be no distinct members made. For an organically body must have bones, sinews, veins, flesh, &c. which cannot be made of air. Neither (as *Peter Martyr* affirmeth) can an airy body receive or have either shape or figure. But some ascend up into the clouds, where they find (as they say) diverse shapes and formes even in the air. Unto which objection *P. Martyr* answereth, saying, and that truly, that clouds are not alto-

altogether air; but have a mixture of other elements mingled with them.

C H A P. XVIII.

Certaine popish reasons concerning spirits made of air, of day divels and night divels, and why the divell loveth no salt in his meat.

Many affirm (upon a fable cited by *M. Mal.*) that spirits are of air, because they have been cut (as he saith) in sunder and closed presently again; and also because they vanish away so suddenly. But of such apparitions I have already spoken, and am shortly to say more, which are rather seen in the imagination of the weak and diseased, than in verity and truth. Which sights and apparitions, as they have been common among the unfaithfull; so now, since the preaching of the Gospell they are most rare. And as among fainthearted people; namely, women, children, and sick folks, they usually swarmed: so among strong bodies and good stomachs they never used to appeare; as elsewhere I have proved; which argueth that they were only phantasticall and imaginary. Now say they that imagine divels and spirits to be made of air, that it must needs bee that they consist of that element; because otherwise when they vanish suddenly away, they should leave some earthy substance behinde them. If they were of water, then should they moisten the place where they stand, and must needs be shed on the floore. If they consisted of fire, then would they burn any thing that touched them: and yet (say they) *Abraham* and *Lot* washed their feet, and were neither scalded nor burnt.

Gen. 18. 19.

I finde it not in the Bible, but in *Bodin*, that there are day divels and night divels. The same fellow saith, that *Deber* is the name of that divell, which hurteth by night; and *Cheleb* is he that hurteth by day: howbeit, he confesseth that *Satan* can hurt both by day and night; although it be certain (as he saith) that he can doe more harm by night than by day; producing for example, how in a night he slew the first born of *Egypt*. And yet it appeareth plainly in the text, that the Lord himself did it. Whereby it seemeth, that *Bodin* putteth no difference between God and the divell. For further confirmation of this his foolish assertion, that divels are more valiant by night than by day, he alleadgeth the 104 Psalme, wherein is written, Thou makest darknesse, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the Forrest creep forth, the lions roar, &c. when the sun riseth, they retire, &c. So as now he maketh all beasts to be divels, or divels to be beasts. Oh barbarous blindness! This *Bodin* also saith, that the divell loveth no salt in his meat, for that it is a sign of eternity, and used by Gods commandement in all sacrifices; abusing the Scriptures, which Leviticus bec is not ashamed to quote in that behalfe. But now I will declare how the Scripture teacheth our dull capacities to conceive what manner of thing the divell is, by the very names appropriated unto him in the same.

I. Bod. lib. de dem. 3. ca. 4.

Exod. 12. 29.

Psal. 104. 20.

I. Bod. lib. de dem. 3. ca. 5.

Levit. 1.

That such divels as are mentioned in the scriptures, have in their names their nature and qualities expressed, with instances thereof.

2 Reg. 13.

Mat. 10. & 12.

Mark. 3.

Luk. 11.

a 2 Reg. 19.

b 2 Reg. 17.

c Ose. 9. 11.

Numb. 25.

Deut. 3. & 4.

Josu. 22.

d 2 Reg. 17.

e Numb. 21.

1 Reg. 11.

2 Reg. 23.

f Judg. 16.

1 Mac. 10.

g 1 Reg. 11.

2 Reg. 23.

b 2 Reg. 23.

1 Chron. 20.

Jerem. 49.

Ioseph. lib. de

antiquit.

Iudaor. 6. cap.

14.

1 Sam. 7.

2 Reg. 23.

Psal. 96.

Such divels are mentioned in the Scriptures by name, have in their names their nature and qualities expressed, being for the most part the idols of certaine nations idolatrously erected, in stead, or rather in spite of God. For *Beelzebub*, which signifieth the lord of the flies, because he taketh every simple thing in his web, was an idol or oracle erected at *Ekyon*, to whom *Ahaziah* sent to know whether he should recover his disease: as though there had been no God in Israel. This divell *Beelzebub* was among the Jews reputed the principall divell. The *Grecians* called him *Pluto*, the *Latines*, *Sumanus*, quasi *summum deorum manium*, the chief ghost or spirit of the dead whom they supposed to walk by night: although they absurdly beleaved also that the soul died with the body. So as they did put a difference between the ghost of a man and the soul of a man; and so doe our papists; howbeit, none otherwise. but that the soul is a ghost, when it walketh on the earth, after the dissolution of the body, or appeareth to any man, either out of heaven, hell, or purgatory, and not otherwise. *a Nisroch* signifieth a delicate tentation, and was worshipped by *Sennacharib* in *Affyria*. *b Tarcat* is in English, fettered, and was the divell or idoll of the *Hevites*. *c Beelybegor*, otherwise called *Priapus*, the gaping or naked, god was worshipped among the *Moabites*. *d Adamelsch*, that is, the cloke or power of the king, was an idoll at *S. pharvais*, which was a city of the *Affyrians*. *e Chamos*, that is feeling, or departing, was worshipped among the *Moabites*. *f Dagon*, that is, corn or grief, was the idoll of the *Philistines*. *g Astarte*, that is, a fold or flock, is the name of a shee idoll at *Sydonia*, whom *Salomon* worshipped; some think it was *Venus*. *h Melchom*, that is, a king, was an idoll or divell, which the sons of *Ammon* worshipped.

Sometimes also we find in the scriptures, that divels and spirits take their names of wicked men, or of the houses or states of abominable persons: as *Astaroth*, which (as *Iosephus* saith) was the idoll of the *Philistines*, whom the *Jews* took from them at *Salomons* commandment, and was also worshipped of *Salomon*. Which though it signifie riches, flocks, &c. yet it was once a city belonging to *Og* the king of *Basam*, where they say the giants dwelt. In these respects *Astaroth* is one of the speciall divels named in *Salomons* conjuration, & greatly employed by the conjurors. I have sufficiently proved in these quotations, that these idols are *Dii gentium*, the gods of the Gentiles; and then the prophet *David* may satisfie you, that they are divels, who saith *Dii gentium demonia sunt*, The gods of the gentiles are, divels. What a divell was the rood of grace to be thought, but such a one as before is mentioned and described, who took his name of his curteous and gracious behaviour towards his worshippers, or rather those that offered unto

unto him? The idolatrous knavery whereof being now bewrayed, it is among the godly reputed a divell rather than a god; and so are diverse others of the same stamp.

CHAP. XX.

Diverse names of the divell, whereby his nature and disposition is manifested.

IT hath also pleased God to inform our weak capacities, as it were by similitudes and examples, or rather by comparisons, to understand what manner of thing the divell is, by the very names appropriated and attributed unto him in the scriptures; wherein sometimes he is called by one name, sometimes by another, by metaphors according to his conditions. *a Elephas* is called in *Job*, *Behemoth*, which is, *Bruta*; whereby the greatness and brutishness of the divell is figured. *Leviathan* is not much different from *Elephas*; whereby the divels great subtilty and power is shewed unto us. *b Mammon* is the covetous desire of money, wherewith the divell overcometh the reprobate. *c Daemon* signifieth one that is cunning or crafty. *Cacodamon* is perversly knowing. All those which in ancient times were worshipped as Gods, were so called. *d Diabolus* is *Calumniator*, an accuser, or a slanderer. *Satan* is *Adversarius*, an adversary, that troubleth and molesteth. *e Abaddon* a destroyer. *f Legio*, because they are many. *g Prince* of the air. *b Prince* of the world. *i A* king of the sons of pride. *h A* roaring lion. *l* An homicide or manslayer, a lyer, and the father of lies. *m* The author of sin. *n* A spirit. Yea sometimes he is called the spirit of the Lord, as the executioner and minister of his displeasure, &c. Sometimes, the *o* spirit of fornication, &c. And many other like epithets or additions are given him for his name. He is also called *p* the angell of the Lord. *q* The cruell angell of Satan. The *s* angell of hell. The *t* great dragon, for his pride and force. The *u* red dragon, for his bloudiness. A serpent. An *y* owl, a *z* kite, a satyr, a crow, a pellican, a hedgehog, a griph, a stork, &c.

CHAP. XXI.

That the idols or gods of the Gentiles are divels, their divers names, and in what affaires their labours and authorities are employed, wherein also the blind superstition of the heathen people is discovered.

AND for so much as the idols of the Gentiles are called divels, and are among the unlearned confounded and intermedled with the divels that are named in the Scriptures; I thought it convenient here to give you a note of them, to whom the Gentiles gave names, according to the offices unto them assigned. *Penates* are the domesticall gods, or rather divels

a Ioh. 40.
Job 3.
Isai 27.
b Matth. 6.
 Matth. 4. &c.
 Marc. 16.
 James 2.
d Matth. 4.
 John 8.
 Apoc. 12.
e Apoc. 9.
f Mark. 5.
 Luk. 8.
g Ephes. 2.
h John 8. 12.
 14. 16.
i Job 41.
k 1 Pet. 5.
l John 8.
m 1 John 3.
n Act. 16.
o Ose. 4.
p Psal. 34.
 1 Chron. 21.
q Prov. 17.
r 2 Cor. 12.
s Apoc. 9.
t Apoc. 12.
u Job 41.
x Gen. 3.
y Apoc. 12.
z Isai. 27.
 Isai. 13. 24.

Psal. 96.

Juno and Minerva.

Coufening
gods or knaves.

*Terra, aqua,
aer, ignis, sol &
Luna.*

*Hudgin of Ger-
many, and Russh
of England.*

*Wier lib. de
prest. dem. l.
cap. 23.*

that were said to make men live quietly within doores. But some think these rather to be such, as the Gentiles thought to be set over kingdoms; and that *Lares* are such as trouble private houses, and are set to oversee crosse wayes and cities. *Larvae* are said to be spirits that walk only by night. *Genii* are the two angels, which they supposed were appointed to wait upon each man. *Maves* are the spirits which oppose themselves against men in the way. *Damones* were feigned gods by poets, as *Jupiter, Juno, &c.* *Virunculi* are such as was *Robin Good-fellow*, that would supply the office of servants, specially of maids; as to make a fire in the morning, sweep the house, grind mustard and malt, draw water, &c. these also rumble in houses, draw latches, goe up and down stairs, &c. *Dii geniales* are the gods that every man did sacrifice unto at the day of their birth. *Terrici* are they that make folk afraid, and have such ugly shape, which many of our Divines doe call *Subterranci*. *Cobali* are they that follow men, and delight to make them laugh, with tumbling, juggling, and such like toies. *Virunculi* are dwarfs about three handfulls long, and doe no hurt; but seem to dig in minerals, and to be very busie, and yet doe nothing. *Guteli* or *Trulli* are spirits (they say) in the likeness of women, shewing great kindnesse to all men; and hereof it is that we call light women, trulls. *Demonos montani* are such as work in the minerals, and further the worke of the labourers wonderfully, who are nothing afraid of them. *Hudgin* is a very familiar divell, which will doe no body hurt, except hee receive injury: but he cannot abide that, nor yet be mocked: he talketh with men friendly, sometimes visibly, and sometimes invisibly. There goe as many tales upon this *Hudgin*, in some parts of *Germany*, as there did in *England* of *Robin Good-fellow*. But this *Hudgin* was so called, because hee always ware a cap or a hood; and therefore I think it was *Robin Hood*. Fryar *Rush* was for all the world such another fellow as this *Hudgin*, and brought up even in the same school; to wit, in a kitchen; in so much as the selfe same tale is written of the one as of the other, concerning the skullian, which is said to have been slain, &c. for the reading whereof I I referre you to Fryar *Rush* his story, or else to *Joba wierus, De prastigiis demonum*.

There were also *Familiaves damones*, which we call familiars: such as *Socrates* and *Caesar* were said to have; and such as *Feats* sold to *Doctor Burcot*. *Quintus Sertorius* had *Diana* her self for his familiar; and *Nurra Pompilius* had *Aegeria*; but neither the one nor the other of all these could be preserved by their familiars from being destroyed with untimely death. *Simon Samareus* boasted, that he had gotten by conjuration, the soul of a little child that was slain, to be his familiar, and that hee told him all things that were to come, &c. I marvell what privileged soules have, which are departed from the body, to know things to come more than the soules within mans body. There were spirits, which they called *Albe mulieres*, and *Albe Sibylle*, which were very familiar, and did much harm (they say) to women with child, and to sucking children. *Demus* as a divell is worshipped among the *Indians* in *Calesute*, who (as they think) hath power given him of God to judge the earth, &c. his image is horribly pictured in a most ugly shape. *Thevet* saith, that a divell

in America, called *Agnan*, beareth sway in that country. In *Ginne* one *Grigrie* is accounted the great divell, and keepeth the woods; these have Bawdy priests priests called *Charoibes*, which prophesie after they have lien by the space of in *Ginne*. one houre prostrate upon a wench of twelve yeares old, and all that while (say they) he calleth upon a divell called *Hoviculstra*, and then cometh fourth and uttereth his prophesie. For the true successe whereof the people pray all the while that he lieth groveling like a lecherous knave. There are a thousand other names, which they say are attributed unto divels; and such as they take to themselves are more ridiculous than the names that are given by others, which have more leisure to devise them. In little bookes containing the cousening possessed, at *Maidstone*, where such awonder was wrought, as also in other places, you may see a number of counterfeit divels names, and other trish

Looke in the word (*Ob*) lib. 7. cap. 3.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Romans chiefe gods called *Dii selecti*, and of other heathen gods, their names and offices.

There were among the Romans twenty idolatrous gods, which were called *Dii selecti* *sive electi*, chosen gods; whereof twelve were male, and eight female, whose names do thus follow: *Janus*, *Saturnus*, *Jupiter*, *Genius*, *Mercurius*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Vulcanus*, *Neptunus*, *Sol*, *Ocus* and *Vibar*, which were all he gods: *Tellus*, *Ceres*, *Iuno*, *Minerva*, *Luna*, *Diana*, *Venus* and *Vesta*, were all she gods. No man might appropriate any of these unto himselfe, but they were left common and indifferent to all men dwelling in one realme, province, or notable city. These heathen gentiles had also their gods, which served for sundry purposes; as to raise thunder, they had *Statores*, *Tonantes*, *Feretrii*, and *Jupiter Elicius*. They had *Cantius*, to whom they prayed for wise children, who was more apt for this purpose than *Minerva* that issued out of *Jupiters* owne braine. *Lucina* was to send them that were with childe safe delivery, and in that respect was called the mother of childwives. *Opis* was called the mother of the babe new borne, whose image women with child hanged upon their girdles before their bellies, and bare it so by the space of nine moneths; and the midwife alwayes touched the child therewith before she or any other layed hand thereon.

A good god and goddess for women.

If the child were well borne, they sacrificed thereunto, although the mother miscaried: but if the child were in any part unperfect, or dead, &c. they used to beat the image into powder, or to burne or drowne it. *Vaginnus* was he that kept their children from crying, and therefore they did always hang his picture about babes neckes: for they thought much certain he-crying in youth portended ill fortune in age. *Cuminus*, otherwise *Cunius*, thenish gods, & was he that preserved (as they thought) their children from misfortune in their peculiar the cradle. *Ruminus* was to keepe their duggs from corruption. *Volumnus* offices, and his wife *Volumna* were gods, the one for yong men, the other for

maids that desired marriage: for such as prayed devoutly unto them, should soone be married. *Agrestis* was the god of the fields, and to him they prayed for fertility. *Billus* was the god of warre and warriors, and so also was *Victoria*, to whom the greatest temple in *Rome* was built. *Honorius* was he that had charge about inkeepers, that they should well intreat pilgrimes. *Berecynthia* was the mother of all the gods. *Aesculanius* was to discover their mines of gold and silver, and to him they prayed for good successe in that behalfe. *Aesculapius* was to cure the sicke, whose father was *Apollo*, and served to keepe weeds out of the corne. *Segacia* was to make seeds to grow. *Flora* preserved the vines from frosts and blaits. *Sylvanus* was to preserve them that walked in gardens. *Bacchus* was for drunkards. *Pavor* for cowberds; *Meretrix* for whores, to whose honour there was a temple built in *Rome*, in the midst of forty and foure streets, which were all inhabited with common harlots. Finally *Colatina*, alias *Clotina*, was goddesse of the stoole, the jakes, and the privy, to whom as to every of the rest, there was a peculiar temple edified: besides that notable temple called *Pantheon*, wherein all the gods were placed together; so as every man and woman, according to their follyes and devotions, might go thither and worship what gods they list.

A very homely charge.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of diverse gods in diverse countres.

THe *Aegyptians* were yet more foolish in this behalfe than the *Romans* (I meane the heathenish *Romans* that then were, and not the popish *Romans* that now are, for no nation approacheth neere to these in any kind of idolatry.) The *Aegyptians* worshipped *Anubis* in the likeness of a dog, because he loved dogs and hunting. Yea they worshipped all living creatures, as namely of beasts, a bullocke, a dog, and a cat; of flying fowles, *Ibis* (which is a bird with a long bill, naturally devouring up venomous things and noisome serpents) and a sparrowhawk; of fishes they had two gods; to wit, *Lepidotus piscis*, and *Oxyrinchus*. The *Saitans* and *Thebans* had to their god a sheepe. In the city *Lyopolis* they worshipped a wolfe; in *Herimopolis*, the *Cynocephalus*; the *Leopolitans*, a lion; in *Leopolis*, a fish in *Nilus* called *Latus*. In the city *Cynopolis* they worshipped *Anubis*. At *Babylon*, besides *Memphus*, they made an onion their god; the *Thebans* an eagle; the *Mendesians*, a goate; the *Persians*, a fire called *Orimasda*; the *Arabians*, *Bacchus*, *Venus*, and *Diafaren*; the *Baotians*, *Amphyraus*; the *Aphricans*, *Mopsus*; the *Scybian*, *Minerva*; the *Naucratians*, *Serapis*, which is a serpent; *Astartes* (being as *Cicero* writeth the fourth *Venus*, who was she, as others affirme, whom *Solomon* worshipped at his concubines request) was the goddesse of the *Assyrians*. At *Novicum*, being a part of *Bavaria*, they worship *Tibitenus*; the *Moore*s worship *Iuba*; the *Macedonians*, *Gabirus*; the *Panians*, *Vranius*; at *Samos* *Iuno* was their god; at *Paphos*, *Venus*; at *Lemnos*, *Vulcane*; at *Naxos*, *Liberus*; at *Lampsacke*.

Beasts, birds, vermine, fishes, herbs and other trumpery worshipped as gods.

Lampsacke, Priapus with the great genitals; who was set up at *Hellespont* to be adored. In the ile *Diomedea*, *Diomedes*; at *Delphos*, *Apollo*; at *Ephesus*, *Diana* was worshipped. And because they would play small game rather than sit out, they had *Acharus Cyrenaeus*, to keepe them from flies and flieblowes; *Hercules Canopijs*, to keepe them from fleas; *Apollo Parapejus*, to keepe their cheeses from being mouseteaten. The *Greeks* were the first, that I can learne to have assigned to the gods their principall kingdomes and offices: as *Iupiter* to rule in heaven, *Pluto* in hell, *Neptune* in the sea, &c. To these they joyned, as assistants, divers commissioners; as to *Iupiter*, *Saturne*, *Mars*, *Venus*, *Mercurie*, and *Minerva*: to *Neptune*, *Nereus*, &c. *Tuilina* was only a mediatrix to *Iupiter*, not to destroy corne with thunder or tempests, before whom they usually lighted candles in the temple, to appease the same, according to popish eustom in these days. But I may not repeate them all by name, for the gods of the gentiles were by good record, as *Varro* and others report, to the number of 30. thousand, and upward. Whereby the reasonable reader may judge their superstitious blindnesse.

Inperiall gods
and their assi-
stants.

The number of
gods among
the gentiles.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of popish provinciall gods, a comparison betweene them and heathen gods, of physicall gods, and of what occupation every popish god is.

Now if I thought I could make an end in any reasonable time, I would begin with our antichristian gods, otherwise called popish idols, which are as ranke divels as *Dii gentium*, Gods of the Gentiles, spoken of in the psalmes: or as *Dii montium*, Gods of the Mountaine; set forth and rehearsed in the first booke of the kings; or as *Dii terrarum* or *Dii populorum*, Gods of the Earth or of People, mentioned in the second of the *Chronicles* 32. and in the first of the *Chronicles* 16. or as *Dii terra*, Gods of the earth, in *Judges* 3. or as *Dii filiorum Seir*, Gods of the sonnes of Seir in the second of the *Chronicles* 25. or as *Dii alieni*, strange Gods, which are so often mentioned in the scriptures.

1. Reg. 20.
2. Chr. 32.
1. Chr. 16.
Iudg. 3.
2. Chr. 33.
2. Reg. 23; &c.

Surely, there were in the popish church more of these in number, more in common, more private, more publike, more for lewd purposes, and more for no purpose, than among all the heathen, either heretofore, or at this present time: for I dare undertake, that for every heathen idoll I might produce twenty out of the popish church. For there were proper idols of every nation: as *S. George* on horsebacke for *England* (excepting whom there is said to be no more horsemen in heaven save only *S. Martine*) *S. Andrew* for *Burgundie* and *Scotland*, *S. Michael* for *France*, *S. James* for *Spaince*, *S. Patrike* for *Ireland*, *S. David* for *wales*, *S. Peter* for *Rome*, and some part of *Italy*. Had not every city in all the popes dominions his severall patron? As *Paule* for *London*, *Denis* for *Paris*, *Ambrose* for *Milten*, *Loven* for *Gaunt*, *Romhall* for *Macktime*, *S. Marks lion* for *Venice*, the three magitian kings for *Cullen*, and so of other.

Popish gods of
nations.

Yea,

Parish gods or
popish idols.

Yea, had they not for every small towne, and every village and parishes (the names whereof I am not at leisure to repeat) a severall Idoll? As *S. Sepulchre*, for one; *S. Bride*, for another; *S. All hallowes*, *All saints*, and our Lady for all at once: which I thought meet to rehearse, than a bed-roll of such a number as are in that predicament. Had they not hee idols and thee idols, some for men, some for women; some for beasts, some for fowles, &c. Do you not think that *S. Martin* might be opposed to *Bacchus*? If *S. Martine* be too weak we have *S. Vitane*, *S. Clement*, and many other to assist him. Was *Venus* and *Mercurius* an advocate for whores among the Gentiles? Behold, there were in the Romish church to encounter with them, *S. Apbra*, *S. Aphrodite*, and *S. Maudline*. But in somuch as long *Meg* was as very a whore as the best of them, she had wrong that she was not also canonized, and put in as good credit as they; for she was a gentlewoman born; whereunto the pope hath great respect in canonizing of his saints. For (as I have said) he canonizeth the rich for saints, and burneth the poor for witches. But I doubt not, *Magdalen*, and many other godly women are very saints in heaven, and should have been so, though the pope had never canonized them; but he doth them wrong, to make them the patronesses of harlots and strong strumpets.

Se the golden
Legend for the
life of *S. Bridget*.

He saints and
the saints of
the old stamp
with their peculiar
vertues
touching the
curing of diseases.

Was there such a traitor among all the heathen idols, as *S. Thomas Be ket*? Or such a whore as *S. Bridget*? I warrant you *S. Hugh* was as good a huntman as *Anubis*. Was *Vulcane* the protector of the heathen smithes? Yea forsooth, and *S. Euloge* was patron for ours. Our painters had *Luke*, our weavers had *Steven*, our millers had *Arnold*, our tailors had *Goodman*, our sowters had *Crispine*, our potters had *S. Gore* with a divell on his shoulder and a pot in his hand. Was there a better horse-leech among the gods of the Gentiles than *S. Loy*? Or a better sawgelder than *S. Anthony*? Or a better toothdrawer than *S. Apolline*? I beleeve that *Apollo Parnopeius* was no better a ratcatcher than *S. Gertrude*, who hath the popes patent and commendation therefore. The *Thebans* had not a better shepherd than *S. Wendeline*, nor a better Giffard to keep their geese than *Gallus*. But for physick and surgery, our idols exceed them all. For *S. John*, and *S. Valentine* excelled at the falling evill *S. Roch* was good at the plague, *S. Petronill* at the ague. As for *S. Margaret*, she passed *Lucina* for a midwife, and yet was but a maid; in which respect *S. Mar-purge* is joynd with her in commission.

For mad men, and such as are possessed with divels, *S. Romane* was excellent, and fryer *Ruffine* was also prettily skilful in that art. For botches and biles, *Cosinus* and *Damian*; *S. Clare* for the eyes, *S. Apolline* for teeth, *S. Job* for the *pox. And for sore breasts *S. Agatha* was as good as *Ruminus*. Whosoever served *Servatius* well, should be sure to lose nothing: if *Servatius* failed in his office, *S. Vinden* could supply the matter with his cunning; for he could cause all things that were lost to be restored again. But here lay a straw for a while, and I will shew you the names of some, which exceed these very far, and might have been canonized for archsaints; all the other saints or idols being in comparison of them but bunglers, and benchwhiflers. And with your leave, when all

* For the
French pox or
the common
kind of pox,
or both? This
would be
known.

other

other saints had given over the matter, and the saints utterly forsaken of their servitors, they repaired to these that I shal name unto you, with the good consent of the pope, who is the fautor, or rather the patron of all the saints, divels, and idols living or dead, and of all the gods save one. And whereas none other saint could cure above one disease, in so much as it was idolatry, folly I should have said, to goe to *Job* for any other malady than the pox; nothing commeth amisse to these. For they are good at any thing, and never a whit nice of their cunning: yea greater matters are said to be in one of their powers, than is in all the other saints. And these are they: *S. mother Bungie*, *S. mother Paine*, *S. Feats*, *S. mother Still*, *S. mother Dutton*, *S. Kyvell*, *S. wifula Kempe*, *S. mother Newman*, *S. doctor Heron*, *S. Rosmund* a good old father, and diverse more that deserves to be registred in the popes kalendar, or rather the divels rubrick.

New saints.

CHAP. XXV.

A comparison between the heathen and the papists, touching their excuses for idolatry.

AND because I know, that the papists will say, that their idols are saints, and no such divels as the gods of the Gentiles were: you may tell them, that not only their saints, but the very images of them were called *Divi*. Which though it signifie gods, and so by consequence idols or friends: yet put but an (ll) thereunto, and it is *Divill* in English. But they will say also that I do them wrong to gibe at them; because they were holy men and holy women. I grant some of them were so, and further from allowance of the popish idolatry employed upon them, than grieved with the derision used against that abuse. Yea even as silver and gold are made idols unto them that love them too well, and seek too much for them: so are these holy men and women made idols by them that worship them, and attribute unto them such honour, as to god only appertaineth.

The heathen gods were for the most part good men, and profitable members to the commonwealth wherein they lived, and deserved fame, &c. in which respect they made gods of them when they were dead; as they made divels of such emperours and philosophers as they hated, or as had deserved ill among them. And is it not even so, and worse, in the commonwealth and church of popery? Doth not the pope excommunicate, curse, and condemne for hereticks, and drive to the bottomlesse pit of hell, proclaiming to the very divels, all those that either write, speak, or think, contrary to his idolatrous doctrine? *Cicero*, when he derided the heathen gods, and inveyed against them that yielded such servile honour unto them, knew the persons, unto whom such abuse was committed, had well deserved as civill citizens; and that good fame was due unto them, and not divine estimation. Yea the infidels that honoured those gods, as hoping to receive benefits for their devotion employd that way, knew and conceived that the statues and images, before whom with such reverence

Divos vocant Grammatici eos qui ex hominibus dii facti sunt.

Cic. de nat. deorum.

they powred forth their prayers, were stocks and stones, and only pictures of those persons whom they resembled: yea they also knew, that the parties themselves were creatures, and could not doe so much as the papists and witchmongers think the Roode of grace, or mother *Bungie* could doe. And yet the papists can see the abuse of the Gentiles, and may not hear of their owne idolary more grosse and damnable than the others.

The papists see a moth in the eye of others, but no beam in their owne.

CHAP. XXVI.

The conceipt of the heathen and the papists all one in ido'atry, of the councell of Trent, a notable story of a hangman arraigned after he was dead and buried, &c.

But papists perchance will deny, that they attribute so much to these idols as I report; or that they think it so meritorious to pray to the images of saints as is supposed, affirming that they worship God, and the saints themselves, under the formes of images. Which was also the conceipt of the heathen, and their excuse in this behalf; whose eyesight and insight herein reached as farre as the papisticall distinctions published by popes and their councels. Neither doe any of them admit so grosse idolatry, as the council of *Trent* hath done, who alloweth that worship to the Rood that is due to Jesus Christ himselfe, and so likewise of other images of saints. I thought it not impertinent therefore in this place to insert an example taken out of the *Rosarie* of our Lady, in which book do remain (besides this) ninety and eight examples to this esteēt: which are of such authority in the church of *Rome*, that all scripture must give place unto them. And these are either read there as their speciall homilies, or preached by their chief doctors. And this is the sermon for this day verbatim translated out of the said *Rosarie*, a book much esteemed and revered among papists.

The idolatrous council of Trent.

Exempl. 4.

A certain hangman passing by the image of our Lady, saluted her, commending himself to her protection. Afterwards, while he prayed before her, he was called away to hang an offender; but his enemies intercepted him, and slew him by the way. And loe a certain holy priest, which nightly walked about every church in the city, rose up that night, and was going to his Lady, I should say to our Lady church. And in the churchyard he saw a great many dead men, and some of them he knew, of whom he asked what the matter was, &c. who answered, that the hangman was slain, and the diuel challenged his soul, the which our Lady said was hers: and the judge was even at hand comming thither to hear the cause, and therefore (said they) we are now come together. The priest thought he would be at the hearing hereof, and hid himselfe behind a tree; and anon he saw the judicial seat ready prepared and furnished, where the judge, to wit, Jesus Christ, sate, who took up his mother unto him. Soon after the divels brought in the hangman pinnioned, and proved by good evidence, that his soul belonged to them. On the other

But our Lady spied him well enough; as you shall read.

other side, our Lady pleaded for the hangman, proving that he at the hour of death commended his soul to her. The judge hearing the matter so well debated on either side, but willing to obey (for these are his words) his mothers desire, and loath to do the divels any wrong, gave sentence that the hangmans soul should returne to his body, untill he had made sufficient satisfaction; ordaining that the pope should set forth a publick forme of prayer for the hangmans soul. It was demanded, who should doe the errand to the popes holinesse? Marry quoth our Lady, that thall yonder priest that lurketh behind the tree. The priest being called forth, and injoined to make relation hereof, and to desire the pope to take the paines to do according to this decree, asked by what token he th u'd be directed. Then was delivered unto him a rose of such beauty, as when the pope saw it, he knew his message was true. And so, if they do not well, I pray God we may.

The priests
arise made but-
tons.

CHAP. XXVII.

A confutation of the fable of the hangman, of many other feigned and ridiculous tales and apparitions, with a reproofe thereof.

BY the tale above mentioned you see what it is to worship the image of our lady. For though we kneel to God himself, and make never so humble petitions unto him, without faith and repentance, it shall do us no pleasure at all. Yet this hangman had great friendship shewed him for one point of courtesie used to our lady, having not one dramme of faith, repentance, nor yet of honesty in him. Nevertheless, so credulous is the nature of man, as to beleve this and such like fables: yea, to discredit such stufte, is thought among the papists flat heresie. And though we that are protestants will not beleve these toies, being so apparently popish: yet we credit and report other appearances, and assuming of bodies by soules and spirits; though they be as prophane, absurd, and impious as the other. We are sure the holy maid of *Kents* vision was a very coulenage: but we can credit, imprint, and publish for a true possession or history, the knavery used by a coufening varlot at *Maidstone*; and many other such as that was. We think soules and spirits may come out of heaven or hell, and assume bodies, beleiving many absurd tales told by the schoolemen and Romish doctors to that effect: but we discredit all the stories that they, and as grave men as they are, tell us upon their knowledge and credit, of soules condemned to purgatory, wandering for succour and release by trentals and masses said by a popish priest, and yet they in probability are equall, and in number farre exceed the other.

Our B. ladies
favour.

*Greg. 4. dialog.
cap. 51. Alex-
and. lib. 5. cap.
23. & lib. 2.
cap. 9. &c.
Greg. lib. 4. dia-
&c. log. ca. 40. idem
cap. 55.*

and in other

We think that to be a lie, which is written, or rather fathered upon places else-
Luther; to wit, that he knew the divell, and was very conversant with where innume-
him, and had eaten many bushels of salt and made jolly good cheereable.
with him; and that he was confuted in a disputation with a reall divell *Micha. And.*

about thes. 151.

*Alex. ab Alex-
and. lib. 4. ge-
nealog. dierum.
chap. 19. Plu-
tarch. oratione
ad Apollonium,
Item. Basiliens.
in epist. Platina
de vitis pontifi-
cum.
Naucleus. 2.
generat. 35.*

*Ambr. ser. 90.
de passione Agn.
Euseb. lib. eccles.
hist. 5. Nicepb.
lib. 5. cap. 7.
Hieronym. in
vita Pau. Theo-
dor. lib. hist. 5.
ca. 24. Athan. in
vita Antho.*

* *Melanctho. in
Calendar.
Manlii. 23.
April.
Marbach. lib. de
miracul. adver-
sus Inf.
Johannes Ri-
vius de veter.
superstit.
Athan. lib. 99.
qua. 11. Au-
gust. de cura pro
mortu. ca. 13.
Luk. 16.*

about the abolishing of private masse. Neither do we beleve this re-
port, that the divell in the likenesse of a tall man, was present at a ser-
mon openly made by *Carlostadius*; and from this sermon went to his
house, and told his sonne that he would fetch him away after a
day or twain: as the papists say he did indeede, although they lie in eve-
ry point thereof most maliciously. But we can beleve *Platina* and others,
when they tell us of the appearances of pope *Benedict* the eighth, and also
the ninth; how the one rode upon a black horse in the wilderness, requi-
ring a bishop (as I remember) whom he met, that he would distribu-
e certain money for him, which he had purloined of that which was given
in almes to the poor, &c. and how the other was seen a hundred years af-
ter the divell had killed him in a wood, of an heremite, in a bears
skinne, and an asses head on his shoulders, &c. himselfe saying that
he appeared in such sort as he lived. And diverse such stuffe rehearsed by
Platina.

Now because *S. Ambrose* writeth, that *S. Anne* appeared to *Constance*
the daughter of *Constantine*, and to her parents, watching at her sepulchre:
and because *Eusebius* and *Nicephorus* say, that the *Pontamian* virgine, *Ori-
gens* disciple, appeared to *S. Basil*, and put a crown upon his head, in to-
ken of the glory of his martyrdome, which should shortly follow: and
because *Hierome* writeth of *Pauls* appearance; and *Theodoret*, of *S. John*
the *Baptists*; and *Athanasius*, of *Ammons*, &c. many do beleve the same
stories and miraculous appearances to be true. But few protestants will
give credit unto such shamefull fables, or any like them, when they finde
them written in the *Legendary*, *Festivall*, *Rosaries* of our *Lady*, or any
other such popish authors. Whereby I gather, that if the protestants beleve
some few lies, the papists beleve a great number. This I write, to shew
the imperfection of man, how attentive our ears are to hearken to tales.
And though herein consist no great point of faith or infidelity; yet let us
that profess the gospell take warning of papists, not to be carryed away
with every vain blast of doctrine; but let us cast away these prophane and
old wives fables. And although this matter have passed so long with ge-
nerall credit and authority; yet many * grave authors have condemned
long since all those vain visions and apparitions, except such as have
been shewed by God, his sonne, and his angels. *Athanasius* saith, that
soules once loosed from their bodies, have no more society with mortall
men. *Augustine* saith, that if soules could walk and visit their friends, &c.
or admonish them in sleep, or other-wise, his mother that followed him by
land and by sea would shew her self to him, and reveal her knowledge, or
give him warning, &c. But most true it is that is written in the gospell;
We have *Moses* and the prophets, who are to be hearkened unto, and not
the dead.

CHAP. XXVIII.

A confutation of Jobannes Laurentius, and of many others, maintaining these fained and ridiculous tales and apparitions, and what driveth them away: of Moses and Helias appearance in mount Thabor.

Furthermore, to prosecute this matter in more words; if I say that these apparitions of soules are but knaveries and consenages; they object that *Moses* and *Helias* appeared in mount *Thabor*, and talked with *Christ*, in the presence of the principal apostles. yea, and that *God* appeared in the bush, &c. As though spirits and soules could do whatsoever it pleaseth the Lord to do, or appoint to be done for his owne glory, or for the manifestation of his sonne miraculously. And therefore I thought good to give you a taste of the witchmongers absurd opinions in this behalf.

And first you shal understand, that they hold, that all the soules in heaven may come down and appear to us when they list, and assume any body saving their owne; otherwise (say they) such soules should not be perfectly happy. They say that you may know the good soules from the bad very easily. For a damned soul hath a very heavy and lowre look; but a saints soul hath a cheerful and a merry countenance; these also are white and shining, the other cole black. And these damned soules also may come up out of hell at their pleasure; although *Abraham* made *Divels* believe the contrary. They affirme that damned soules walk oftentime next unto them the soules of purgatory; and most seldome the soules of saints. Also they say that in the old law soules did appear seldome; and after dooms day they shal never be seen more; in the time of grace they shal be most frequent. The walking of these soules (saith *Michael Andr.*) is a most excellent argument for the proof of purgatory; for (saith he) those soules have testified that which the popes have affirmed in that behalfe; to wit, that there is not only such a place of punishment, but that they are released from thence by masses, and such other satisfactory works; whereby the goodnesse of the masse is glorified and confirmed.

These heavenly or purgatory soules (say they) appear most commonly to them that are born upon ember daies, and they also walk most usually on those ember daes; because we are in best state at that time to pray for the one, and to keep company with the other. Also they say, that soules appear oftentime by night; because men may then be at best leisure, and most quiet. Also they never appear to the whole multitude, seldome to a few, and most commonly to one alone; for so one may tell a lie without controlment. Also they are oftentime seen by them that are ready to dye; as *Trasilla* saw pope *Felix*; *Visine*, *Peter* and *Paul*; *Galla Romana*, *S. Peter*; and as *Musa* the maid saw our Lady; which are the most certain appearances, credited and allowed in the church of *Rome*; also they may be seen of some, and of some other in that presence not seen

Matth. 17.
Luk 9.

Johan. Laur. lib. de natur. demon.

Mich. Andr.

thes. 2. 22. &c.
Idem thes. 2. 35.
& 136.

Idem thes. 2. 26.
Th. Aq. 1. pa. que 89. ar. 8.

Gregor. in dial. 4.

Mich. And. thes. 3. 13. 3. 6.
317.

Idem thes. 3. 46.
Tro. serm. de

jejunis 10. mens.

Gelasin epistola ad episc.

Mich. Andr. thes. 3. 45.

Greg. dial. 4. dy to dye;

cap. 1. 12. 14.

Mich. And. thes. 3. 47.

also Greg. dial. 4. cap. 11.

Mich. And.

thef. 347.

Mich. And.

thef. 341.

Idem. thef. 388.

Idem. thef. 411.

Mal. malef.

I. Bad. & c.

Mich. And. thef.

412.

Idem. thef. 414.

at all; as *Ursine* saw *Peter* and *Paul*, and yet many at that instant being present could not see any such sight, but thought it a lie; as I doe. *Michael Andreas* confesseth, that papists see more visions than protestants; he saith also, that a good soul can take none other shape than of a man; marry a damned soul may and doth take the shape of a black moor, or of a beast, or of a serpent, or specially of an hereticke. The christian signs that drive away these evill souls, are the crosse, the name of *Jesus*, and the relics of saints; in the number whereof are holiwater, holy bread, *Agnus Dei*, &c. For *Andrew* saith, that notwithstanding *Julian* was an *Apostata*, and a betrayer of a christian religion; yet at an extremity, with the only signa of the crosse, he drave away from him many such evill spirits; whereby also (he saith) the greatest diseales and sicknesses are cured, and the sorest dangers avoided.

CHAP. XXIX.

A confutation of assuming of bodies, and of the serpent that seduced Eve.

Gen. 3. 14, 15.

Gen. 3. 1.

I Cor. 11. 3.

Sap. 2. 24.

THEY that contend so earnestly for the divels assuming of bodies and visible shapes, do think they have a great advantage by the words uttered in the third of *Genesis*, where they lay, the divell entered into a serpent or snake; and that by the curse it appeareth, that the whole displeasure of God lighted upon the poor snake only. How those words are to be considered may appear, in that it is of purpose so spoken, as our weak capacities may thereby best conceive the substance, tenor, and true meaning of the word, which is there set downe in the manner of a tragedie, in such humane and sensible forme, as wonderfully informeth our understanding; though it seem contrary to the spirituall course of spirits and divels, and also to the nature and divinity of God himself; who is infinite, and whom no man ever saw with corporall eyes, and lived. And doubtlesse, if the serpent there had not been taken absolutely, nor metaphorically for the divell, the Holy-ghost would have informed us thereof in some part of that story. But to affirme it sometimes to be a divell, and sometimes a snake; whereas there is no such distinction to be found or seen in the text, is an invention and a fetch (me thinks) beyond the compass of all divinity. Certainly the serpent was he that seduced *Eve*; now whether it were the divell, or a snake; let any wise man (or rather let the word of God) judge. Doubtlesse the scriptrue in many places expoundereth it to be the divell. And I have (I am sure) one wiseman on my side for the interpretation hereof, namely *Solomon*; who saith, Through envie of the divell came death into the world; referring that to the divell, which *Moses* in the letter did to the serpent. But a better expositor hereof needeth not, than the text it self, even in the same place, where it is written; I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed, he shall break thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. What christian knoweth not, that in these words the mystery of our

our redemption is comprised and promised? Wherein is not meant (as many suppose) that the common seed of women shall tread upon a snakes head, and so break it in pieces, &c. but that speciall seed, which is Christ, should be borne of a woman, to the utter overthrow of satan, and to the redemption of mankinde, whose heel or flesh in his members the divell should bruise and assault, with continuall attempts, and carnall provocations, &c.

C H A P. XXX.

The objection concerning the divels assuming of the serpents body answered.

THIS word serpent in holy scripture is taken for the divell: The serpent was more subtil than all the beasts of the field. It likewise signifieth such as be evill speakers, such as have slandering tongues, also hereticks, &c. They have sharpened their tongues like serpents. It doth likewise betoken the death and sacrifice of Christ: as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so must the son of man be lifted up upon the crosse. Moreover, it is taken for wicked men: O ye serpents and generation of vipers. Thereby also is signified as well a wise as a subtil man: and in that sense did Christ himself use it; saying, Be ye wise as serpents, &c. So that by this brief collection you see, that the word serpent, as it is equivocall, so likewise it is sometimes taken in the good and sometimes in the evill part. But where it is said, that the serpent was father of lies, author of death, and the worker of deceit: me thinks it is a ridiculous opinion to hold, that thereby a snake is meant; which must be, if the letter be preferred before the allegory. Truly *Calvines* opinion is to be liked and reverenced, and his example to be embraced and followed, in that he offereth to subscribe to them that hold, that the Holy-ghost in that place did of purpose use obscure figures, that the clear light thereof might be deferred, till Christs coming. He saith also with like commendation (speaking hereof, and writing upon this place) that *Moses* doth accommodate and fitten for the understanding of the common people, in a rude and grosse stile, those things which he there delivereth; forbearing once to rehearse the name of satan. And further he saith, that this order may not be thought of *Moses* his owne device; but to be taught him by the spirit of God: for such was (saith he) in those dayes the childish age of the church, which was unable to receive higher or profounder doctrine. Finally, he saith even hereupon, that the Lord hath supplied, with the clearer light of his spirit, whatsoever wanted in plainnesse and clearnesse of externall words.

If it be said, according to experience, that certain other beasts are farre more subtil than the serpent; they answer, that it is not absurd to confesse, that the same gift was taken away from him, by God, because he brought destruction to mankind. Which is more (me thinks) than need be granted in that behalfe. For Christ saith not; Be ye wise as serpents were,

Gen. 3.1.

Psal. 139.4.

Num. 8. & 9.

John 3.14.

Mar. 23.33.

Mat. 10.16.

1. Cal. in Genes.
cap. 3.1.

Idem ibid.

Idem ibid.

Idem ibid.

Mat. 10.16.

Isai. 30. 6.
Mat. 3. 12, 13.
Luk. 3. &c.
Gen. 3.

were before their transgression; but, Be wise as serpents are. I would learn what impiety, absurdity, or offense it is to hold, that *Moses*, under the person of poysoning serpent or snake, describeth the divell that poysoned *Eve* with his deceitfull words, and venomous assault. Whence cometh it else, that the divell is called so often, The viper, The serpent, &c. and that his children are called the generation of vipers; but upon this first description of the divell made by *Moses*? For I think none so grosse, as to suppose, that the wicked are the children of snakes, according to the letter; no more than we are to think and gather, that God keepeth a book of life, written with penne and inke upon paper; as citizens record their free men.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the curse rehearsed Gen. 3. and that place rightly expounded, John Calvines opinion of the divell.

THe curse rehearsed by God in that place, whereby witchmongers labour so busily to prove that the divell entered into the body of a snake, and by consequence can take the body of any other creature at his pleasure &c. reacheth I think further into the divels matters, than we can comprehend it, or is needfull for us to know, that understand not the wayes of the divels creeping, and is far unlikely to extend to plague the generation of snakes; as though they had been made with legges before that time, and through his curse was deprived of that benefit. And yet, if the divell should have entered into the snake, in manner and form as they suppose; I cannot see in what degree of sin the poore snake should be so guilty, as that God, who is the most righteous Judge, might be offended with him. But although I abhorre that lewd interpretation of the family of love, and such other heretiques, as would reduce the whole Bible into allegories: yet (me thinks) the creeping there is rather metaphorically or significarely spoken, than literally; even by that figure, which is there prosecuted to the end. Wherein the divell is resembled to an odious creature, who as he creepeth upon us to annoy our bodies; so doth the divell there creep into the conscience of *Eve*, to abuse and deceive her: whose seed; neverthelesse shall tread down and dissolve his power and malice. And through him, all good christians (as *Calvine* saith) obtaine power to doe the like. For we may not imagine such a materiall tragedy, as there is described, for the ease of our feeble and weak capacities.

*I. Cal. lib. instit. 1.
1. cap. 14. sect. 18*

For whensoever we find in the scriptures, that the divell is called god, the prince of the world, a strong armed man, to whom is given the power of the air; a roaring lion, a serpent, &c. the Holy Ghost moved us thereby, to beware of the most subtil, strong and mighty enemy, and to make preparation, and arm our selves with faith against so terrible an adversary. And this is the opinion and counsell of *Calvine*, that we seeing our own weaknesse, and his force manifested in such termes, may beware of the

*I. Cal. lib. instit. 1.
1. cap. 14. sect. 13.*

the divell, and may tie to God for spirituall aid and comfort. And as for his corporall assaults, or his attempts upon our bodies, his night walkings, his visible appearings, his dancing with witches, &c. we are neither warned in the scriptures of them, nor willed by God or his prophets to flie them; neither is there any mention made of them in the scriptures. And therefore think I those witchmongers and absurd writers to bee as grolle on the one side, as the Sadduces are impious and fond on the other, which say, that spirits and divels are only motions and affections, and that angels are but tokens of Gods power. I for my part confesse with *Augu- gustine*, that these matters are above my reach and capacity; and yet so farre as Gods word teacheth me, I will not sticke to say, that they are living creatures, ordained to serve the Lord in their vocation. And although they abode not in their first estate, yet that they are the Lords ministers, and executioners of his wrath, to trie and tempt in this world, and to punish the reprobate in hell fire in the world to come.

*Aug. de cura pro
mort. &c.*

C H A P. XXXII.

Mine own opinion and resolution of the nature of spirits, and of the divell, with his properties.

BVt to use few words in a long matter, and plain termes in a doubtful^l case, this is mine opinion concerning this present argument. First, that divels are spirits and no bodies. For (as *Peter Martyr* saith) spirits and bodies are by antithesis opposed one to another; so as a body is no spirit, nor a spirit a body. And that the divell, whether he be or one (for by the way you shall understand, that he is so spoken of in the scriptures, as though there were but a one, and sometimes as though one were many legions, the sense whereof I have already declared according to *Calvins* opinion, he is a creature made by God, and that for vengeance, as it is written in *Eccles. 39. vers. 28.* and of himself naught, though employed by God to necessary and good purpoperoses. For in places where it is written, that all the creatures of God are good: and again, when God, in the creation of the world, saw all that he had made was good; the divell is not comprehended within those words of commendation. For it is written that he was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him; but when he speaketh a lye, he speaketh of his own as being a lyer, and the father of lies, and (as *John* saith) a sinner from the beginning. Neither his creation (so far as I can finde) in that week that God made man, and those other creatures mentioned in *Genesis* the first, and yet God created him purposely to destroy. I take his substance to be such as no man can by learning define, nor by wisdom search out. Every name his reading up- that is named in this world, or in the world to come. A cleer sentence on the Hebr. (saith he) of *Pauls* modesty, in confessing a holy ignorance of the state reading the 6.

Ephes. 6. 12.
Col. 2. 16.
Matth. 25.

1 Pet. 5.
Idem. ibid.
Mat. 25. 41.

Mal. malef. par.
1. que. 5.

The etymon of
the word, *Diabolus*.

of angels, which name is also given to devils in other places of the scripture. His essence also and his form is also so proper and peculiar (in mine opinion) unto himself, as he himself cannot alter it, but it must needs be content therewith, as with that which God hath ordained him, and assigned unto him, as peculiarly as he hath given to us our substance without power to alter the same at our pleasures. For we find not that a spirit can make a body, more than a body can make a spirit: the spirit of God excepted, which is omnipotent. Nevertheless; I learn that their nature is prone to all mischief: for as the very signification of an enemy and an accuser is wrapped up in Satan and *Diabolus*; so doth Christ himselfe declare him to be in the thirteenth of *Matthew*. And therefore he brooketh well his name; for he lyeth dayly in wait, not onely to corrupt, but also to destroy mankind; being (I say) the; very tormentor appointed by God to afflict the wicked in this world with wicked temptations, and in the world to come with hell fire. But I may not here forget how *M. Mal.* and the residue of that crew doe expound this word *Diabolus*; for *Dia* (say they) is *Duo*, and *Bolus* is *Morsellus*, whereby they gather that the divell eateth up a man both body and soul at two morsels. Whereas in truth the wicked may be said to eat up and swallow down the divell, rather then the divell to eat up them; though it may well be said by a figure, that the divell like a roaring lion seeketh whom he may devour: which is meant of the soul and spirituall devouring, as very novices in religion may judge.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Against fond witchmongers, and their opinions concerning corporall devils.

NOW, how *Brian Darcies* he spirits and she spirits, Titty and Tiffin; Suckin and Pidgin, Liard and Robin, &c. his white spirits and blacke spirits, gray spirits and red spirits, divell tode and divell lambe, divels cat and divels dam, agree herewithall, or can stand consonant with the word of God, or true philosophy, let heaven and earth judge. In the mean time, let any man with good consideration peruse that book published by *W. W.* and it shall suffice to satisfie him in all that may be required touching the vanities of the witches examinations, confessions, and executions; where, though the tale be told only of the accusers part, without any other answer of theirs than their adversary setteth down; mine assertion will be sufficiently proved true. And because it seemeth to be performed with some kind of authority, I will say no more for the confutation thereof, but referre you to the book it selfe; whereto if nothing be added that may make to their reproach, I dare warrant nothing is left out that may serve to their condemnation. See whether the witnesses be not single, of what credit, sex and age they are; namely lewd, miserable, and envious poor people; most of them which speak

The book of
W. W. published.

speake to any purpose being old women, and children of the age of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. years.

And note how and what the witches confesse, and see of what weight and importance the causes are; whether their confessions be not wonne through hope of favour, and extorted by flattery or threats, without proof. But in so much as there were not past seventeen or eighteen condemned at once at *S. Osees* in the county of *Essex*, being a whole parish (though of no great quantity) I will say the lesse: trusting that by this time there remain not many in that parish. If any be yet behind, I doubt not but *Brian Darcie* will find them out; who, if he lack aid, *Richard Gallis* of *Windsor* were meet to be associated with him; which *Gallis* hath set forth another book to that effect, of certain witches of *Windsor* executed at *Abington*. But with what impudency and dishonesty he hath finished it, with what lies and forgeries he hath furnished it, what folly and frenzy he hath uttered in it; I am ashamed to report; and therefore being but a two penny book, I had rather desire you to buy it, and so peruse it, than to fill my book with such beastly stuffe.

At *S. Osees* 17. |
or 18. witches
condemned at
once.

CHAP. XXXIII.

A conclusion wherein the Spirit of spirits is described, by the illumination of which spirit all spirits are to be tryed: with a confutation of the Pneumatomachi flatly denying the divinity of this Spirit.

Touching the manifold signification of this word [Spirit] I have elsewhere in this brief discourse told you my minde; which is a word nothing differing in Heb. from breath or wind. For all these words following; to wit, *Spiritus*, *Ventus*, *Flatus*, *Halitus*, are indifferently use by the Holy Ghost, and called by this Hebrew word רוח in the sacred scripture, For further proof whereof I cite unto you the words of *Isay*; For his spirit (or breath) is as a river that overfloweth up to the neck, &c. in which place the prophet describeth the coming of God in hear and indignation unto judgment, &c. I cite also unto you the words of *Zaccharie*; These are the four spirits of the heaven, &c. Likewise in *Genesis*; And the spirit of God moved upon the waters. Moreover, I cite unto you the words of *Christ*; The spirit (or wind) bloweth where it listeth. Unto which said places infinite more might be added out of holy writ, tending all to this purpose; namely, to give us this for a note, that all the sayings above cited with many more that I could alleadge, where mention is made of spirit, the Hebrew text useth no word but one; to wit, רוח which signifieth (as I said) *Spirium*, *ventum*, *flatum*, *halitum*; which may be Englished, Spirit, wind, blast, breath.

But before I enter upon the very point of my purpose, it shall not be amisse, to make you acquainted with the collection of a certaine Schoole divine; who distinguisheth and divideth this word [Spirit] into six significations; saying that it is sometimes taken for the air, sometimes for

*Erasmus Sarcer in
distio Scholast.
doctr. lib. 1. c. 8.*

the bodies of the blessed, sometimes for the souls of the blessed, sometimes for the power imaginative or the minde of man; and sometimes for God. Again he saith, that of spirits there are two sorts, some created and some uncreated.

A spirit uncreated (saith he) is God himselfe, and it is essentially taken, and agreeth unto the three persons notionally, to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost personally. A spirit created is a creature, and that is likewise of two sorts; to wit, bodily, and bodiless. A bodily spirit is also of two sorts: for some kinde of spirit is so named of spiritualness, as it is distinguished from bodiliness: otherwise it is called *Spiritus a spirando, id est, a stando*, of breathing or blowing, as the winde doth.

A bodiless spirit is one way so named of spiritualness, and then it is taken for a spirituall substance; and is of two sorts; some make a full and compleat kind, and is called compleat or perfect, as a spirit angelicall: some doe not make a full and perfect kind, and is called incompleat or imperfect as the soule. There is also the spirit vitall, which is a certaine subtile or very fine substance necessarily disposing and tending unto life. There be moreover spirits naturall, which are a kind of subtile and very fine substances, disposing and tending unto equall complexions of bodies. Again there be spirits animall, which are certain subtile and very fine substances disposing and tempering the body, that it might be animated of the form, that is, that it might be perfected of the reasonable soul. Thus far he. In whose division you see a philosophical kinde of proceeding, though not altogether to be condemned, yet in every point not to be approved.

Now to the spirit of spirits, I mean the principall and holy spirit of God, which one describeth or rather describeth to be the third person in trinity issuing from the Father and the Son, no more the charity, dilection & love of the Father and the Son, than the Father is the charity, dilection and love of the Son and Holy Ghost. Another treating upon the same argument proceedeth in this reverent manner: The holy spirit is the vertue or power of God, quickning, nourishing, fostering, and perfecting all things; by whose only breaching it cometh to pass that we both know and love God, and become at the length like unto him: which spirit is the pledge and earnest penny of grace, and beareth witness unto our heart, whiles wee cry *Abba, Father*. This spirit is called the spirit of God, the spirit of Christ, and the spirit of him which raised up Jesus from the dead.

Jesus Christ, for that he received not the spirit by measure, but in fulness, doth call it his spirit, saying; When the comforter shall come, whom I will send, even the holy spirit, he shall testifie of me. This spirit hath divers metaphoricall names attributed thereunto in the Holy Scriptures. It is called by the name of water, because it washeth, comforteth, moistneth, softeneth, and maketh fruitfull with all godliness and vertues the minds of men, which otherwise would be unclean, comfortless, hard, dry, and barren of all goodnes; whereupon the prophet *Isay* saith; I will powre water upon the thirsty, and flouds upon the dry ground, &c.

Where-

*Erasm. Sar. in
lib. loc. & lit.
predic. is.*

*Laurent. a Vil-
lavicentio in
phrasib. script.
lit. S. pag. 176.*

Rom. 8. 15.
2 Cor. 6. 5.

John. 15. 26.

Isai. 44.

Wherewithall the words of Christ doe agree ; He that beleeveth in me, as John 7.38. saith the scripture, out of his belly shall flow rivers of waters of life. And John.4.14. elsewhere ; Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him, shall never be more a thirst. Other places likewise there be, wherein the holy spirit is signified by the name of water and flood; as in the 13. of *Isay*, the 29. of *Ezech.* the 146. *Psalme*, &c. The same spirit by reason of the force and vehemency thereof is termed fire. For it doth putifie and cleanse the whole man from top to toe, it doth burn out the soil and dross of sins, and setteth him all in a flaming and hot burning zeal to prefer and further Gods glory. Which plainly appeared in the Apostles, who when they had received the spirit, they spake fiery words, yea such words as were uncontrollable, in so much as in none more than in them this saying of this prophet *Jeremy* was verified, *Nunquid non verba mea sunt quasi ignis?* Jer.23.29. Are not my words even as it were fire? This was declared and shewed by those fiery tongues, which were seen upon the Apostles after they had received the holy spirit.

Moreover, this spirit is called anointing, or ointment, because that as in old time priests and kings were by anointing deputed to their office and charge, and so were made fit and serviceable for the same; even so the elect are not so much declared as renewed and made apt by the training up of the holy spirit, both to live well and also to glorifie God. Whereupon dependeth the saying of *John*; And ye have no need that any should teach you, but as the same ointment doth teach you. It is also called in Scripture, The oil of gladness and rejoicing; whereof it is said in the book of *Psalmes*; God even thy God hath anointed thee with the oil of joy and gladness, &c. And by this goodly and comfortable name of oil in the Scriptures is the mercy of God oftentimes expressed, because the nature of that doth agree with the property and quality of this. For as oil doth float and swim above all other liquors, so the mercy of God doth surpass and overreach all his works, and the same doth most of all disclose it self to miserable man.

It is likewise called the finger of God, that is the might and power of God: by the vertue whereof the Apostles did cast out divels; to wit, even by the finger of God. It is called the spirit of truth, because it maketh men true and faithfull in their vocation; and for that it is the touchstone to try all counterfeit devices of mans braine, and all vain sciences, prophane practises, deceitfull arts, and circumventing inventions; such as be in generall all sorts of witchcrafts and enchantments, within whose number are comprehended all those wherewith I have had some dealing in this my discovery; to wit, charmes or incantations, divinations, augury, judicall astrology, nativity casting, alchymistry, conjuration, lothare, popery which is meer paltry, with diverse other: not one whereof no nor all together are able to stand to the triall and examination, which this spirit of truth shall and will take of those false and evill spirits. Nay, they shall be found, when they are laid into the balance, to be lighter than vanity: very drosse, when they once come to be tryed by the fervent heat of this spirit; and like chaffe, when this spirit bloweth upon them, driven away with a violent whirlwind; such is the perfecti-

perfection, integrity, and effectual operation of this spirit, whose working as it is manifold, so it is marvellous, and therefore may and is called the spirit of spirits.

The holy spirit can abide nothing that is carnall, and unclean,

Isai. 29. 10.

Isai. 19. 14.

Ro. 1. 21, 23.

Deut. 28. 28,
29.

A question.

An answer.

A great likelihood no doubt.

Judgement distinguished.

This spirit withdrawing it selfe from the hearts of men, for that it will not inhabit and dwell where sinne hath dominion, giveth place unto the spirit of error and blindness, to the spirit of servitude and compunction, which biteth, gnaweth, and whetteth their hearts with a deadly hate of the gospel; in so much as it grieveth their minds and irketh their ears either to hear or understand the truth; of which disease properly the Pharises of old were, and the papists even now are sick. Yea, the want of this good spirit is the cause that many fall into the spirit of perverseness and frowardness, into the spirit of giddiness, lying, drowsiness, and dulness; according as the prophet *Isay* saith; For the Lord hath covered you with a spirit of slumber, and hath shut up your eyes; and again elsewhere, *Dominus miscuit in medio, &c.* The Lord hath mingled among them the spirit of giddiness, and hath made *Egypt* to erre, as a drunken man erreth in his vomit; as it is said by *Paul*; And their foolish heart was blinded, and God gave them over unto their owne hearts lusts, Which punishment *Moses* threatneth unto the Jewes; The Lord shall smite thee with madness, with blindness and amazedness of mind, and thou shalt grope at high noon as a blinde man useth to grope, &c.

In some, this word [Spirit] doth signifie a secret force and power, wherewith our minds are moved and directed; if unto holy things, then is it the motion of the holy spirit, of the spirit of Christ and of God; if unto evill things, then is it the suggestion of the wicked spirit, of the divell, and of satan. Whereupon I interre, by the way of a question, with what spirit we are to suppose such to be moved, as either praise any of the vanities treated upon in this book, or through credulity addit themselves thereunto as unto divine oracles, or the voice of angels breaking through the clouds? We cannot impute this motion unto the good spirit; for then they should be able to discern between the nature of spirits, and not swarve in judgement: it followeth therefore, that the spirit of blindness and error doth seduce them; so that it is no marvell if in the alienation of their minds they take falsehood for truth, shadows for substances, fantasies for verities, &c. for it is likely that the good spirit of God hath forsaken them, or at leastwise absented it selfe from them, else would they detest these divelish devices of men, which consist of nothing but delusions and vain practices, whereof (I suppose) this my book to be a sufficient discovery.

It will be said that I ought not to judge, for he that judgeth shall be judged. Whereto I answer, that judgement is not to be understood of three kind of actions in their proper nature; whereof the first are secret, and the judgement of them shall appertain to God, who in time will disclose whatsoever is done in covert, and that by his just judgement. The second are mixed actions, taking part of hidden and part of open, so that by reason of their uncertainty and doubtfulnesse they are discussable and to be tryed; these after due examination are to have their competent judgement, and are incident to the magistrate. The third are manifest and

evident

evident, and such as doe no lesse apparently shew themselves than an inflammation of blood in the body : and of these actions every private man giveth judgement, because they be of such certainty, as that of them a man may as well conclude, as gather, that because the sun is risen in the east, *Ergo* it is morning : he is come about and is full south, *Ergo* it is high noon ; he is declining and closing up in the west, *Ergo* it is evening. So that the objection is answered.

Howbeit, letting this passe, and spiritually to speak of this spirit, which whiles many have wanted, it hath come to passe that they have proved altogether carnall ; and not favouring heavenly divinity have tumbled into worse than philosophicall barbarisme, and these be such as of writers are called *Pneumatomachi*, a sect so injurious to the holy spirit of God, that concerning the sentence of Christ, wherein he foretelleth that the sin against the holy spirit is never to be pardoned, neither in this world nor in the world to come, they do not only deny him to be God, but also pull from him all being, and with the *Sadduces* maintain there is none such ; but that under and by the name of holy spirit is meant a certain divine force, wherewith our minds are moved, and the grace and favour of God whereby we are his beloved. Against these shamelesse enemies of the holy spirit, I will not use materiall weapons, but syllogisticall charmes. And first I will set downe some of their paralogismes or false arguments ; and upon the neck of them infer fit contutations grounded upon sound reason and certain truth.

Their first argument is knit up in this manner. The holy spirit is no where expressly called God in the scriptures ; *Ergo* he is not God, or at leastwise he is not to be called God. The antecedent of this argument is false ; because the holy spirit hath the title or name of God in the list of the Acts. Again, the consequent is false. For although he were not expressly called God, yet should it not thereupon be concluded that he is not very God ; because unto him are attributed all the properties of God, which unto this doe equally belong. And as we deny not that the father is the true light, although it be not directly written of the father, but of the sonne ; He was the true light giving light to every man that cometh into this world ; so likewise it is not to be denied, that the spirit is God, although the scripture doth not expressly and simply note it ; sithence it ascribeth equall things thereunto ; as the properties of God, the works of God, the service due to God, and that it doth interchangeably take the names of Spirit and of God oftentimes. They therefore that see these things attributed unto the holy spirit, and yet will not suffer him to be called by the name of God ; do as it were refuse to grant unto *Eve* the name of *Homo*, whom notwithstanding they confesse to be a creature reasonable and mortall.

The second reason is this, *Hilarie* in all his twelve books of the *Trinitie* doth no where write that the holy spirit is to be worshiped ; he never spirit God, giveth thereunto the name of God, neither dares he otherwise pronounce neither is he thereof, than that it is the spirit of God. Besides this, there are usuall so named in prayers of the church commonly called the Collects, whereof some are the common made to the Father, some to the Sonne, but none to the holy spirit ; and Collects.

* *Josias Simlerus* li. 4. ca. 5. *adversus veteres & novos Antitrinitarios, &c.*

1. Objection.

The scripture doth never call the holy spirit God.

* The 1. answer.

A refutation of the antecedent, &c.

2. Objection.

Hilarie doth not call the

yet

* The 2. answer.
Hilarius lib.
12. de Triade.

The place is long, and therefore I had rather referre the reader unto the book than to insert so many lines.

Collecta in die domin. sancte Trinit.

3. Obj: tion.
 The spirit is not to be prayed unto but the father only.

* 3. Answer.
 The consequent is denied.

yet in them all mention is made of the three persons. * Hereunto I answer, that although *Hilarius* doth not openly call the holy spirit, God: yet doth he constantly deny it to be a creature. Now if any aske me why *Hilarius* was so coy and nice to name the holy spirit, God, whom he denieth to be a creature, when as notwithstanding between God and a creature there is no mean: I will in good sooth say what I think. I suppose that *Hilary*, for himself thought well of the godhead of the holy spirit; but this opinion was thrust and forced upon him of the *Pneumatomachi*, who at that time rightly deeming of the son did erewhiles joine themselves to those that were sound of judgement. There is also in the ecclesiasticall history a little book which they gave *Liberius* a bishop of *Rome*, wherein to they foisted the *Nicene* creed. And that *Hilarius* was a friend of the *Pneumatomachi*, it is perceived in his book *De Synodus* where he writeth in this manner; *Nihil autem mirum vobis videndum, fratres charissimi, &c.* It ought to seem no wonder unto you dear brethren, &c. As for the objection of the prayers of the church called the collect, that in them the holy spirit is not called upon by name: we oppose and set against them the songs of the church, wherein the said spirit is called upon. But the collect is more ancient then the songs, hymnes, and anthems. I will not now contend about ancientnesse, neither will I compare songs and collect together; but I say thus much only, to wit, that in the most ancient times of the church the holy spirit hath been openly called upon in the congregation. Now if I be charged to give an instance, let this serve. In the collect upon trinity Sunday it is thus said; Almighty and everlasting God, which hast given unto us thy servants grace by the confession of a truth to acknowledge the glory of the eternall trinity, and in the power of the divine Majesty to worship the unity; we beseech thee that through the stedfastnesse of this faith, we may evermore be defended from all adversity, which livest and reignest one God world without end. Now because that in this collect, where the trinity is expressly called upon, the names of persons are not expressed; but almighty and everlasting God invocated, who abideth in trinity and unity; it doth easily appear elsewhere also that the persons being not named under the name of almighty, & everlasting God, not only the father to be understood, but God which abideth in trinity and unity, that is the father, the sonne, and the Holyghost.

A third objection of theirs is this. The sonne of God oftentimes praying in the gospels, speaking unto the father, promiseth the holy spirit, and doth also admonish the apostles to pray unto the heavenly father, but yet in the name of the sonne. Besides that, he prescribeth them this forme of prayer: Our father which art in heaven. *Ergo* the father only is to be called upon, and consequently the father only is that one and very true God, of whom it is written; Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.

* Whereto I answer first by denying the consequent; The son prayed to the father only, *Ergo* the father only is of us also to be prayed unto. For the sonne of God is distinguished of us both in person and in office; he as a mediator maketh intercession for us to the father; and although the sonne

sonne and the holy spirit do both together receive and take us into favour with God; yet is he said to intreat the father for us; because the father is the fountain of all counsels and divine works. Furthermore touching the forme of praying described of Christ, it is not necessary that the fathers name should personally be there taken, sith there is no distinction of persons made; but by the name of father indefinitely we understand God or the essence of God, the father, the sonne, and the Holy-ghost. For this name hath not alwaies a respect unto the generation of the sonne of God; but God is called the father of the faithfull, because of his gracious and free adopting of them, the foundation whereof is the son of God, in whom we be adopted: but yet so adopted, that not the father only receiveth us into his favour; but with him also the sonne and the holy spirit doth the same. Therefore when we in the beginning of prayer do advertise our selves of Gods goodnesse towards us; we doe not cast an eye to the father alone, but also to the sonne, who gave us the spirit of adoption; and to the holy spirit in whom we cry *Abba*, Father. And if so be that invocation and prayer were restrained to the father alone, then had the saints done amisse, in calling upon, invocating, and praying to the son of God, and with the son the holy spirit, in baptisme, according to the forme by Christ himselfe assigned and delivered.

Another objection is out of the fourth of *Amos*, in this manner. For lo it is I that make the thunder, and create the spirit, and shew unto men their Christ, making the light and the clouds, and mounting above the high places of the earth, the Lord God of hosts is his name. Now because it is read in that place, shewing unto men their Christ; the *Pneumatomachi* contended that these words are to be understood of the holy spirit.

* But *Ambrose* in his booke *De spiritu sancto, lib. 2. cap. 7.* doth rightly answer, that by spirit in this place is meant the wind. for if the prophets purpose and will had been to speak of the holy spirit, he would not have begunne with thunder, nor have ended with light and clouds. Howbeit, the same father saith; If any suppose that these words are to be drawn unto the interpretation of the holy spirit, because the prophet saith, Shewing unto men their Christ; he ought also to draw these words unto the mystery of the Lords incarnation: and he expoundeth thunder to be the words of the Lord, and spirit to be the reasonable and perfect soul. But the former interpretation is certain and convenient with the words of the prophet, by whom there is no mention made of Christ; but the power of God is set forth in his works. Behold (saith the prophet) he that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thought, which maketh the morning darknesse, and walketh upon the high places of the earth, the Lord God of hosts is his name. In this sort *Santes*, a right skilfull man in the Hebrew tongue translateth this place of the prophet. But admit this place were written of the holy spirit, and were not applicable either to the wind or to the Lords incarnation: yet doth it not follow that the holy spirit is a creature; because this word of Creating doth not alwaies signifie a making of something out of nothing; as *Eusebius* in expounding these words (The Lord created me in the beginning of his wayes) writeth thus, The prophet in the person of God,

4. Objection.
Amos saith
that the spirit
was created.

* 4. Answer.
Spirit in this
place signifi-
eth wind.

To create is
not him to be
made that was
not.

*Euseb. Casari-
ens. lib. 3. adver-
sus Marcellum
saying;*

saying; Behold I am he that made the thunder, and created the spirit, and shewed unto men their Christ: this word created is not so to be taken, as that it is to be concluded thereby, that the same was not before. For God hath not so created the spirit, since by the same he hath shewed and declared his Christ unto all men. Neither was it a thing of late beginning under the sonne: but it was before all beginning, and was then sent, when the apostles were gathered together, when a sound like thunder came from heaven, as it had been the coming of a mighty wind: this word Created being used for sent downe, for appointed, ordained, &c. and the word thunder signifying in another kind of manner the preaching of the gospels. The like saying is that of the *Psalmist*, A clean heart create in me O God: wherein he prayed not as one having no heart, but as one that had such a heart as needed purifying, as needed perfecting: and this phrase also of the scripture, that he might create two in one new man; that is, that he might join, couple, or gather together, &c.

5. Objection.
All things were made by the son, Ergo the spirit was also made by him.

* 5. Answer.
Universal propositions or speeches are to be restrained.

6. Objection.
The spirit knoweth not the father and the sonne.

* 6. Answer.
How exclusive propositions or speeches are to be interpreted.

Furthermore, the *Pneumatomachi* by these testimonies insuing endeavour to prove the holy spirit to be a creature. Out of *John* the 1. cha. By this word were all things made, and without it nothing was made. Out of the 1 *Cor.* 8. We have one God the father, even he from whom are all things, & we in him, and one Lord Jesus Christ, through whom are all things, and we by him. Out of the 1. *Coloss.* By him were all things made, things in heaven, and things in earth, visible and invisible, &c. Now if all things were made by the sonne, it followeth that by him the holy spirit was also made.

* Where to I answer, that when all things are said to be made by the sonne, that same universall proposition is restrained by *John* himself to a certain kind of things: Without him (saith the evangelist) was nothing made that was made. Therefore it is first to be shewed that the holy spirit was made, and then will we conclude out of *John*, that if he were made, he was made of the sonne. The scripture doth no where say that the holy spirit was made of the father or of the sonne, but to proceed, to come, and to be sent from them both. Now if these universall propositions are to suffer no restraint, it shall follow that the father was made of the son; than the which what is more absurd and wicked?

Again, they object out of *Maith.* 11. None knoweth the sonne but the father, and none the father but the sonne; to wit, of and by himself; for other wise both the angels, and to whomsoever else it shall please the sonne to reveal the father, these do know both the father and the son. Now if so be the spirit be not equall with the father and the sonne in knowledge, he is not only unequal and lesser than they, but also no God; for ignorance is not incident unto God.

* Where to I answer, that where in holy scripture we do meet with universall propositions negative or exclusive, they are not to be expounded of one person, so as the rest are excluded; but creatures or false gods are to be excluded, and whatsoever else is without or beside the essence and being of God. Reasons to prove and confirme this interpretation, I could bring very many, whereof I will adde some for example. In the seventh of *John* it is said; When Christ shall come, none shall know from whence he is; notwithstanding which words the Jewes thought that neither God nor his angels should be ignorant from whence Christ should

should be. In the fourth to the *Galatians*; A mans covenant or testament confirmed with authority no body doth abrogate, or adde any thing thereunto. No just man doth so; but tyrants and truce-breakers care not for covenants. In *John* eight; Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst. And yet it is not to be supposed that a multitude of people was not present, and the disciples of Christ likewise; but the word *Solus*, alone, is referred to the womans accusers, who withdrew themselves away every one, and departed. In the sixth of *Mark*; when it was evening, the ship was in the midst of the sea, and he alone upon land; he was not alone upon land or shore, for the same was not utterly void of dwellers; but he had not any of his disciples with him, nor any body to carry him a shipboard unto his disciples. Many phrases or formes of speeches like unto these are to be found in the sacred scriptures, and in authors both Greek and Latine, whereby we understand, that neither universall negative nor exclusive particles are strictly to be urged, but to be explained in such sort as the matter in hand will bear. When as therefore the son alone is said to know the father, and it is demanded whether the holy spirit is debarred from knowing the father; out of other places of scriptures judgement is to be given in this case. In some places the holy spirit is counted and reckoned with the father and the son jointly; wherefore he is not to be separated. Elsewhere also it is attributed to the holy spirit that he alone doth know the things which be of God, and searcheth the deep secrets of God; wherefore from him the knowing of God is not to be excluded.

They do yet further object, that it is not convenient or fit for God after the manner of suters to humble and cast downe himself; but the holy spirit doth so, praying and intreating for us with unspeakable groans; *Rom.* 8. *Ergo* the holy spirit is not God.

* Whereunto I answer that the holy spirit doth pray and intreat, inso-much as he provoketh us to pray, and maketh us to groan and sigh. Oftentimes also in the scriptures is that action or deed attributed unto God, which we being stirred up and moved by him doe bring to passe. So it is said of God unto *Abraham*; Now I know that thou fearest God: and yet before he would have sacrificed *Isaac*, God knew the very heart of *Abraham*: and therefore this word *Cognovi*, I know, is as much as *Cognoscere feci*, I have made or caused to know. And that the spirit to pray and intreat, is the same that, to make to pray and intreat, the apostle teacheth even there, writing that we have received the spirit of adoption, in whom we cry *Abba* Father. Where it is manifest that it is we which cry, the Holy-ghost provoking and forcing us thereunto.

Howbeit they goe further, and frame this reason, Whosoever is sent, the same is inferior and lesser than he of whom he is sent, and furthermore he is of a comprehensible substance, because he passeth by the locall motion from place to place: but the holy spirit is sent of the father and the sonne, *John* 14. 15, & 16. It is powred forth and shed upon men, *Acts* 10. *Ergo* the holy spirit is lesser than the Father and the Sonne, and of a comprehensible nature, and consequently not very God.

7. Objection. The spirit prayeth for us.

7. Answer. The spirit doth provoke us to pray.

8. Objection. The spirit is sent from the father and the sonne.

8. Answer.
How the spirit
is sent.

* Whereto I answer first, that he which is sent is not alwayes lesser than he that sendeth : to prove which position any mean wit may inferre many instances. Furthermore, touching the sending of the holy spirit, we are here to imagin no changing or shifting of place. For if the spirit when he goeth from the Father and is sent, changeth his place, then must the Father also be in a place, that he may leave it and goe to another. And as for the incomprehensible nature of the spirit, hee cannot leaving his place passe unto another. Therefore the sending of the spirit is the eternall and unvariable will of God, to doe something by the holy spirit; and the revealing and executing of this will by the operation and working of the spirit. The spirit was sent to the Apostles; which spirit was present with them, sith it is present every-where; but then according to the will of God the Father hee shewed himselfe present and powerfull.

Some man may say; if sending be a revealing and laying open of presence and power, then may the Father be said to be sent, because hee himselfe is also revealed. I answer, that when the spirit is said to be sent, not only the revealing, but the order also of his revealing is declared; because the will of the Father and of the Son, of whom he is sent, going before, not in time, but in order of persons, the spirit doth reveal himselfe, the father, and also the Son. The Father revealeth himselfe by others, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, so that his will goeth before. Therefore sending is the common work of all the three persons; howbeit, for order of doing, it is distinguished by diverse names. The Father will reveal himselfe unto men with the son and the spirit and be powerfull in them, and therefore is said to send. The sonne doth assent unto the will of the Father, and will that to be done by themselves, which God will to be done by them; these are said to be sent. And because the will of the Son doth goe before the spirit in order of persons; he is also said to send the Spirit.

9. Objection.
The spirit
speaketh not of
himselfe.

Yet for all this they alleadge, that if the spirit had perfection, then would he speak of himselfe, and not stand in need alwayes of anothers ad-monishment: but he speaketh not of himselfe, but speaketh what he heareth, as Christ expressly testifieth, *John 16.* Ergo he is imperfect, and whatsoever he hath it is by partaking, and consequently he is not God.

* The 9. an-
swer.
Cyrril lib. 13.
de Jesu. cap. 3.

* Whereto I answer that this argument is stale: for it was objected by heretiques long agoe against them that held the true opinion, as *Cyrril* saith; who answereth that by the words of Christ is rather to be gathered, that the Son and the Spirit are of the same substance. For, the spirit is named the minde of Christ, *1 Cor. 2.* and therefore he speaketh not of his own proper will, or against his will in whom and from whom he is; but hath all his will and working naturally proceeding from the substance as it were of him.

10. Objection.

Lastly they argue thus; Every thing is either unbegotten or unborn, or begotten and created; the spirit is not unbegotten, for then he were the father; and so there should be two without beginning; neither is he begotten, for then he is begotten of the father, and so there shall be two

sons,

sons, both brothers; or he is begotten of the son, and then shall he be Gods nephew, than the which what can be imagined more absurd? Ergo he is created.

* Whereto I answer, that the division or distribution is imperfect; for that member is omitted which is noted of the very best divine that ever was, even Jesus Christ our Saviour; namely, to have proceeded, or proceeded: That same holy spirit (saith he) which proceedeth from the Father. Which place *Nazianzen* doth thus interpret. The spirit, because he proceedeth from thence, is not a creature; and because he is not begotten, he is not the son; but because he is the mean of begotten and unbegotten, he shall be God, &c.

And thus having avoided all these cavils of the **Pneumatomachi*, a sect of heretiques too too injurious to the holy spirit, inasmuch as they seeke what they can, to rob and pull from him the right of his divinity; I will all christians to take heed of their pestilent opinions, the poison whereof though to them that be resolved in the truth it can do little hurt, yet to such as stand upon a wavering point it can doe no great good. Having thus far waded against them, and overthrown their opinions; I must needs exhort all to whom the reading hereof shall come, that first they consider with themselves what a reverend mystery all that hitherto hath been said in this chapter concerneth; namely, the spirit of sanctification, and that they so ponder places to and fro, as that they reserve unto the holy spirit the glorious title of divinity, which by nature is to him appropriate; esteeming of those *Pneumatomachi* or *Thomaachi*, as of swine, delighting more in the dirty draffe of their devices than in the fair fountaine water of Gods word; yea, condemning them of grosser ignorance than the old philosophers, who though they favoured little of heavenly theology, yet some illumination they had of the holy & divine Spirit, marry it was somewhat misty, dark lame, and limping; nevertheless, what it was, and how much or little soever it was, they gave thereunto a due reverence, in that they acknowledged and intituled it *Animam mundi*, The soul or life of the world, and (as *Nazianzen* witnesseth) τὸν τὴν παντὸς ψυχὴν. The mind of the universal, and the outward breath, or the breath that cometh from without. *Porphyrie* expounding the opinion of *Plato*, who was not utterly blind in this mystery, saith that the divine substance doth proceed and extend to three substances and beings; and that God is chiefly and principally good, next him the second creator, and the third to be the soule of the world; for he holdeth that the divinity doth extend even to this soule. As for *Hermes Trismegistus*, he saith that all things have need of this spirit; for according to his worthinesse he supporteth all, he quickeneth and susteineth all, and he is derived from the holy fountaine, giving breath and life unto all, and evermore remaineth continuall, plentifull, and unempyred.

And here by the way I give you a note worth reading and considering; namely, how all nations in a manner, by a kinde of heavenly influence, agree in writing and speaking the name of God with no more than four letters. As for example, the *Egyptians* doe call him *Theut*, the *Perrians* call him *Syre*, the *Jews* expresse his unspeakable as well as they can by

* To Answer.
The spirit proceededith.

* Such were the Arrians, Tritheists, Samaritanians, &c.

Sus magis incano gaudes quam fonte sereno.

The heathenish philosophers acknowledged the holy spirit.
Cyrril. lib. 1. contra Iulianum.

Marsilius Ficinus in arg. in Cratyl. Plat.

the word *Adonai* consisting of foure vowels; the *Arabians* call him *Alla*, the *Mahometists* call him *Abdi*, the *Greeks* call him *Theos*, the *Latines* call him *Deus*, &c. This although it be not so proper to our present purpose, (yet because we are in hand with the holy spirits deity) is not altogether impertinent. But why God would have his name as it were universally bounded within the number of four letters, I can give sundry reasons, which requires too long a discourse of words by digression: and therefore I will conceal them for this time. These opinions of philosophers I have willingly remembered, that it might appear, that the doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit is very ancient; which they have taken either out of *Moses* writings, or out of the works of the old fathers, published and set forth in books, though not wholly, tully, and perfectly understood and known; and also that our *Pneumatomachi* may see themselves to be more doltish in divine matters than the heathen, who will not acknowledge that essentiall and working power of the divinity whereby all things are quickned: which the heathen did after a sort see; after a sort (I say) because they separated the soul of the world (which they also call the begotten mind) from the most sovereign and unbegotten God, and imagined certain differences of degrees, and (as *Cyrril* saith) did *Arrianize* in the Trinity.

So then I conclude against these *Pneumatomachi*, that in so much as they imitate the old gyants, who piling up *Pelion* upon *Ossa*, and them both upon *Olympus*, attempted by scaling the heavens to pull *Jupiter* out of his throne of estate, and to spoil him of his principality, and were notwithstanding their strength, whereby they were able to carry huge hills on their shoulders, overwhelmed with those mountaines and squeezed under the weight of them even to the death; so these *Pneumatomachi*, being enemies both to the holy Spirit, and no friends to the holy church (for then would they confesse the Trinity in Unity, and the Unity in Trinity) and consequently also the deity of the holy Spirit) deserve to be consumed with the fire of his mouth, the heat whereof by no means can be slacked, quenched, or avoided. For there is nothing more unnatural, nothing more monstrous, then against the person of the deity (I mean the spirit of sanctification) to oppose mans power, mans wit, mans policy, &c. which was well signified by that poetically fiction of the gyants, who were termed *Anguipedes*, Snakefooted; which as *Ioachimus Camerarius* expoundeth of wicked counsellours, to whose filthy perswasions tyrants doe trust as unto their feet; and *James Sadoler* interpreteth of philosophers, who trusting over much unto their own wits, become so bold in challenging praise for their wisdom, that in fine all turneth to folly and confusion; so I expound of heretikes and schismatikes, who either by corrupt doctrine, or by maintaining precise opinions, or by open violence, &c. assay to overthrow the true religion, to break the unity of the church, to deny *Cesar* his homage, and God his duty, &c. and therefore let *Jovus fulmen*, wherewith they were slain, assure these that there is *Divina ultio* due to all such, as dare in the fickleness of their fancies arraign themselves against the holy spirit; of whom sith they are ashamed hereupon earth (other wise they would confidently & boldly confesse him both

Jacob. Sadol.
in lib. de laud.
philosophi in script.
Phedrus.

with mouth and pen) he will be ashamed of them in heaven, where they are like to be so farre from having any society with the saints, that their portion shall be even in full and shaken measure with miscreants and infidels. And therefore let us, if we will discern and try the spirits whether they be of God or no, seek for the illumination of this inlightning spirit, which as it bringeth light with it to discover all spirits, so it giveth such a fiery heat, as that no false spirit can abide by it for fear of burning. Howbeit the holy spirit must be in us, otherwise this prerogative of trying spirits will not fall to our lot.

But here some will peradventure move a demand, and do aske how the holy spirit is in us, considering that *Infiniti ad infimum nulla est proportio, neque loci angustia quod immensum est potest circumscribi*: of that which is infinite, to that which is finite there is no proportion; neither can that which is unmeasurable be limited or bounded within any precinct of place, &c. I answer, that the most excellent father for Christs sake sendeth him unto us, according as Christ promised us in the person of his apostles; The comforter (saith he) which is the holy spirit, whom my father will send in my name. And as for proportion of that which is infinite to that which is finite, &c. I wil in no case have it thought, that the holy spirit is in us, as a body placed in a place terminably; but to attribute thereunto, as duly belongeth to the deity, an ubiquity, or universall presence; not corporally and palpably; but effectually, mightily, mystically, divinely, &c. Yea, and this I may boldly adde, that Christ Jesus sendeth him unto us from the father: neither is he given us for any other end, but to enrich us abundantly with all good gifts and excellent graces; and (among the rest) with the discerning of spirits aright, that we be not deceived. And here an end.

Peter Mart. in loc. com. part. 2. cap. 18. sect. 33. pag. 628.

John 14.26.

John 16.14. & 14.16.

FINIS.

The summe of every chapter contained in the sixteene books of this discovery, with the discourse of diuels and spirits annexed thereunto.

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A confutation of the common conceived opinion of witches and witchcraft, and how detestable a sinne it is to repaire to them for counsell or helpe in time of affliction. *pag. 8.*

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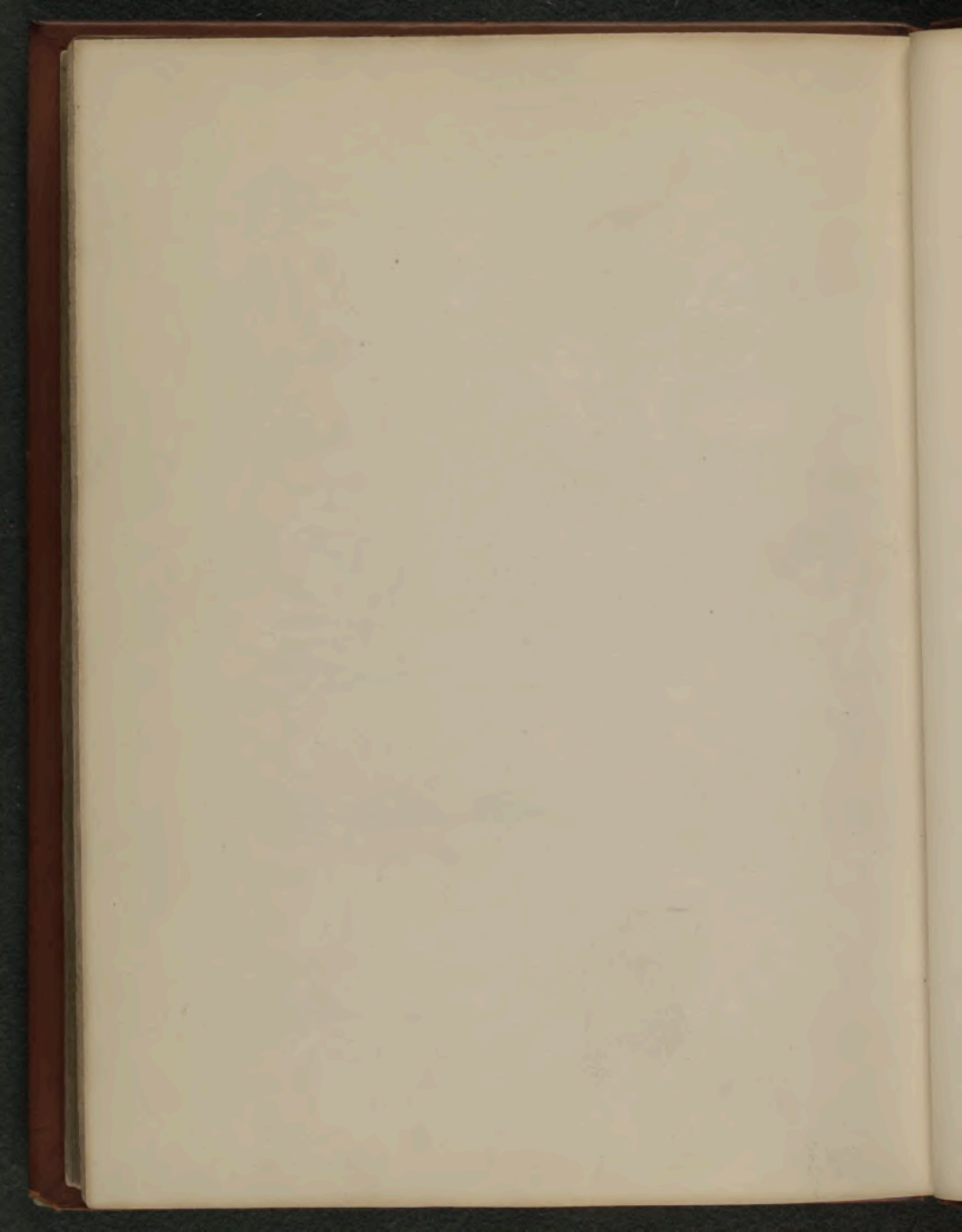
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