# ONANIA; OR, THE Heinous Sin OF Self-Pollution, AND All its Frightful Consequences, in both SEXES, Considered. WITH <br> Spiritual and Physical Advice <br> to those, who have already injur'd themselves <br> by this Abominable Practice. 

And Seasonable Admonition to the Youth (of both SEXES) and those whose Tuition they are under, whether Parents, Guardians, Masters, or Mistresses. To which is added, A Letter from a Lady (very curious) Concerning the Use and Abu se of the Mar riage-Bed. With the Author's Answer thereto. . . .

Gen. 38. ver. 9, 10.
The Tenth EDITION.
Above Fifteen Thousand of the for mer Editions have been Sold.
LO ND ON Printed: Re-printed at BO STO N, for John Phillips, and Sold at his Shop on the South-side of the Town-House. 1724.

[^0]Strength which they would have arriv'd to without it." Specifically relative to young men, he writes:

The frequent Use of this POLLUTION . . . causes Stranguaries, Priapisms, and other Disorders of the Penis and Testes, but especially Gonorrhea's, more difficult to be cur'd, than those contracted from Women actualy labouring under foul Diseases. . . .

In some it has been the Cause of fainting Fits and Epileposies; in others of Consumptions; and many young Men who were strong and lusty before they gave themselv es over to this Vice, have been worn out by it, and by its robbing the Body of its balmy and vital Moisture, without Cough or Spitting, dry and emaciated, sent to their Graves."
Masturbation "frequently practis'd" by women, says the author,
makes 'em look pale, and those who are not of a good Complection, swarthy and hagged. It frequently is the Cause of the Hysterick Fits, and sometimes, by draining away all the radical Moisture, Consumptions. But what it more often produces than either is Barrenness, and at length a total ineptitude to the Act of Generation itself, Misfortunes very afflicting to them, because seldom to be redress'd.
The body of the pamphletconcludes with a summary of "natural Remedies to which a Christian must not think it below him to be beholden," especially if his constitution is such that "the Stimulations to th is Sin, may be very vehement and hard to be resisted." The author's recommendations, primarily directed to males, include "using a spare Diet"; paying close attention to "the Kind and Quality of your Meat"; avoiding "windy Foods" whose "Flatuo usness" tends to "puff up the Humour, and make those Parts more turgid"; being "abstemious about the Full and Change of the Moon, for then the whole Body is fuller of Moisture"; and taking "proper Medicines, as well as Food, and us[ing] pretty much Exercise."

The author of Onania took an undeniably conservative approach to masturbation and other perceived abuses of sexuality. Those $w$ ho argue, how ev er, that the pamphlet is harsh and uny ielding in its "luridly set[ting] out" the "evils of the practice" (see Christopher Hibbert, The English: A Social History, 1066-1945, p. 399) are undo ubtedly passing judgment on the first edition, and are perbaps unaw are that British e ditions after 1717--and hence all American editions-included an appen dix that soften ed $m$ any of the autho $r$ 's origin al de clarations.

The author's first matter of bu siness in the 1717 appendix is to chastise those who have interpreted bis $w$ ritings to mean that a couple com mits sin "w hen the End can't be had for which that Sensation was given."He den ies that a couple engaging in in tercourse when the wom an ispregnant or when she haspassed menopause is in effect perform ing a masturbatory act. It has never been hisview, he in sists, that a sexual actw hich "centers in the Pleasures of Sense" is necessarily "a Frustraneous Abuse of [the couple's] Bodies." That such acts "on ely center in the Pleasure of Sen se," dec lar es the author, "is true, but so does Musick, y et it is not forbid us." And be observesthat the Bible affords "not the le ast Shadow of Reason to make us believe, that Abraham had left off all carnal Com merce with Sarah, when it had ceas'd with ber to be after the Man ner of Wo m en, but rather the co $n$ trary."

Although the author condemns any method of "frustrating what God] hasappointed for the Multiplication of our Species," observing that "there is a Decorum to be observ'd as to the Marriage-Bed" which excludes "all Excesses and Indecencies, that are destructive either to Health or Chastity," he is careful to emphasize that the marriage vow "cannot actually be defiled w ithout a third Person."Marriage, be says, is "a Provision for incontinence in either Sex," " "lawful Refuge to all, who from a Fault either of their Constitution or $m$ ann er of Living, find them selv es in cap able of rem ain ing single $w$ ith ou $t$ Sin."

Finally, the writer declares: "Self-Pollution is not Murder, because what is wasted might prove a Child; if it were, all nocturn al POLLUTIONS, which no Body can prevent, w ould be so m any Murders." Tw o principles are implied by thisstatement, both of which diverge from the author's original positions recorded in the main text of Onania. First, that mastur-bation-while sinful-is de cidedly less serious th an other means of "bin dering Conception," including abortion or a $m$ an's "crimin al untim ely Retreat" which "disappoints his Wife's as $w$ ell as his own fertility." Secon d, that no cturn al em issions are not the result of tran sgression
but are u nav oidable an deven $n$ atural. These are adm ittedly sm all con cessions in an otherwise "traditional" and unyielding text. But they give evidence of the growing influence of the Age of Reason, of com m on sense and scientific openn ess, even within the church.

Indeed, one $m$ ust finally allow for at least one importan $t$ con tribution $w$ bich Onania $m$ akes to Am erican sociological literature: howev er primitive its efforts, the pamphlet strives to ground itself in fact. While many of its argum ents are rendered false or illogical by the light of $m$ odern scien ce, its use of case studies, its appeals to secular au thorities, and its reliance on con temporary medical knowledge to substantiate a religio us fram ew ork are com mend able in nov ations.

## from the Preface

THE Sin of ONAN, and GOD's sudden Vengeance upon it, are so rem arkable, that ev ery Body will easily perceive, that from his Name I have de riv'd the ru nn ing Title of this little Book; and that I treat of this Crime in Relation to Women, as well as Men, $w$ bilst the Offense, is SELF-PO LLUTION in both. I could no think of any other Word which would so well put the Reader in Mind both of the Sin andits Punishment at o nce, as th is.

THIS Practice is so frequen $t$, and so cry ing an Offen se, especially am ong the MALE YOUTH of this Nation, that I have Reason to im agine, a great many Offenders would never have been Guilty of it, if they had been thoro ughly acquainted w ith the He in ousness of the Crime, and the sad Consequen ces to the BODY as w ell as the SO UL, $w$ hich $m$ ay, and often do ensue upon it. This was the chief Motive that induc'd $m$ e to $w$ rite on this Subject.
. . .
AND as I am fully persuaded, that there are very few Sentences throughout the BOOK, which do not more or less tend to the Mortification of Lust, and not one that can give Offense to the chastest Ear, so I dare reco $m$ m end the serious Perusal of it to both Sexes: And that it has been look'd upon as Instructive, without being burtful by others as $w$ ell as my self), will appear from the follow ing LETTER sent $m$ e by a very Learned and Pious Divine.
"SIR ,
"I Received the Favour of your little BOOK against SELF-
POLLUTION, and have given it, as it deserv'd, a Second reading. . . In hope in God...[it] will... awaken . . the Guilty, (who are Daily, and often-times Dangerously wounded by this foul Practice) and deterring the Innocent and Unw ary from falling into it. Would all Masters of Schools have but a strict Eye over their Scholars (amongst whom nothing is more common, than the Comm ission of this vile Sin, the Elder Boys Teaching it the Younger, as soon as ever they arrive to the Years of Puberty), [to] tell them the Heinousness of the Sin, and give suitable Correction to the Offenders therein, and shame them before their School-Fellows for it [author: or rather privately, reprove and adm on ish them of the Sin and Danger]; I am perswaded it would deter them from the Practice, and by that means save them from R uin; Thousands of the Youth of this Kingdom Learning it there, who probably might never have known it elsewh ere.

[^1]... TT]ho' the seem ing Modesty of those fair Pupils before their Superiors, $m$ ay give no room for their being Thought Guilty of such Practices, I am credibly inform'd, it is now be co mealm ost as frequent am on gst Girls, as Masturbation is am on gst Boys; arid a Gentlem an of great Distinction, (my good Friend) whose Veracity I can depen d upon, has told me some Years since, that the Governess of on e of the m ost em inen $t$ BoardingScho ols we then had, did, w ith Tears in her Eyes, inform his Lady, that she had surpris'd and detected some of her Scholars, (to her great astonishment and concern) in the very Fact; and who upon Examination confess'd, that, they very frequen tly practis'd it, cum Digitis \& aliis Instrumentis, and that chiefly tho se of the m from the Age of about 15 and upwards.

NOR is this abom inable Sin, Practis'd on ly by the Youth, but also by the Adult of both Sexes. Married Men, as well as Single, Widow s, and even Married Wom en that are Lasciv ious, as well those whose Husbands are with them, as those that are absent, as the $m$ any Complaints, that such have $m$ ade of injuries brought upon them selves thereby, $m$ ake $m$ anifest.

TO show the Inoffen siven ess of this Treatise to the $m$ ost Chaste, a certain Grave and $v e r y$ Learned Divine and Physician, whose Judgment, non e, with any Justice, can call in to question, havinghad the perusal of it, return'dit, $w$ ith his Opinion of it, in these words,

This little BOOK, ought to be Read, by all Sorts of People, of both Sexes; of what Age, Degree, Profession, or Condition soever; Guilty or not Guilty of the Sin declaim'd against, in it.

## from Chapter 1. Of the Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution.

SELF PO LLU TIO N is that unnatural Practice, by which Persons of either Sex, may defile their own Bodies, without the assistance of others, whilst yielding to filthy Imaginations, they en deavour to imitate and procure to themselves that Sensation, which God has or der'd to at tend the car nal Commerce of the two Sex es, for the con tin uance of our Species.

IT is almost impossible to treat of this Subject so as to be understood by the meanest Capacities, without trespassing at the same time against the Rules of Decency, and making Use of Words and Expressions which Modesty forbids us to utter. But as my great Aim is to promote Virtue and Christian Purity, and to discourage Vice and Unclean ness, with out giving O ffense to any, I shall choose rather to be less intelligible to some, and leave several things to the Consideration of my Readers . . .

I am persuaded, that those who have defil'd themselves by this Practice already, or else by wi cked Though ts are tempted so to do, must understand what I mean by SELF-POLLU TION, as I have defin'd it, with out any farther Interpretation. To them it is that I chiefly recommended these Pages, with my hearty Desire of their most serious Consideration on what is contain'd in them: And as to such who ... may be wholly igno rant of the Sin ... I think them happy in their Inn ocence; assuring them . . .that they shall meet here with nothing but what shall more and more incite them to C hastity . .
...When we reflect on the End of Marriage in all Countries, and in all Societies, and the manner after which God has ordain'd that our Species should be continu'd, natural Religion, and our own Reason would instruct us, that to destroy
that End, must be very offensive to God, if there is one; for whether we commit Abomination with those of our own Sex, as the Scripture says, Men with Men; or with Beasts; or that we defile our own Bodies our selves with this shameful Action, the Consequences are the same to the Society and our Species; and what a learned Divine has said of the first, is equally applicable to all three, That the Crime in it self is monstrous and un natural; in its Practice filthy and odious to Extrem ity; its Guilt is crying, and its Con sequences ruinous; It destroys conjugal Affection, perverts natural Inclin ation, and ten ds to extingu ish the Hopes of Posterity.

FOR Fornication and Adultery it self, tho' heinous Sins, we have Frailty and Nature to plead; but SELF-POLLU TION is a Sin, not only against Nature, but a Sin, that perverts and extinguishes Nature, and he who is guilty of it, is labouring at the Destruction of his Kind, and in a manner strikes at the Creation it self. . . .

I Shall not here meddle with the C auses of Uncleanness in general, such as Ill Books, Bad Companions, Love-Stories, Lascivious Discourses, and other Provocatives to Lust and Wantonness; as these are sufficiently treated of in most Books of Devotion and Practical Divinity, so I refer the Reader to them, and design only to speak of those peculiar Causes, which belong to this Sin, and hardly any other.

THE first Cause is Ignorance: There are Thousands, among the Youth of both Sexes Ingenious, Docile, Diligent, and Tractable, who either by the Example of their Intimates; through their own W antonness; or by being idle and alone; and some by mere Accident, have learn'd to Pollute themselves after this manner, that w ould have ab hor red the Thoughts, had they understood the N ature of the Sin, and been acquainted with the Heinousness of the Crime. . .

THE Second, is the Secrecy, with which SELF-POLLU TION may be committed: All other Actions of Uncleanness must have a W itness; this needs none. . . From all which, it is evident, that the Secrecy of this Sin has betray'd many into it, whom hardly any thing else should have tempted.

THE third and last C ause I shall allege, is Im punity. Tho' the Law s against Fornication and Adultery, are in many Places either very remiss, or ill executed, yet the Dread of them keeps the fearful in Awe. The Punishment for unnatural Impurities committed with others, is C apital.... whereas in SELF-PO LLUTION, neither the cautious, nor the covetous, imagine that they have any thing to fear.

## from Chapter II. Of the Fright ful C onsequences of SELFPOLLUTION.

... In the first place, it mani festly hinders the G row th both in Boys and Girls, and few of either Sex, that in their Youth commit this Sin to ex cess for any considerable time, come ever to that Robustness or Strength which they would have arriv'd to without it. In Men as well as Boys, the very first Attem pt of it has often occasioned a Phym osis in some, and a Paraphym osis in others; I shall not explain these Terms any further, let it suffice that they are Accidents which are very tro ublesome \& painful, and may continue to be tormenting for some time, if not bring on Ulcers and other worse Sym ptoms....

THE frequent U se of this POLLUTION; likew ise causes Stranguaries, Priapism s, and other Disorders of the Penis and Testes, but especially Gonorrbea's, more difficult to be cur'd, than those contracted from W omen actually labouring under foul Diseases. When the Seminal Vessels are first strain'd, and afterwards relax'd, the Ferment in the Testes is destroy'd and the Seed grown thin and
waterish, comes away unel aborated, witho ut an y provocation; th is Distem per often proves fatal, even under the Hands of the most skillful. . . .

IN some it has been the Cause of fainting Fits and Epilepsies; in others of Consumptions; and many Young Men who were strong and lusty before they gave themselves over to this vice, have been worn out by it, and by its robbing the Body of its balmy and vital Moisture, without Cough or Sptting, dry and emaciated, sent to their Graves. In others again, whom it has not kill'd, it has produc'd Nightly and excessive Semin al Emi ssions; a W eakn ess in the Penis, and loss of Erection, as if they had been Castrated. Many a young Gentlem an (says . . . Dr. Baynard) bas been for ev er utterly un don e by it: . . . That used w hen young it so forces and weakens the tender vessels, that when they come to Manhood, itrenders them ridiculous to Wom en, because important, a Curse half tanti to Castration; many of them not being able to touch a Wom an, but ad primum labiorum contactum semen emittunt, \&i。 In some Men of very strong Constitutions, the Mischiefs may not be so visible, and themselves perhaps capable of Marrying; and yet the Blood and Spirits impair'd, and the Seed render'd infertile, so as to make them unfit for Procreation, by its changing the Crafts [archaic: power, strength; also workings] of the Spermatick Parts, mak ing them become barren, as Land becom es poor by being over-till' d; and few of those that have been much accusto med to th is vice in their Youth, have ever much reason to boast of the Fruits of their Marriage-Bed; for if by N ature's extraordinary Helps, they should get any Children, which happens not often, they are commonly weakly little ones, that either die soon, or become tender, sickly People, alw ays ailing and com plain ing; a m isery to themselves, a dishon our to [the] hu $m$ an $R$ ace, and a scan dal to their Parents.

In Women SELF-POLLUTION if frequently practis'd, relaxes and spoils the retentive Faculty, occasions the Flour albus, an obnoxious as well as perplexing Illness attending that Sex, which upon account of the Womb, may draw on a whole Legion of Diseases; among oth er Disorders, it mak es 'em lo ok pale, and tho se who are not of a good Complexion, swarthy and haggard. It frequently is the Cause of Hysterick. Fits, and som etimes, by draining aw ay all the radical Mo isture, Consumptions. But what it more oft en produces th an eith er is Barrenness, and at length a total ineptitude to the Act of Generation it self, Misfortunes very afflicting to them, because seldom to be redress'd.

THE Reason why I am not more particular in describing the many Calamities and bodily sufferings, which th is Practice may be the occasion of in W om en, I hope will be obvious to every Reader that is capable of making reflections. It would be impossible to rake into so much Filthiness, as I should be oblig'd to do, without offending Chastity. W omen, who have any Esteem for their Ho nour, and would keep their Reputation unspotted, which is, that many of them who thus defile their Bodies, by being heedless, or perhaps more fill'd with im pure $D$ esires than ordin ary, actually deflower them selves, and foolishly part with th at valuable Badge of their Chastity and Innocence, which when once lost, is never to be retriev'd. This may be the fatal Cause whenever they marry, of endless Jealousies and Family Quarrels, and make their Hu sbands suspect more than they have deserv'd, wrongfully im agining, that there is but one W ay by which Maids may forfeit their Virginity.

THE next evil C on sequences to be ap prehen ded from SELF-POLLUTION, are all those other Vices which it may lead the way to, and in time be the Occasion of . . . .

THE Devil may suggest to the Haughty and the Bashful, that in SELFPOLLU TION they'll run no Hazard of their Reputation, and that no body in the W orld shall know it but them selves . . . But what ever Reservedn ess befo re o thers, they may flatter themselves with, whenever the Fact is once committed, if it was but a trifling Sin, they can have no Innocence to boast of afterwards. The Barrier that fenc'd their C hastity is broke, and the Enem y to Pu rity and Holin ess makes daily Inroads, and ravages through every Passage of the conquered Soul.

AMONG the Consequences of the Sin Itreat of, ought not to be forgot the Troubles and A gonies of a wo und ed Conscience, whenever it is rous'd, and makes the polluted startle, affrighted at the Enormity of their Crime. . . .

## from Chapter III. Spiritual and Physical Advice to those who have injur'd themselves by the abominable Practice of SELF-POLLUTION.

... There is no Christian who can be ignorant, that no Pardon can be obtain'd for this as well as other Sins, without Repentance in general; but many are apt to deceive themselves concerning the Nature of Repentance, as not well know ing in what it consists; wherefore, it is requisite I should say something of the M anner after which this Duty ought to be performed, as well as the Necessity of it.

THE first Branch of Repentance, and the first Duty of the polluted, is a Sorrow for what they have done... .

NEITHER is it sufficient to be somewhat grieved and ashamed; but this Grief must be affecting, such as enters deep, and pierces the very Heart, filling it with Sadness and Remorse, Detestation and Fear; or if it be not such at the beginning, it must be such at length. This is above all others the one infallible Mark of a hearty Sorrow, and sincere Repentance; that the Sinner finds no longer any Pleasure or Satisfaction in the things he had formerly delighted in, but seeks to withdraw and get out of the way of them . . .

BUT above all, Care must be taken, that this Grief belasting; for Mens Sorrow is oftentimes but light at the beginning of their Conversion, as will easily be apprehended, if we but call to mind that there are two sorts of Sins. Some there are for which a Man is apt to have an extreme Concern, as soon as he ever has committed them, and they are such as he is not betrayed into by his own Inclination, nor can take Delight in. . . . But it is quite otherwise with those Sins into which Men are drawn by Pleasure, and which gratify their Inclinations, and especially when they are become habitual. Though they take up a Resolution of quit ting these, they do not at first look upon 'em with the A version due to them; they could yet please themselves with them, and it is not without doing Violence to themselves, and refitting their own Inclinations, that they get rid of them. . .

AN OTHER great Duty that belongs to Repentance, is Conversion and Amendment: The Guilty must forsake their Sin, and continue no longer in it. When our Blessed Saviour pardon'd the W oman taken in Adultery, he said to her: Go and Sin no more. The Crime must therefore be totally renounc'd; and they which do not this, but relapse into it, have not repented of it. Every Act, and every repetition of their Sin is an Aggravation of both their Guilt and Punishment.
...All the several Species of Impurity, and all the Defilements of either Body or Mind; all lew d Actions, wanton Glances, impure Though ts and Desires, togeth er
with such Familiarities as expose to Temptations; all obscene Discourse, or Expressions, and the like, which are contrary to Chastity, must be entirely laid aside.

IT suffices not barely to fly Impurity, but they likewise must shew forth their Repentance, by a Life of Mortification; and if it be a general Doctrine among Christians, not to take Care of the Flesh but to mortify the Body, and keep it under, and bring it into Subjection, none have more reason for the Observance of these Injunctions than those whom the Passions of the Flesh have drawn into Sin. A love of Pleasures and compliance with the Flesh, are no wh ere more highly blameable, than in such as are guilty of Impurity. And it must also be granted, that when any one is touch'd with a lively Sense of this Crime, he goes on no longer in quest of his vain $D$ elights, he is $n$ ot then in a $C$ ondition to rejoice and ple ase himself, but places his Consolation rather in the Exercises of Repentance . . . .

## from A Second Letter of A dvice from another of the Divines [actual title: "The other LETTER from the same Divine \{who wrote the short let ter preceding it $\}$, has this"]

I Believe in some Constitutions, the Stimulations to this Sin, may be very vehem ent and hard to be resisted, and therefore it will not be am iss to tell you that you $m$ ust call in the Assistance of all other natural Rem edies to $w$ bich a Christian must not think it below him to be beho lden. As first: Meditate much upon sad \& do leful O bjects; get y our fancy painted w ith such kind of Im ages as have little of Light and Gaiety in them... [since] more dark Thoughts are apt to blunt and stupify them, making them long for no thing of Pleasure.

2dly. YOU must use a spare Diet, but not totally abstain. Fasting I believe som e use as a Rem edy against the Prov oc ation sof Uncleanness; but I think in some Tempers, it rather sharpens the Hum our, and $m$ akes it more itching and apt to irritate.

3dly. HAVE a Carefor the Kind and Quality ofyour Meat. As $1^{\text {st. }}$. Salt [ed] Meat you $m$ ust forbear, which you $m$ ay know by the Nature of the Word $m$ akes Men salacious.... All windy Foods, for the Flatuousness of them, do puff up the Hum our . . and $m$ ake those Partsmore turgid; such as Bean s and Pease, Artichoaks, \&c. . . .

4thly, I would adv iseyou to be most abstem ious about the Full and Change of the Moon, for then the $w$ hole Body is fuller of Moistu re than at o ther Seasons.

5thly, IT will be good only to eat dry Suppers, unless it be Water-Gruel, and such like cooling Diet.

6thly, Take proper Medicin es, as well as Food, and u se pretty much Exerc ise (tho' not too violent) .... The Bed is too great a Friend to this Sin, therefore let me advise you, to make no further use of it than for sleeping; for wilst you lie awake, at your ease, your Flesh will be egging you on to this sinful Pleasure. Therefore employ your selfw ith som e good Book, till you find Sleep a com ing, and in the Morning, quit your Bed as soon as you aw ake.... Sleep also on one Side, and not on your Back, for that heats the Reins, © causes irritations to Lust. I know it w ill cost some Violence atfirst to Nature, to beflung so suddenly out of a warm Bed upon a cold Floor, but the difficulty will soon $v$ anish after 5 or 6 times Practice of it, and
the com fort you w ill have in your own Breast by it, will m uch more than $m$ ake am ends.... Do no thand le those Parts at any Tim e, but when Necessity of Nature requires, for hand ling of them puffs up, irritates and raises Fleshly Inclinations; and I should think likewise, that it will be good, after you have hum bled yourself so far $f$ or this Sin as to forsake it, then not to think of it any more, or as little asyou can; for ev en the thinking upon that Sin, doth butrenew the Desire of it. Any thoughts concerning Thingsbelonging to those Parts, do butexcite and provoke Lust. For then the Thoughts send the Spirits to those Parts, and make them sw ell ... . Forget therefore as much as you can, that there has been any such thing done by you, and employ your Tho ughts otherw ise, till you $m$ ay think of it with $m$ ore safety, that is when you are Married.

BU T if after all you most exact compliance with the injunctions here enforc'd, in voluntary POLLUTIONS in your sleep, should still infest you, I would advise you, whenever you are apprehensive, or in fear of them, to do what Forestus, a noted Phy sician in his time, lays down, as certain when every thing else has fail'd, which is, to tie a string, when you go to Bed, about your Neck, and the other end of it about the Neck of your Penis, which when an Erection happens, will timely awaken you, and put an effectual stop to the seminal Emission.

TH ESE are excellent Advices, and Marriage the chief Preventative, it being an Institution appointed by the Almighty, as a Remedy against Incontinence, and to preserve us from the Guilt of Impurity, as well as for the Propagation of our Species' whereby the united Pair may with Honour use that Freedom with one another, as w as by no means law ful for them to do while they were single, yet there are Restraints in that State also, Bounds set, that they are not to exceed. And tho' the married State is the most happy and comfortable State in the World, where there is (as there ought to be) an Union of Souls, as well as Bodies, and notwithstanding Holy Writ advises it to those that have not the Gift of Continence, yet we too often find them rather in clin'd to pursue their Lusts, than enter into it; some by vow ing Celibacy think themselves excus'd; others thro' Libertinism, and to be less confin'd in their Passions; others to avoid some Inconveniencies or Restraints they apprehend to accompany the Marriage Life; and others again, because they cannot meet with a Fortune to their Mind; their Circumstances in the W orld, as they plead, not allowing them otherwise to alter their Conditions; and in the mean time, all of them (not being chaste) do expose themselves to the continual Danger of Temptations that way, and cannot avoid being ever and an on over come by them . . . It was an Idle and Luxurious Life, that gave Occasion for a certain young Gentleman of Birth and Fortune, as well as Parts, to lament himself upon an advantageous Offer of marriage made him by his Friend.

TH AT he was now, through his Follies altogether incapable of the married State, hav ing been from his Youth most in or din ately addicted to the sh am eful Practice of SELF-POLLUTION, so hateful to GOD and in jurious to him self, and which neith er his Reason, C onscience, Education, n or Prayers were of force enough to master that unruly Passion, which had plung'd him, not only into the reproachful Infirmity of an irreparable Weakness of the Genitals, so ridicul'd by Men, and so detestable to Women kind, but also into most dreadful Horrors of Conscien ce, a nd well nigh D espair.

AN D no doubt, but from the same Cause it is, that so many very lik ely Gentlemen of Fortune, that we wee or hear of Abroad, do refuse the Offer of

Advantageous M atches, being Conscious to themselves of their Infirmity, wh ich as they are asham'd to own, they as industriously take Care to conceal, excusing them selves with the Answer of being to o young, or not y et dispos'd to mar ry ; and as they a little advance in Years, that they are then too old. . . .

EARLY Marriages would be a means of preventing many of th ose $M$ isch iefs, and the Disgrace which oftentimes the Guilty this way bring up on them selves and Families. A noted Physician ofour own, in his Book of the Parts of Generation, advises to it, and say s,
"That for want of it, as the Stream is damm'd up with untemper'd Mortar, it doth and will rage the more, and a vent one way or other it will and must have, for that all, of both Sexes, from a natural Instinct, when arrived to the Years of Puberty, and enjoy their full Health and Strength, have amorous Motions, especially those of Sanguine Complexions, and H ot Tem peraments; who for want of Marriage, and a due awe upon them selves are prompted to commit unlawful AC TIONS, or else are subject to involuntary POLLU TIONS . . . and if they are kept from Mar riage by a kind of force, as man $y$ are when the Inclinations are strong tow ards it, they are the more eager for it ...and so oftentimes for want of a natural Stream, are over-run into unnatural Practices: And not only the Male Youth in particular, but the Fem ale, when arr ived to the Y ears of Puberty, and give them selves up to Plays, Balls, Mens Company, wanton Discourse, high living and the like, whereby the Hum ours are heated, and the Desire augmented, have Inclinations to Venery . . . ."

MA RRIAGE, as it is Honou rable in all Countries, so it has been held in great Esteem from the beginning of the World, among all Sorts and Sects of People ....

TH OSE who have not o nly inju r'd their So uls, but lik ew ise their Bodies visibly, by this Practice of SELF-POLLU TION, if the C ase by C hiru rgical, ou ght immediately to repair to a skill ful Sur geon. Of Impotency, Infertility, and other infirmities of this kind, as there are several Degrees, so some are less difficult to be Cur'd than others. Where the Strength is but in part decay'd, the Blood not altogether dispirited, and the Tone of the Parts but lately relax'd, C old-Bathing has been beneficial to many; in some only accompanied with a Milk-Diet, in others with a more nutritious manner of Living, gentle Exercise, and a few Restorative Medicines. But as every Body cannot bear the Cold-Bath, and Milk does not agree with all C onstitutions, in such C ases, as well as others more stubborn and deplorable, as it is impossible to give general Rules for so many Particulars, I would advise every Body to apply themselves to a learned and experienced Physician, and without Hesitation open their Case, which, if he be a sagacious Man, may be done with very few Hints, and so contriv'd, that the Physician shall not know the Patient.

SOME People are of [the] Opinion, that in Diseases proceeding from Unclean ness, whoever points at a Remedy, en courages the Sin; butI le ave every impartial Reader, after he hath perused this little Treatise, to judge whether it be reasonable to think, that any Mortal should be induc'd to run the Hazard of draw ing upon them selves the frightful Consequences of SELF-PO LLU TION, as here related, by what has been said of the Possibility of being Cur'd, when labouring under them: More especially, when I shall have added the Caution I intend to conclude with, and which is, That whatever Remedies may be applied, or Physicians made use of, no R ule nor Prescription can ev er be effectual in removing the

Bo dily Infirm ities occasion'd by SELF-PO LLUTIO N, with ou t they are likew ise accompany'd with an en tire Cessation of this Practice, a total Abstinen ce from the Sin itself, and an un alterable Resolution of never falling into it again, and that all Relapses areever fatal in those Cases.

WITH this Caution, I should have clos'd, but th at the follow ing LETTER came to my Hands from a Lady unk nown, concerning the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-Bed, which as it is very Curious, and may, with my Answer to it, be of Serviceto many in the married state; I thought it proper to give the Reader, one and the other before I dismiss'd him.

To the Au thor of O NANLA.
June 5. 1717.
SIR,
THO UGH I am altogether a Stranger to y ou Person, yet hav ing read a little Book of yours, I am become acquainted w ith your refined Notions, and like what you have said against one particular Species of Uncleanness: I boug bt you Book in hopes you had said something concerning the Married State; what Decorum there must be observ'd not to defile the Marriage Bed. I wish you had said something more on that Point, for the sake of som e of $m y$ ow $n$ Sex, I have disputed $w$ ith. They have such grossNotions, they im agine the Marriage-Bed can't be defiled unless they com $m$ it Adultery. I fan cy, Sir, you have finer Thoughts than to think Marriage a Prov ision for the Man's Brutality; therefore I have used the Freedom to address my self to you, hopingyou w ill vouchsafe to tell me whether I am no tright in this Particular. First then, Iconsider those Inclinations were given for the Continuance of our Species and no other end, and Marriage instituted that itmight be in a decent regular $m$ an ner: the refore, Fornication $w$ as forbid, not as it is it self Evil, but it not $m$ aking for the Good of Society, 'tisfitter one Man abide by one W om an, that there $m$ ay be a due Care of the Offsprings' Educ ation. To be Instrum ental to intro duce poor Creatures into the World, and not to take Care of them is worse than the Brutes. SELF-POLLUTION you have proved a Sin, because 'tis deordinate archaic: to pervert the natu ral order] from the End; tis an Abuse of the Creative Pow er, and very properly I think you term it Murder. Now what is in its self Evil, Marriage can't make Good, therefore I con clude the Marriage-Bed defil'd, the Man and W ife com mitting Sin, when the End can't be had for $w$ hich that Sensation was given; for tho' the Man be at all Tim es capable of Generation, the Wom an is not, asw hen she has Conceiv' 'd; and when she, according to the course of Nature, is past it, it then centers in the Pleasures of Sense, and is a Frustraneous Abuse of their Bodies, the same in my opinion with SELF-POLLUTION and SODOMY. The Man being at all Times capable of Gen eration, has $m$ ade $m$ e sometim es think the Men might have Plurality of $W$ ives; but then I consider, GOD made but one $W$ o $m$ an for the Man. Sir, I'll tire you no longer $w$ ith my Impertinen cy, on ly to beg Pardon for this Freedom, and to crave the Favour of a Line or two, which I assure you, Sir, will infinitely oblige her that is

Your unknown Friend and Servant.

## THE ANSWER.

MADAM,

THE Reason why in the ONANIA, I did not meddle with any Part of U ncleanness relating to the Married-State, is, because I always did as I still do conceive, that no Branch of it could have any Affinity with the Sin of ON AN, and consequently was foreign to my Purpose. But as your ingenious Letter, and the Scruple y ou seem to labourunder, are well worthy of the most serious Reflections, I shall endeavour, as far as Iam able, to satisfy y ou in the Particular on which you require my opinion; and in order to it, desire you to be referr'd to the following Answer.

IN the first Place I am altogether of your Opinion, and think it un deniable, that the Inclinations $y$ ou hint at were given $u$ s for the con tin uance of our Species, and no other End. Secondly, I am forc'd to allow, that where that End cannot be had, as when the W oman has conceiv'd or by the Course of Nature is past it, all embraces are Frustraneous, and can center in noth ing but the Pleasure of sense, and I wo uld think $\mathrm{m} y$ self oblig' d to sub scribe to all the Consequences you can infer from it, if I was not assur'd that you are mistaken as to the End of Marriage and the Sin ful ness of fornication. In Relation to the latter you imagine that it is forbid, not because it is in it self Evil, but as it is destructive to the good of Society: This is a dangerous Assertion, and gives too great a handle for Deists and other Libertines, who would persuade the World, that Religion is only a Political Invention, and no farther to be minded, than as it is Beneficial to the Order and Government of Society.

THE only Rule a Christian is to walk by, is the W ord of God; where his Precept is Plain, we are restrain'd from any other Standard of the Lawfulness or U nlaw fulness of an A ction, wheth er it brings a visible Good or a visible Evil, either to our selves or the Publick. The Justice of GOD is as incomprehensible, and his Mercy. What could, to human Understanding, be more innocent than the Eating of an A pple? A nd yet what Crime was ever m ore severely punish'd? The Sin of Adam was not Luxury, nor W antonness, but Disobedience, and consisted solely in the Transgression of a direct Com mand of his Creator; that Fornication is forbid, is plain from Holy Writ; but why is it forbid, is Arrogance to determine. When our No tions are too much refin'd they are apt to lead us into Error. You say that Fornication not making for the good of Society, it is better one Man abide by one W oman, that there may be a due care taken of the Offsprings' Education. This is as strong an Argument against Polygamy, as it is against Fornication, and therefore is not calculated for the good of Societies in general; for among the Mabometans, and those Heathens whose Religion allows them a Plurality of Wives, there are Nations as Flourishing and Populous as there are among the Christians, and the Neglect of the Offspring is no greater Complaint among them than it is among us. What you add to strengthen your A rgument, that to be Instrumental to introduce poor Creatures into the World, and not to take Care of them, is to be worse than the Brutes, I will easily grant, but am apt to think, that in saying this, you made not a due Reflection on the true Reason why Fornication amongus, is so often the C ause of this Piece of Inhuman ity which you justly condem n.

MARRIAGE is honourable throughout Christendom, not so much on a Religious Account, and because it is a State entered into by the Institution of GOD; but chiefly as it is a Fashion and Custom every way countenanc'd and encourag'd by the Laws of the Land, a Formality, which we see that even those of the highest Rank, Kings and Emperors not excepted, are proud to submit to. Among all Ranks and Qualities of People, there are Women deeply involved in Sin, and wholly neglectful of almost every Christian Duty; yet those of them who are

Fashionable, and would be counted to understand them selves, will, out of Pride only, without any other Consideration, always refuse to converse with any of their Sex, that re openly known to have forfeited their Honour. As by this caution Strum pets are render'd despicable, so becomes their Offspring, and all Bastards must infalli bly bring Shame and Ignominy, which prove so often fatal to the Lives as well as Fort unes of il legitim ate C hild ren. But notw ithstan ding all this, those who are Spurious, and born out of Wedlock, are only in famous in Comparison to those who are born in W edlock from the same Parents, or others of the same D egree: The natural Son of a great Prince, will alw ays have the Precedency of the most legitimate Child of a Peasant; from whence it is plain, that in a Country where one Man was not to be confin'd to one Woman, and no Body was to be Married, the Issue of one Woman would not be lesshonourable to the Father, that the Issue of another, and consequently no Man could be aw'd by that Ignominy and Reproach, which with us are certainly the chief, if not the only Causes, of the little Provision y ou com plain, is generally made for the Offspring of Fornication.

IT is not to be imagin'd, that Men or W omen should take less Care of their Cffspring than other Creatures, if they were not diverted from it by a more pressing Motive than Brutes are capable of acting from. Avarice is sometimes more powerful than the strongest Ties of Nature; and the Fear of Death it self, is overcome by the fear of Shame only. How ever our Passions may im pose up on us, Men gene rally love every Thing for their own sakes, and Selflove is conspicuous, even in Suicide. The Love of rational C reatures to their C hildren, ari ses not so much from a natural Instinct, as is commonly imagin'd, and depends very much on the Delight they take in, and the various Comforts they receive from them; and if we would enter into the true Cause why illegitimate Children are generally more neglected than others, we must compare the Scandal of having half a dozen Bastards, to the Applause and Credit which People receive from the Education and all the good Qualities of so many lawful Children, and we shall find that it is altogether owing to the Shame \& Ignominy of it, occasio n'd by a Custom, which never could be introduc'd in any Society, before Marriage had been Time out of Mind in fashion among them. I have urged this so far to make it evident, that you are mistak en as to the End of Marriage; because it would be absurd to im agine that Marriage was instituted to prevent a Mischief, wh ich could have no Being, if People did not Marry at all. M arriage then is of a more Sacred O rigin al, and was instituted for Reasons more worthy of the Holiness of GOD, than the procuring of temporal Felicity, the Good of Society, or any other political Consideration. Throughout the Scriptures it is manifest, that GOD has no greater A version to an y Thing than Uncleanness of all Sorts; it would be inconsistent with his Purity, that he should suffer rational Creatures, made after his own Image, promiscuously to mix them selves with one another like brute Beasts. For this reason he has will'd, that one Man should abide with one $W$ oman, and, vice versa, till the Death of either; and to render this A greement for Life more solem $n$, he has hon our' $d$ it with that Institution which we call M arriage.

FROM what has been said, it will easily appear, that the most palpable End of Matrimony to be trac'd from Holy W rit, is to prevent the Sin of U ncleanness; that is, [to] hinder all People in whom Carnal Desires are stirred up, from Fornication, SELF-POLLU TION, and other sorts of Defilements. From this [perspective of the] End of Matrimony I argue thus: Whatever, instead of promoting, is destructive to the sacred End of marriage, could never be requir'd from us by GOD; but the Forbearance you plead for is such, Ergo, it could never, ©́r. As for Instance, could
you im agine that a young lustful Man, full of Health, after having lain four or five Weeks with a W oman he likes, should now be more able to restrain and curb his carnal Appetites, than he was before he had touch'd a Wom an? Matrimony at this Rate, instead of rendering People more chaste, would serve rather to whet their Lust, and prompt them on to all manner of Uncleanness. If it be objected, that a lasting Sickness of the Wife, or the long A bsence of the H usb and, to which most Military, and all Seafaring Men are subject, may produce the same Inconveniency, I answer, that there is a great difference between A ccidents and Misfortunes, that may put a stop to the Commerce between a M an and his Wife, and a settled Abstinence as it were entail'd on the State of Matrimony, and which you imagine all married People ought to comply with. Besides, the Sickness of the Wife is a Calamity inflicted by the Hand of GOD on the Husband, as well as her self, and may serve to put them both in mind of their Duty. And those who are exposed to the Sea, or engag'd in other perilous Enterprises, may even from thence reap Materials to subdue Lust and other disorderly Passions; and in these Cases, to overco me all Temptation, they shall have the express Word of GOD to assist them: The Hope of everlasting Glory may excite them to the Obedience of the divine Commands, as the Fear of eternal Punishment may deter them from doing Evil, for whether the Man or his Wife be Sick or Well, present or far off, the nuptial Vow, till the Death of either separates the Union, cannot be broke, and GOD's Command against Adultery is as plain as it is strict.

BU T w hat shall we say to a y oung couple, both in Health, that live in Peace and H armony, and h ave been a consider able Time striving to render them selves delightful and endearing to each oth er? How shall they practice this Fo rbearance, when every Night, naked, they lie in the same Bed together, as most mean People can make no other Shift? This to some would be an insupportable Temptation: But what Reasons, what Inducements, shall make them undergo th is sever Abstinence, or rather excruciate themselves with this intolerable Penance? What H ope have they to excite them to th is extrao rdinary Piece of Purity, or what can frighten them from an imaginary Sin, against which there is no express Command of God? Nay, which way shall they imagine That to be a Transgression, concer ning which the Scriptu res a re alto geth er silen t , b oth Old and New Testam ents?

IT is inconsistent with the Goodness, any the Justice of GOD, that any Action in his Eye should be so heinous a Sin as Sodomy, and that he either by his Precept, or the Example of Punishment in others should not have warn'd us against it. There are many Duties incumbent on married People that are expressly comm anded, and not so easily observ'd: The real Difficulties that may occur in that State, are sufficient; we need not, by being over nice, invent any more.

I Am of your Opinion, that there is a Decorum to be observ'd as to the Marriage-Bed, and therefore think that all Excesses and Indecencies, that are destructive eith er to $H$ ealth or $C$ hastity, are Sin ful, and from this I have my W arrant from Scripture; but I likew ise think that it cannot actually be defiled without a third Person, and then my Sentiment is, that all shameful Freedoms with others, defile it almost equally with A dultery it self. The C ompliment y ou design me, by fancying that I have finer Thoughts than to think Marriage a Provision for the M an's Brutality, I cannot accept of, for I sincerely believe that State to be a lawful Refuge to all, who from a Fault either of their Constitution or manner of Living, find them selves incapable of rem aining single witho ut Sin ; ther efore I would not scruple to call M arriage a Provision for Incon tinence in eith er Sex.

BUT I am at a loss for the meaning of the word Brutality; for if you give this Name to all Embraces in general, y ou include the most Law ful ones, ev en tho se tending only to Procreation, \& then the Expression is very injurious; but if you call so all Commerce with Women after thy have conceiv'd, or are past it, the W ord is the most improper in the W orld; for how can that be Brutality, wh at Brutes are not wont to do?

I WOU LD not have you tell me, that what I say now, shews the Practice to be against Nature, and that Men, always refining upon their Passions, have by their Lux ury wrapt the very Bent of their natural A ppetites, and so accu stomed them selves to Enormities, which Beasts them selves are not guilty of. There is a vast difference betwixt irrational Creatures and our own Species; we may often observe the same Operations in both from very different Principles. It is true, that the Females of most Brutes never admit the M ales all the Time of their Pregnancy. But at the Seasons when their procreative A ppetite stimulates them to C oition, such a Ferment is stirr'd up within them, as Advertises all Males round them, and some at a great distance, of their Salacity. The Females that are affected with this, are always capable of being impregnated, and without it no Male solicits them. I need not tell you that our Species is destitute of this Piece of Know led ge; but shall only observe, that the very want of this Instinct in Men, is another Argum ent against you. For is it to be imagin'd, that GOD should have denied us a Faculty (granted to Brutes), if it was of so great a Concern to our eternal Happiness, as this would be, if what you urge was true? W ould it not be clashing with the divine Justice, to have made an Action heinously C riminal, of which we are not sure whether we commit it or not?

THE Business of Conception is full of Uncertainty. Many Women, even such as had been Mothers before, have been impos'd upon by Flatulencies and other Ailm ents, and th ought them selves with Child, and to be Deliver'd, when at last they have brought forth nothing but Wind; others again have attributed that to Diseases, for Months together, which has been really ow ing to their being impregnated, and fallen in Labour before they suspected themselves to be with Child. And in some the only Sign to be rely'd on that $W$ omen have not Conceiv'd, has continu'd to appear regularly all the Time of their Pregnancy. Multitudes of W omen likewise, have $h$ ad reason to th ink them selves past $C$ hild-bearing, and after that brought fine C hildren into the World: From whence it is evident, that if what you condem n , was so heinous a Sin as Sodomy, and by every Body believed to be such, Procreation it self would su ffer very much. The D anger of committing so capital a Crime, would render good People cautious beyond Necessity. The Uncertainty I have spoken of, would raise a thousand Scruples to obstruct the nuptial Enjoyments, and the Fear of having conceiv'd already, would in many $C$ ases hinder them from conceiving at all.

THERE is in the H istory of the Old Testament likew ise a Circumstance that seem sto make against you, and which I would have you seriously to consider. If GOD has willed, that Men should practise the Forbearance you urge, it is not to be thought that the Patriarchs, to whom GOD has from Time to Time revealed himself in so peculiar a Manner, could have been ignorant of it. Abraham, then, we'll say was well acquainted with GOD's Will as to this particular; but how comes it, that in this Part of the sacred History, there is not the least Shadow of Reason to make us believe, that Abraham had left off all carnal Com merce with Sarah, when it had ceas'd with her to be after the M anner of W omen, but rath er the contrary? For had Abrabam discontinued the nuptial Embraces, there is no
doubt but he wo uld have acquainted Sarab with the Reason of it, which alone would have been sufficient Ground for her Disbeli ef, when the Angel foretold that she was to have a Son. She knew th at when she was young, and her Husband lik ew ise in the Prime of his A ge, a nd there was no visible Impediment why she should have no Child ren, she had all along remain'd infertile, which made her wonder how she should now conceive, when she had such manifest Tokens of being past Child-bearing, and her Husband was of a declining Age, and his Vigour much diminished. It was this that provoked her Laughter; she was far from reflecting on the Forbearance of Abraham's Benevolence, and seemed rather, when she laughed, conscious of the many fruitless Endeavours they had made since their Youth. It is likewise to be observed, that when Sarab said that her Lord was like $w$ ise Old, she could not mean that he was impotent by Age, and incapable of performing the conjugal Rites: The contrary appeared after Sarah's Death; for he mar ried an oth er Wife, and had at least six Child ren by her, so that she only called him O ld in respect to his first Vigour, which certainly was decreas'd.

BESIDES, if Sarab had the least Suspicion that it was a Sin for Men to meddle with their W ives after they were past Child-bearing, she would never have alleged, as a Reason of her Unbelief, that her Lord like wise was Old; for if the Act it self had been an Indecency, a Thing never practis'd, what had it signified whether Abraham was Old or Young?

WHEN in the beginning of th is LETTER, I allowed the Em braces y ou con dem n to be frustraneous, I would only be understood as to Procreation; for else it is manifest they are of great use to Society: They are the Bond of conjugal Amity, and by their means a thousand little Differences and petty Q uarrels are made up between a Man and his Wife, which with out them would become wide Breaches, and often render the $m$ arried Couple for ever irreconcilable. That (as y ou say) they only center in the Pleasure of Sense, is true, but so does Musick, yet it is not forbid us. What I say of SELF-POLLU TIO N, y ou would ap ply to this, which is wrong. SELF-POLLU TION is not Murder, because what is wasted might prove a Child; if it were, all nocturnal POLLUTIONS, which no Bo dy can preven $t$, would be so many Murders: But because the Seed is wasted in a sinful Manner, it is a C rime, which GOD has punish'd with Death. This ought not to be confounded with an Action which GOD allows of, if not en cou rages.

BESIDES, from the Time the W oman has conceiv'd, till she is brought to Bed, and got up again, the procreative Faculty in the $M$ an is of no $U$ se. The same may be said, when the Wife is past Child-bearing; therefore, it is plain, what I have said before, that the Forbearance you commend, would destroy the End of Matrimony, as it is manifestly explain'd by St. Paul; for after he had told the Corin thians, that it was good for a Man not to touch a Wom an, he goes on thus: Nevertheless, to avoid Fornication, letevery Man have his own Wife, and let every Woman have her own Husband. The Apostle nam es the End of Marriage to them, to avoid Fornication: And as he knew very well, that the Ceremony, or having the Name of being mar ried, would not suffice for this, but that the only means to keep People Chaste, and hinder them from Fornication, was carnal Copulation, and even the frequent Practice of it; therefore he adds, Let the Husband render to the Wife due Benevolence, and likewise also the Wife un to the Husband. He speaks of it as a Duty, which both owe to each other, and which ought never to be neglected but by comm on Consent, and that only for a little while, and a religio us Purpose. Defraud ye not one another, except it be w ith Consent for a Tim e, that ye m ay giv e your selves to Fasting and Prayer; and come together again, that Satan temptyou not for your Incontinency.

IF what y ou induce us to believe, at the Close of your LETTER concerning y our Sex, be true; and the Scruple you propose and which seems to $G$ ravel y ou, be real, then Madam, I am persuaded you are convinced of your Error before now; and I would not have taken so much Pains, or been so diffusive on this Subject, was I not assured that the same Difficulty is often started, and the same Arguments are used, by Libertines and other lewd Profligates, to perplex conscientious People: For the openly W icked, who neither can, nor endeavour to hide their own evil Courses, are always pleas'd when they have an Opportunity by the least shew of Reason, to insinuate, as if all Men were bad alike, and the soberest Part of the W orld no better than themselves.

I Began my LET TER by telling you, that I thought no Part of U nclean ness, relating to the married State, had any A ffinity with the Sin of ONA N; but have since considered better of it, and am assured, that there are married Persons, who commit a heinous Sin to GOD, by frustrating what he has appointed for the Multiplication of our Species, and are commonly such, as think Children come too Fast, and distrust Providence for their M ainten ance and Education. They indulge them selves in all the Pleasures of Sense, and yet would avoid the $C$ harges they might occasion; in order to which, they do what they can to hinder Conception. What I mean, is, when the Man, by a criminal untimely Retreat, disappoints his Wife's as well as his own fertility: this is what truly may be call'd a frustraneous Abuse of their Bodies, and must be an abominable Sin. Y et it is certain, that Thousands there are in the Married State, who provoke and gratify their Lust, as far as is consistent with this their destructive Purpose, and no farther.


[^0]:    Addressed primarily to adolescent males, Onania is nevertheless unique am ong early eighteen th-century imprints. Not only does its anonym ous London author, a Puritan minister, discuss onan ism as a vice practiced by both sexes, but as a vice prevalent am ong persons of all ag es. An even more significant aspect of Onania is its tone. The pamphlet is representative of the most rigidly conservative "sexuality literature" of the 1700 s. Indeed, the writer goes so far as to equate masturbation, homosexuality and bestiality, declaring that the same might be observed of all three: "That the Crime in it self is monstrous and un natural; in its Practice filthy and odious to Extremity; its Guilt is crying, and its Consequences ruinous." Each of the three, he argues, "destroys conjugal Affection, perverts natural Inclination, and tends to extinguish the Hopes of Posterity."

    And he is more dramatic than Mather in detailing the effects of self-abuse on physical health. "It manifestly hinders the Growth both in Boys and Girls," he declares. "Few of either Sex, that in their Youth commit this Sin to excess for any considerable time, come ever to that Robustness or

[^1]:    "Sir, Yours \&c."

