

A
GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL
HISTORY
OF THE

AIR, WEATHER, || SEASONS,
METEORS, &c.

IN

Sundry Places and different Times ;
more particularly for the Space of 250 Years.

Together with some of their most

REMARKABLE EFFECTS .556

ON

ANIMAL (especially HUMAN) BODIES,
and VEGETABLES.

BY
Thomas ~~Short~~ Short.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. II.

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A
GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c.

WITH
Several of their Visible and Remarkable Effects.

IN *Lower Hungary* the Winter was rigorous 1711. enough. Pustles afflicted many, but chiefly Children; the 2d or 3d Day they were convulsed, and died the 5th or 7th. When dead, their Hands, Feet, and Back; were Jet-black. The Lungs and Livers of some that were opened were full of black Spots. The Spring was too dry. *Apr.* 25. two Parelions, or Circles about the Sun. *May* excessive hot, with Thunder and Lightning. *June* at first very cold and rainy, then very hot, and Swarms of Insects. Small-pox and Measles reigned. Many Parotids, but few suppurated. The Plague in *Copenhagen*, which cut off most of

1711. the common People. *Job. Adam Genselius.*
 ~~~~~ *October 7.* terrible Tempests of Thunder and  
 Lightning in *Devonshire*. About the End of  
 Summer broke out the Plague among Cattle,  
 which came from *Hungary*, travelled toward  
 the *Danube* through *Germany* and *Italy*, carried  
 off whole Herds, and cleared several Corners  
 of those Countries; not from any Fault either  
 of their Food or Air, but from a mere Con-  
 tagion brought from the Country with them,  
 which travelled as far as they did, and spread from  
 their Saliva, where-ever they licked the Grass,  
 laid down their Mouth, or came near other  
 Cattle, from their contagious Effluvia, and  
 Putrefaction of their dead Bodies, infecting  
 their Stomach and Intestines, throwing the  
 whole Nervous System into Convulsions, and  
 inflaming the Blood; for their Mouths, Sto-  
 mach, and Intestines, were inflamed. Their  
 Dung purulent Matter, so that the Disease was  
 a malignant contagious Dysentery. Some few  
 poor People eat their Flesh; but if Dogs eat of  
 it, they died the same day. *Ausburg. Luc.*  
*Schroch. Ramazini* published a Discourse on  
 this dreadful and violent Contagion of Black  
 Cattle, which like a Fire increased and spread,  
 nor could human Art quench it. It first be-  
 gan in *Agro Vicentino*; for, a simple sick Beast  
 straggling and staying behind the Drove which  
 the Merchants yearly bring out of *Dalmatia*,  
 a Cowherd, finding it, brought it to a Farm  
 belonging to the Count *Borromeo*. The Cow  
 infected all the rest where it was taken in; the  
 whole died in a few days, except one, which  
 had

had a Rewel put in its Neck. It spread every- 1711.  
 where, even to the Suburbs of *Padua*, killing  
 Cows and Oxen. It is evident, that this Disease  
 in the Cow-kind was a true malignant, fatal,  
 pestilential Fever, being attended with great  
 Uneasiness, Difficulty of breathing, great Pant-  
 ing, with a Snorting; and began with a *Stupor*;  
 or Drowsiness, a continual Flux of strong smell-  
 ing Matter from the Nose and Mouth, some-  
 times with Blood, all Ruminat<sup>ion</sup> ceasing.  
 Pustles, like Small-pox, broke out over the  
 whole Body on the 5th or 6th Day. They  
 mostly died the 5th or 7th Day; few of them  
 escaped. It is not strange, if from the Effluvia,  
 like an Atmosphere, proceeding from the sick  
 and dead Cattle, and from the Cow-houses and  
 Pastures where they fed, and thereby infected,  
 but chiefly from the Cloaths of the Cowherds  
 themselves, it should diffuse itself so largely.  
 This Poison was of that Kind, which rather  
 fixes and coagulates, than dissolves the Blood.  
 For, besides the above Symptoms, the Eye it-  
 self is a Witness; for their dead Carcasses being  
 opened whilst hot, little or no Blood ran out,  
 Cows having naturally thick Blood; especially  
 when the Fever has continued so many Days.  
 In their *Omasus* or Paunch was found a hard  
 compact Body, firmly adhering to the Coats  
 of the Ventricle, of a large Bulk, and an in-  
 tolerable Smell. In the Brain, Lungs, and  
 other Parts, were several Hydatides, and large  
 Bladders, filled only with Wind, which,  
 being opened, cast a deadly Stink. At the  
 Root of the Tongue were Ulcers and Bladders,

1711. filled with Serum. Had they been carefully buried, it might have lessened or prevented the Infection till Winter came, for its Cold to cure it. For Cure, he advises bleeding, burning on both Sides of the Neck with a red-hot Iron, making Holes in the Ears with a round Iron, and putting Hellebore-roots in the Holes, a Rewel or Seton under the Chin in the Dewlaps; the Tongue and Palate to be often rubbed and washed with Vinegar and Salt: He recommends Alexipharmacs, and specific Cordials; And, from Vegetables, three Ounces of Jesuits Bark infused in 10 or 12 Pints of Cordial Waters, or small Wine, to be given at 4 or 5 Doses, at first when the Beast begins to be sick; from Animals two Drams of Sperma Ceti dissolved in Wine; from Minerals, Diaphoretic Antimony; and, against Worms breeding, an Infusion of Quicksilver, or Petroleum, and Milk, to be given for Food, Drink made with Barley or Wheat-flour, or Bread like a Ptisane; fresh sweet Hay, made in *May*, and steeped in fair Water. The Cattle must be kept in a warm Place, and cloathed. Cow-houses should be daily fumigated with Juniper-berries, Galbanum, and the like. For Prevention, the Stalls were to be cleaned, the Crusts to be scraped off from the Walls, their Food should be good, the Hay and Straw not spoiled by Rain in the making. Friction, Rubbing, and Currying, with the Hand-currycomb and Brush. A Seton should be made in the Dewlap with a hot Iron. Two Years after, the like Distemper raged among the Cattle in *Holland*, and was thus

thus cured: Take Paul's Betony, Lungwort, 1711.  
 Hyssop, Scordium, of each four Handfuls;   
 Roots of round Birthwort, Gentian, Angelica,  
 Butterbur, Tormentil, Carline-Thistle, Juniper  
 and Bayberries, of each twelve Ounces; mix,  
 and make a Powder; Dose one Ounce every  
 Morning with a Horn in warm Beer, for 3 or  
 4 Mornings, the Cow being first bled. And,  
 if her Fever continues, after omitting the  
 Powders 2 or 3 Days, repeat the Medicine 3 or  
 4 Days more.

The Plague began in *July* this Year in *Copenbagen*; it increased to the Beginning of *September*; then decreased to the End of the Year, that it wholly ceased. There were about 60000 Souls in that City when it began, whereof died about 25000 of the poorer Sort; scarce one Person of Note died of it. Several Houses escaped the Infection, tho' there were few where it carried not off more than one or two Persons; and in many Families it left not a Soul alive. The mean and poorer Sort fell the Sacrifice. 1. From their nasty Way of living. 2. Because they live so close together, heaped or mewed up, as it were, 3 or 4 Families in a Room. 3. Their foolish Curiosity in seeing the dead Bodies. 4. Their bigotted *Turkish* Notion of Predestination. 5. Several lay immediately in the same Beds, out of which others had died. Coffinmakers, Surgeons, and Shoemakers, were the Trades whereof most died. The Care taken, and Medicines used, were of good Service. Theriacs did no good here more than at *Dantzick*. Before this were yearly  
 B 3 about

1711. about 2000 christened, and as many buried in this City. In the last Week of *August*, and two first of *September*, died weekly above 2300, besides many, of which no Notice was taken. *Philos. Transact.* Our large Account of it in *Dantzick* saves us the Labour here.

1712. In *Lower Hungary* all *January*, a few Days excepted, was cold Frost, and Snow 9 Foot deep. *February* began boisterous, the rest temperate. Middle of *March* stormy and snowy, and ended with Thunder and Rain. *April* rainy, with a notable Earthquake. *May* rainy, and great Floods. In *May* began a Fever with continual hot Fits the first 3 Days. The 4th, it remitted. The 5th, one at Night, and another in the Morning. The 6th, 2 Fits. The 8th, a regular Tertian; and so continued three Fits. Then the first hot Fit returned, and lasted 3 Days; then remitted 24 Hours; then 2 Fits a Day, as before; then a true Tertian, curable by gentle Lenitives, temperate Medicines, and Sudorifics; but all that were bled and purged, relapsed. *Job. Adam Genselius.* The Season in *Ausburg* being very rainy, these Fevers increased, invading the Sick twice a Day, with a continual Delirium and Sighing. The Heat lasted 2 Days. The 3d, 5th, or 6th, it intermitted. This *May* more changeable than *Proteus*. In *June* and *July* was a Plague of Insects, chiefly Serpents, which did great Harm both to Man and Beast. From a certain Spring, at stated Hours of the Day, sprung up a fetid red Liquor, like stinking Blood; this, on Distillation, afforded Sulphur, Rubric like Bole or Cinnabar, with some nitrous

nitrous or vitriolic Salts. This Month the <sup>1712.</sup> above Plague of the Cattle increased, breaking out in white Pustles, with Panting for Breath. In Harvest were great Floods. *Job. Ad. Genesius.* At *Ausburg* the Air, tho' not excessive cold, was very changeable, an E. and S. Wind prevailing most, the first clear and cold, with often Frost and Snow, the last cloudy and wet. In the End of *July* came great Rains. From *Aug. 6.* clear and excessive hot Weather; but, in the End, Rains falling made the Air cooler; but the Heat quickly returned. In Summer Intermittents were rife; and in *August* Diarrhœas, and *Cholera Morbus.* Then a catarrhus Fever invaded all Ages and Sexes: tho' it began with Adults with feverish Shiverings, followed by a Heat, with Pain of the Head, succeeded by Watchings, and that by a Delirium in the Night, Pain of the Knees, Back, and Joints, with a Cough 2, 3, or 4 Days; then went off by Sweat, natural or procured. This Fever raged far and near; few escaped it. *Luc. Scroch.* In the Spring a fatal Disease befel Horses. It raged more in the Country than in the City, and killed very many. In several Places it fell on the Cattle, wild Beasts and even Swine, Geese, and Turkeys; and continued to the End of *July.* There arose mostly in their Groins, or some other Parts, Swellings, which quickly spread farther, and killed them. It came either from the Sting of Hornets, which swarmed this Year, and were uncommonly large, or from the contagious *Effluvia* of the Cattle that died last Year, and were not half buried. They gave them Treacle,

1712. *Garlick, &c.* with Vinegar. They scarified the Tumours of some. In *Carniola*, and even in *Britain*, the Winter was little short of the Cold, Frost, Snow, and North Wind of 1709. Hence Pleurifies, Coughs, Blood-spitting, Dropfies, and Cachexies, were very common. The first three from the Frost and Cold, the last two from the southerly, rainy, and moist Harvest past. A warm Spring till *April* 20. rainy to 25. thence East Wind, and severe Winter Cold, threatening both the Fruits of the Earth, and Peoples Health. *May* the same, stormy, and every Night rainy, with some terrible Thunder. *June* was more settled, and, near the End, Summer Weather. Summer was very inconstant. Corn, by Lightning and Rain, was rendered quite barren and useless. In *April* several fatal Epilepsies. In *August* Tertian and Quartan Fevers; bastard Tertians. They seldom kept to their stated Time, and after some Fits became continual. Though they mimicked double Tertians, yet when they had been off 24 Hours (during which time was no Alteration in the Pulse), the Urine was thick, with a lateritious Sediment: Yet the next Fit the Arms were covered with scarlet Spots; and often with Loosenets, Vomiting, and pleuritic Pains, attending. Such as were spotted in this Fever, were cupped on the Shoulders. If no Spots, Blood was let, and *Pulv. Cornachini* was given on the better Days, and *Myrsicht's Antifebrile* Salt given two Hours before the Fit. Then Diaphoretics and Absorbents finished the Cure. Harvest, even to the

the End of *October*, was a very good Vintage 1712. Season; but most of the Vines were killed by Frost, Lightning, and Blasting. All Fruit was spotted, and could not be kept from rotting. Not a Day of *November* and *December* past without Rain, Wind mostly West; only from *December* 8. to 13. a boisterous South Wind; then a clear North Wind. Hence general catarrhus Fevers. After *November* 20. Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Pleurisies; a most unhealthy Year, from the North Winds, great Rains, frightful Lightning, rusty Mildews, rotten Fruits, and damaged Pastures. It is scarce credible, that so many cankering Rains should fall in one Country in one Year. *January* 2. and *February*, each Time four mock Suns in *New-England*, both very cold Days.

In *Lower Hungary*, the last Harvest was very rainy, and much Thunder. A humid foggy Air to the Middle of *January*; then S. E. Wind, and hard Frost to the 20th, cloudy and windy to the End; then Frost to *February* 10. which was a warm Rain; clear rather to *March* 9. which was a great Snow; 10. and to 15. a Thaw, and great Floods, with Loss of much Cattle, and some People. The Rain, after *February* 10. was followed by Fog and Hoar-Frost, and that by three Days Rain; then clear to *March* 9. *April* to 18. mostly clear and cool; then N. Wind and great Rain, Cold, Snow, and Storm. 27. Whirlwind and Hail, with Worms, and winged Beetles, within the Hailstones. To *May* 17. cool; that Day Thunder and Lightning, showery and cloudy. 20th, great

1713. great Rain. 24. excessive hot, with terrible Thunder and Lightning. 26. showery, the rest cloudy. *June* began windy and rainy, with very destructive Floods. *July* excessive cold, with a N. Wind. *August* began changeable, ended in terrible Rains, and Blasting of all Corn and Vines. *September* and *October* very changeable, cold and early Snow. In *February* began malignant spotted Fevers, fatal the 5th Day, with a *Delirium*; Pulse slow and even, as in Health. In *May* malignant Fevers, with black Spots and Buboës, raged with a terrible Mortality in *Austria*, especially at *Vienna*, which in *June* turned to the Plague, both there, and at *Poson* in *Hungary*. And in *August* the Plague, malignant Fever, and confluent Small-pox, raged in all those Places. In *September* they were attended with a Vomiting, and Heat of the Belly, fatal the 3d or 5th Day. Also black Spots, with a Dysentery, and Pustles on the Shoulders; Buboës under the Armpits, and in the Groin, fatal the 7th or 9th Day. Vomiting, Purging, and Bleeding, were all pernicious; only Balsamic Bezoardics, with Volatiles, were useful. *October* to 4th clear and mild, to the 7th cold and cloudy; 14. Rain, with uncommon Snow; Wind N. E. then misty or rainy to the End. Double Tertians prevailed, mimicking continual Fevers, with a Vomiting, Cardialgia, Diarrhœa; in some a *Delirium*, with an involuntary Discharge of Excrements; but the 8th or 9th Fit finished it. The pestilential Fever was sporadic, with a slow and unequal Pulse, often Buboës, but seldom many

many Carbuncles. *November* excessive cold, 1713.   
 Snow four Feet deep; some few acute Fevers,  
 with Spots and Buboes. Near *Neostadt* a great  
 Earthquake. *December* to 12. stormy, tem-  
 perate, variable, and rainy to the End. At  
*Ausburg* the Constitution of the Air was much  
 the same, but not so severe, yet very healthy  
 till *December*, that a fatal spotted Fever put  
 in, which soon ceased. In *Carniola* the  
 Air was the same, and healthy there also, ex-  
 cept the Effects of a moist Air, as Catarrhs,  
 Fluxes, Vomitings, &c.

In *Carniola* this was a most irregularly con- 1714.   
 stituted Year; only the Winter was tolerably  
 cold and dry, with a North Wind, and some  
 little Snow. The whole Spring, Summer, and  
 Harvest, was one Series of Shifts and Changes,  
 except *November*, and the Half of *December*,  
 which was agreeably pleasant for the Season;  
 the rest had every Day Rain. Hence such  
 prodigious Floods, that neither sown Corns  
 were ripened, nor was Grass cut down or dried,  
 or Seed sown in due time. Whatever was  
 committed to the Earth, either died, rotted,  
 was choaked, or rendered useless some other  
 way; hence a great Dearth; especially toward  
*Crelia*, there was a Famine among ordinary  
 People. The last Part of Harvest and Winter  
 were pretty healthy; but Spring, Summer,  
 and Beginning of Harvest, was a most miser-  
 able, sickly, afflicted Time in general. The  
 Plague afflicted *Styria* and *Badenburg*. Here  
 Defluxions of all Kinds prevailed; Arthritics,  
 Colics, Pleurisies, Dropsies, Fevers intermit-  
 tent

1714. tent and continual, Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, Vomitings, Worms, Small-pox, Measles, and Rash. But spotted Fevers were most fatal, as were the Small-pox in *December*. Many poor People died in the open Streets, till the Magistrates made a public Collection, and ordered them to the *Lazaretto* in case of the Plague. This, says Mr. *Derham*, was a very droughty Year in *England*; little above  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the Rain fell this Year that fell in 1709. The first being only 11 Inches, the last  $26\frac{1}{2}$  in *Essex*; yet it was a very sickly mortal Year in the Nation. A great Death of Cattle began this Year. There was no great Mortality in 1709. but in 10. a very fatal Small-pox reigned. This was generally a dry Spring and Summer, very little Grass in the Spring, and the little there was, was short, dry, and almost sapless; Cows gave little Milk, many were near dry, and what they did give was much thicker and yellower than ordinary; nor would it bear boiling as usual, but turned and broke. From this Scarcity and Driness of the Grass, Cows were not purged in the Spring, as in other Years (for healthy Cows are generally purged twice a Year, with the Spring Grass, and *Michaelmas*: Fog or Addish; during which Times they are very brisk and lively, their Milk thinner and sweeter, bluer and plentifulter, than in Summer or Winter). About the Middle of *July*, began a contagious Disease among the Milk-kine near *London*, and spread into several other Parts of the South Country, and raged till the Middle of *October*; nor was it quite over  
in

in all Places till *Christmas*. During the first 1714. three Months it killed, in *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Surry*, 5418 Cows and Bulls, and 439 Calves. For each of the first his Majesty allowed 40s. a Head, out of his Civil-list Money, and 10s. apiece for each of the Last, which amounted to 6774*l.* 1*s.* besides which the Cowkeepers upon Oath were Losers 24500*l.* for which his Majesty granted a Bill, that brought in only 6278*l.* 2*s.* and 6*d.* But, had not the greatest Care possible been taken to prevent the Spread of the Contagion, it must have made terrible Havock of Cattle over the Nation. In *Holland* it raged 2 or 3 Years, and killed 300000 Cows, Oxen, and Bulls. The several Methods of Cure tried had but little Success. To keep the Sick from the Well, and the last from infected Pastures, Cowhouses, and Stalls, hindering the Cowherds of the Sick to converse with, or come near, those of the Well, had most Success. The *Dutch* extolled the above-mentioned Powder. The sick Kine refused their Food; next Day they had a huskish Cough, voided Excrements like Clay, their Head swelled, and sometimes their Bodies. In a Day or two more, they had a vast Discharge of mucous Matter from the Nose; their Breath smelled offensively. Lastly, a severe Purging (sometimes bloody), of which they died. Some died in 3, others in 5 or 6 Days, Bulls the 8th or 10th Day. They were very hot all the while. In these that were opened the Gall-bladder was much distended, with a too green Bile; their Sweetbread shrivel'd up, the Glands of all the Me-

fentery

1714. fentery vastly swelled and obstructed, their Livers were black, and often had Bags of chalky Matter. The Guts were excoriated by Purging, their Lungs somewhat inflamed, and several Bladders on them. &c.

1715. At *Ausburg* the Winter was tolerable, not long, though changeable, and often cloudy and moist, Wind chiefly South, *February* 8. 11. 12. *March* 4. but especially the 3d, so raging a Tempest, that it did unspeakable Damage in *England* and *Holland*; the Air in the mean time cloudy, with some little Snow. On *April* 5. an East Wind cleared the Air, though the moist Season returned with changeable Winds and Rains. In *May* the pleasant Spring set in, and continued till far in *June*; from the Middle of which a severe scorching Sun, and East Wind. In *July* a South Wind, with some Showers. This State of the Air continued till *December* 15. that an East Wind brought 6 Days Winter Cold. The Year ended cloudy. This moist Constitution brought abundance of Catarrhs of several Sorts. The Small-pox, that had now been favourable two Years, became confluent and mortal. In *Carniola* the Winter was much the same; but from last Year's Constitution, and present bad Food, the late Diseases continued as before, especially in the *Lazarettos*. Instead of the Scarlet-purples attending last Year's Fevers, they were now like Measles or Rash, appearing chiefly on the Back, which sometimes rose up like the Small-pox, and often vanished the 14th Day or later. Some miliary Pustles covered the whole

whole Body with an Itch ; then small Bladders <sup>1715.</sup> full of clear Water, which, running out on the Skin, scalded it like boiling Water ; when these had continued some time, the Patient died, being worn out with former Illnesses. Small-pox, and Measles still prevailed, but not with their former Severity. There was a Small-pox, of which the Sick appeared to be very full, and all seemed to go well on to the 12th Day, then the scarf Skin fell off the Face and Arms, parted from the Skin under it, and, by laying hold of it at the Fingers Ends, it came slipping off like a Glove from the Top of the Shoulder down ; they died next Day. This Sort was little short of the Malignity of the Plague ; it continued till *June*, sparing neither Age nor Sex. Women with Child mostly miscarried, and on the *Menses* or *Lochia* appearing the Spots disappeared, and the Patient died. *May* was very pleasant ; *June*, *July*, and *August*, all mild. Pox and Measles were quite out. *September*, *October*, and *November*, were uncommonly pleasant. Obstinate and irregular Tertiars were frequent ; but after the 3d or 4th Fit they degenerated into slow Continuals, and proved of several Weeks Duration, maugre all Medicines ; then turned to erratic Intermit-tents again, and these into Quartans, which were thus cured : First, Purge the Body 4 or 5 times, the Day before the Fit ; on the intermediate Days give Essence of Agrimony, Worm-wood, *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Tinct. Mort. Tartarizat. Spirit. Sal. Arm. aaꝓj. dose qtt. ʒo Mane et Vesperi, ʒ Pulv. Patr. ʒiʒ. Confect. Alker. m.*

1715. *Alkerm.* ʒij. *Antim.* Diaphoretic. ʒʒ. *Arcun.*  
 ~~~~~ *Duplicat. Sal. Absinth. Cent. Min. Card. Bened. Agrimon. aaʒʒ Cort. Citr. cond. q. f. f. Elect. S. A.* Dose on the better Days ʒij. thrice a Day for 4 Weeks, with Wine, or Carduus Water.

The Disease of the Black Cattle, that was so fatal last Year near *London*, reached *Essex* in *January*, and did great Mischief. A very dry Spring to the End of *March* there; and in *April* fell many Showers, yet not enough to fill the Ponds. *June, July, and August*, were very rainy, did much Damage to Corn and Hay, spoiled the Road; these Months were very cold. In *March* Head-achs, and Small-pox, were epidemic.

1716. At *Ausburg*, and over all *Europe*, was a very
 ~~~~~ great, severe, and long Frost, with much Snow; the Spring was late. Inflammatory Diseases; and Catarrhs of all Sorts, generally prevailed; Apoplexies, moist Convulsions, Coughs, &c. The Cure of all was liberal Bleeding, Diaphoretics, and Pectorals. Tertians and Quartans were common, but quickly cured by the Bark. Summer and Harvest were moist and rainy. Wind chiefly South, but inconstant in the Spring. The Small-pox were now favourable, but more severe in Harvest, and often confluent, with some Signs of Malignity. A most fatal epidemic Dysentery broke out this Year in *Sterling* in *Scotland*, which almost laid that small Town waste; so contagious, that it even seized Travellers and Strangers, who only passed along the Streets without calling or halting: It  
 was

was caused by the Inhabitants using Water 1716. wherein Flax was steeped, or laid to water. It gave way to proper Emetics, *Lig. Laud.* Absorbents, and Restringents; but if treated as a malignant Flux, it was certainly fatal, being accompanied with such a Fever as mostly comes upon a Hypercatharsis. In *Carniola* the Frost and North Wind continued till far in *April*: The Trees which used to put forth their Buds in *March*, budded not before the Middle of *May*, nor did the Corns beard sooner, the like not known since 1664. or 5. when the Frost continued to the End of *May*; and People, to preserve their Lives, were forced to get into Ovens heated with Wood. Every one despaired of their sown Corns and Fruits; but that very Year was the plentifullest since. From the Middle of *May* was a pleasant rich Spring. In *June*, *July*, and *August*, were refreshing desirable Showers. All *September* cold and rainy. *November* was an extraordinary pleasant Harvest of a rich and plentiful Crop; nor did the Winter put in before *December* 11. In the Spring Diseases of the Breast, and Defluxions, reigned. All consumptive People died, and such as were disposed to Hectics languished. In *Ferrara* the Frost and Snow lasted to the End of *March*; but, after a few Days Thaw, the Frost returned, and continued to *May*. Pleurifies were common. The Spring came in with great Rains and Floods; and, when clear, the Earth's Moisture hindered the Sun's Heat. When the Water was exhaled, came thick Fogs; hence Deafness, Impostumes, Wander-

1716. ing Pains, with Flatulency. *June* was insufferably hot ; hence came both single and double Tertians, cured by Laxatives given first, and then the Bark. Harvest began with much Rain, then clear Weather to the Calends of *December*, and general Health. In *England*, in *January*, the *Thames* was frozen many Miles, whole Streets of Booths were erected, Coaches driven, Sports and Diversions were used above the Bridge, Thermometers lower than on *December* 30. 1708. *Spain* suffered greatly by it, Wild Beasts forced out of the Woods made strange Ravage ; most Goldfinches, beside many other small Birds, were killed by it. One Day this Year a most violent Wind emptied the *Thames* from *London-Bridge*, a great Way down, left only a small Rivulet 10 or 12 Feet over ; abundance of People walked safely on the Bottom. In *November* and *December* the Weather was mild, open, dark, and damp, for most Part, mixt with cold Days now-and-then. Pleurifies frequent and mortal in many Places. The Thaw came in *February* ; then Coughs and Colds were universal, Looseness, Hysteric and Hypo, were common, with a confluent Small-pox of a bad Sort. The Summer, tho' warm, was not so hot, as some after. Wind mostly W. or S. W. Remitting and slow Fevers prevailed. In the first the Skin was dry and rough, Pulse hard, Blood inflamed like that of Pleuritics ; they had little Sweat, but were often delirious, especially in the Fit. Some at first had a Looseness, and Vomiting, with pleuritic and rheumatic Pains. The Cure consisted in

Bleeding, a Vomit, cooling Diluters, &c. 1716. 

About the 14th Day they came to a Crisis, and went off, or turned to Tertians. In slow nervous Fevers they were longer ill, the Pulse quick and weak, the Skin rough and dry.

At *Ausburg* often Snow; the rest a clear Frost; Wind to *February* 1. S. E. then S. W. and Thaw to the 9th; then East to the 20th, followed by a South Wind, and mild Air. Some few Small-pox remained, but confluent, interspersed with black Pustles; these died. Many, from first to last, had a Pain of the Knee, without Swelling or Inflammation. One on the 6th Day had the Pustles filled with Blood, and made bloody Urine, and died the 8th Day. *March, April, and May*, were mostly cold and wet. The Spring was late; yet a very healthy Time. The Summer mild and pleasant, with refreshing Showers till the Dog-star rose; then an East Wind, and excessive Heat, with an epidemic Dysentery, which had more Malignity than Heat or Fever. It was attended with greater Weakness, Contagion, and a shorter Course of the Disease among vulgar Adults. Children fell not before the 3d Day. Thus it continued to *September* 10. but in its further Progress it fell mortally on Children, chiefly from their Aversion to Physic. The Cause was the Intemperature of the Air, first cold and moist, then hot, and often drinking new or sour Ale. Alexipharmacs, Absorbents, Restrictants, and Anodynes, were the Cure. In Harvest, the N. and S. Winds prevailing in their Turns, and often violently, especially *De-*  
C 2
cember

1717. *cember 24.* which was a most pernicious Storm  
 to *Holland, Hamburg, &c.* It lasted 4 Days;  
 thence Clouds and Rain to the End. *De-*  
*cember 31.* terrible Thunder and Lightning, yet  
 healthy. In *Carniola* the Constitution of the  
 Air, and human Bodies, were both much  
 better this Year than in *Ausburg*: Only in *Sep-*  
*tember*, between a Solar and Lunar Eclipse,  
 more People were seized with Epilepsies on one  
 and the same Day, than is credible. At  
*Ferrara* the severe Cold began *January 11th*;  
 then a raging North Wind for four Days,  
 tearing up Trees, and breaking Houses and  
 Walls. Great Snow, and a clear Frost, to the  
 End of *February*, that it thawed. Quinsies,  
 colical Pains, catarrhus Fevers in young  
 People chiefly. Then began a fatal Small-pox,  
 which raged all the Year. In the Spring were  
 many thick Fogs, ending in Rains. Now were  
 some malignant Fevers seemingly slight at first,  
 but fatal in the Issue. Summer was very hot  
 droughty, with a South Wind. The last  
 Diseases continued; the Small-pox made ter-  
 rible Havock among Children. In *September*  
 the Heat was less, and Diseases fewer. The  
 Weather was clear, and Air healthy, all *Octo-*  
*ber*; but a fatal Month to Oxen and Swine.  
 The Winter was mild, and differed little from  
 Harvest. This Year was very healthy in the  
 main. There were Swarms of Insects in the  
 Corn, and very high Winds. This Year (says  
*Dr. Wintringham*) was very cold in *England*,  
 though not so severe as the last; Diseases the  
 same, but more mild, and less frequent.  
 Summer,

Summer, at and after the Middle, was warm 1717.   
 and dry; Wind mostly West and South; Diseases were chiefly remittent and intermittent Fevers, but chiefly the first; they had scarce any Remission at the Beginning; but after a few Days came an imperfect Crisis, either by Stool or Sweat, which brought them to one of these Fevers. Their Urine was high-coloured, without Sediment, sometimes muddy; but, after the Crisis, let fall a Sediment inclining to lateritious, of a pale Colour, and yellowish. The Harvest was cold and wet; Wind oftener North. The above Diseases continued, but were more tedious. Several Diarrhœas.

At *Berlin*, after the Winter Solstice, came 1718.   
 Catarrhs, catarrhus, rheumatic, and inflammatory Fevers, Small-pox, spotted and miliary Fevers, Peripneumonies. After the Vernal Equinox, Measles, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, Quartan, Tertian, Quotidian, and double tertian Fevers, mixt with catarrhus. After the Winter Solstice, Peripneumonies, catarrhus Fevers, Rheumatisms, spurious Pleurifies, fundry Arthitics, and a few spotted Fevers. This Winter was very cold, much Frost and Snow, Wind mostly East or North; inflammatory Diseases prevailed, as in 16. The Summer hot and dry, especially in *July* and *August*, and continued so most of the Harvest; Wind South or West; during which time began a putrid Fever, with very bad Symptoms; but, being more frequent next Year, we shall refer it to that. In the mean time Intermittents kept their Ground, with uncertain Fits, and sharper  
 C 3 . Symptoms;

1718. Symptoms ; they continued all the Winter with greater Frequency than before ; many of them turned to Intermittents. Tertians were very common all the while ; their Fits were not so regular, nor their Intermissions so certain in the Spring ; and the Number of Remittents increased even to the Heat of next Summer. Dr. *Winteringham*.

1719. After the Winter Solstice, at *Berlin*, from the sudden Change of the Air, arose several catarrhus Fevers, some milder, others more malignant, both of them prone to Looseness, and miliary Fevers. Peripneumonic, rheumatic, spotted, and continual Fevers. Convulsive Disorders, and several others, allied either to the catarrhus or rheumatic Tribes. After the Vernal Equinox, it was pretty healthy, only a few different Fevers. And amongst intemperate athletic and aged People, some Chronic. The Small-pox, and Worm-Fevers, chronic Asthmas. At the Summer Solstice, a raging Dysentery ; and Quotidians often degenerating to Continuals, with Spots. After the Harvest Equinox, these Fevers continued to the Winter Solstice, often changing Shapes and Symptoms. About the End of the Year, catarrhus, single or double Tertians, or Quartan Fevers, Small-pox, and Rheumatisms ; and, among Adults, Disorders of the Lungs and *Uterus*. About *York*, from *May 1.* was one of the hottest Summers known in *England*, and very dry. The Wind, when perceivable, was mostly South. *July 15.* or *16.* came an extraordinary North Wind and Rain. But, after a Fortnight, the Heat returned,

turned, and continued to *November 1.* which 1719.  
 Month was uncommonly dry, as was the whole   
 Winter after, drier and warmer than ordinary.  
 During the Heat, the putrid, continual, re-  
 mittent, and intermitten Fevers, still continued ;  
 and as the Sick were prone to Sweat during the  
 Heat, so, after the sudden Cold, they were  
 more disposed to a Looseness, though the Fever  
 rarely went off by it. The putrid Fever,  
 which appeared in *May*, was at its Height in  
*July* ; continued all *August*, and carried off  
 many. It seized with a shivering Nausea,  
 Vomiting of bilious Matter, and alternate Re-  
 turns of Heat and Cold ; with these were joined  
 a great Lassitude of the whole Body, a great  
 Weight compressing the Shoulders and Back.  
 After them came a Thirst, and sharp Heat,  
 dry brownish Tongue, sometimes black. Very  
 little Sleep, no Sweat, a Delirium, continually.  
 A great Anxiety and Restlessness. About the  
 12th Day many had a Looseness, weakening  
 them much, but not relieving their Symptoms,  
 even though they had taken a Vomit at first.  
 The Stools were so sudden and large, that they  
 were an Over-match for their Strength. Some  
 had a Looseness the whole Time of the Fever,  
 though the Disease seldom went off that Way ;  
 yet such had less Heat, Restlessness, and De-  
 lirium ; nor did this Discharge retard, but  
 rather promoted the Crisis, by mitigating the  
 Symptoms, which commonly went off the 16th  
 Day by Sweat. The Pulse was mostly quick,  
 but seldom strong. The Skin was rough ; the  
 Urine red, without Sediment ; but after the

1719. Crisis, by a gentle Sweat, it let fall a brown Sediment. The Blood was red and dissolved; the Blood and Serum so mixt, that it was like arterial Blood. Some had a Spitting the whole Time of the Fever; such had milder Symptoms, and recovered. Though these were the Symptoms in more robust Constitutions, yet the lax, weak, hysteric, and cachectic, were afflicted with Tremors, Twitchings, and Delirium. Some again, from their great Weakness and Lowness of Spirits, lay as dead or stupid, evacuating their Excrements involuntarily; and, if roused up, they were delirious. The Fever came not to its Crisis before the 20th Day, and often went off without any sensible one, their Cure and Recovery being very slow. The first Sort required a cool Regimen, and a greater Plenty of Diluters than in other Years; and wherever the Use of Alexipharmacs was indicated, a less Dose than ordinary sufficed. Few could bear Opium, or its Preparations, without a Delirium; but Diacodium, and the milder Anodynes given freely, with great Plenty of Diluters, were greatly beneficial. Continual Remittents prevailed at the same time, especially in *August*; a little after which the putrid either vanished, or turned intermittent. These Fevers made their Attack with the like Symptoms as the last; but after a few Days, gradually becoming irregular, they remitted. Their Fits were ordinarily sharper than in other Remittents, and often attended with a Delirium, Cold and Shivering rarely preceded the Fits, even in these who had the Fever at stated Intervals,

tervals. Such as began with a cold Fit, it was very sharp : But about the Beginning of Winter they turned to Intermittents, attended with a slight cold Fit. The Fits returned every Day Summer and Winter. There were a great many Maniacs this Summer. *February 5. March 22. and 30. were great Auroræ Boreales.*

This Summer, at and near *York*, was very drougthy, though not so hot as last ; its Fevers were intermittent and remittent. The last remitted not for some Days, and the Sick were delirious in the Fit. The Paroxysms returned at more certain Periods than they did last Year. They were mostly Tertians or Semitertians ; for the Fits continued long, quickly returned, nor did the Fever ever wholly go off. During the Fit they complained of a Pain of the Stomach, Sicknes, Loathing, and often vomited, especially in the Beginning of it ; which Symptoms continued till the Sweat broke, and put an End to the Fit. The Thirst and Heat were less than last Year. The Tongue was first white, then brown ; the Fits very long, continuing sometimes 40 Hours. The Urine was muddier and yellower than it was last Year ; and let fall a larger and whitish Sediment, inclining to yellow. In Intermittents it was lateritious. Besides these three were some Putrids, but milder than last Year, but more languid and nervous, with a Vertigo, Stupor, and Trembling of the Nerves, affecting chiefly such as were of a lax, weak, hysterick Constitution. These Fevers were attended with a quick small Pulse, thin, pale, and crude Urine, and sometimes a Looseness.

Their

1720. Their Tongues were mostly white, seldom dry; nor had the Sick much Thirst, but very liable to partial Sweats, as on the Head, Neck, and Breast. The Fever lasted to the 20th Day, and sometimes longer, and mostly terminated by a gentle Sweat over the whole Body. Sometimes they became intermitting. Blisters, Cordials, and Diaphoretics, were most serviceable. Dr. *Winteringham*. November 10. *January* 12. were Northern Lights. At *Berlin*, after the Winter Solstice, were few Diseases, only a very few malignant Fevers; several catarrhus and rheumatic Fevers, Jaundices, Hæmorrhages; towards the Equinox, rheumatic and catarrhus Disorders; after the Summer Solstice anomalous, rather continual than intermitting, afflicting the Sick every Day, with the Anguish of uncertain hot and cold Fits; which, if not quickly ended by a Sweat, inclined to a very chronic Habit. The Harvest Equinox brought continual Tertians, attended with sundry Symptoms, according to the Disposition of the Subjects, and quartan Intermitents; the Recent very tractable; the Chronic very obstinate, and often returning. About the Winter Solstice sudden Deaths, Apoplexies, catarrhus Fevers of sundry Sorts, Coughs, Quinsies, Rheumatisms. At *Turin*, the preceding Harvest having been very rainy, a fatal Small-pox, spurious Pleurisies, Ophthalmias, Quinsies, Dysenteries, and Stranguries, reigned. After the Winter Solstice a dry Winter dispelled the Small-pox; but made way for a very bad spotted Fever, which, at the Vernal Equinox, was attended with spasmodic Disorders of  
the

the Breast, Erysipelases, Quinsies, Arthritics, &c. 1720. 

These from a warm Winter, and mostly South Wind, after a very rainy Harvest, preceded by a great Drought. The Spring set in pleasantly; but an intensely cold North Wind, mixt with Western Gales, then a South Wind, occasioned so great a Variety, that often, in the same Day, were all the Seasons of the Year, and all Weathers: Hence so many acute Diseases, and such a Multitude of Podagrics liable to Nephritics, Scorbutics, and other Afflictions; Hysterics, Apoplexies, Hemicranias, and Vertigos: To these the malignant Fever gave place; but, on their disappearing, it returned with greater Fury. Ephemeras were more frequent than Intermittents. Summer was pleasanter; after the Dog-days more changeable Weather; Wind South and West. About the Beginning of *September* fell much Rain, rough and ugly Weather, but better at the Equinox. The above Fever and Spasmodics, ending with Summer, made way for Intermittents; some Continuals, a few ardent Fevers and catarrhus, from a Cough and Asthma; some Quinsies, Ophthalmias, ending in Intermittents. At Midsummer, from too much Freedom with Fruit, which was very plentiful, came Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, and Worm-Fevers, on Children and Adults equally. Some terrible Colics from the Spasms of the abdominal Muscles.

*Acta Eruditor.*

This Year to the Beginning of *September* 1721. 

was moist, cold, rainy, chiefly in Summer; Wind mostly N. From *September* to *November*

1721. a pleasant calm Air, the Winter mild, and little Frost. The Fevers of this Year were mostly intermittent; but differed from the former, in that their cold Fit was longer and greater, the hot Fit milder and shorter. The Sick in their Intermiſſions had a true Apyrexia; nor were they delirious in the Fit, but more diſpoſed to Loofeneſs. Their Urine was higher-coloured, and let fall a lateritious Sediment. There were ſome nervous Fevers with greater Weakneſs, Lowneſs of Spirits, Stupor and Deafneſs, not unlike theſe of the laſt Year; only the Sick ſweated little, and the Fever ſeldom terminated by any ſenſible Criſis; but, after a tedious Illneſs, the Sick recovered, and few died. Dr. *Wintringham*. February 6. great *Auroræ Boreales* At *Berlin* were ſeveral Tertians ending in Apoplexies and Hemiplegias, from a Tranſlation of the Matter of the Piles or Gout; Arthritics, from a Stoppage of Bleeding at the Noſe. *Act. Erudit.*

1722. Apr. 21. a very mild ſort of Meaſles ſet in and continued all Summer, with a continual Cough, Difficulty of breathing, and Inflammation of the Lungs. This Spring, and even to the middle of Summer, was very cold, wet, and rainy, Wind often ſhifting, but moſtly E. or N. There were ſome Pleuriſies and Quinſies, but not many. Tertians prevailed moſt, and ſome Quartans, in thoſe chiefly who had often relapſed into Tertians. The Bark was not ſo ſucceſſful now, as in other Years, becauſe of a Loofeneſs coming on its Uſe; nor did it ſucceed ſo well, even where this happened not. But the Cure conſiſted in the

the Use of Emetics, Alexipharmacs, and Diaphoretics. Several had a Diarrhœa, but easily cured. About the End of Harvest, Quartans were more frequent, and hung on many all Winter, but vanished in the Spring. Intermittents kept their certain Periods of Return very exactly: but by frequent Relapses, and long Continuance, brought great Disorders on poor People, as Dropsy, Jaundice, Phthisis, &c. Dr. *Wintringham*.

The Winter and Spring were cold and dry, the Summer very dry, but not so hot, being mostly cloudy. The Wind chiefly N. or E. and so continued to the Beginning of Winter. The Small-pox began in the Spring and reigned all Summer, mostly confluent, and of a very bad Sort, attended with Purples. They that had a Looseness through the whole Disease, had the mildest Symptoms; and whenever it stopt, it was to be supplied by laxative, antiphlogistic, diluting Glysters, and the like. Several had pleuritic and nephritic Pains before the Eruption, and the Blood was not a little inflamed from the Beginning. Inflammatory Diseases, a tearing Cough from a thin sharp Rheum, Hectics, and phthisical Disorders, reigned this Year. In the first of these the Pulse was quick and hard, the Skin stiff and rigid, the Blood more inflamed than in other Years, in almost all Diseases. All Methods of Cure were attempted in vain, without plentiful Bleeding. The Belly was mostly bound, and Laxatives given before Bleeding was only adding Fuel to the Flame; but they had good Success after. After these Evacuations warm Bathing

1723. Bathing was most serviceable in Rheumatisms; but, used before them, it only increased the Pain and Symptoms. But a sudden sharp Cold coming in Harvest, increased greatly the Number of the Sick, by Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, and Inflammations of the Bowels. Bleeding was still the Basis of Cure. In the Middle of *November* came great and long Rains, which still added greatly to the Numbers of the Sick, chiefly in Pleurifies, Rheumatisms, and Arthritics. The Pulse was quick and hard, the Blood inflamed to that Degree, that sometimes the stiff Size on the Surface was half the Quantity let out: Hence Bleeding was still more necessary. After 3 Weeks the Drought returned, and continued to the Spring Equinox. This was a very fatal Year in general over the Kingdom, as appears from almost all the Bills of Mortality. This Place never had one like it before; for our greatest late Mortality was that of 1680. when 310 died; the next was in 1715: when near 400 died. But this Year died about 700, including such as were buried in the Dissenters Burying-places; and most or all died of inflammatory Diseases.

1724. The Summer was cold and rainy, to the Middle of Harvest; Wind mostly North; then came a clear pleasant Season, with South and West Wind, and lasted to the Beginning of Winter, that we had a clear Frost; then a wet rainy Time, with North Wind till *January*. But though a cold wet Year, yet it was very healthy, till the End of Harvest, that Diarrhœas came in, till Frost came, that Rheumatisms took

took place of them. Blood let was not so inflamed as last Year, and Purgatives answered better, and in a far less Dose. Now came a distinct favourable Small-pox. *January* was warm, pleasant, and clear for the Season; Wind South or West, and so continued till *April*. In *February* came in remittent and intermitent Fevers, with highly inflamed Blood, like that of Pleuritics, and a great Discharge of bilious Matter upward and downward; but Bleeding relieved both Symptoms; before which, they appeared a few Days like Continuals; and, upon any slight Error, returned to them again. When continual, the Urine was red without Sediment; but, when they intermitted, it deposited a large redder Sediment than ordinary. Such as took the Bark before Bleeding and Purging, had the Severity of the Intermittents increased. And if it was given in Remittents, the Sick were delirious next Fit. In *March* great Snow, and North and East Winds. Then began, and continued all next Summer, a Chin-Cough among Children. Dr. *Winteringham*. Our Burials this Year not 300. *June* 11th great Thunder and Lightning in *England*.

From *April* to the Middle of *December*, a cold, moist, rainy Season; few fair Days, yet healthy in the general. In Harvest a slight Fever, and several inflammatory Disorders, Most Diseases this Season were attended with Sleepiness, Heaviness of the Head, Dulness of Hearing, and Vertigo. In *January* came a sharp Frost, and very much Snow, with an intense Cold; then came inflammatory Diseases, as in 1716. which mostly

1725. mostly disappeared. Soon after the Thaw, a  
 bastard Peripneumony, with a slow Fever, soft  
 Pulse, Difficulty of breathing, continued, and  
 afflicted old, cachectic, idle, and phlegmatic People,  
 and such as lived plentifully, or drank freely; these  
 could not bear Bleeding but with great Caution,  
 and in small Quantities. After the Frost, which  
 ended with *January*, came cold Rain, Snow  
 and Frost alternately; Wind mostly South.  
 This lasted to the End of *February*; then came  
 a warmer Air, and clear pleasant Season. Dr.  
*Winteringham*. At *Plymouth*, from the 1st of  
 of *October* 1724. to the middle of *April* 1725.  
 was an extraordinary dry Season, Wind North-  
 erly and Easterly; even a Place most noted  
 for rainy Weather. The Small-pox began in  
*August* 1724. and continued to *June* 1725. They  
 were attended with severe Pains of Back and  
 Limbs, greater Nausea and Vomiting than or-  
 dinary. Several had violent colical Pains, which  
 left them on the Eruption, or after the In-  
 jection of a Glyster or two, which brought away  
 some bilious Stools. After the Glyster they had  
 a gentle Anodyne given. In some the Sym-  
 ptoms seemed milder, before and at the Eruption,  
 yet the Pox would prove confluent and fatal.  
 The Pustles were small, and did not fill regu-  
 larly; but would flatten and be depressed in  
 the middle, a Day or two after the Eruption  
 even in the distinct Kind. On some they came  
 out within 24 Hours after the Seizure; but  
 such were always confluent. The coming out  
 in some was attended with prodigious Sneezing,  
 even to require Opiates. At and after the Ap-  
 pearance

pearance of the Pustles, some itched most intolerably: this proved a bad Sign. In some few, 1725.   
 a Day or two after the Eruption seemed over, several dark-red or serous miliary Pustles appeared in the Interstices of the Small-pox. These never suppurated as the Second Crop of Small-pox sometimes do, nor were they so large. This was so bad a Sign, that only one survived it; as did another the many *Petechiæ* or Purples that came out among the Small-pox, at the Eruption. The Purples were of a lurid Hue. In some they discovered not themselves before the Maturation. During the Suppuration, the Pox would become very sensible, and the other-wise Sort would extend their Basis exceedingly, so that though they seemed distinct at first, yet hereby they would flux. A purple Spot often appeared in the Centre of the Pustles, which gradually spread, and turned blacker and blacker. Sometimes the Interstices turned pale or livid; all bad Signs. The Pustles that had not the purple Speck did not incrustate yellow, but appeared of a dead ash Colour, and by degrees grew into a black dark Crust. The Salivation which should always attend the Maturation of of the confluent Kind, was very little, and in some none, except a little very tough Phlegm got out by syringing. Two Adults, and some Children, neither salivated nor purged, without a Laxative given; yet they recovered. Children very rarely had that Looseness, which supplies the Spitting, though some Infants drivelled exceedingly during the whole Pox. Two Children had the Salivation (one had four Grains of  
 VOL. II. D Calomel)

1725. Calomel) come only on the 13th Day. Which then was so profuse and long, that it was necessary to stop it. Where the Swellings of the Face and Throat were very hard, painful, and tense, with a strong Vibration of the carotid Arteries, and little or no Salivation; the Sick mostly grew delirious at the State. These Symptoms often proved fatal. The Maxillary and parotid Glands of such as recovered, were long, swollen, and hard, after the Desquamation of the Pox (which was very slow); nor would these Tumours go off, but by repeated Calomel Purges, being the Consequence of a viscid Matter obstructing these Glands, which hardened the Swelling of the Face, hindered the Salivation, and, in Part, the Circulation through the external Carotids; whereby being forced through the internal, the Inflammation of the Brain, and a Delirium, might partly be occasioned; especially at a time when the Blood was full of acrimonious Matter, absorbed from the Pustles; causing a Delirium at the Stadium of the Disease, much more dreadful than in the Apparatus, when it happened almost in Course. In these Circumstances Bleeding, emollient Glysters, Eccoprotics, a plentiful Dilution, were absolutely necessary. Blood let, especially at the State of the Disease, was excessively viscid here; Blisters soon dried up, nor did any make bloody Urine, during this Constitution. While the Easterly Winds blew, the Sick scarcely salivated at all. And Adults who spit none in the flux Kind, fell into a Pleurisy; the 18th Day was relieved by Bleeding. The Swelling of the  
Hands

Hands did so regularly succeed the falling of the Face, as happens at other times, in the Epidemic Small-pox. The Legs and Feet rarely swelled till after the Patients sat up; then they had much Pain in these Parts. The greatest Pain of the Hands and Arms mostly happens, when the Salivation begins to cease; so that the Swelling of the Hands, succeeding that of the Face, may partly be a Succedaneum to the Spitting. It is commonly observed, that the Pustles of the Arms and Hands inflame and maturate a Day or two later, than those of the Face; and those of the Legs and Feet latest; which may be the Reason that the Tumour of the Legs succeeds that of the Hands. Therefore the Blisters may be applied to the Wrists, a little before the Time we expect the Tumours of the Hands should arise. Blisters laid to the Neck, often relieve the great Pain of the Throat, and Difficulty of swallowing, which sometimes are very troublesome to the Sick in the third Stage of the Small-pox. Emollient Cataplasms, applied to the Feet, much alleviated the Delirium at the Eruption. In the flux Kind, a Micturition, and Dysury, mostly came on about the 12th or 13th Day, where no Blisters were used; if much turbid Urine followed, it was soon succeeded by Urine, which let fall a very large Sediment; but if it proved little, clear, and thin, a Delirium, Tremor, Twitchings, and other convulsive Symptoms, soon followed. No Symptom was so fatal at the Turn of the Pox, as a Delirium, and a Shortness of Breath, and a quick Breathing. Here Bleeding at first Appearance

1725.  ance of them, saved several; but omitting it a few Hours was fatal. 8 or 10 Pustles on the Sick would often run together, and form a Blister; full of limpid crude Matter; which would continue several Days after the Incrustation (which stayed on several Days), nay, Weeks after the Turn; and much purulent Matter would gleet from under them: These left ugly Scars. In this Case warm Fomentations of Milk, or Milk and Water, did best. In one that died, a Mortification was seen under these Bladders; and two had many of the Pustles filled with a bloody Sanies, one whereof recovered, though the Pox were confluent. Two had a Repullulation of Pustles under the Crusts in the Face and Hands, when thrown off. Nothing abated or took off the secondary Fever after Bleeding (if necessary), like gentle Laxatives, as Rhubarb, Manna, Tartar, infused Senna, given the 10th, 11th, 12th, or 13th Day, if the Patient had the Symptoms of the putrid Fever. After once or twice using of these, Calomel was given, and then purged off. Scammoniates, and Aloetics, seemed not so proper. Several Nurses attending the Sick had many Pustles break out on the Face, Hands, and Breast, though they formerly had the Small-pox. In the Beginning of this Constitution, the Disease was much more malignant, than in the last Months. Dr. *Huxham*.

1726.  *May* was hot, and very dry; little Wind, and that either South or West: Now came remitting and intermitting Fevers, but chiefly the first. These and other Illnesses without a Fever, were  
 mostly

mostly attended with Itching, and cuticular 1726.  
 Eruptions. Almost all feverish People com-  
 plained of an acute Head-ach, or Heaviness of the  
 Head, which from the least Error turned to a  
 Phrensy, or Delirium. This Summer appeared  
 a confluent Small-pox, with a great *Impetus* to  
 the Head; but Bleeding in the lower Parts of  
 the Body was of special Use. *June* was a  
 moist rainy Month, Wind mostly North; the  
 Weather, and the above Fevers, continued all  
*August*, though not so frequent. In *July* came  
 Loosenesses, and *Cholera Morbus*, and reigned to  
 the middle of *August*, that pleasant Weather came  
 again, which lasted till *September*; then came a  
 very changeable Season, but rather cold and  
 moist. *December* began with a hard Frost,  
 and West Wind, which continued till *Christ-*  
*mas*; then came inflammatory Diseases. The  
 rest of the Winter was inconstant, and cold,  
 with Snow, Frost, and Rain alternately. About  
 the End of *February*, and all *March*, a North  
 Wind, very cold and dry. Now Inflammations,  
 Coughs, Rheumatisms, and Arthritics, raged;  
 all cured by bleeding, purging, and diluting.  
 Dr. *Wintringham*.

The last of *March*, and to the middle of 1727.  
*April*, were excessive rainy, and South Wind.   
 The last Diseases were more common, but the  
 Air was warmer. From that to the middle of  
*May*, warm pleasant Weather, but the Winds  
 were very changeable. Now appeared Remit-  
 tents and Intermittents; but the Fits of the  
 first were wholly irregular and uncertain in their  
 Returns. The Urine was muddy, without  
 D 3                      Sediment;

1727.  Sediment, as well in the Remission as in the Fit the Pulse quick and small, the Tongue white and moist, a Pain in the Side, and great Lowness of Spirits. And where the Fits were regular, there was rarely any lateritious Sediment, but mostly white and yellowish: Symptomatic Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies, prevailed much, but different from those of the last Year, and Beginning of the Spring, the Blood being less inflamed, and either little or no Pellicle upon it, but thinner, nor did Bleeding give the like Relief. The Pulse was soft and quick, but changeable and uncertain. The Pains of the Sides continued fixt, the Spirits low, the Sick weak and languid. The Pain was chiefly in the intercostal Muscles, though it sometimes affected the Lungs: Blood was let sparingly: Laxatives, soft, smooth, diluting Medicines were given; then Blisters were applied, and Volatiles used. The End was obtained, by a patient, tedious Pursuit of this Course. The same Method succeeded in true Pleurifies. Before the Middle of *May*, the Air was very cold, and much Rain fell, the Wind shifting daily, but kept mostly North; which State of the Air, continued most of the next Month. Now People in the above Fevers complained more of a Pain of their Side, in the cold than hot Fit. This very changeable State of the Air and Winds lasted all Spring and Summer to *July* 1st; then it was much warmer. The former Intermittents and Remittents raged very much; and some few Putrids. The forementioned cutaneous Eruptions attended them, and were of a brown Colour,

Colour, and dry, tho' some were full of clear 1727.  
 Water. Now Remittents were not only fre-  
 quenter, but the Symptoms worse; for they  
 mimicked putrid Fevers some Days; then remit-  
 ted, and turned to Semitertians; the Sick were  
 mostly drowsy and stupid in the Fit, complain-  
 ed of Weakness and Low-spiritedness. Both  
 Symptoms attended the putrid Fevers, in which  
 the Pulse was quick and weak, Tongue dry  
 and brown, the Urine red without Sediment.  
 But they turned to Remittents, either after a  
 natural Sweat, Plenty of Diluters, or a mild La-  
 xative; and the Urine let fall a reddish yellow  
 Sediment. *July 17.* at 4 a Clock in the Mor-  
 ning was an Earthquake in *Warwickshire* and  
*Worcestershire*, after a very rainy Season, and  
 long great Floods. This Constitution of the  
 Air and Diseases continued till *September*, that  
 Harvest Diseases, and a Reign of Intermittents,  
 especially Quartans, came in. This Month, and  
*October*, were very cold and wet. The last  
 ended with North Wind and Frost, which con-  
 tinued a Fortnight, and made the Sick of In-  
 termittents great Sufferers. Now Remittents  
 ceased, and gave way to Pleurisies and Quinsies.  
 Quartans daily were more epidemic, seizing  
 almost the whole Vulgar. The moist Season  
 returned with the Thaw. Then Intermittents  
 of all Kinds universally prevailed. At the  
 middle of *December* came three Weeks Frost.  
 The rest of *January* was very cold, with Snow  
 and North Wind. This Cold turned Tertians  
 to Quartans. Old and phlegmatic People had  
 Peripneumonies, with slow and difficult Breath-

1727. ing; young People Pleurifics, both true and symptomatic; especially such as had laboured under Intermittents before; Pains of the Sides depended upon and kept regularly to the Fits of Intermittents; and by either Neglect of the Disease, want of proper Remedies, Bleeding too freely for the pleuritic Pains, or not Bleeding at all for the Ague, many died. The Blood let was inflamed. *February* was warm, for the Season; but the Pain of the Sides was still more severe in the Fever-Fit, and often attended with a Delirium, which Bleeding relieved. Now reigned many Quinsies, with great Suffocation, and imminent Danger; if not quickly relieved, they died. Dr. *Wintringham*. This was a very barren and dear Year, Oats 20 Shillings a Quarter, Wheat 7 Shillings a Bushel. About *Plymouth* Dr. *Huxham* tells us, Coughs that were very common from the Beginning of *January*, were much more troublesome to many, especially young People; attended with great Defluxions on the Jaws and Teeth, and Swellings of the Parotid and Maxillary Glands. Many, about the Middle of this Month, had Pleurifics and Peripneumonies; their Blood was fizy, and very little watery. Bleeding, Anodynes, Diaphoretics, with Plenty of pectoral Diluters, were required, with some Cordials, and not seldom Blisters. *March* 1st, great Mock-suns. The Mortality this Year though pretty general, was far greater in some Places than others, such as *Yarmouth* and *Amsterdam*, at the very same Time and Weeks; in the first of which they commonly bury (for the last 12 Years)

Years) about 7 in a Week, or 370 in a Year; 1727. yet from *August* to the 18th of *November*, in 16 Weeks were buried 548. But this Mortality was wholly confined within the Walls of the Town, the Country about being very healthy. In *Amsterdam*, for six Weeks together, died 600 a Week; and their general Bills for the Year are 13775; while that for *London* this Year was only 28418, *i. e.* 1229 fewer than last Year; and at *Paris* 18952. The two high Bills for *Amsterdam* were 9255. At the same time there was nothing remarkable from *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Haerlem*, &c. *London* was very healthy all the while; but the last Week of *January*, and 1st of *February*, were the two highest Bills that had happened since the Plague; *viz.* 889, and 927; then fell under 400. Mr. *Say*. *August* 11. was an Earthquake, or Subsidging of the Earth, at *Skeatbill* in *Kent*. In *New-England*, this was an excessive hot and dry Year, with terrible and frequent Lightning. Toward the End of *September* was much Rain. In *October* were several Frosts and Rains. From the 22. to 29. of it all Wells and Ground stunk. On the 29th was an Earthquake with great Noise, the most remarkable of which, that have happened there, since the first Settlement of the *English*, to this Time, were *June* 2d, 1638. 1658. 1660. *January* 31. 1662. *January* 26. three in 1665, 1668, 1669. *Phil. Transf.* In the Autumn and Winter of 26. says Dr. *Hillary*, the Measles and Small-pox were both frequent about *Rippon*, but both generally of a good Kind, accompanied with

1727. with few or no bad Symptoms, till *February* and *March*, that they had cold dry North Winds; then the Small-pox began to be very malignant, and changed from a large, distinct, full Kind, to a small, sore, angry one; which scarce ever rose and filled well: in some they were accompanied with purple Spots, and Hæmorrhages, by Urine and Stool, few or none of which recovered. Such as had not these fatal Symptoms, yet had the Disease in a violent Degree, the Fever acute, and the Sick often delirious; yet by Bleeding in the Foot, and bathing the remote Parts, they were relieved. In the Winter were some Catarrhs, and inflammatory Diseases, wherein the Blood was inflamed and fizy: Liberal Bleeding and Antiphlogistics were the Cure. After this, warm Weather, with sudden Intermixtures of Cold and Rain; then the Pleurifies came to be generally of the bilious Kind, or dry, with little Spitting. The Pulse sometimes a little hard, and very quick; sometimes hard, but not quick. Nor was the Blood so much inflamed as before; yet were the Pains acute, mostly in the intercostal Muscles. In *July 27.* hot to the End of *August*, a few Pleurifies, and an inflammatory remitting Fever, wherein most of the Sick were seized at first, with bilious Vomiting and Purgings; a quick, hard, but not large Pulse; the Urine high-coloured, without a Sediment. Some were comatous, others delirious, especially in the Fit; Blood mostly fizy when cold. They were bled and vomited at first, drank Diluters plentifully, and took cooling Medicines mixed with vegetable Acids. In

the hot Weather, Maniacs were more common <sup>1727.</sup> than ordinary. The Heat and Drought in *August* increased greatly the Number of the Sick, in Remittents. Also a *Synochus* (but not putrid, though it had some of its Symptoms) was very frequent. The Pulse was quick and low; the Urine high-coloured, with a Cloud, but no Sediment. The Tongue brown and dry. Old and weak hysterical People had Twitchings and Catchings, and were comatous and delirious: Some were very languid, sick, and faint; and had Tremors. The Young and Strong, who had fuller Pulses, were generally delirious, except prevented, or taken off, by Evacuations, and cooling Medicines: Blisters in this Fever were more serviceable than ordinary. People of lax and weak Constitutions were very low and faint; had often profuse partial Sweats, that were mostly cold and clammy. Warming Alexipharmacs, Volatiles, Diluters, and Blisters, were of singular Service to such; they often recovered gradually, without any manifest Crisis; in others it had one; in some few it intermitted. But, upon a West Wind, Rain, and cool Air, in *September*, these Fevers were thinned, and soon vanished; but Intermittents, but ofteneſt Tertians, took place of them. Some intermitted from the first, with the usual Symptoms, but violent, even to a Delirium, in the Fits of some. They were cured by Vomits, the Bark, and warming Bitters with *Elix. vitriol. Myns.* given freely. Dr. *Wintringham*, and our Author, living so near together, and their Journals, both of  
Weather

1727. Weather and Diseases, being so much alike, that there is little room for enlarging without Repetitions, for which an Abridgment is never a proper Place.

1728. The same Diseases attended *March*, which was changeable, but as warm as in other Years. About the End of it, Quartans, which had continued all Winter, turned either to Tertians or Quotidians; and some Remittents appeared, but chiefly in *April*, which began warmer than ordinary; but presently came on warm and almost continual Rains, which reached into *May*; then came a very hot Season. Soon after putrid Fevers appeared again, whose Symptoms at first seemed mild, and not at all dangerous; nor was the Pulse much different from what it was in Health. The Urine was not so high-coloured as it was last Year. In some it was muddy, in others it had a small white yellowish Sediment, but turned paler as the Disease increased. The Sick had frequent Sweats on the Face and Breast, the Rest of the Body being dry. In the End came a Thrush in the Mouth and Palate; which Symptoms increasing daily, the Sick, about the 12th Day, or sooner, became delirious, made pale Water, had a weak, quick, unequal Pulse; then came tremulous picking or gathering the Bed-cloaths, and other Forerunners of Death. Some had a Vomiting and Looseness the first Days of this Fever; all these recovered quickly. Or a Vomit and Purge given to others at first, alleviated all the Symptoms, and often turned the Fever to a Remittent or Intermittent. A Vomit given without

out a Purge after succeeded not so well as a Purge without a Vomit. This is often the Case in Fevers disposed to a Looseness. This Fever generally went off either by a Looseness, universal Sweat, or well digested Urine, with a large Sediment ; but mostly by the first on the 19th Day. Some continued longer, and recovered without any manifest Crisis. Such as recovered not, had mostly the Looseness later, severer, and with partial cold clammy Sweats ; they died the 19th Day. Blood let at first was florid and dense, without Size. At first Vomit and Purge, dilute plentifully, and near the End they used warming Alexipharmacs with Diluents. Blistering was also of great Use to the Languid and Weak. Alexipharmacs, without diluting well, had the Fever and all its Symptoms heightened ; the same did Laudanum, or stopping the Looseness (except it sunk the Sick). At the same time appeared a Fever not unlike the last, only red Spots like Flea-bites, and sometimes a Redness about the Breast, waved like Marble. Before the Eruption of those Spots, Breathing was short and difficult, and often Sighing ; but, when they came out, this was easier. Many of these had a Head-ach, often followed by a Bleeding at the Nose. This began with a slight Pain and Uneasiness all over the Body, a Coldness on the Surface or remote Parts, a low quick Pulse, a dry parched Tongue ; little Thirst. Some began with Vomiting and Purging ; these, if their Strength could bear it, recovered much sooner, and had all the Symptoms milder. On the

1728. the 5th, 6th, or 7th Day, the Fever generally increased; the Pulse very quick, low, often unequal, and attended with Catchings and Tremors. Most were either comatous and stupid, or delirious. The Urine crude, and no higher Colour than in Health; in some it put down a yellowish white Sediment, in others thin and clearer. Ipocacuan at first, and a Dose or two of Rhubarb after, did well; after the 7th or 8th Day, Blistering, assisted by gentle Alexipharmacs, as *Lap. Contrayerv. Rad. Angel. Serpentar. Confect. Raleigh. Sal. succin. vel C. C.* with anodyne Emulsions toward the End. They diluted plentifully with Sack or Rhenish Whey. Many of the low, hysterical, weak Constitutions, dropt off. Though Laudanum was bad, Diacodium was good. *June* hot and dry, with little Wind, and that South or West. The Middle of *July* was very cold, Wind North; Pleurisies, Quinsies, and Intermittents, were frequenter than before. The dry Season returned most of *August*, but very cold; the above Fever still prevailed in the City, but vanished in the Country. In *September* the Cold increased, with a North Wind; the Times became healthier in *York*, the Fever lessened and vanished much; but, in the Country, Intermittents increased, often attended with pleuritic, or other inflammatory Pains; which gave way to Bleeding, and the salt Draughts; either before or with the Bark, without which it seldom answered without some ill Consequences, or the Fever returned quickly. Remitting Fevers were still rife about *Rippon*. The Pulse mostly low,

low, quick, and hard; and the Sick, at the Height of the remitting Paroxysm, were often delirious. All had their Heads very much affected, especially the Aged; they often lay in a comatous State; and some, during the Fit, were speechless; they died. Such as could bear Bleeding, and laxative Glisters, had the Fever intermit regularly by them, and a liberal Use of Antiphlogistics; then it was safely and easily cured by the Bark, and *Elix. vitriol. Myns.* In *October* and *November* great Rains, South Wind, and greater Health in *York*; but about *Rippon* Intermittents and Remittents continued. In *October* a new Fever began; several about *Rippon*, with a cold shivering Fit, succeeded by a Heat, and a violent Pain in the Head, with a florid high Colour in the Face, a quick Pulse, 120 Vibrations, in a Minute or more, neither strong nor high, but hard. No great Thirst; the Tongue of some was dry; several were delirious or comatous; all had a Dulness and Pain of the Head, as in all the other Fevers of this Year. The Sick were bled, vomited, if needful, and had cooling Glisters, with Antiphlogistics, the first five or six Days; and then gentle Alexipharmacs, and Volatiles: Thus it was at its Height about the 5th Day, and was ended the 9th by a general Sweat of some Hours, or by some critical loose Stools, or a large Sediment in the Urine. In the latter End of *November* much Snow, and a sharp Frost for a Fortnight; then a West Wind Thaw. At the Middle of *December* fell much more Snow, followed by a rigorous Frost of

1728.

fix

1728. six Weeks Continuance, and a North Wind.

At first were Loosenesses, Colics; then inflammatory Diseases, both true and noxious, especially about the End of *December*, among the greatest Sufferers in the late Fevers; they could not bear much Bleeding. Others could largely with great Profit. Blisters now had not so good Success as formerly. Fresh Intermittents seized with the same Symptoms of Pleurisies: They would not give way without plentiful Bleeding. If the Bark was given without it, it was odds but the Danger was great. The Frost and Snow continued all *February*; but the Cold was not so severe as in *January*. Some few about *Rippon* were seized with a slow Fever. They began with a great Uneasiness all over the Body, with Restlessness and Tossings, yet no great Pain, an inward Heat, with little Thirst; a dry parched Tongue, first white, then brown, and chapped. Some had their whole Skin dry and parched; others had profuse Sweats; a languid, low, quick Pulse; the Urine mostly pale, and let fall a thick, whitish, curdled, or Flock-like Sediment, sometimes a little yellowish, or of a bloom or faint Pink-colour. If they sweated much, the Urine was higher-coloured, had a whitish Sediment. Such as bled, and had cooling Medicines, the Fever continued 30 Days, or more; nor did it go off by a regular Crisis, but went off gradually, and left the Sick weak and lingering. The Cure was a Vomit at first, with Alexipharmacs after, and plentiful Dilution; then it came to its Crisis by Sweat, Stools, or Urine, the 9th.

or

on 11th Day. A little Rhubarb after the Crisis 1728. did well. The Dearth and Scarcity still continued; but Corn imported was a great Relief to the Nation. The severer that Intermittents were, the nearer they came to Remittents. As the Sick in some of those Fevers were prone to a Looseness in the North; so were they to Sweating in the South of *England*. The last had all the same Fevers with the first, the spotted excepted. The Bark failed of its wonted Success in Intermittents this Year; it only shewed off a few Fits; on which some time after came œdematous Swellings of the Feet, Cachexy, Cacochymy, Scurvy, or the like; but the Cure consisted in vomiting, purging with Calomel; then Cinnabar, Camphire, Myrrh, assisted by aromatic stomachic Chalybeates: Then the Bark with Chalybeate Bitters finished the Cure in these. Drs. *Wintringham, Huxham, Hillary.*

About *Plymouth, January and February* 1729. were very cold and dry; inflammatory Diseases were very common; and dry tearing Coughs. Liberal Bleeding was the Basis of Cure; it was very thick, and had little Serum, and in Fevers very viscid. About *York, March,* and to the End of *April,* was cold and dry; Wind North; Spring as cold as Winter. Chin-coughs, Rheumatisms, all sorts of Inflammations, Itch, and Scabbiness, universally and epidemically prevailed. There were a few Quartans, which, with the Heat of the Year, turned to Quotidians and Tertians. The first Half of *May,* the North Wind brought abundance of very cold Rains; then the Air was a little warmer,

1729. though far short of what the Season should be. The above Inflammations would yield to no Methods before plentiful repeated Bleedings. They quite vanished with the last of *May*. At *Plymouth*, severe Rheumatisms, and arthritic Pains, prevailed, with most exquisite and irregular Pains. Suffocating Coughs, with a slow Fever, very common; and their Spitting very difficult and thick to them: After Bleeding, large diluting, warm, detergent Draughts, with Oxymel, Gum Ammoniac, Flowers of Benzoin, were greatly serviceable. Nothing more beneficial or safe for the Cough, than *Matthew's Pill*, or *Elix. Astmat. Le Mort*. *April* was a fatal Month to consumptive People, especially to such as had laboured under a pulmonary Fever, last Months, and formerly disposed to a Consumption. In *May* peripneumonic and erysipelalous Fevers, with a few Chicken-pox. In *June* St. *Antony's Fire*, and Small-pox, were epidemic; intermitting, remitting, and nervous Fevers; Cough among Children. In *July* Small-pox seized very many; but chiefly a putrid Fever, remitting in the End, and at last intermitting; the Head, Stomach, and Loins, suffered most, as in the Small-pox, with a great Oppression of the Breast, Sighing, and grievous Languor. Children, young People, Women, and infirm Persons, were mostly seized with it. Their Blood let was viscid, their Urine mostly crude and thin, with a cineritious, mucous, und imperfect Sediment, like Flour. The more imperfect the Sediment, the greater Hope of Recovery; the Tongue not very dry,

dry, but covered with a brownish slimy Mucus. In the End of the Disease came a Looseness, or bloody Flux, especially if a Vomit was not given at first: Red Spots, or miliary Pustles, hot and red, or great Sweats, often terminated the Disease. Bleeding, except at the very first, was seldom serviceable, but Vomits most useful; then Blisters frequently applied, mild Cordials, Cinnabar, and Paregorics, were highly beneficial, with Sack-whey, and subacid Tipple, plentifully drunk. As soon as the Urine let fall a Sediment, and the Fever remitted, the Bark was the chief and sure Relief. But if, in the State of the Disease, a Coma or Delirium supervened, there was immediate need of Cupping with Scarification to the Shoulders and Neck, to let Blood, and apply Blisters either behind the Ears, or on the Head shaven, and to inject a laxative Glyster. However, mild Rhubarb Purges were very proper in the End; but Draffics or Alvetics had very bad Effects; by their unseasonable Use arose often terrible Gripes, and the Strength of the Blood lessened; yea, after the mildest Purge, a Paregoric was necessary. Though many were seized with this Fever, few died. It continued all *August*; but, about the Middle, the red miliary Spots were much more frequent than before. The Small-pox, which before prevailed, were now of a very bad Sort. Now was a scabby Time, especially of such as recovered of the late Fever. To the End of this Month was a very dry Spring, Summer, and Harvest. In *November* an epidemic catarrhus Fever, with a great Cough,

1729. Shortness of Breath, Anorexia, Languor, and rheumatic Pains, raged; but if more severe than ordinary, it turned to a Pleurisy or Peripneumony; but Bleeding, and a gentle Vomit, soon cured it, if a Blister or two was applied after, and mild Sudorifics, Papaverines, and Diluters, given, as *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, and Spirit of Hartshorn, *Elixir Asthmatic*. with Plenty of Sack-whey: This reigned in *December*, and a *Mania* more common than ordinary. In *January* the Catarrh was not out, and terrible asthmatic Fits common. In *February* Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, and Colics, pretty frequent, but relieved by Bleeding; and the Blood very sily in all. Mild cooling Purges very beneficial, as Drastics, and hot Medicines, were hurtful; yea, excited most terrible Gripes, and often a total Suppression of Urine; Glysters, and emollient Fomentations, good. Now, for the Small-pox that came in, in *May*, they were of a very bad Kind, attended in Harvest with purple and black Spots, which, at the Height of the Disease, turned black, or discharged a crude Lee; the Scales were also very black, and long before they fell off even such as recovered: The Crisis in the confluent Sort was very difficult; nor did the Fever come to an End before the 17th or 21st Day; and often they passed Worms by Stool. In *October* they were most epidemic over all the Country. The second Fever was both stronger and longer than ordinary, and killed many; nothing answered better in it, than repeated Purges with Calomel, interlaced with Paregorics at Night. Shiverings  
and

and Horror, in the Height of the Disease, 1729. were fatal. They reigned all Winter, were milder in *January*, turned to the distinct Kind in *February*, and acted their Tragedy next Summer in *Cornwall*. *June*, *July*, *August*, and the Half of *September*, were hot and dry, excepting some cool Days, and rainy, in the first and latter End of the second. With the latter End of *August*, set in, about *York*, a fresh Tribe of Remittents and Intermittents, which last, from their long and double Fits, appeared like Continuals; but after some Time, and the Help of general Evacuations, they became regular, and soon yielded to the Bark. These Fevers were not so common this Year as last. No Putrids this Season. Remittents went off when Winter came; though a few Intermittents continued. A very moist Chin-cough seized Children, with a great Load of Phlegm. From the Middle of *September*, to the Middle of *December*, a S. Wind, with a moist, rainy, cloudy, foggy, Season, exceeding all the late preceding Years. Then, of a sudden, broke out, and raged over all *Europe*, and perhaps the Globe, a most universal epidemic Catarrh. It seized all with a slow Fever, a slight Horror, Weariness, a continual Cough, Hoarseness, Pain of the Head, and Difficulty of breathing, which, though, to the Sound and Healthy before, were of no great Moment, nor was the Mortality proportionable to the Sick; yet Consumptive, Cachectic, Aged, Phlegmatic, Gross-bodied, Plethoric, those afflicted with, or lately recovered from Intermittents, suffered

1729. greatly from the Pleurifies and Peripneumonias  
 occasioned by this Catarrh, which quickly  
 choaked and carried off several of the Sick. All  
 People were struck with Surprize, both of the  
 Suddenness and Universality of the Disease.  
 Hypoed and hysteric People were much dis-  
 ordered by Vomiting, a flatulent Pain of the  
 Stomach and Intestines. Weak and old People  
 laboured under rheumatic and arthritic Pains.  
 Some were seized with a slow Fever, attended  
 with a soft Pulse, Pain or Heaviness of the  
 Head, Lowness of Spirits, muddy Urine, vague  
 Sweats: It went off either by Sweat, or a  
 Looseness, but often turned intermitting: This  
 belonged to the last Year's Class of Remittents;  
 only the Pulse was weaker, and Head heavier.  
 All Diseases now were accompanied with a con-  
 tinual Cough, Pain and Weight of the Head,  
 Stupor, and Sleepiness. First, This Autumnal  
 Epidemic, in a rapid Manner, over-ran most of  
*Europe* in 5 Months time. It appeared first  
 in *Silesia*, *Poland*, and *Austria*; thence into  
*England*: In *London* near 1000 died weekly  
 during *September*. In the Beginning of Winter  
 it reached *France*. In the Middle of Winter  
 it visited grievously the upper Part of *Italy* with  
 Sickness and Death. In *February* it afflicted  
*Rome*, and the *Rhine*. In the Suburbs of *Au-*  
*gusta Taurinorum* only, lay sick 14000, at  
*Rome* 60000, at *Milan* 50000. It reached  
*Naples* in *March*, where either being suffocated  
 with the Burning of *Vesuvius*, or wearied with  
 so long a Journey, and great Slaughter, it  
 vanished. A favourable Small-pox put in  
 now.

now. This Season, in the South, was more 1729. inconstant than rainy; only *September 17. 18.* *21. October 19. 20. 22. November 5. 12.* were rainy; the rest was variable according to the Season; and there about *Canterbury* they had very little Rains or Snows, to open their Springs, or swell their Rivers, since the great Snow in *January 1725.* So that, in several Summers, Springs, Brooks, and Rivulets, were so dry, that *Grafiers* could not confine their Cattle to their own Grounds, but ran one among another, and so continued with small Rains, till 1734. Yet was this Catarrh as much there as in the North, with a Pain, Heaviness or Drowsiness of the Head; then the Nose began to run. They coughed and wheezed, or grew hoarse, had an Oppression and Load on their Breasts, were low-spirited and vapourish, the Pulse quicker than usual. Thirst, Giddiness, and Loss of Appetite, attended. Others had a Pain across their Breasts. In *Germany* they were seized, of a sudden, with a great Pain of the *Præcordia*; they first had a deep tearing dry Cough, then a moist hoarse Cough, a salt Taste of the Mouth, sneezing, shivering, and hot Fits alternately; Languor, a pricking Pain of the Breast, Pain of the Joints, &c. The 3d or 4th Day they began to spit. Such as were worse, had a Vertigo, Delirium, Palpitation of the Heart, with Tremor, Rigor, and Faintings. How *Dr. Arbuthnot* comes to place this Epidemic in 1728. I know not. In Harvest 1725. broke out another epidemic Catarrh, with a slow Fever, Cough, Heaviness of the

1729. Head, Sleepiness, and Dulness of Hearing, and a Load of Phlegm on the Lungs. Hysteric and Hypo prevailed. This Year the Dearth, which had now continued 2. or 3. Years, ceased. Oatmeal, that last *August* was sold at 5s. 4d. per Bushel, was now sold at 17. or 18d. and very good. Intermittents which had hung on since 1726. (maugre the Use of the Bark), and had brought on Cachexies, Leucophlegmatias, Dropsies, Jaundice, Chlorosis, &c. were speedily and certainly cured by repeated Doses of Calomel, given over-night, and purged off next Day; then gave Chalybeates, Bitters, and Deobstruents. Corn imported was sold cheaper than it was bought beyond Sea. About the Middle of *December* the Rains began to decrease till *Christmas*, that a pleasant clear Weather, more like a Spring than Winter, set in; Wind still South; very little Frost or Snow, till near the Middle of *January*, that a North Wind brought a little Snow. The late fine Weather soon returned, and lasted to the End of *February*, that a North Wind brought more Snow, and after that great Rain to the Middle of *March*. This Time was healthy, allowing for some few Diseases of the Season; as a few irregular periodic Pains of the Head and Side (the Brood of the late Intermittents), which, after sparing Bleeding, and proper Evacuations, yielded to the Bark. Several periodic nephritic Pains, exactly resembling a Fit of the Stone; some periodic Asthmas. The Blood in all was inflamed, which shewed the Danger of giving the Bark without Bleeding. The Winds in  
*England,*

*England*, that from *July* 1728. had been mostly 1729.  
 N. N. E. and E. shifted West and Southerly  
 this *September*; hence the greatest and most  
 general Rains and Floods that had been since  
 1725. The Small-pox, which, in Summer had  
 raged so fatally in and about *Ipswich*, that 13  
 out of 19 died, now turned very favourable  
 every-where. From the End of this *Dec.* were  
 neither great nor durable Rains before 1733.  
 Local Showers, and plentiful Morning Dews,  
 supplied its Room all these Years, which yet  
 were remarkably plentiful. The Winters were  
 warm; the Showers fell in proper Seasons.  
 The most considerable Rains in the South were  
*December* 21. 1730. On *January* 9. were  
 great Snows in the North, 1731. but the Wind  
 being N. and N. E. they reached not the  
 S. The Drought of 1731. with these Winds,  
 rose to a general Calamity in the South and  
 West of *England*, especially as *July*, *August*,  
 and *September*, were very hot, as well as dry,  
 with variable Winds, S. E. or W. The  
 Summer continued into *November*, with warm  
 Showers and Dews, like a Seed-time; yet all  
 Ditches and Ponds were dry. The same it was  
 in *January*, *February*, and *March*, 1732. great  
 Scarcity of Water. In *April* the Ponds were still  
 dry, only some few Showers; yet Corn and  
 Grass flourished. The next two Months were  
 cold and checked the Spring even to the Middle  
 of *June*; after which warmer, but dry; Wind  
 variable, the Ground hardened. The latter  
 End of Harvest was wet, but very warm, even  
 to *October* 30. the first Frost. On 23. was  
 Thunder

1729. Thunder and Rain ; all *November*, Wind Northerly and N. E. with cold Rains, Snows, and Frost. 21. a Thaw. But the Frost quickly returned, with Northerly Winds to *December* 16. From the 20th to the Middle of *January* 1733. S. W. Wind, and warm, and so to the End of *February*, with the kindest Season, and greatest Mortality for some Weeks, that ever happened without a Plague. Grass put up, Berry-bushes budded, and shot much. *March* very cold ; on the 13th and 22d Days of it fell more Rain than had fallen at once since *December* 21. 1730. *April* and *May* cold and dry ; Wind N. N. E. *June*, and to *July* 8. was excessive hot, with fine Morning Dews, though the Wind was E. or N. then the Wind was more W. and N. W. with sooner Returns to the N. E. to the End of the Year. The following Spring seemed to be ushered in, in the Autumn of this Year. This was a dry and plentiful Year ; the only Rain we had was in *August*, with Squalls of Wind, and sudden Showers, like *October*. From *August* to *January* was Summer Weather, warm ; and Gardens put forth as in *April*, till 3 Weeks Frost in *January* spoiled all ; now Suicide, Madness, and Pleurifies, were rife. Mr. *Say*. *March* and *April* being colder than ordinary, Wind mostly East or Easterly (says Dr. *Hillary*). The Fever that was rife in *February* disappeared in *April* ; was succeeded by a benign distinct Small-pox in general, and inflammatory Diseases, wherein few, except the strong, could bear so liberal Bleeding as is usually necessary

necessary in those Diseases, especially in these <sup>1729.</sup> that were weakened by the late Autumnal Intermittents, who yet were very liable to those Diseases. If such were bled, and used Coolers freely, as is common, the Illness left the Throat or Pleura, and fell on the Diaphragm, Mediastinum, or Pericardium, and proved fatal. But, if treated with little or no Bleeding, emollient, antiphlogistic, and volatile Medicines, with suitable Fomentations to the Parts, and Blisters, they mostly recovered. Attenuating Sudorifics with some did well. Blood let was oftent sisy. The Pulse now, and in Winter, and the Year before, was neither very hard nor strong, but very quick. There were some Quotidians and Tertians; these were of difficult Cure, and seldom yielded before warm Bitters, and fixed or volatile Salts, were added. Till after the Middle of *May* was much cold Rain; then warmer Weather, though short of what is usual at that Time; Wind being mostly E. and often Rains till near the Middle of *July*. On this Change from cold and dry, to moist and wet, a general healthier State returned; very few Diseases, except a few of the above inflammatory during *May*, which bore Evacuations better, and were easier cured. From the Middle of *July* to the Middle of *September*, warm, clear, dry Weather, 2 or 3 very rainy Days in the End of *July* excepted. Near the End of *August* a continued slow Fever seized several, with an unusual Weight, and Pain all over them; then came a cold shivering Fit, succeeded by a (not intensely) hot one; and that

1729. that followed by another cold one, and so alternately once or twice a Day, for the first 2 or 3 Days. Most had a Vomiting and Purging at first; but neither were violent, or of any Benefit to the Sick, when suffered to continue. They had a frequent, low, quick Pulse, with great Uneasiness and Tossings; but the Pain was not violent, nor Thirst much; yet the Tongue was either white and furred, or parched and brown; but mostly the latter, as the Fever advanced. Sleep was little troublesome and uneasy, not refreshing. Some had Twitchings and Tremors. Blood let was florid, not fizy. Urine not high-coloured. In some it put down a Sediment all the Time of the Fever. In others the Sediment disappeared 4 or 5 Days before the Crisis, and the Urine became higher and clearer till the Crisis. Bleeding, even in such as could bear it, abated the Pain, and relieved the Sick, very little; but a Vomit at first, and Diaphoretics given for some time after, were of great Use; for these, with anodyne Emulsions, and Diacodium, at proper Times, mostly brought the Fever to a Determination, by a copious critical Sweat, or, in some, by a few looie Stools, on the 15th Day. But, if they were bled, and had cooling Medicines, the Fever ran out to the 30th Day, and then had no perfect Crisis; but either terminated in an Intermittent (and even in some that had an earlier and more regular Crisis), or the Sick recovered very slowly, unless a gentle Purge or two of the warmer kind were given, and aromatic Bitters after them. Laudanum did

no Good. There were several remitting and intermitting Fevers, whose Fits were very long, and sometimes doubled and irregular, but made regular by proper Evacuations ; then the Bark, with warming Bitters, and fixed Salts, cured them. A benign, distinct Small-pox still frequent ; but more malignant at 20 Miles Distance. From the End of *September* to the Middle of *October* was a rainy wet Season ; the last Fever quite vanished with *September*, and a healthier Time returned than had been since the wet Year 1725. Some, very few, had a slow Fever about the End of *October*. They complained of a violent Pain, constantly moving from one Part of the Body to another ; a Weight and Oppression at their Stomachs, with Vomiting and Purgings, without Relief. Their Pulse quick, soft ; Blood not fizy ; a Stupor, and Heaviness of the Head ; some were delirious. They had little or no Sleep. Urine high-coloured, but broke all the time, with a pretty large brown-coloured Sediment. The Tongue dry, and in some parched ; yet very little Thirst. Bleeding was useless. But a Vomit or two, and a gentle breathing Sweat, kept up two or three Days, by warm Sudorifics and Volatiles, carried it off. The wet Season, and Southerly Wind, continuing, at the Middle of *November* broke out the above epidemic Catarrh. Here it mostly seized with a Weight, Dulness, and Pain of the Head and Back ; Loss of Appetite, with Sickness, and Load at the Stomach ; a slight Feverishness, without Thirst ; a violent and almost constant tickling Cough ;

1729. Cough; they spit but little, and that a clear viscid Phlegm, very difficultly got up. Some had a Hoarseness and Difficulty of Breathing; others had pleuritic Pains, and some a Weight and Pain of the Head, that made them almost blind for a Day or two at first. Sack Whey, small tepid Liquors drunk freely, with Spirit of Hartshorn, did well with the greatest Part, and strong Constitutions. Plethorics, and such as suffered more violently, were let Blood, had Pectorals, kept up a Diaphoresis, and an open Body, for some time. They never spit much till the last Day or two; then it was viscid thick Phlegm, not concocted, as in a Cold. Cachectic, consumptive, asthmatic, and old pituitous Persons, were great Sufferers by it, and many died. From the Middle of *December*, that the Rains abated, the Weather turned very warm, pleasant, and clear, like *April*; Wind mostly Southerly. No Frost nor Snow till about the Middle of *January*; then a North Wind, with a little Snow 2 or 3 Days; then the warm Weather came again, and, with some little Rains, continued to the End of *February*; then some Snow, and a North Wind, followed by much cold Rain, to the Middle of *March*. A very healthy Time, except to asthmatic and consumptive People, whom the warm Winter affected much. Some miliary Fevers, and Intermittents, which were pretty easily dealt with.

1730. From the Middle of *March*, to the End of *April*, the Season gradually turned warmer; Wind chiefly West: there were a few Intermittents still left. In the End of *April*, and Beginning

ginning of *May*, was a dry, cold, North Wind, and some Loosenesses, Gripes, and Colics. At the Middle of *May*, was a warmer Air, and sweet Showers like Spring. Intermittents increased, and often ended in a Jaundice, which was uncommonly frequent this Year. Then the cold moist North Wind returned, and continued to the Beginning of *August*; then some Weeks of a pleasant, clear, lovely Season; with West Wind. All the Summer and Harvest were healthy, a few Diseases of the Season excepted. But the latter End of Harvest, and to the End of *November*, were moist and rainy; during which Time only Measles and Small-pox reigned. Then came Frost and Snow, with a North Wind, which brought Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, and Diarrhœas. This Frost continued a Week; then came fresh Weather, followed by another Week's Frost. Pox and Measles not so mild now as before, though not bad. *January* set in with much Snow and Frost, which continued most of that Month. Inflammatory Diseases prevailed in proportion. Small-pox and Measles turned of a worse Sort. *February* set in with a Thaw; then long Drought, with a North Wind. Pleurisies prevailed among young robust People, as they had in the Beginning of Winter mostly afflicted weak and old People. Now the Pulse was hard, Pain very pungent, the Blood highly inflamed, and required frequent and free Bleeding, as in *February* 1716. Blood let was blacker and thicker in both last Year; and this put an End to the Reign of remittent, intermittent, and putrid Fevers; after

1730. after they had continued in very different Forms and Transitions, for eight or ten Years, shifting and changing 2 or 3 times every Year; so that though they retained the same Names, yet were very different in their Nature, Symptoms, Subject, and Cure. For all which the World is greatly indebted to the very learned, diligent, and ingenious Dr. *Wintringham*, his neat, clear, full, concise, and excellent *Nosologicum*, continued from 1715. to 1731.

At *Plymouth*, *April*, *May*, and to *October*, was all a pretty dry Season. In *March* severe Colics prevailed in the Country; and some few Peripneumonies attended with nervous Effects. In *April* nervous, remitting, and intermitting Fevers were rise, often with a slight Delirium; in the Middle of the Month erysipelalous Tumors on the Head; and, in the End of it, Coughs, Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies, true and bastard. In *May* these were accompanied with profuse Sweats; and, in the Fit, often a Diarrhœa or Delirium. These, on the most trifling Error, turned to continual malignant nervous Fevers. Rheumatic, pleuritic, and peripneumonic Fevers were common this Month; but they expectorated yellow or reddish Phlegm plentifully, which was critical pretty soon, and wanted not to repeat Bleeding, except in the very Beginning. The putrid Fevers vanished in *June*. In *July* hysteric, hypochondriac Fits, Jaundice, slow, and some miliary Fevers, all frequent. In *September* much Rain, several Apoplexies, Palsies, erysipelalous Tumors on Womens Feet, Cough, and Coryzas.

In

In *October* Coughs and Rheumatisms without a <sup>1720.</sup> Fever, Colic with and without a Diarrhoea. Some Asthmas, and bastard Pleurifies, several of which continued in *November*, which was rainy. Many Catarrhs, which increased in *December*, with a terrible dry Cough, and Swelling of the Jaws. These continued all *January*, *February*, *March*, and *April*, though all dry Months. Warm Hydromel, Sack-whey, with *Elixir Asthmaticum*, or *Matthew's Pills*, with sometimes a little Oxymel of Squills, and Blisters to the Neck or Shoulders, were found best. In *March*, dry, tearing, asthmatic Coughs, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Quinsies, were epidemic. From the Viscidity of the Phlegm, and Difficulty of Spitting, the Disease was dangerous; but, if they expectorated easily, especially if mixt with Blood, it was easily cured. From the Middle of *March* to the End of *April*, Wind W. suitable Season, very few Inflammations or Intermittents. With *May* set in a N. E. Wind, with a dry cold Time; several had a Looseness, with Gripes, and some an Inflammation of the Bowels; but these Diseases disappeared with the Middle of *May*, when the Wind changed, and warm Weather came; but a few Intermittents, often attended with icteritious Disorders, succeeded, but were cured by saponaceous and saline Medicines either before, after, or mixt with the Bark. At the End of *May* came a North Wind, with a moist cool Season generally; to the first of *August* the Country very healthy. With *August* came in a West Wind, pleasanter,

1730. clearer, and warmer Weather; some mild Diarrhœas, and Cholera Morbus's, and a very few intermittent, all of easy Cure. From the End of *September*, to the Middle of *November*, fell a great deal of Rain; yet unusually healthy. About the End of *November* were 3 or 4 Days very cold, foggy Weather, followed by a good deal of Snow, and a sharp Frost for a Week, with a cold N. Wind. Now some were seized with Gripes and Purging; and several Asthmatics, and old Phlegmatics, were seized with Peripneumonies, true or nothous; the true were attended with pleuritic Pains, very acute, and a great Difficulty of breathing; some weak Asthmatics died. The Frost and Snow soon returned, and lasted most of *December* (a few Days, with a little Rain, interrupted once or twice). In the Beginning of *January* fell much Snow, and continued most of the Month, with a severe, sharp Frost. During which inflammatory Diseases took new Life, especially Pleurifies; some with Quinsies and Rheumatisms; Pulse, in all, generally very hard and quick, often full and strong; Blood let was very fizy and dense, and covered with a very thick tough Pellicle; the *Craffamentum* black and dense; the Pains very acute, and Fever high. These Diseases required large and repeated Bleeding, with a liberal Use of emollient antiphlogistic Medicines, both internally and externally; with attenuating, saponaceous, or saline Volatiles, added to the first *pro re nata*, toward the latter End of the Disease. This Course effectually cured these inflammatory

2

Diseases,

Diseases, and there were none other. With <sup>1730.</sup> the latter End of *January* set in a mild Sort of Small-pox, and Measles. *February* was very cold, with much Frost and Snow, though not so much as in *December* and *January*. Some computed, that more Snow fell there that Winter, than had done in any one Year for 60 Years before ; but such had bad Memories.

This Cold and Drought continued to the Middle of *April* about *York* ; then fell cold <sup>1731.</sup> Rains, with an East or North Wind ; and so continued cold to the Beginning of *May*. Then a warm Season, with South and West Winds, The inflammatory Diseases continued all the cold Season, and rather increased when the Heat came, several relapsing that were recovered. Pains of the Head, Palsies, and Apoplexies, pretty frequent. Some slow Fevers, with great Sweating, Sickness, Lowness of Spirits, and sometimes a Looseness, by irregular Returns, afflicting chiefly weak and lax Women, and such as were liable to a Looseness and Gripes. The Cold soon ceased ; but the Heat continued to the Middle of *August*. Though this Summer was very changeable, yet these Variations were to no Extreme, and the Season was healthy. From the Middle of *August* to *September* much Rain, and South Wind, attended with *Cholera Morbus*, Looseness, and other Disorders of the Bowels. This Summer was cold and dry, like 1723. Inflammatory Diseases prevailed in both, but milder in 1731. less frequent, and the Blood less inflamed. About the Middle of *September* came warm, pleasant Weather to the End of *November*, and very healthy.

1731. healthy. It was very justly said of 1729. and some Years preceding it, that the Infalubrity of the Air was universal, and had continued exceedingly unwholsome for some Years past. We travelled from Summer to Winter, and from Spring to Autumn, in less than the Space of a natural Day; one Part relaxing the Fibres, increasing Perspiration, and rarefying the animal Fluids; the other bracing, lessening, and condensing them. The rest of the Winter to *January* tolerable for the Season, and healthy. Never was a colder and drier Summer known in *Kent*, than 1723. Wheat was good in *June*, but no Grass; Spring Corn very bad. Yet, though the Drought was so great in Summer, Clover was cut three times. In *October* they had a second Crop of fine Strawberries, as in Summer. In *November* a second Crop of Apples, green Peas, and Currans. In *January* were several stormy Nights, which brought Mercury in the Barometer lower, than for some Years before. In *February*, this Year, were green Apples on the Trees. *February* 9th and 10th, the River *Thames* was frozen up, that the Hoys could not get down from *London*. In *February* were great Rains; the Levels of *Kent* were overflowed a Mile and a half broad, so as Boats might go over Hedges, Ditches, and Gates.

At *Plymouth*, *June* 1731. Small-pox epidemic, and that of a bad Sort, being either full of Water at the Crisis, or putting on a black Face. They raged till *October*. In *July* Tertians in the Country chiefly. In *August*  
miliary

miliary Fevers epidemic; and Chin-coughs among Children. In *September*, Cholera Morbus; which lasted *October*, attended with a Fever, and not seldom with miliary Eruptions. Now the Colic prevailed. The Colic still reigned till *February*. This was a very dry Year every-where. From the Middle of *February* to the Middle of *April* a N. or N. E. Wind; Weather uncommonly dry and cold. Inflammatory Diseases continued all this while, with very little Variation in their Symptoms. The Small-pox both more rife and malignant than before; yet very few died, if treated as our Author directs in his Treatise, Chap. vi. Some Ophthalmias, and a few Erysipelas's; but Evacuations, and proper Treatment, soon cured them. The Chin-cough was very rife; Bleeding was commonly necessary in it, and the Blood let was very florid or fizy. After the Middle of *April* were a few Days cold Rain; then the Wind turned S. W. and the Weather was warm till the Beginning of *May*. On this Change inflammatory Diseases rather increased than diminished. In the latter End of *April* appeared at *Rippon*, and in the Neighbourhood, a new Distemper among Children, and young People under 20 Years old; which I shall therefore describe exactly. They began with a cold shivering Fit, followed by a moderate feverish Heat, with a little Pain in the Head and Back, and sometimes all over the Body. The Pulse was quick, but neither strong nor hard; a little Thirst. These Symptoms continued 2, 3, or 4 Days, when the Face and Neck

1731.

1731. began to swell. The Neck generally swelled in a hard Roll or Ridge 2 or 3 Inches broad, almost round it, though mostly on the left Side only, sometimes on both Sides. The Swelling seemed to be chiefly in the *Membrana Adiposa*, and some Part of the Muscles externally, and not in the least internally; for neither Breathing or Swallowing were at all affected. The Face swelled so much, that a Child's looked as large as a Man's, and fresh and florid, though naturally pale. This continued 5 or 6 Days, but with little Pain. The Head, internally, was little, or not at all, affected. Few or none died of it. Such as were sanguine, plethoric, or had more Fever and Pain, were blooded, and had a cooling antiphlogistic Laxative or two. Others needed only the last, if any thing at all. About this time, some were seized with a Looseness, Fever, Gripes, Sickness, Faintness, a Sinking of the Spirits, and sometimes with profuse Sweats. A few Doses of Rhubarb, and corroborating Diluents, with Anodynes, made a Cure in most; but in some it turned to Intermittents. In the Beginning of *May* the Wind got to the N. and E. Points; and there was some cold Rain. The rest of the Month was cool and dry. Thence, till near the End of *August*, the Wind was variable, and the Season mostly dry, often cool, and sometimes mixt with a good deal of Rain for a Day or two; then dry, and more temperate again; no Epidemics all the while; a few intermitting and remitting Fevers, and some few Inflammations, but none of them violent.

violent. Near the End of *August*, the Wind turned S. there was a good deal of Rain, which continued till *September*, that a warmer, though moist, Time came; Diarrhœas returned, and a few *Cholera Morbus's*. 1731.

*January* dry, and frosty; Wind North, to 15. then much heavy Rain for two Days, small Rains after, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Tumors of the Jaws, common. *February* rainy, Wind West, sometimes North, but ofteneſt inclining South. *March* fair and clear to 12. then changeable; Wind ſhifting, but moſtly North. *April*, Middle and End, clear and dry, Wind North. From 18. to 20. moiſt; Wind South. *May*, from 18. to 22. very fair and dry; Wind South. A ſevere Cough among Children, throwing them into Convulſions. Some *Morbus Cholera's*, and Loofeneſſes. *June* dry, but moſtly cool to 18th; Wind Eaſt; from 19. to 22. great Rain; Wind South, then North. *July* began and ended very dry; Wind North; from 8. to 14. much Rain; Wind South. *August* began and ended with a dry Eaſt Wind; between 9. and 26. Day variable between South and North; little Rain, but great Dews. Frequent Diarrhœas, ſome Intermittents. Meaſles begin. *September* to 10. fair, Wind North; from 10. to 25. Wind N. W. or S. W. great Rain, the Wind Eaſt; Meaſles. *October*, great Rains, Wind South; but in the End a North Wind cleared the Air and Sky. Cough, Coryza, and Meaſles. *November* very dry, Wind Eaſt or North (*December* N. to 10. then E. then S. W. or S.) with much Rain, Clouds, Warmth and Moiſture, Coughs and Quinſies. F 4 At

1732. At *Edinburgh* the Wind kept between W. and E. by North, most of *June*, *July*, and *August*. The Barometer stood between 29, and little above 30. The Therm. never under 10, nor above 16. In *September* the Wind chiefly between S. E. and W. by South. The Barometer never under 29, nor above 30. The Thermometer from 10 to 14. Weather cloudy and changeable. In *October* Wind mostly S. S. E. or a little S. W. little Rain, or high Winds, Barometer from 28 to 30. In *November* Wind oftenest W. and N. little Rain. Mercury from 30. 3. to 28. Therm. from 7 to 12. *December* more Rain. Barometer less changeable. Therm. from 5 to 11. Weather variable. *January* mostly fair; Mercury varied not above  $\frac{1}{4}$  Inch. Therm. 5 to 11. Some Frosts, Fogs, Wind South or West. In *February*, the Mercury varied  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  Inch. Therm. 4 Inches. Wind between S. and W. *March* Wind very changeable, not 1 Inch Difference in the Mercury, little Rain, Therm. from 7 to 13. *April* had double the Rain, Wind East or North; Mercury varied not 1 Inch, Therm. 4 Inches. *May* was yet more rainy, Wind South or East some Days; Mercury varied not an Inch. Therm.  $5 \frac{1}{2}$  Inches; Weather changeable. There were only few Diseases of the Season before *October*, that Pleurifies were rife, with an acute external Pain, and hard frequent Pulse: it yielded to repeated plentiful Bleeding, and Blisters laid on the Side. In Winter it turned to a pleuritic Fever, with a less acute Pain, more difficult Breathing, a more low and irregular Pulse.

In

In *March* this Disease prevailed with more Violence and Danger. The Inflammation was chiefly in the Muscles; Breathing was thick, difficult, and painful, with Heat and Oppression in the Breast, often Inclination to vomit, Pulse mostly quick and low, but changeable or intermitting; Urine little and pale; Thirst great. Tongue foul and parched; Cure Bleeding and Blisters; and, if a free plentiful Sweat came on the Use of Blisters, it terminated the Disease. In *August* a bastard Small-pox prevailed among Children; as did some Cholera's and Diarrhœa's among Adults. Now Coughs were common among Children. In *November* a slow Fever was frequent, but mostly in the Country: It was attended with a great Pain of the Head, a small, but quick Pulse, Ravings and Watchings: It was fatal to many aged Persons; but the Younger voided Worms by Stool, and recovered. This Fever abated in *January*; but returned with more severe Symptoms in *February* with tremulous Convulsions, Starting of the Tendons, sometimes Bleeding at the Nose. Pulse small and quick, or little different from healthy. Urine mostly pale without Sediment. If Bleeding, Vomiting, and Blisters, were not used in the Beginning, the Fever was obstinate, and carried off several young People. In *December* and *January*, another Fever was frequent among common People; it began with a Diarrhœa, which, if neglected, sunk the Pulse, and brought on Delirium and Watchings. It neither gave way to Blisters, Diaphoretics, nor Opiates; but was obstinate to the 10th or 12th Day,

1732. Day, that the Sick died. But if they were early let Blood, and vomited, Opiates had great Success, and they recovered the 5th or 6th Day. I go on with *Edinburgh*, from 1732. to *June* 1733. *June* was mostly clear and fair; Wind either N. or W. a little S. and E. little Rain. *July* N. and W. 2 Days great Rain, the rest fair, and mostly clear. *August* less Rain, clearer, Wind more changeable. These three Months were pretty equal, as to Heat or Cold. *September* often cloudy and foggy, though fair and warm; Wind N. at first, then S. lastly W. several Days; but ended S. E. *October* cloudy and foggy, no great Rain; Wind mostly S. S. W. or S. E. warm still. *November* set in with Summer Weather, Wind first S. then W. and S. again, then N. a Week, 2 Days more S. to W. or N. to the End; all fair, some Fogs, and cloudy. *December* began with a N. then mostly S. S. E. or S. W. to the End. Several Rains, foggy and cloudy. *January*, Wind S. Spring Weather (a few very stormy cold Days excepted). *February*, Wind chiefly S. with some few Shifts, very little Rain, no Frosts this Winter. *March*, Wind varied to the 14th Day, then S. to the End; mostly fair, but often cloudy, hazy, foggy Weather. *April*, Wind S. or N. droughty, hot, often cloudy or foggy. *May* droughty, Wind mostly E. a few Days N. and some W. warm, and few cloudy Days. The Tertians, which began last Year, and continued *June*, and Part of *July*, this, were now more Remittents, the Fits being more irregular, and Intermissions not perfect; for, during the  
Remission,

Remission, the Pulse was sunk, but rose, was fuller and stronger, as the Sweat came on; and, <sup>1732.</sup> if the Sweat came not, they were delirious, and continued deaf some Days. Urine was pale, without Sediment, till the Disease was going off. Bleeding was not profitable; but Vomits and Blisters were successful, and brought on the stopt or interrupted Sweats. In *July* they became more irregular, and some few mild Cholera's appeared. In *August* was a slow Fever, among the poor People of the Suburbs and Country, attended with a violent Head-ach and Raving; some had a Looseness, others general rheumatic Pains. Several died for want of proper Help. In *September* and *October*, it was more mortal the 8th or 9th Day. Now many had a Weight of their Head, and Drowsiness, Loathing, and Vomiting. Others had Pains of the Breast, and Difficulty of Breathing. Children in it had swelled Bellies, voided Worms, and recovered. In *November* Children were seized with slight Tertians, cured by a Vomit or two. Now were Colds in several Shapes. The first Half of *December* slow Fevers were rise among young People, with Pains of the Breast, and a symptomatic Diarrhœa, but not fatal. In *October* Horses were generally seized with a Cough, and Running at their Nose. *December* 17. began here the great epidemic Catarrh, which travelled the whole Globe. See its History for *London*, in *Arbutnot* on the Air; for *Edinburgh*, in their medical Essays. For *Plymouth*, see below. Several other Fevers appeared this Spring, but were neither epidemic nor contagious. In *July*

1732. *July* and Harvest, some Intermittents and Remittents appeared; the last for the first two or three Fits resembled the first, and, as is usual, went totally off by Sweating. But each Fit became worse, more irregular, and ingeminated. After 2 or 3 Fits the Fever never went quite off; but remitted, and returned with greater Violence, attended with Pain in the Head and Back, burning Heat, great Thirst, violent Tossings, and great Uneasiness all over the Body, many were delirious in the Fit. Some had a Looseness, with little or no Relief. Others had profuse Sweats, but of no longer Service than they were on the Body. The Urine high-coloured, but no Sediment, only a Cloud suspended. The Tongue dry, parched, and brown. These Symptoms continued, and gradually increased to the 12th or 13th Day, when it was determined by a general critical Sweat, or a few loose Stools, or became intermittent. In the latter End of *November*, fell some Snow, with a Frost, which lasted near a Fortnight; then the Weather turned uncommonly warm, dry, and pleasant, till the End of *December*; then a little Snow, with a Week's moderate Frost, followed by warm Weather, as before. The Small-pox were rife this Harvest, and generally of a malignant anomalous Kind, being in some attended with a purple Spot, and Hemorrhages, &c. But after the Frost they soon turned milder, till they quite disappeared in *January*, which was all uncommonly warm and pleasant. A few foggy Mornings at the End of it excepted, it had very little Rain; on 31. a high S. W. Wind, with

with a great deal of Rain, which continued 3 1732.  
 Days. Now began that most universal epidemic  
 Catarrh, which seized most People of all Ages  
 and Nations: It began at *Leeds, February 3.*  
*But the History of it having been largely given*  
*by several, I pass it over. It was a particular*  
*Attention to, and exact Journal of this, and*  
*the Consequences of it, that first set me upon the*  
*Quest of Epidemics in all Ages; which I reflect*  
*on as the best and usefullest Part of my Time;*  
*and has given me a better Acquaintance with*  
*Physic, than all my former Studies; and has*  
*sufficiently convinced me of not only the Useless-*  
*ness, but Perniciousness, of Theories and Hypo-*  
*theses in Practice.*

At *Phymouth, January* began rainy; but 1733.  
 from 16. to 25. East Wind, and fair; it ended  
 cloudy and warm. Coughs, Running at the  
 Nose, and Measles. *February,* Air cold and  
 moist; Wind mostly West, sometimes South  
 and North; Measles fatal to many, and no-  
 thing serviceable, but early Bleeding.

Now broke out the most sudden and univer-  
 sally epidemic Catarrh that has been in this Age,  
 sparing neither Ranks, Sexes, Ages; scarce  
 either one or other, in Town or Country, old  
 or young, weak or strong, escaped. It began  
 with a slight Shivering, presently succeeded by  
 wandering uncertain Heats, Heaviness, Sneezing,  
 shifting Pain of the Back, Joints, and often of  
 the Breast, very troublesome from the grievous  
 Cough. By the Sneezing and Cough, abun-  
 dance of thin sharp Rheum was discharged, as  
 in a fresh common Cold. A slow or quicker  
 Fever

1733. Fever followed ; a swift Pulse, but not hard and tense like that of Pleuritics ; nor was the Urine very red, but thick, and mostly whitish. The Tongue not dry, but covered with a whitish Slime. Watchings, Vertigo, severe Pain of the Head, sometimes attended with a Delirium, afflicted several. Tingling of the Ears troublesome to many, or a sharp Pain there, sometimes ending in an Abscess. Roughness of the Tongue, and Apostems of the Jaws, often. All were much disposed to sweat: And such as sweated much, easily, and constantly, got clear of the Fever in 2 or 3 Days, the Urine letting fall much whitish or yellowish Sediment ; seldom lateritious. But many, whether from their profuse Sweats, or Blisters, had a Difficulty in making Water. Bilious Stools often dismissed the Disease ; there was often an Eruption of hot Pustles. Only some Children, and phthical old People, died. It went mostly off within four Days, and left a bad Cough and Weakness, especially if unseasonable Bleeding went before. Bleeding was chiefly serviceable to those, who had a Pain or Weight at their Breast, and that, while the Fever was coming on, not going off. The Blood was in all covered with a white Pellicle, yet not very sily, except, by Neglect of Bleeding, the Fever was turned to a Pleurisy or Peripneumony-; which was the Case of not a few, from their profuse Use of Cordials, and volatile Spirits. Loathing, or Vomiting, required a gentle Emetic ; which also relieved the Sicknes at Stomach, and Op-pression of the Breast, and promoted Sweating,  
if

if assisted by much tepid diluting Drink, though the Thirst was little ; as Sack-whey. 1733.  Blisters behind the Ears, and on the Shoulders, gave certain Relief to the Pain of the Head, Tumors, and Roughness of the Jaws, and revulsed the Defluxion on the Lungs. Remedies were *Contrayerva* Stone, Spirit of Hartshorn, *Sal Volatile*, Spirit of Lavender, *Elix. Asthmat.* and *Sperma Ceti*, with large Draughts of some thin Pectorals, or Sack-whey : These both eased the Cough, and encouraged Sweat. But where, after Bleeding, Breathing and Expectoration continued still difficult, a Solution of Ammoniac, and *Oxymel. Scillitic.* was given. For now the Disease resembling a bastard Peripneumony, required the like Method ; *viz.* very inciding Pectorals, Blisters, sometimes a Vomit, or Laxative. A ferine Cough often attended the whole Time of the Disease, so severe, that Anodynes were necessary ; and, with some, it lasted so long after, that it carried them off in a Consumption, chiefly such as had tainted Lungs before. But when it was observed, that a supervening Looseness took off the Cough, Lenitives of Rhubarb, Manna, &c. had the desired Effect ; which also soon restored the lost Appetite. *March* began cool, but soon returned warmer. Much Rain after the 16th Day. In *April*, the Wind often shifting from E. to N. the Air was cold and dry ; cloudy toward the End. The Mercury kept a middle Station. In *May*, Wind East, Air thin and dry, no Rain, but great Dews. Winds were changeable in *June*, E. W. often S. dry at first, hot and

1733. and dry in the End, much Dew. All *July* was hot and dry, little Rain, great Dew; Wind rarely S. often N. W. yet the Mercury low. *July*, Wind kept between S. W. and N. W. In the Beginning of the Month, Rain, much terrible Thunder and Lightning, but clear after. *September*, Wind and Air changeable, little Rain, but much Dew. In *October*, the N. and E. Winds often raised the Mercury high, Air dry and cold. *November*, Wind chiefly W. often inclining N. yet Air warmer than ordinary, but thick and cloudy in the End. *December* very cloudy, terrible stormy from 9 to 23. Wind S. W. great Rains, and sometimes terrible Thunder. In *March*, inflammatory Distempers, some whereof remained in *April*, and Consumptions from the Epidemic. In *May*, pulmonary Fevers, several Intermittents, many consumptive People, an Apostem of the Lungs breaking in some, especially in the Consumption from the Catarrh, and such as from it had a Swelling of the Feet. In *June*, some few Remittents and Intermittents, and Chicken-pox. In *July*, Cholera and Diarrhœa, excessive *Profluvium* of the *Menses*, and Faintness from the Heat. *August* healthy, only a very few Cholera's and Diarrhœa's. *September*, many Coughs and Catarrhs; and the last two other Diseases, which two also reached *October*; frequent Eruption of scorbutic Pustles, without a Fever. Some severe peripneumonic Fevers, Rashes, and Colics. Which three last reached *October* and *December*, in which were  
Hypo-

Hypochondriac and Hysterics, Coughs and Heaviness. From *March* 1. to the Middle of *September*, was unusually dry; many Springs were dry, and the Rivers uncommonly low; but the Heat was moderate, except two sultry hot Weeks in *July*, attended with Thunder, and Showers of Rain; yet no Epidemics all this while, and fewer other Diseases than usual; only hectic and phthical People were great Sufferers, and many of them died. Some few *Cholera Morbus's*. After the Middle of *September* fell much Rain, and the Weather turned cold; soon after an epidemic pleuritic Fever seized many, with an acute Pain, hard and strong Pulse, though seldom very full; the Blood was much inflamed, had little Serum, and that glutinous and fizy. The Skin was hot, dry, and parched. They spitted little, and that with the greatest Difficulty; and were generally delirious. Bleeding plentifully at first, and diluting very well, with emollient, antiphlogistic, and pectoral Medicines, and the frequent Application of such Kind of Fomentations to the pained Parts, externally, were of great Service. But, if these Things were too long delayed, neither they, nor Blisters, nor the Use of Volatiles, would answer, as they usually did at the latter End of this Disease. There were also some simple or true Peripneumonies, though the Pleurisy was often attended with this. Several had Rheumatisms, with acute Pains, strong and hard Pulse, and the Blood much inflamed; Bleeding largely, Antiphlogistics and Emollients, internally and ex-

VOL. II. G ternally

1733. ternally used, were very successful ; but Purges answered not as at other times. There were some few Tertians, but more Quartans, mostly attended with some inflammatory Disposition, in Plethorics especially ; these required Bleeding before the Bark. The Weather was much the same till the latter End of *November*, when there were several Nights Frost, which rather increased the above Inflammations. Several were seized with a Catarrh, attended with a violent Cough, and pleuritic Pains, which required Bleeding, Anodynes, and Emollients. *December* was uncommonly warm, like *April*. Several Birds began to build their Nests, and it is said, some laid Eggs. At the latter End of the Month were very high Winds, with a good deal of Rain. The above inflammatory Distempers abated very much both in the Number of the Sick, Degree and Violence of the Symptoms ; and after the Rain they mostly disappeared. A little before, and during the warm Weather, several were seized with a Fever, attended with a Looseness, and in some with a Vomiting ; some recovered without any Assistance ; others were let Blood, had a Vomit, Rhubarb after it, and lastly, gentle Sudorifics, with Stomachics. All this Summer and Harvest, the Humours had a greater Tendency than usual to fall on the Breast and Lungs. *January* 3d, began a severe hard Frost, and lasted to 16th. During this, several were seized with an Inflammation of the Intestines, with a feverish Heat and Thirst, a small, quick, hard Pulse, griping Pains in the Bowels, and some with

erratic and pleuritic Pains. Some had a Looseness at the Beginning; in some it continued, in others it went off in 2 or 3 Days; others were costive from the first to the End of the Disease; their Urine was turbid, and let fall a thick Sediment, most of, or all the Time. Though the Pulse was generally small and low even in Plethorics, yet Bleeding once or twice was absolutely necessary; which, with proper antiphlogistic Medicines internally, emollient, cooling, relaxing Fomentations and Glysters, begun with early, and persevered in, restored all such to Health. But most of those not treated thus, died with plain Signs of a Mortification of the Bowels. Now, in all Diseases, the Humours had a Tendency to the Bowels, as before they had to the Breast. *January* 17. a little Rain, then 3 Days pleasant Weather, then 3 Days Frost, which went with a good deal of Rain; then the warm pleasant Weather returned, and continued till *May*.

At *Edinburgh*, in *June*, Wind was mostly E. a little S. W. calm, and often cloudy. In *July* Wind chiefly W. 4 Days E. 7 N. very fair, clear, and hot. *August*, Wind changeable, 10 Days W. 8 S. and S. W. 6 E. more Rain than was last Month. *September* Wind mostly S. or W. or N. W. little Rain, higher Winds. *October*, Winds the same, very dry and warm; yet mostly cloudy. *November* drier, and cloudy; Wind only W. or S. or S. W. but still a cloudy Spring. *December* the same, often cloudy, very warm; more Rain this Month than all the last three, yet not

1733-4 much. *January* very dry, Wind still the same, and warm. *February* exceeding dry and warm; Wind as before: No Frost nor Winter, this Winter. *March* moderate; small Rains, still as warm. *April* dry, warm; Wind the same to 16. to 25. E. to the End S. or S. W. *May*, more Rains; Wind variable and cool. In *June* were some Tertians. In *July* Quinsies, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Summer Colds. Children had a scarlet Fever: It began with a quick Pulse, Heat, Thirst, Head-ach, and Pain of the Throat: In many it began with a Vomiting and Looseness, with all the other Symptoms unchanged. After two Days, the Face, or extreme Parts, or whole Body, swelled; the Skin red; and a watry Clearness shined through it. If Bleeding was omitted at first, they died of a Quinsy; and, if let plentifully, it took off Vomiting and Looseness, and prevented Suffocation; then Blisters; lastly, laxative Ptisans. Last Spring the Small-pox of a favourable Sort set in. In *September* they increased, and turned more confluent; but ceased in *February*. Cool Regimen only succeeded. If the Pain of the Head was great, and Breathing difficult, Bleeding was necessary. The Symptoms often indicated its Repetition. In Costiveness, diluting cooling Glysters were useful. Diacodium was given at Night. In case of bloody Stools and Urine, *Sp. Vitriol.* given in pretty large Quantities in their Drink, did great Service. When the Pulse was low, or in case of Ravings, Twitchings, Convulsions, and Difficulty of breathing, Blisters relieved. The bad Symptoms happening on the Blackening of the confluent Sort, were

were also prevented by Blisters, and keeping <sup>1733-4</sup> open their suppurated Discharges for some Days. When the Stomach or Lungs were loaded with Mucus, a Puke relieved. If the Pox were empty, or had only a little watery Matter in them, and the Swellings began suddenly to fall on the 9th or 10th Day, Laxatives were good. Preparing the Body before Seizure, by Bleeding, Purging, &c. seemed not at all to answer, since such as were not prepared had often a better Kind. In Harvest, Dysenteries were frequent and fatal on the Sea-coast. In *March* and *April*, Tertians were common, and irregular; but repeated Vomits either cured, or made Way for the Bark to cure. Many Children, in the Villages about, were taken with a sharp Fever, and high difficult Breathing, which quickly killed, without often and plentiful Bleeding, and easy Pukes.

At *Edinburgh*, in *June*, Wind W. 18 Days, at <sup>1734-5</sup> sundry times, N. and E. 6 Days, S. or S. E. 6 Days, Sky often cloudy, frequent Showers, a few rainy Days, the greatest Part fair. *July* had not a third of the Rain as *June*, Weather fairer, Wind mostly E. and N. 4 Days W. 6 Days S. E. or S. W. *August*, Wind mostly S. and W. a few Days N. very little E. more Rain than in *July*, cloudy, hazy. *September* had near the same Rain as *August*, Wind 13 Days W. 8 Days S. 7 N. the rest E. often cloudy. *October* had no great Rains, but often cloudy, and had several high Winds. *November*, Wind between S. E. and W. by S. all except two Days, that it was N. or N. E. foggy, frothy, cloudy, very changeable. In *December*, Wind was chiefly S. no  
 G 3 Frost,

1734-5 Frost, but often cloudy, some high Winds near the End. In *January* the Wind was very changeable, 16 Days W. 7 S. or S. W. 5 N. or N. W. 2 E. very cloudy, though much fair. No Frost; some high Winds. In *February* Wind chiefly W. and S. none E. cloudy, showery, rainy, misting. *March* very rainy, cloudy, and foggy; Wind often shifting, yet not very high. *April* had little Rain, often cloudy; drizzling, and cool; some brisk S. Wind. *May* had little Rain, Wind mostly N. yet often varying, frequently cloudy and cool. At first a Chin-cough, which had continued all the Year; to shorten which, and prevent its Fatality, Bleeding, Vomiting, Purges, and Blisters, were used. Balsamics, Pectorals, Opiates, and Sudorifics, were all useless. Common Winter Coughs were frequent and obstinate. Rheumatic Pains and Stitches, with or without a Fever, attended the Cough: It was cured by repeated Bleeding. Antiphlogistic Purges, diluting, cooling, attenuating Medicines, were successful. In *September* and *October*, Dysenteries severe, but easily cured. In *October* were some Fevers, affecting the Head much, Pulse low and sunk; they could not bear Bleeding; Blisters were of little Use. Some Spring Agues, and irregular Fevers in Children. *May* and *June* colder, and more variable than the last Months. The Inconstancy of the Weather in *May* was attended with an epidemic pleuritic Fever, which first seized with a Shivering, succeeded by a moderate Heat at first, a quick, full, soft, Pulse, but rarely hard or strong; a great Uneasiness all over the Body, and a Pain  
in

in the Side, and Pit of the Stomach, as the Fever <sup>1734-5</sup> increased; this Pain either abated much, or went quite off, on once Bleeding. They had large profuse Sweats, which in some had a fetid Smell; but abated neither Pain, Fever, nor universal Uneasiness, though it continued all the Time of the Disease. They often complained of a great Lowness of Spirits, and were sometimes delirious. Urine high-coloured, without Sediment. The Fever either went off gradually by Sweating, or without any manifest Crisis. The Blood was somewhat fizy, but not much. Gentle Alexipharmacs with Volatiles, given with moderate antiphlogistic and antiputrescent Medicines, and sometimes proper Anodynes after once Bleeding, were most successful. Some few had the *Morbus Cholera*, and some an Ophthalmia. All *July* was very changeable, hot, cold, dry, rainy. Several now had eruptive Fevers, which began with a Rigor, followed by a burning Heat, a Sickness and Vomiting; and in some with a Purgings; Pain in the Head and Back, and sometimes erratic. After 2 or 3 Days a Rash broke out over the whole Body, with great Itching: This lasted 2 or 3 Days more; then went quite off with the Fever. In others, after a Vomit, gentle Sudorifics of *Rad. Angel. Sal. Prun. Cil. Sp. C. Vol. &c.* given in Sack-whey, or the like, warm, to continue a moderate Diaphoresis for 24 or 40 Hours; the Fever, and all its Symptoms, went off by Sweat. If the Disease was either neglected or ill-treated, it continued 10 or 12 Days; then turned intermittent, when the Bark easily cured it. Some few inflammatory Disorders, &c.

1734-5 The first Fortnight in *August* was pleasant, dry, warm Weather; then, almost daily, frequent Rains to the End of *October*. This whole Summer and Harvest were uncommonly wet and cold. In *September*, a putrid Synochus, or slow putrid Fever, appeared. It seized first with a cold shivering Fit, then a feverish Heat; which continued till another cold Fit came; thus they had three or four alternate cold and hot Fits, without any Regularity as to Time or Duration. After which, the Fever continued, with great Weariness and Uneasiness all over the Body, mostly attended with a burning Heat, a small, low, but very quick Pulse; with Exacerbations of the Fever, in which they were delirious; the Skin generally hot and dry: At other times, they had profuse partial Sweats; their Urine was high-coloured and inflamed; their Tongue was dry, parched, and brown; some had Startings and Twitchings; some hiccoughed almost constantly for several Days, which caused great Pain and Anxiety; at other times, they lay in a comatous stupefied State, without Complaint of Pain or Sickness; though some had a Vomiting and Purging at the Beginning, others only a Purging; in some the Heat was very moderate, little more than in a State of Health. The Pulse was low, and sometimes as slow as in Health, but mostly quick and low. Few complained of any Sickness, but most of a great Weariness, and lay in a stupid Condition, as if insensible of any Pain or Uneasiness. It lasted at least 13 or 14 Days before it came to a Crisis, and in some above

20, or near 30; then went off at last, without 1734-5  
 any manifest critical Discharge. Bleeding once  
 at the Beginning, especially in Plethorics, and  
 a Vomit after, were of great Service; then  
 kept the Fever equal and regular, which was  
 difficult to do; for a few, though small Doses  
 of warming, alexipharmac, or volatile Medicines,  
 soon raised the Fever, aggravated the Symptoms,  
 and caused a Delirium; too cool Medicines  
 brought the Fever too low, and sunk the Sick;  
 but, by keeping the Fever regular, by giving  
 the warming Medicines, with Antiphlogistics  
 and Antiputrescents *pro re nata*, and Blistering  
 toward the End of the Disease, it was often  
 brought to a Crisis the 14th Day; after which  
 a Laxative hastened a speedy Recovery: Laxa-  
 tives were mostly powerful to remove the  
 Hiccough. Thus the Sick generally recovered.  
 1734. at *Plymouth*, *January* was clear and  
 pleasant; ended warm. Frequent Coughs and  
 Colics; a few Peripneumonies. *February*,  
 Mercury very high to the 11th Day. From  
 15. to 18. a continued Storm. 24, 25. great  
 Rain, and low Mercury. The last Months,  
 Coughs, Coryza, Quinsy. *March*, a S. W.  
 Wind all the Month, and thick moist Air,  
 with much Rain. Wind North in the End.  
 Coughs, Swellings of the Throat, &c. *April*,  
 no Rain to the 18th, a dry thin Air in the  
 Middle. Coughs, Apoplexies, Swellings of the  
 Throat, Inflammations of the Eyes.

This Month an Anginous Fever began to  
 rage, and increased more and more every Day.  
 It seized first with a great Coldness, presently  
 an

1734-5 an uncertain Heat and Head-ach, then a Vomiting or Looseness, followed by an acute Pain and Swelling of the Jaws: Hence a slight Fever, Languor, Anxiety and Oppression of the Breast, with a supervening Delirium, or Lethargicness, preceded by thin pale Urine, or turbid, like a Draught-Ox's. Happy the Sick, on whom a plentiful Sweat broke out, or red Pustles, or something of an Erysipelas! Where none of these happened, Death was at hand, unless a seasonable Diarrhœa, or Break of the Apostem of the Jaws, or a Parotid appearing, brought quick Relief. This Disease was not seldom discussed within 6 Days; but often reaching to the 7th, 8th, or 9th Day, very many crystalline Pustles coming out, sent it off. But if these Pustles went in soon, all was over with the Sick. The same it was with the red Pimples which often came out at the Height of the Disease. It chiefly invaded Children, and young People, who often voided Worms: The elder rarely lay by it. The Tongue was covered with much yellow Slime. The Urine mostly high-coloured, and letting fall a reddish Sediment from the Beginning. This Fever from the Seizure required repeated Bleeding, even to the third time in Extremity; though the Blood was not very viscid, but sometimes florid; a gentle Vomit, Blisters behind the Ears, Neck, and Back, Antiphlogistics, tepid Drink, small Cordials of *Conrayerva* Stone, Saffron, *Venice* Treacle, *Diascordium*, *Confect. Raleigh.* &c. especially at the State of the Disease, or when the Eruptions became livid, which was a terrible

ribble Omen ! Subacid, emollient, detergent Gar- 1734-5  
 gles were serviceable to the ulcerated Throat,   
 and often Mucilages swallowed down, of Quince  
 and Fleabane-seeds, sweetened with Syrup of  
 Mulberries and Rasberries ; or some anodyne  
 Linctus, where the Cough was troublesome.  
 As soon as a rough scaly Cuticle appeared, mild  
 Purges with Rhubarb, &c. with Mercurials,  
 were serviceable, and soon restored perfect  
 Health. *May* had chiefly a N. W. Wind, much  
 colder than ordinary, and the Mercury mostly  
 low. Chin-coughs among Children, some In-  
 termittents. The Anginous Fever now raged  
 epidemically ; the Quinsy was severe with it,  
 and often most vexatious. Thrushes came up-  
 on the Fever and Quinsy, and almost a Suf-  
 focation, with a terrible Cough, unless they  
 were constantly drinking some warm Tipple,  
 or Gargling. *June* began and ended with a  
 N. W. Wind, but E. from 6. to 20. The Air  
 warmer and moister than last Month, but both  
 cloudy, and frequent Rain. Some Intermit-  
 tents and Ophthalmias. All Sorts of Pustles  
 came now upon the Epidemic, and often ery-  
 sipelatous Eruptions ; but the Jaws were less op-  
 pressed ; for the Fever tended more outward.  
 On the 6th or 7th Day the Cuticle became rough,  
 as it were broken, or strewed over with coarse  
 Wheat-brans ; and the more it was so, the bet-  
 ter ; at last it peeled almost all off ; often it  
 came off the Feet in large Fleaks like Shoe-  
 soles, but this was its most favourable Termina-  
 tion. But where the Eruptions came out more  
 sparingly and slowly, they turned livid ; great  
 Anxieties,

1734-5 Anxieties, Languors, and Faintings, followed; and often, a little after, an irregular Vomiting or Diarrhœa, which not seldom killed. This, like all other spotted or eruptive Fevers, was contagious; for frequently several lay ill of it in the same House; as the Weather was warmer, it fell more on the Skin; if colder, on the Throat and Jaws. The Method of Cure was all the same; but now Mercurials well prepared, without a saline *Stimulus*, were properly added: For why might not such things as are found useful in other cuticular Eruptions be serviceable here? *July* began dry enough, but cold; Wind mostly N. In the midst Wind S. W. and much Rain; then N. again; from 24. to 27. a rainy S. E. Wind. 31. it shifted every Minute, and a prodigious Rain fell, like a Cataract. The Air this Month very moist, and Mercury low. Still some Intermittents, frequent Coughs among Adults, Chin-coughs among Children; great Lowness of Spirits in all. Many Birds died in casting their Feathers. The Epidemic still raged with inexpressible Anguish, killing many within the 6th Day. These were first seized with a slight Delirium, which was of a bad Kind, like drunken People incensed with the highest Fury. Cupping the Shoulders and Neck with Scarification, then laxative Glysters, or milder Purges, and repeated Blisters to the Thighs. In *August* it killed several with Vomiting, and a Looseness. This Disease vanished in *September*. *August* began fair, much Rain in the middle, ended with great Rain, and a raging S. W. Wind; Mercury very low, great Dews, at first Wind N.

N. a stormy S. Wind the 9th at Night, and 10th <sup>1734-5</sup> Day, with a most grievous Rain, laid the Baroscope very low, and the Wind raged exceeding high. Scabbiness very common now; Small-pox began to stir, which were very epidemic in *October* and *November*, fatal in *December*, very malignant in *January*; for many had Hemorrhages from all Passages of the Body, and livid black Spots; not one of which recovered. For, in so great a Pestilence of the Blood, its Crisis is dissolved, and the Humours very putrid: Yea, Blood let came out like *Sanies*, nor did it, as usual, coagulate in the Cold. They were epidemic, but not so pestiferous, in *February*. They continued all *March*, and increased greatly in *April*, nor were they quite out before *October* or *November*. Some slow nervous Fevers. Many Canary Birds fall down dead, the Grasshopper rarely heard. This Summer was more cold, cloudy, and rainy, than ordinary. All *September*, a West Wind, inclining to the N. which raised the Mercury, though the Air was moist and cool. Cholera, nervous, miliary, and intermittent Fevers a few. *October* began with a S. W. Wind, cloudy, and much Rain; then a S. E. Wind; from the 15th to 23d a North Wind, Mercury high, to the End N. W. Air cold and moist. Frequent Colics from eating Apples. Some Catarrhs, and Swellings of the Jaws. A few nervous and miliary Fevers.

1734. was rainy from *June*. From *October* 15. was clear; coldish with frosty Mornings; Wind N. W. 2. temperate, calm, and cloudy. 24. very calm, rainy Afternoon, calm Night:

1734-5 25. an Earthquake in *England*, which travelled  
 3 or 4 Days. From *November* to 20. a N. and  
 N. E. Wind, a cold and drier Air, Glasses  
 high; then to 24. Wind S. W. much Rain, low  
 Mercury; then a N. Wind set all right. Colics  
 frequent, some bilious, a few Apoplexies. All  
*December* rainy and cold, Wind S. W. and high,  
 great Inundations, Air wet and cold. A stormy,  
 rainy, fearful Tempest finished the Year. Several  
 putrid and spotted Fevers, and Rheumatisms.  
 Dr. *Huxham*. 1732. having been the most favourable  
 and kindly Season for Health, that had been above  
 60 Years before, the *London* Bills being under or  
 above 400 a Week, for 14 Weeks together. The  
 Bill for that whole Year being only 23358. *January*  
 21. of 1733. was the first cold Day that Winter,  
 but soon followed by remarkable Warmth (at the  
 same time when prodigious Fogs were observed at  
*Paris*). Toward the End of this Month, and  
 Beginning of *February*, the *London* Bill rose  
 from 1558 per Week, to 1588. The first Week  
 of *February* was 1156. Never happened the like  
 before, since the great Plague. The Wind was  
 Southerly at this time, and so continued most  
 of *February*, except from the 9th to the 17th,  
 when the Bills fell from 1166 to 628. And when  
 the Wind got to W. and N. W. in the Beginning  
 of *March*, they sunk to 619, then to 507. In this  
 Mortality, the Aged, Infants, and Females,  
 chiefly died, whom the uncommon Clemency of  
 the last Year had preserved beyond Expectation.  
 Mr. *Say*. During this and some late Years,  
 the Seasons had been very irregular,

irregular, the Winters warm, without Frost or Snow, the Summers and Harvests wet and rainy in *Scotland*; Fevers of the low or nervous Kind prevailed among the low and poor People, seldom among such as lived better, but never among such as drank Wine, says Dr. *Gilchrist* in the *Medical Essays*. This Fever had different Appearances, in different Persons. Young People mostly complained of Pains or Stitches, the first Days, like a slight Rheumatism; the Pulse was little different from that of a natural healthy State; their Sleep was pretty good, and their Sickness was rather Heaviness, with a little Faintness; then came an unexpected Delirium. Those that seemed in no Danger the first Days, generally died. The Seizure and Symptoms were more violent in others for the first Days. They had Vomiting, or Nausea, Head-ach, full, strong, hard Pulse, Thirst, Redness of the Eyes. This Case, being somewhat inflammatory, required Bleeding once and again; but the Symptoms of Inflammation were gone before the Delirium came on; then the Pulse was low and contracted, the Heat moderate, and they were altogether like those who had no Inflammation at first, and were neither bled, nor could bear it. Sometimes they languished 2 or 3 Weeks before the Disease formed to a Fever; and it stole on so insensibly, that the Sick were in Danger before the Physician was apprised of it. There was no reckoning of Days in this Case; for it was not known when they were seized. Though there was a great Difference in Seizure, the Disease was the same

1734-5  
in

1734-5 in Progress and Height. When the first Symptoms were over, an obstinate Delirium came on either sooner or later, but in most very early. Sometimes a Looseness, with Pains of the Belly; partial Sweats, which gave no Relief, tickling Cough, and more or less Faintness. Soon after the Delirium came, the mortal Symptoms appeared. Some had not the Delirium constant, nor so high as others; but were sensible by Times, though they had a *Subsultus*. These lay very despirited, and wasted very fast, without any or very little increased Evacuation; some such had a fatal Pellicle on their Urine; sometimes they had continual cold clammy Sweats, as if Water was sprinkled on them, the Skin at the same time Death-cold. When Blood was let, it had always a Crust at top, and more or less tough and compact; and where Bleeding was not ventured on, the Symptoms indicated a Lensor. The Tongue for most part was white and moist, rarely very dry, black or chapt. The Urine much the same as in Health, sometimes redder; a thin, mealy, dusky Sediment was sometimes observed, or a thick Cloud falling to the Bottom. No Crisis to be judged of by the Urine. The Pulse, before the Height or Crisis, felt low, weak, small, hard, irregular, contracted, always below the Standard; after the Crisis, it became full, firm, soft, strong. Our Author advises, that, upon the first Appearance of the Head's being affected (as when the Urine turns pale, the Sick sigh, have great Anxiety, are deaf, the Eyes sparkle, or look staring), before the Delirium come, a Blister be applied

applied to the whole Head, it being the Part 1734-5  
 affected, and the Obstructions now in it; nei-  
 ther laid on in so remote a Place; as between  
 the Shoulders, nor so late as when the Delirium  
 is come; since a Blister on the Head must lie  
 on three or four Days; before it take much Effect  
 here. Immediately after this, he would have  
 the Legs bathed twice or thrice a Day, then  
 shaved and blistered; he would not have them  
 laid on at Night, which is generally the Exa-  
 cerbation of the Fever, but in the Morning;  
 when the Body is coolest and quietest. Before  
 the Delirium come, he would have acrid Cata-  
 plasms applied to the Soles. But after it has  
 been come 3 or 4 Days, he orders relaxing Ano-  
 dyne Cataplasms of Poppy-heads, *Sal Ammoniac*,  
 and *Stercus Bovin.* and also Epithems of Wine;  
 Camphire, and Vinegar of Roses applied to the  
 Temples, Forehead, Armpits, Wrists; and  
 other nervous and glandular Parts. If these  
 Things prevented not the Delirium, other Parts  
 were to be blistered. Something of the same  
 Kind with the Epithems might be smelled to;  
 and snuffed up the Nose. He seems not inclined  
 to a Succession of fresh Blisters, lest both their  
 Stimulus and Evacuation might do hurt, but for  
 keeping the old Blisters running some time;  
 since the Crisis exceeds not the 14th Day. Nor  
 would he have Blisters used in the Beginning be-  
 fore the Forerunners of the Delirium put in:  
 But in the mean time give Diaphoretics, *Pil.*  
*Ruff.* Cordials; and nourishing Things, that they  
 fall not into a Hectic; wherein Blisters will do  
 no Service, and the Use of the Bark is dubious.

1734. To remove the above Sweat, he proposes sitting up in Bed, if able; or Blistering. The Medicines he pitched on in this Distemper, were, Crabs Eyes and Claws, Sperma Ceti, Snake-root, Valerian-root, Castor, Sal Prunella, Salt of Wormwood, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Hartshorn, saline aromatic Spirit, &c. These he would give in smaller Doses than common, every Hour or two, in a Julap of cordial and analeptic Waters; and persisted in the Use of Saffron in small Quantities as an Anodyne; and drink plentifully of lenient aperient Decoctions, somewhat saponaceous; and for a Cordial two or three Spoonfuls of Sack now-and-then, being pretty oily; nor after the first Days (wherein Opiates would be adviseable at Nights, till the inflammatory State of the Disease be over) would he forbid a little Wine five or six times a Day; especially where the Blood is very poor, he prefers Wine and natural Balsam, far before Camphire, which is too volatile.

1735. Though the Glasses were high in the Beginning of *January*, Wind N. and a stormy Season from the 6th to the 14th Day, from the 20th to the End, a raging N. Wind, a cold and moist Air, from Rains, a hard Frost finished the Month. A Colic with severe rheumatic Pains, and sometimes with a Palsy of the Arms and Hands. Several Coughs, Ophthalmias, military and erysipelatous Fevers. *February* kept up the Mercury to the 16th Day from a N. or N. E. Wind. A S. Wind and Moisture near the End. Scarce any clear Weather this Month,

Month, seldom any Frost. Some inflammatory 1735.  
 Distempers chiefly in the Country. Now a contagious Fever invaded ordinary People, often accompanied with Pustles and Spots, an unhappy Symptom! It is supposed to be brought in by the Navy, having raged among the Seamen before, and killed many of them. *March* was very changeable Weather; the Mercury had fundry Heights, the highest being 30, the lowest 28. Wind at first S. W. from 6. to 17. S. E. then N. then N. W. the Air cold and somewhat moist. Now the Fever spread greatly among common People. It began with a slight Shivering, and general Weariness, then a Nausea, and vertiginous Pain of the Head; neither a high Fever, nor a great Thirst followed, though the Tongue was rough, dry, and brown, covered with a yellow Mucus on both Sides. They were often almost strangled with a Pain of the Throat; their Eyes could not bear the Light. Their Urine was mostly scanty, thin, pale, like dead Ale, which are all bad Signs in Fevers. These to the 4th Day; then they lay either intirely awake, or had short, chiefly interrupted, insensible Sleeps. Now came Deafness, Silliness, often Sighing, great Oppression of the *Præcordia*, Tremor and Subfultus of the Hands and Tendons. But if asked how they were, they scarce complained; so great was their Stupidity. About the 6th Day, sooner or later, red, purple, livid, black, Spots, or like the Prints of a Blow, or Stripe, appeared. These Eruptions were a very bad Sign; and the nearer they came to Black, so much worse:

1735. And frequently were observed innumerable small Spots of a brown Colour; like Freckles or Flea-bites, but a little blacker; but no less fatal than the blackest themselves. In this State of Things; the Sick were either oppressed with perpetual Sleep, or blind Fury; so as the Person by, though strong, could scarce hold them in Bed; but would go somewhere else: This was a most fatal Sign. Things being at this deplorable Pass, a profuse, clammy, strong-smelling Sweat, or a most stinking livid Diarrhœa, melted down the wretched Sick: The Tongue was black, most dry and parched. Hiccough, Spasms, the Pulse formicant, or as it were raised on a Heap, a Lividness of the Hands; and often of the Arms, were the certain Harbingers of Death, the 11th or 14th Day, sometimes much sooner. So great and quick was the Putrefaction of the dead Bodies, that often Necessity made them be buried within 24 Hours. But many had a better Fate; for, on the 4th or 5th Day, the Disease went off by the Eruption of red Pustles, and a gentle Sweat over the whole Body. Many laboured long under the Distemper; at last had many clear, miliary, healthy Pustles break out. But with very many it was a most dangerous Case: This Fever raged more in *April*, but seldom attended with a Pain of the Jaws. Few Pustles break out now; but, in their place, brown, purple, black Spots, and too often livid Streaks; still terrible Marks! Very many died. It made terrible Havock in *May*; it resisted the best Advices, the following Course preserved many:

At the very Beginning of the Fever, sparing 1735.  
 Bleeding was useful; it seldom did good after; yea, if let unadvisedly, it often did Mischiefe. If after Blood a Vertigo and Pain of the Head continued, let Blood with Cupping and Scarification in the Shoulders and Neck; which made Vomiting safer after. The Blood was never sily, but its Serum was mostly green; which was a bad Sign: For such had their Spots always most black, with a constant Phrensy, and grievous Coma. The Nausea was lasting and frequent; a bilious Vomiting required a gentle Emetic, both to cleanse the Stomach, and prevent a Diarrhœa. A Succession of Blisters was necessary all the time; mild Cordials frequently repeated were useful against the Languor and Weakness; they also promoted mature critical Sweats, and expelled the Pustles; as *Confect. Raleigh. Theriac. Andromach. Lapis Contrayerv. Rad. Serpentar.* sometimes Salt of Hartshorn, and Camphire, when not ungrateful. Plain red Wine burnt with Cinnamon and Mace was no less effectual to keep up the Spirits, not only in this, but in all other slow nervous Fevers, with colliquative Sweat, and immoderate Looseness. At last mild astringent Aromatics were found the best Restorers of the Crasis of the Blood, and Strengtheners of the Vessels on the Off-going of the Disease; and might have been the best Antidotes. The Antients always mixed Astringents with Antidotes and Alexipharmacs. For this Purpose, after the Height of the Disease, our Author gave the *Peruvian Bark* with proper Alexipharmacs, and *Mynsicht's* Elixir

1735. Elixir of Vitriol; and waited for a laudable lateritious Sediment in the Urine, when he observed the least Remission. For if the Bark be prevalent in a Mortification, why not in a general Corruption of the Humours? Which is indicated by the black and livid Spots and Streaks like Blows, and the sudden Putrefaction of the dead Bodies. This Fever was milder in the End of *June*; declined much in the Town in *July*, but still raged in the Country; nor was it quite out before the End of *September*.

*April*, from 1. to 10. Wind E. then changeable; It was cold and moist for the Season. *May*, to 24. Wind N. E. or N. W. then S. E. very cold and cloudy Season. Several Apoplexies and Small-pox: In *June*, Wind N. W. or S. W. often, from 19. to 22. S. E. The Air very thick, cold, and moist. A few Small-pox and Intermittents. A miliary Fever with enormous Vomitings and Looseness. *July* wholly cold and moist, Wind mostly W. or S. a little E. This Season more like Winter than Summer; all Garden Fruits sour and unripe. Scarce a Grasshopper to be heard, or Butterfly to be seen; many little singing Birds die in casting their Feathers. Small-pox and Scabbiness common. From *August* 2. to 13. Wind E. with a sweet warm Season, followed by a frightful stormy one. Never was a wetter Season at the Time of Year; many singing Birds die; very little Honey. Leaves fall off the Trees, as though Autumn was past. Still Scab and Small-pox; many Cholera's and Diarrhœa's. Many People, as terrified with the frightful Season, pined

or languished in Sloth. Many mad Dogs run up and down. *September* cold, cloudy, and moist. Wind N. W. S. W. mostly E. near the End. N. E. 8. 9. 10. Days. Several Coughs, besides the last Diseases. *October* began and ended with a N. Wind, all the rest E. the Air thin and cool. Many slow and intermittent Fevers. Some this Month, as seized with a sudden Asthma, fell into Swellings of the Feet and Belly, like Dropsies, whereof some died. Many were bit by mad Dogs. *November* very rainy, and stormy, especially at last: S. Wind prevailed most, with a thick moist Air. Very great Floods: Pains of the Head, Vertigo, Epileptic Fits, Swelling of the Jaws, and Parotids common. A dyspnoic Weight of the Breast, killed several. Many slow nervous Fevers. Several mad Dogs run about. Never was a moister Air than during all *December*, though the Wind was often E. and several times S. with much Rain. Coughs, Swellings of the Neck and Jaws, Hoarseness, often with a slight Fever, were common. Some putrid nervous Fevers. Dr. *Huxham*.

From *May* 1735. to *June* 1736. the *Edinburgh* Essays give an Account of the Epidemics there, where, as they are so far behind in Time, and as it is the last Volume of that Sort that they intend to publish, we might have expected a Continuation of this Article down to *January* 1742. But they have not only omitted this, but left out the Quantity of Rain fallen there in 1735. and 1736. The Agues that began in the Spring of 1735. tho' they were less frequent, yet ceased

1735. not all Summer, and then proved tedious, and were liable to Relapses when the Bark was too soon given. About the 1st of *June* a Lady in Child-bed was seized with the Measles, which soon overspread the whole City, and raged all *July* and *August*; and over-ran the Country about. In *December* they took the West Road to *England*. This Disease was preceded by a hard dry Cough, muddy moist Eyes, irregular short Attacks of Listlessness and Inactivity; these continued in sundry Subjects from 1 to 14 Days before the eruptive Fever began, which continued 1, 2, or 3 Days, attended with Sneezing, Itching in the Skin, Inflammation of the Palate and Tonsils; some bled at the Nose, others had a Diarrhœa. The Eruptions were of the common Form, generally; but in some they rose above the Surface of the Skin, as high as the mild Kind of Small-pox are generally on the 2d Day; yet none of them suppurated. Upon the Eruption, the Fever, Cough, and Angina, abated; but went not off till the Decline of the Disease. The Eruption advanced 3, 4, or 5 Days; and then began to decline; after which was the Time of greatest Danger; for then in several the Cough returned more violent, Peripneumony and Diarrhœa came on; though in most Sick the Disease declined gradually, without any bad Symptoms, and in general the Disease was mild during all this Season, most of the Patients being kept to the cool Regimen the whole Time of the Disease. All were blooded and purged before the Eruption, except the preceding Symptoms and Fever were very mild.

mild. If the Belly was costive, Glysters were given. If there was a Looseness, Bleeding, Vomiting, and the white Decoction, took it off, The Cough was made easier by emollient Pectorals and Diacodium. If the Defluxion became tough, Vinegar, or Vinegar of Squills, were added to the other Medicines. If the Quinsy was violent, emollient detergent Gargles and Poultices were used. When, on the disappearing of the Measles, Delirium, Peripneumony, or Stupor, were occasioned, if the Pulse was high, Bleeding relieved. If the Pulse was low, Blisters were applied, which both took off bad Symptoms, and brought out the Measles. In some, where the Measles suddenly disappeared, and had been freed from bad Symptoms by the above Methods, the Eruptions did not immediately appear; but the Patients were listless, several Days or Weeks; then the Measles came out again. If a Peripneumony came upon the Decline of the Disease, Blood-letting, if the Pulse was high, and Blisters, if low, were the chief Remedies, with the Assistance of Glysters, Laxatives, and attenuating Pectorals. A Diarrhoea coming on the Decline of the Measles, seldom did good, but wasted the Sick, and was hard to cure; Rhubarb and Calomel were of most Service in it. 2 or 3 Days after the Disease was gone, 2 or 3 Doses of Physic were given. Such as seemed hectic, or in Danger of a Consumption, found Relief by Vomits, the Bark, and Asses Milk. During this time a morbillous Fever seized several, both that had had, and had never had, the Measles. In *June* and *July* were

1735.

1735. were a few pleuritic and slight Catarrhs. In *July* several had a slow Fever with a low Pulse, in which a Looseness either began with the Fever, or came toward the End of it, or continued all the Time. Vomits and Blisters did the Cure. Cholera and Chin-cough were now rise in the Neighbourhood. In *August* and *September* some few Coughs, rheumatic Fevers, and Quinsies; but none of them epidemic. In *October*, *November*, and *December*, several had a Dysentery, the Symptoms, and Method of Cure, near the same as last Year, about the same Season. Some, after Bleeding and Vomiting, gave Calomel once a Day, till the Breath began to be fetid; at the same time to moderate the Purgings, they gave Opiates, glutinous Food and Drink, and anodyne Glysters; for the Guts were easily irritated, so as ten Grains of Rhubarb durst scarcely be given; yet few died of it. From the 1st of *October* to the 1st of *February*

1736. a Fever was frequent in Town. The Sick for the first 2 or 3 Days had mostly a low Pulse, with great Anxiety and Uneasiness, and thin crude Urine: A Delirium began about the 4th Day, and continued to the 7th, or (in some few) to the 14th Day, that the Fever went off. The Approach of the Delirium might always be foretold, from the Urine turning more pale, and without Sediment. The symptomatic Sweats, that happened during this Fever, for most part did harm, the Sick being very uneasy in them, weaker after, and the Fever not diminished. In some the Sweats broke the Force of the Fever, and, returning often, carried it off at last. Some had

the Crisis by a large plentiful Sweat; others had no observable Crisis. The Urine of the greater Part let fall no Sediment, till some Days after the Fever was gone; such whose Urine had a plentiful Sediment, recovered well. Relapses were very frequent, and these more dangerous than the first Fever; they let Blood, applied several Blisters, injected Glysters, and the critical Sweats were promoted by *Rad. Serp. Valer. Sylv. Castor. Sal. Succin. &c.* After the Fever, Watchings succeeded, which Opiates could not relieve, but 10 or 20 Grains of Castor did. There were some Catarrhs, Coughs, Quinsies, rheumatic Pains, and slight Fevers, this Winter, as is usual. Pleurifies, and rheumatic Fevers, were common in *February*; but Bleeding, Blistering, and diluent attenuating Drinks, were the Cure. In *February* a somewhat uncommon Pleurisy was frequent in *Fife*; it was fatal to many at first. It began with Shivering, Head-ach, Trembling, and bilious Vomiting, which after 2 Days were succeeded by a pungent Pain among the short Ribs, difficult Breathing, and a short Cough. If the Sick kept in Bed, the Tongue became white and foul; otherwise it continued moist. Thirst was moderate, if they were not blooded; but, if blooded as the acute Pain required, Thirst, and Sickness at Stomach, increased till they fainted. The Pulse was neither frequent nor full, and quickly sunk on taking Blood, which was of a brownish, yellowish, or greenish Colour, and hardly coagulated. The Belly was regular, the Spittle tough, white, and mucous; the Cheeks flushed alternately.

1735. nately. The Sick slept not during the whole Course of the Disease, which was from 25 to 32 Days. The Cure consisted in early Vomits, and repeated with aperient, expectorating, cooling nitrous Liquors drank, and attenuating Pectorals where the Stomach could bear them; thus the Sick mostly recovered. If the Vomits were strong, they brought a dangerous Load of thick Phlegm on the Lungs. In *March, April, and May*, Coughs with a Fever were frequent, which brought some in Danger of a Consumption; the successful Means to prevent which, were, timely Bleeding, repeated Vomits, Blisters on the Shoulders, cooling Laxatives, and attenuating Pectorals. Last Year, or this, raged an epidemic Fever in *New-England*, says *Dr. Wm. Douglass*, which seized half of the Inhabitants of the Country, and killed one in 35; in some Places a 6th, a 4th, or a 3d of the Sick died. The most of those labouring under this Disease, after the common Symptoms of a Fever, had a Swelling, Pain, and white Specks in the Uvula and Tonsils, and a distinct, red, miliary Eruption over all (or a breathing Sweat, that smelled a did the Eruption), which was at the Height the 4th Day; after which it itched, and scaled off, and the Specks flowed from the subsiding *Fauces*. They generally did well. A worse Kind of this Fever was accompanied with a low unequal Pulse, Prostration of Strength, Despondency, colliquative Vomiting, Purging, or Sweats, chapped Tonsils, with brown or livid Spots; the Eruption darker-coloured, or appearing and disappearing; *Ichor*

or *Pus* coming by Mouth or Nose, from Parts out of Sight; mucous *Exuvia* sloughing off the Tongue, Gullet, or *Bronchia*. Many, thus affected; died the 6th or 7th Day. In the worst Sort, the Pulse and Strength were still lower, the Colliquations greater; and the Sick had a sinking Pain at the Stomach, Stupor, Delirium, or Convulsions, and an intolerable Fœtor. The few thus seized, died the 1st, 2d, or 3d Day. 1735.

The Fever was seldom too high, and the Sick generally recovered when left to Nature, with a temperate Regimen. Evacuations, particularly Blood-letting, hastened Death, or retarded the Cure; hot Cordials also did hurt. Snake-root Tea, or Spirit of Hartshorn, and a little Wine, supported the Faint and Weak, and promoted the healthy breathing Sweats. Profuse Sweats, and Diarrhœas, were stopt by Oil of Cinnamon, the white Decoction, Elixir of Vitriol, and toasted Rhubarb: Calomel, which made the Evacuation, they bore best; and Gargles of Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes helped off the Sloughs, and kept the Throat moist. This epidemic Disease was followed, in some, with Discolourings, Hæmorrhages, &c. like those in the Scurvy, which were cured by Milk Diet, *Peruvian Bark*; and Elixir of Vitriol; in others, with Tumors, which resolved with Mercurial Plaisters, and Purgings; but suppurated with Cataplasms; and; when suppurated, spread by Digestives, but cured with spirituous drying Applications: The nervous Symptoms, as Hysterics, Melancholy, Foolishness,

ness, &c. remaining, with others, were soon removed by a restoring Diet.

1736. At *Plymouth*, it rained almost every Day all *January*, Wind S. Air moist and thick. Coughs, Swellings of the Jaws and Parotids. Some Apoplexies and Paraplegias: Itch and Pustles common. *February* began cloudy, then presently dry, and bitter cold, Wind N. and a hard Frost; great Floods at first; then much Snow. Several Coughs and Catarrhs, with a slight Fever: Inflammations not a few: And the Kibes troubled many young People. *March* severely cold to the 10th Day; then much warmer, clear, and dry; Wind oftenest E. Ulcerated Kibes intolerably troublesome. Some bastard Peripneumonies. In *April*, Wind often E. N. E. and N. W. which raised the long-depressed Mercury. From 15. to 25. often Rain. Several Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, Quinsies, and Ophthalmias. In *May*, Wind mostly E. and high, lowering the Baroscope, sometimes North and North-west, but pure, thin, and warm after. The former Diseases continue; a fatal Time to the Consumptive! *June* began very thick and moist; but thin and warm after, even to the End, with much Dew; Wind E. N. E. N. W. S. W. at first. Some Tertians, Semitertians, and Quotidians; several Ophthalmias. Phthifical People decline fast. Some Inflammations. Itch prevalent. Swarms of Horse-flies plague the Cattle. In *July*, the Wind changeable. S. E. toward the End, clear and warm, much Dew. 2. 8. 10. very much Rain. Intermitting and miliary

miliary Fevers, some of a bad Sort, in the 1736.  
 Country especially. Cholera, Diarrhœa, and  
 Dyfenteries, abounded. *August* began with a  
 thick hot Air, but colder in the Middle, Wind  
 N. W. very changeable during the rest; the  
 Heat returned again. Miliary malignant Fevers  
 common in *Cornwall*. Here the same Diseases  
 of *July*, only bloody, and frequent. *Septem-*  
*ber* began and ended wet, Wind N. W. Mer-  
 cury high, Air mostly thick. Cholera, Diar-  
 rhœa, Dyfentery, still prevail. Many miliary,  
 scarlet, pustulous Fevers. Some slow nervous,  
 often with a Swelling of the Glands of the  
 Jaws and Parotids, chiefly in *Cornwall*. *Octo-*  
*ber* began and ended with profound Rains, and  
 a S. W. Wind. From 12. to 21. fair, and E.  
 or N. Wind. It ended with a thick moist Air.  
 Slow, nervous, miliary Fevers, not a few, with  
 profuse Sweats. Cholera and Dyfentery at first;  
 a severe Cough among Children in the last of  
 the Month. A pestilential Distemper made sad  
 Havock of the Cattle and Swine in the S. of  
*Devonshire*. *November*, Mercury high. Wind  
 E, and N. Air often moist and frosty. Some  
 Dyfenteries. A convulsive Cough. Innumerable  
 are taken with a Cough, Coryza, Swellings of  
 the Neck and Face. Several with a Quinsy;  
 others with a Rheumatism. *December*, Mer-  
 cury very high all the Month; even though  
 from 15. to 23. a S. W. Wind, and excessive  
 Rains in Plenty; the Air was loaded with  
 Vapours. It ended with a N. W. Wind, and  
 Frost. Diarrhœas and Dyfenteries still. Rheu-  
 matism and Jaundice common. Great Com-  
 plaints

1736:  complaints of Languor and Feebleness every-where. Swellings of the Glands of Throat and Neck. Coughs, Defluxions, Coryza; Hoarseness, prevail every-where, with a small Fever; many in the same House were seized at once. But all these easily vanished, on keeping the Bed, and drinking plentifully of tepid, diluting Liquors; and encouraging Sweat.

1737.  The Air being still loaded with Vapours, it supported the Mercury to a great Height, Wind mostly N. W. but as humid as the moistest S. Wind, a little S. W. from 20. to 25. Frost. A catarrhus Fever seized great Numbers, as in *December*: Many Horses had it at the same time, and died. A few Pleurisies and Peripneumonies; mostly bastard. The Jaundice was not uncommon. In *February*; Wind from S. to N. by W. Air moist, Mercury low. Many were afflicted with a Rheumatism and Quinsy; but more complained still of the Catarrh on the Lungs; Small-pox sporadic, but epidemic in other Places. An an-iginous Cough still among Horses. *March* began and ended with an E. or N. E. Wind; in the Middle N. W. the Air thin, and drier; especially toward the End. Pleurisies and Peripneumonies, true and bastard; not a few: Rheumatism, Hipgout, and severe Arthritics; torment many. Several Coughs, with a Pain of the Throat, near the End of the Month. From *April* 1. to 18. Wind E. from the 20th S. W. *April* began very cold, the Middle very dry, the End warmer. Apoplexies, Palsies, Vertigoes, very frequent; some Pleurisies, Peripneumonies;

ripneumonies, and a few Small-pox. Asthmas 1737.  
 prevailed in the Middle of the Month. Coughs,  
 Coryza's, Swellings of the Neck and Face every-  
 where ; and Chin-cough among Children in  
 the S. of *Devonshire*. An East Wind prevailed  
 all *May*, with some few Declinations to North  
 and South. It began warm enough, then ex-  
 cessive hot ; but rich morning Dews preserved  
 Garden-fruits. Miliary Fevers, with red and  
 clear Pustles, prevailed in the W. of *Cornwall*.  
 In the Beginning of the Month, many were  
 taken with Diseases of the Head and Breast.  
 Many had great Hæmorrhages, from the Change-  
 ableness of the Air ; for, in the Middle of the  
 Month, we shivered with Cold, in the End  
 scorched with Heat. A N. Wind made the  
 Beginning of *June* cold and dry ; but the latter  
 Part was warmer, with a N. W. Wind. The  
 Air all the time very thin ; many and great  
 Dews fell. The Sun's Heat warmed the Earth.  
 Many Diarrhœas, and Chin-coughs. Some  
 Small-pox in the Neighbourhood. *July* was  
 very hot, but a S. and W. Wind made the Air  
 thick, near the End chiefly ; Swarms of Flies  
 and Gnats. Miliary Fevers, mostly red, some  
 Peripneumonies, and Colics. Chin-coughs,  
 Ophthalmiæ, and Cholera's. In the Beginning  
 and End of *August* a N. W. Wind, in the  
 Middle a S. W. the Air very thick and moist,  
 and much cooler. Coughs, Diarrhœa's, and  
 Cholera, very common ; slow, nervous, and  
 miliary Fevers, a few ; and some Small-pox.  
 All *September*, the Mercury was low, Wind  
 being S. E. or S. W. the Air very moist and  
 cold.

1737. cold. Some N. Wind. Very many Diarrhoea's ;  
 some anomalous Intermittents, several Colics,  
 Choleras, Swellings of the Jaws, Coryza's, with  
 a Cough ; some Jaundices, Small-pox, and  
 Rheumatifms. In *October* a frequent East  
 Wind, often tending North, raised the Mer-  
 cury. The Season was a little cooler, and  
 some fine warm Days between. The Air  
 mostly thick and moist. The Jaundice common,  
 some Small-pox, Pains of the Teeth, Swell-  
 ings of the Jaws and Face, often with rheu-  
 matic Pains, of the Loins mostly. In the Be-  
 ginning of *November* a N. E. and N. W.  
 Wind raised the Mercury high, but dried not  
 the Air. In the Middle, a moist South Wind  
 often blew ; about which Time a Distemper,  
 not unlike that of 1733. but worse, invaded  
 all of every Age and Constitution, with a great  
 Heaviness and Pain of the Head ; frequent  
 Nausea, constant Sneezing, great Defluxions,  
 and mostly a tearing Cough. In the Middle, it  
 tormented many with a Pain of the Back and  
 Loins, a bad Symptom mostly ! for at the same  
 time came a great Oppression of the Præcordia,  
 and not a small Fever, often peripneumonic :  
 What they spit was clear, seldom digested.  
 There was an End of them, if a Phrenitis was  
 also present. So great was the Defluxion often,  
 that it formed no slight Quinsy ; but oftener  
 was followed by a Swelling of the Face, paro-  
 tid and maxillary Glands, and a great Flow of  
 sharp Phlegm from Mouth and Nose. A most  
 racking Tooth-ach tortured many, and that  
 often on one Side, ending in the *Incisores* ;  
 often

often an acute Pain in one Side of the Head, 1737.  
 as in a Hemicranium. But far more laboured  
 only under a slight Fever, Catarrh, and Tooth-ach;  
 a Swelling and Roughness of the Jaws mostly  
 supervening; but often younger People, on the  
 Increase of the Disease, were delirious. Wander-  
 ing rheumatic Pains grieved many, and some a  
 severe sciatic Pain, of long Continuance often.  
 Not a few had wandering Gripes, a critical  
 Diarrhœa often following. The Tongue was  
 mostly white, seldom dry, nor were the Sick  
 very thirsty, the Urine turbid and reddish.  
 The Blood often like that of Pleuritics. This  
 catarrhus Fever had now raged more or less  
 for several Winters, in different Shapes, ac-  
 cording to the sundry Constitutions of People.  
 Only a slight Fever held most, quickly sent off  
 by a moderate Sweat; some had a Peripneu-  
 mony; it raged much more this Year, and re-  
 quired larger Bleeding. It seemed to arise,  
 from the thick, moist, cold Air shutting the  
 Pores of the Skin; and collecting a sharp *Col-  
 luvies* within the Body; for a thick moist State  
 or Season of the Air preceded and accompanied  
 this Distemper; nor does it ever prevail, but  
 in Winter; and seems pretty much of the same  
 Kind with *Sydenham's* Winter Fever.

On Monday Evening, December 5. 1737.  
 about 5 a Clock (six Days before having been  
 very mild, and warm, Sky cloudy and clear  
 mixt, like Spring Weather, the Wind daily  
 veering from S. to N. W. and every Night  
 falling back to S. or S. W.), the Sky being very  
 cloudy, the Zenith only clear; the W. Quarter

1737. was all of a deep blood-red Colour, with Streams of a very light beautiful Red ; neither like the Streams of the *Aurora Borealis*, not darting like them, but waving like Vapours toward the Zenith by N. W. to N. All the Clouds in the Interim were a very deep Red, except that in the West, which was a deep Blood-red. When it had continued some time there, it shifted to the N. Under the Clouds from whence the Streamers came, was a Brightness superior to that of a full Moon ; then both N. and W. sent forth their bloody Streamers, one towards the other, which passed one another, and came to their opposite Funds, losing Strength as they came nearer. Between Seven and Eight at Night, the Scene shifted E. then that in the W. was exhausted, and that in the N. weakened ; but none of their Streamers reached Southward beyond the Zenith ; only the Clouds in the South, as indeed all the other Clouds, were of a very opaque Red. Lastly, it moved S. E. where the Remainder was intirely spent ; all was over about Eleven at Night. From the Whole I observed, 1. That the whole Time of this Meteor was attended with an uncommon, sultry, and even uneasy Heat of the Air, so that many were obliged to strip off their Cloaths. 2. From whatever Quarter these Streamers issued, they proceeded always from under a thick deep-red Cloud, under which seemed to be hid so luminous a Body, that one unacquainted with it might easily read in a large Church Bible. 3. The Streamers differed from those of the *Auror. Boreal.*

(1.) They

(1.) They were not bright, clear, or white, but of a very bright Red, like the Surface of arterial or pulmonary Blood. (2.) They were not small, or narrow, but broad, like the milky Way in a clear frosty Night, only red. (3.) They did not dart or fly quickly from the luminous Cloud, but moved slowly; then seemed to stand still a few Minutes; then sent out thin, red Vapours, through which the Stars, and azure Sky, near the Zenith, were very visible; these soon spent themselves, and vanished.

4. Not only were the Funds, out of which they came, red, but all the Clouds were thick, and of a very deep Red. These Streamers were above the Region of the Winds; for though the last was S. W. yet they moved from N. to W. as quickly as from W. to N.

5. While the Sky in the Zenith was of its common azure Blue, yet that on the South, on the Opening of the Clouds, was of a deep bluish grass Green.

6. There were several Openings of the Clouds, from whence the Streamers issued out; and behind the dark red Clouds was a clear white Vapour; and from under that a Light, as though some far more luminous Body than a full Moon was just to shine forth. At *Venice* this Meteor was like fiery cloven Tongues; at *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*, like a Ball of Fire hung in the Air; then burst with a most terrible Noise, and its prodigious Flame covered all the Hemisphere a long while, till its Fuel was spent. It shocked many People.

The Temperature of the Air in *December* was very changeable; one while a cold Wind,

1737. another time, a warm S. W. and not seldom a S. E. The Air was loaded with Vapours; the Mercury stood high, yet no few Rains fell. The Epidemic continued till near the End of the Month, then ceased; but many complained of a Languor after it; some fell into a Jaundice, more into a Consumption; and many into Arthritics, and an obstinate Rheumatism. The Cure of this differed little from that of 1733. only Bleeding was more necessary here, and sometimes was beneficially repeated, especially where the Fever was with Pain of the Back or Breast; but not so much as in a true Pleurisy or Peripneumony. After Bleeding, Blisters were laid on, which ran uncommon Quantities of very sharp Serum. Then keep up a breathing Sweat, with Sack-whey. Lemon-juice, Salt of Hartshorn, and Mint of Hyssop-waters, mixt, and given, encouraged Sweat, Urine, and Stool. The *Elixir Asthmatic*. quieted the Cough, and promoted Sweat. The Belly was not only to be kept open the whole Time of the Disease, but to be purged after, to prevent more fatal Distempers. After the Fever was wholly gone, most obstinate rheumatic Pains often continued; which only Mercurial Purges carried off.

1738. In *October* were sudden Deaths, Apoplexies, Vertigoes. In *November*, sudden Deaths. In *February* 1739. an early forward Spring. Wind had continued mostly West for sixteen Months. In *August*, Vertigoes, Apoplexies, and sudden Deaths; yet healthy.

*Some Histories of EPIDEMICS, without  
any Date.*

**D**OM. Christian. Joban. Langius, in his 211<sup>st</sup> Disputation, gives this History of an epidemic spotted Fever. After the preceding Harvest, a mild, pleasant, moist, gently rainy Winter, like a Harvest Season; then a South Wind, and a very moist warm Spring. This Fever attacked only young and middle-aged Men, rather Males than Females, no Infants, Youths, nor Adults. The laxer the *Stamina*, and fatter and grosser the Constitution, the more liable to the Disease, and its Danger; for the Symptoms were both more severe, and of longer Continuance. The Sanguine and Sanguineo-phlegmatic suffered most; the Thin, Choleric, and Melancholy, least. Intemperate People were the greatest Sufferers of all. It was not very contagious. All seized suffered a sudden and great Prostration of Strength, and such a Weight and Heaviness of the whole Body, that they could neither move, nor stand upright, without either Giddiness or Fainting. All had a weak, small, frequent Pulse, only sometimes quicker or slower. They all had a remiss Heat, and very little Thirst. Their Urine the same as in Health. All were wearied out, either with continual Watchings, or lethargic Dosings. All had Spots; but the fewer, and fresher coloured, the better. Sanguine People had a Pain of the Back, and a great

Anxiety about the *Præcordia* ; a more acute Head-ach, with a Redness of the Face and Eyes, Watching, and Delirium. The Skin was covered with red Spots. Where the Habit of the Body was more adust and bilious, and the Solids more firm, the Heat was more intense, Watchings, with Tossings, Restlessness, and Thirst, great Talkativeness, Inflammation of the Jaws, Delirium, full, staring, sparkling Eyes. Such as were of a more lax and gross Habit, were neither very hot, thirsty, nor restless, but sleepy, weak, and silent ; their Sleep was often disturbed, and troubled with Dreams ; for they waked worse, and were half delirious. Melancholics were the same. Some had a Looseness the whole time of the Disease, and not hurtful ; their Stools were streaked with sundry Colours. Many, about the 9th, 11th, or 14th Day, did sweat plentifully, and were very good ; but continual Sweats were a bad Sign, though a constant Moisture of the Skin was well. When this plentiful Sweat came upon the habitual Looseness, all the Symptoms were lessened, except the Sweat proved too long ; then it threatened a Hectic. Moderate Bleeding at the Nose, or *Menses*, did no harm. Though their Urine was mostly the same as in Health, yet it was not always uniform in all, but was sometimes thin, turbid, pale, without Sediment ; this promised a Recovery about the 14th or 20th Day. Some about the 3d Day made very great Quantities of thin Urine, like Water ; then followed a heavy Pain of the Head, Stupor, Confusion of Mind.

But

But if a profuse Sweat came the 7th Day, all these Symptoms vanished. A Vomiting attending this Fever, was fatal, though many had Reachings. If, when the Sick had drunk two or three Spoonfuls of any thing, the clear Liquor rose up into their Mouth, on moving, or raising easily their Body, it was a fatal Sign. Some had no Spots; others had their Bodies covered with them. On some they appeared at the very first, on others not before the 7th or 9th Day; the last was best. They appeared ordinarily on the Neck, Back, or Thighs, seldom on the Face, Hands, Feet, or Belly. The redder and lesser, the better. Such as were costive, or had a thick dry Skin, had the white Purples come out after the Spots. Such as had a panic Dread of Death, and refused all Medicines, or were fat, intemperate, and full of Juices, seldom recovered. A cold Sweat, with a thick small intermitting Pulse, thick, short Breathing, Delirium, Twitchings in the Wrists, were fatal Signs. Fierce red Eyes, with involuntary Tears, presaged a Delirium; and also want of Thirst, Restlessness, and Tossings of the Body, quick Pulse, Inflation or Distention of the Vessels of the Head, retiring of the Spots, catching of Cold, erect Posture of the Body in or out of Bed, and great Frights, were all most dangerous; and presently followed a Weakness, Coldness of the Extremes, short Breathing, great Anxiety about the *Præcordia*. On the contrary, an uneasy Posture of the Body, Equanimity, Thirst, Sleepiness, Eruption of the Spots the 7th or 9th Day, Loose-

ness,

ness, or Deafness, coming on the critical Days, and continuing sometimes, but especially, a thin, meagre, and strong Habit of Body, were all good Signs. Some died the 7th, many the 11th Day: If they exceeded the 14th, it was a good Sign. One material thing, unheeded by all Authors, is, that if the Sick kept their Body, for some time, in an erect Posture, either rising, sitting up in Bed, or in a Chair, they found such a Weakness after, Swooning, Coldness of the Extremes, Anxiety about the *Præcordia*, often and sudden disappearing of the Spots, that all the bad Symptoms increase, and they die soon after. As to the Cure, Alexipharmacs, volatile Salts, Bezoardics, spirituous things, Sudorifics, and all hot things, did great Mischiefs; for, putting the Blood and Humours into too great an Agitation, they are very unfit in Inflammations; though, in some few Instances, these were not without their Success, if prudently given; as when the Spots struck in, or when the Body, either by a Fright, or sudden Cold, or by an erect Posture, was brought into great Anxiety, or exceeding Weakness; but yet their Use was no longer to be continued than the End was answered. Blood let, in healthy plethoric Bodies, or where any natural Discharges were obstructed, was well, for Prevention. But, after the Seizure, it succeeded very ill, and was very dangerous. A Vomit given before, or on the first Attack, where the Stomach was foul, or the Body full of gross Humours, was very good Practice. But otherwise, it occasioned a Heaviness,

Nausea, Heat about the Heart, Anxiety, and Cardialgia after. Opiates were very pernicious. Blisters were of special Benefit. At first were given Powders of Bezoar, purified Nitre, and Camphire; during the Progress and State of the Disease, Mixtures of temperate Waters, Diaphoretics, Analeptics, Antispasmodics, and cordial bezoardic Powders, with mild Alexipharmacs, were constantly used. Their Drink was a Thea or Decoction of Scorzonera-roots, or a Decoction of Hartshorn with Nitre, or Spirit of Vitriol. About the critical Day, milder Alexipharmacs were used, which disposed the Body to Sweat, and mixt with them Tincture, or Mixture of Bezoar, Effence of Scordium and Camphire, *Gr. j.* In case of Costiveness, or Gripes, laxative Glysters were good; warm, comforting, cordial, alexipharmac Epithems to the Stomach and Wrists. A clear, pure, temperate Air, not too hot a Room, nor too many Bed-cloaths. The Sick were indulged neither solid nor oily Foods, only Liquids, not Broth. For Prevention, slight Purgings, Bleeding in Plethorics, Decoction of Veronica and Scordium, a regular and moderate, not abstemious Regimen.

I do not know what all the Antients have done; but I am sure neither they, as far as I have read them, nor the Moderns, have explained the Nature, Causes, or Symptoms, of a Lent or nervous Fever, better than the Ingenious and very learned Dr. *Huxham*, in that short Discourse upon it, at the End of his Observations; where he says it is called Lent or Slow, because  
it

it continues to the 20th Day or longer; or Nervous, because it chiefly affects the Nerves. It attacks with a slow Pace, but too firmly: For those taken with it complain of a slight vague Shivering, followed by an uncertain wandering Heat, and of a Weariness, as though their Body or Limbs were tired; they walk about, but yawning, dull, and sluggish; presently come Oppression of the *Præcordia*, Nausea, Heavy-headedness, dry or wrinkled Temples, or a Vertigo. The Pulse is always quick, but mostly weak and irregular; the Heat seldom great. But often the Palms of the Hands burn when the Extremes turn cold; when the Head is hot, the Feet are chill. The Disease grows daily. Now it is troublesome either to speak or move; they are confined to Bed; thoughtless; scarce are able to lay themselves as they please, being either lethargic, or seized with constant Watchings. They call for nothing, not so much as Drink. Now come Twitchings; the Hands and Tongue tremble; the last covered with a whitish Mucus, not very dry, except only in the middle, where it is brownish and parched. At last they rave, and talk foolishly; but no raging Madness. They mostly make thin Water, or pale, like dead Wine, or Beer, sometimes clear, not seldom blackish, then thicker, as though Meal was sprinkled in it. They have short, unequal, and unsteady Sweats, often cold, clammy, and very profuse; and a little before Death not seldom cold, with a weak creeping Pulse. They pick or gather the Bed-covers, and try to catch some Shadows. Their Voice fails them, their  
Nails

Nails and Fingers are blue, their Countenance cadaverous; they breathe thick and cold; certain Death is at hand. Black Thrush, or little Ulcers in the Mouth, brown, livid, black Spots, or like Bruises, appearing, are bad Signs; especially if sudden Looseness, leaden Colour, or black, or melting Stools, or oily Sweats, come on. Where the Lent Fever is attended with Pustles, Pimples, or Spots on the Skin, it is mostly infectious: But when the Spots are of a bad Kind, it is malignant. Pimples, red, florid, copious, or many turgid miliary Pustles, breaking out in the State of the Disease, are good Signs; especially if a continual plentiful Spitting come on, or much thick Urine subsiding. A gentle Looseness is often serviceable then; and a general, equal, warm, mild Sweat over all the Body. Sometimes a salutary Parotis breaks out; frequently a benign white Thrush does good. The Sick, when recovering, are often deaf or dull, or have a critical Apostem in the Ear. These Fevers prevail most in a humid, thick State of the Air, especially if sultry withal, as in 1734. and 1735. and seize chiefly such as are weaker either naturally, or by some Accident, or live on coarse Food, or deal much in cold Things, as Melons, Cucumbers, or have suffered by long Grief; *I add immoderate Ale-bibbers or Sots before all others.* But the Lentor of the Blood differs from that Siziness of it produced from too great a Motion of the Humours, and too great Strength of the Fibres; for in the last there is a Thickness; and, when let, it is, as it were, covered with Leather; but in the first there

is much Serum; the first streams out of the Vein livid, the other red; one has little *Craffamentum* when cold, but much muddy obscure Serum; the other very much fizy or coriaceous Craffament, and little Serum. The chief Obstruction lies in the Nerves, in nervous Fevers; for all the Senses of the Body are greatly depraved; they scarce see with their Eyes; Smell, Hearing, and Taste, are lost, or much impaired: The Members are so dull and sluggish, that they scarce feel the strongest Blisters. The Skin pale or wan; frequent Rigors, Torpors, Coldness of the Extremes; pale small Ulcers suddenly drying up, though irritated with the greatest Stimulus, do all denote the great Lensor, and obstructed Passage of the Humours through the small Vessels of the Body; and, from the small Secretion of the nervous Juice, the Action of the Solids upon the Fluids is weakened: Hence the Lensor increases, and the Obstruction in the Lymphatics daily advances. But the Lymph being more sparingly poured into the Blood to dilute it, it turns thicker, sharper, and more unfit to pass the small Vessels; it stagnates therefore in the extreme Arteries, and produces outwardly black, livid, and brown Spots, inwardly Gangrenes; or, if it stagnate long, it turns to a putrid *Sanies*. Blood must be let very sparingly, and that in the very Beginning. Cupping with Scarification is much the safest and best Way of letting it, as it relieves the Head, and takes off the Oppression of the Breast: This may be repeated or used in any State of the Disease; but Bleeding must not. Lay Blisters behind the Ears.

Ears. Give a Puke after a few Days ; and, if a Stool follow not, inject a soft Glyster of Milk and Sugar. Keep a Succession of Blisters. Inwardly give mostly Attenuants, and such Things as mildly excite the sluggish Nerves, as Cinna-  
 bar, gentle cephalic Alexipharmacs, as *Lapis Contrayerva*, *Confect. Raleigh. Sal. Succin. C. C. Sp. Lavend. C. Sal. volat. oleos.* and especially Camphire. Encourage a general, equal, gentle, breathing Sweat. Let them drink plentifully of thin, soft, detergent Tipple, as Sack-whey, Sage-tea, &c. Cold Water rarely agrees here ; they instantly pass it in Urine, little or nothing changed. On the 7th, 9th, 11th, or 14th Day, when red Pimples, or miliary Pustles, or other Eruptions, appear, they ease the Distemper much, if florid, lively, and turgid. Then special Care must be taken against Cold, and mild Cordials must be given. Brown, livid, or black Spots shew the Fever pestilent, the Blood corrupted, and almost turned to *Sanies*, and so dissolved, that the Stools are bloody, and often sanious ; yea, Blood let out of the Veins will scarce coagulate. Now fly to astringent Alexipharmacs, as China-chine, Snake-root, *Mynsicht's Elix. Vitriol. Tinct. Rosar.* burnt Wine, &c. rough Wine, with Aromatics boiled in it. For Food, give Sago, and Hartshorn-jellies, &c. In the State of the Disease, or a little after, the Thrush besets the Jaws, and whole Mouth ; it is most dangerous, if black ; nor wants it Danger, if too white, provided they come up the Throat, or go down the whole Gullet, and cause a Hiccough, Diarrhoea, or Dysenteria. The  
 Thrush

Thrush always indicates a most difficult Crisis, especially if a Hiccough and Diarrhoea come on. The Case is much better when a plentiful Salivation arises, which often carries off the Fever. In the Thrush, gargle with Emollients and Detergents, as a Decoction of Figs, Rape-seed, with Honey and Wine ; and give Rhubarb, especially if there are a Looseness and Gripes, with some aromatic Absorbents. After each Gargle, let them hold in their Mouth, and swallow slowly, a small Mucilage of Fleabanes, and Quince-seeds, with Syrup of Mulberries and Rasps. When the Mouth and Throat are stuffed up with tough Phlegm, nothing better than a small Puke, at any time of the Disease ; nor, near the End, is Purging less serviceable ; Rhubarb every 2d or 3d Day is best, giving, betwixt the Doses, Cordials and Purgatives.

*Brunnerus*, in his *Consilia Medic.* p. 249. *et seq.* gives the History of an *Epidemic spotted Fever*, which raged at *Hall* in *Saxony*. The Sick scarce perceived themselves out of Order the first three Days. No Pain of the Head, but a little Heaviness. Spontaneous Weariness and Inquietude came on insensibly. The Countenance the same as in Health ; the Eyes as though they wept. After the first three Months of the Epidemic, some had a Nausea, an Inclination to vomit ; often Belchings, which accompanied these Fevers ; but frequently a supervening Looseness quieted them : Pulse little different from a healthy State often deceived the Skilful. There was a greater Heat  
about

about the Heart, than in the rest of the Body; though mild, yet more perceptible to the Touch, than in a simple Ephemera. Thus stood the Case the first four Days, being very little troublesome or uneasy. It had its Exacerbations, being more sensible at Night, so as sometimes to produce Watchings, or disturbed Sleep. In the Morning it was remiss, and approached as near an Intermittent as possible, not wholly to cease; then the Pulse was so natural, that the Fever seemed wholly gone; during which Interval Food and Medicines were given; but it began again at Night. But several, in this Space, had their intermediate Exacerbations, as at Eight o'Clock in the Morning; Twelve o'Clock; One or Three in the Afternoon. These mild Symptoms continuing the first four Days, so deluded the Sick, that they never dreaded Danger. But, from that time, all grew worse, and increased to the seventh or eleventh Day, during which time several *Crisis* happened. Sometimes a Coldness or Shivering having gone before, Nature expelled the Malignity by Sweat, so as the Fever ceased, and no more of the Disease remained. Sometimes a Trembling in the whole Body, without either Rigor or Horror, but no Expulsion; not an imperfect one; only Spasms and Pain, sometimes very great, followed. Nature attempted this Expulsion in many, with Shivering, and great Cold, but in vain, either from the Severity of the Disease, or Strength of the Infection. The Fever went not off, the Constitution being neither strong enough to bear it, nor able to

VOL. II. K expel

expel it at one *Impetus*: Hence it attempted it again the 9th or 11th Day; and, if the Fever vanished not then, Death was at hand. The Skin was often spotted, as with Flea-bites, which appeared the 4th, 7th, 9th, or 11th Day. If on the 4th Day, and no Mitigation of the Fever followed, it shewed the Greatness of the Infection. If on the 7th, and Nature relieved, it indicated Strength of Constitution, and gave great Hopes. If on the 11th, without Relief, Nature was weak, the morbid Matter great, and the Disease long. If they appeared off of the critical Days, it shewed the irregular Motion of Nature, and a bad Event of the Disease. Deep red Spots, with tolerable Ease, promised Safety: But the black and violet-coloured were fatal: The greenish and yellow were betwixt these two, as the other Symptoms were good or bad. Such whose Urine in all respects resembled that of healthy Persons, seldom or never escaped. Such as neglected not the Disease, but instantly at first used proper Remedies, readily got well; sometimes before the 7th, 11th, 14th, or 17th Day. But such as delayed seeking Cure, lay longer, and often died. This Fever often ended in pestilential Fevers, or the Plague itself. The Cure consisted in giving Alexipharmacs from the Beginning, to invigorate the principal Members, and resist the malignant Poison, and cool moderately; which is best done without immoderate Evacuations by Bleeding or Purging; tho', in Bodies loaded with crude Humours, a Glyster or Suppository was permitted, as was Bleeding in a very great Plethora, or Putrefaction of Humours. Presently give

give such Things as drive the Malignity from the Heart, and throw it on the Habit of the Body. As the following Powder or Bezoardic Water drunk to  $\mathfrak{z}$  j. or  $\mathfrak{z}$  j.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . in Sorrel-water. Thus  $\mathfrak{R}$  Rad. Tormentil. Zedoar. Dictamn. alb. Gentian. aa  $\mathfrak{z}$  j.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . in Aceto maceratur per Noctem, et iterum exiccatur. C. C. C.  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. Succin. alb.  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. Bol. Armen. Terr. Sigillat. aa  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. Margarit. præparat.  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Sem. Citr. excortic. Acetof. aa  $\mathfrak{z}$  j. Card. B.  $\mathfrak{z}$  j. M. j. Pulv. Dos.  $\mathfrak{z}$  j. vel  $\mathfrak{z}$  j  $\mathfrak{ss}$ .  $\mathfrak{R}$  Rad. & Herb. Pentaphyl. Fol. Scord. Card. B. aa M. j. calendul. M.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Rad. Angelic. Tormentill. Morsus Diaboli, Petastid. aa  $\mathfrak{z}$  vj. Sem. Citr.  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. Croc. oriental.  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. Conserv. Acetof. lb.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Theriac. veter.  $\mathfrak{z}$  j. Acet. Vin. acerrim. Aq. Vitæ opt. Vin. Cydonior. Succ. Citri, vel Aq. Acetof. aa lb. j.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . f. Infus. per 24 Hor. tum adjecto M. j. Salis, destillentur per Cineres Igne lentissimo, vel per Bol. Mar. Instrumento capaci, sine Sale. Postea Fecibus addi potest Sal; & Aqua non minus efficax prodibit. Aquæ vero distillat. in funde in Nodulo Zedoar.  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij. Camphor.  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Croc.  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Exhibeantur bis primo Die. Let them sweat half an Hour after, before Dinner and Supper, which let be of Food proper in such Diseases. Use outwardly External to the same Purpose, as Epithems. Among Internals, the following cordial Powder, with or without Nux Vomica.  $\mathfrak{R}$  Margar. præparat.  $\mathfrak{z}$  j.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Fragment. Smaragd. Sapphir. Hyacinth. Rubinor. aa  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Ossa de Corde Cervi No. iij. Si conjuncti sint multi Rustus molesti; Granor. Paradis. No. iij. Fol. Auri No. iij. M. f. Pulv. At, pro Patient. pauperiorib.  $\mathfrak{R}$  Margarit. præparat.

C. C. C. aa ʒij. Fol. Aur. No. iij. M. f. Pulv. If Belchings attend, add *Gran. Paradis. No. 4.* of this give very often in a Day, ℞ in *Card. Water*; or, in its stead, *Manus Christ.* Thus we proceeded to the 4th Day, then during the Increase of the Disease, the Malignity was more strenuously resisted, and a Crisis encouraged by the same Means; sometimes the Belly was moved by a Glyster; and the Signs of Concoction appearing, mild Laxatives, not strong Purges, were used. For the Thirst, instead of *Card. Water*; they used Emulsions of *Carduus Seed*, and of *Carduus Maris Seed*, both to cool and expel. Or if there was a Looseness, Melon Seed in *Card. Water*. Thus we proceeded to the State, whether it happened the 7th, 11th, or 14th Days, sooner or later; when, instead of these Waters, Broths were ordered of Chickens &c. with Citron and *Carduus Juice*. The Crisis being past, he ordered Rest, and Things to propel the Remains of the Disease, and finish the Crisis, as Cupping, Lotions, and the like, and often Evacuants. These Symptoms, such as a colliquative Looseness, Pain of the Head, Delirium, Roughness of the Tongue, Thirst (which often happened in the Increase), Bleeding at the Nose, Watchings, were treated as in other malignant Fevers. But Heaviness of the Head, Cough, Pain of the Joints, were much to be regarded: When they came on the Crisis and Decrease of the Disease, they were to be treated with Medicines opposite to the Malignity. The Spots appearing were encouraged outward by this: ℞ *Ol. Chamæm. Amygd. amar. aa ʒiv.*  
*Scorpion.*

*Scorpion.* ℥ ℞. *Nitr. pulverizat.* ℥ iiij. *Aq. Chamæm.* ℥ j. *Coquantur ad Consumptionem Aq. tum inunguatur totum Corpus.* The Food usual in other pestilential Fevers was used here; the best Time of taking it, was Nine in the Forenoon; and Three in the Afternoon; but instead of Broths we often gave Barley-water, or this Julap: ℞ *Aceti Vin. acerrim.* ℥ iiij. *Acetositatis citri* ℥ j ℞. *Sacchar.* ℥ iiij. *Aq. Hord. lb. iiij. M. f. Julap.* Let the Air in the Room be moderately cooling, or made so by strewing green cooling Herbs or Flowers on the Floor: But it must not be too cold, or too hot. Let them rest as much as the Pain of their Joints will suffer them; let them sleep freely, &c.

The same Author, p. 257, & seq. gives us the History of another spotted Fever, which raged with such Fury, that from the last of *Aug.* to the 10th of *September* it seized innumerable People with great Terror and Stupor. The Air about *Quadragesima* was most intolerable, and severely cold; so that, from the terrible Cough many had, there was Reason to dread a Consumption to follow. The Experience of the last Year sufficiently taught us, that the unequal Constitution of the Air produced pernicious Effects both to Men and Beasts. The previous Notices of this Distemper were, Loathing, a Weariness of the whole Body, especially the Feet, Sadness, and troublesome Dreams; a Palpitation of the Heart; Pain of the Head, and Vertigo; thick Breathing, and Compression of the Breast; a dry Cough, and Pain of the Side. When any Man found these Signs, it was Time

to take care of himself. Now the Disease began, 1. with Cold and Shivering, more inwardly than outwardly; then came a Heat, first mild, but increased after, which in some was felt most in their external Parts. 2. Then a vehement Palpitation of the Heart, preceded by an excruciating pricking Pain of the Feet. 3. Mostly they lie very unquietly on their Back, but toss hither and thither; the Hands and Feet tremble. 4. When the malignant Vapours are got to the Head, its Pain is increased, and Sleep is lost. 5. They feel a Sounding of the Ears, and mostly about the 4th Day they become talkative, and the Fever ceases. Or, 6. Red, livid, or otherwise coloured Spots came out, first on the Back and Breast, then on the Arms, and whole Body, except the Face. The Figure and Colour of the Spots was not always the same: Sometimes the whole Body was florid or livid with them. 7. The Vigour of the Eyes fails; they grow reddish. 8. And, as it were, water: The Face swells with Heat. 9. The Tongue and Lips become yellow, black, dirty, and wrinkled; the Breath stinks. 10. Some were overwhelmed with so deep a Sleep, that, unless roused up, they would expire Sleeping. 11. Some had no Thirst, others a parching one. 12. Some had a Looseness, others a Costiveness; some had bilious, and bitter or pituitous Vomitings. 13. Their Urine first clear, like healthy Peoples; then it used to turn turbid, thick, and bloody. At the Height of the Disease, some had Hæmorrhages; many had Tumors and Buboës thrust out in the ordinary Places, though they appeared

appeared not yet. Some had an Epilepsy. Such as on the 9th, 11th, or other critical Days, had a profuse Sweat break out, the Malignity vanishing out of the whole Body with it, if they caught not Cold. But the good or hopeful Signs were, 1. The Continuance of Strength, and small Complaints of the Disease; *viz.* Pain of the Head, Feebleness and Pain of the Joints, 2. The Use of their Reason. 3. That they were strengthened, and the Disease mitigated, by proper Medicines. 4. If they were relieved by spontaneous Vomiting or Looseness. 5. If the Spots came out without Failure of Strength, and with Mitigation of the Fever. 6. If, by Eruption of the Spots, the Vomiting and Looseness were stayed. 7. That the Spots were red, and not very large. 8. If after the 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, and other critical Days, the Sick found some Remission. 9. That the Urine, turbid and thick at first without a Cloud, turn clear, and have a Cloud. 10. That the Pulse grow strong, equal, and not too thick. Dangerous Symptoms were, 1. When the Spots came out in Clusters off of a critical Day. 2. When they continued long. 3. If the Vomiting or Looseness continued with the Fever or Spots. 4. If the Sick were delirious, and picked the Coverlids. 5. Profound Sleep, so as scarce to be waked. Worst or fatal Signs were, 1. The Sick to fall down, and be often taken with a Syncope. 2. A Looseness to follow the Use of mild Medicines. 3. Not to be alleviated, but weakened, by Vomiting, Looseness, and Spots. 4. Nor to be helped by a large Hæmorrhage. 5.

For the Spots to appear severally, one by one.  
 6. Suddenly to disappear. 7. If the Spots were livid; purple, black, greenish, pale, or like the Marks of Beating or Bruises. 8. If they are large, and cover the Back or Joints. 9. If, after the Eruption of the red Spots, the Fever turned stronger. 10. If an Epilepsy supervened. 11. Appearing of Buboës, Parotids, or Tumors, 12. A Suppression of Urine.

For the Cure in general, it consisted in the Use of proper Remedies, and suitable Diet. When any found himself taken with the above Signs, if he was costive, give an emollient cooling Glyster, or laxative Potion, or a Suppository, or Lenitive Electuary. If he feel a Compression or Pricking about the Heart or Breast, especially a Pleurisy; instead of these, give three Spoonfuls of fresh Oil of sweet Almonds, in four Spoonfuls of Carduus Water warm, three Hours before Meat. The common Sewer being opened, the Malignity must be expelled from the Brain and Heart. by Sudorifics with all Care. Six Hours after the Glyster, or next Day after the Potion, give: *℞ Rad. Tormentill. Dictamn. Pimpinell. aa ʒ j. f. Decoct. in Aq. Card. B. & Acetos. Hujus ℞ Coch. vj. Succ. Card. B. aut Scord. Coch. ij. Acet. opt. (præcipue Rutac.) Coch. ℥. Mithridat. Theriac. Venet. aa ʒ ʒ. M. sumat calefact. & sudet.* Such as cannot bear this Potion, had a Dram or more of the following Powder, in *Card.* or *Scordium* Water, or, if they were very hot, in Sorrel-water. *℞ Rad. Tormentill. Pimpinell. Dictamn. Ter. sigillat. Bol. Armen. C. C præparat.*

*aa* ʒʒ. *M.* But take care, that the Potion heat not the Sick too much. If the Urine is neither turbid, nor very red, the Malignity has not reached the Heart; then these Remedies are serviceable. The purging Potion may be repeated the 2d and 3d Day: For the Fever should go off the 4th Day. A turbid, thick, red Urine, is a Sign, that not only the *Ichor*, but the Mass of Blood itself, was infected; and that the Liver, and some other *Viscus*, was inflamed; then Coolers were to be mixed with the Sudorifics. As, *℞ Rad. Tormentill. Acetos. Dictamn. alb. Pimpinell. Zedoar. aa* ʒij. *Sem. Endiv. Acetos. Berb. Citri, aa* ʒij. *Santal. Citrin.* ʒj. *Herb. Card. B. Scord. aa. p. j. Capill. Vener. M. ʒʒ. Lent. bis coct. ʒʒ. Lacc. ʒij. Flor. Borragin. Viol. aa M. ʒʒ. Coq. in S. ʒ. Aq. Card. ʒʒ. Acetos. Hujus ℞ Coch. vj. Succ. Citri, Acetos. aa Coch. ij. Bol. Armen. C. C. G. aa ʒʒ. f. Potio sudorifera; cui adde Diascord. Mithridat. aut Theriac. Venet. ʒʒ. vel ʒj. cum Camphora Gr. j.* Take this Potion four Days together; but the *Diascordium* or *Mithridate* was only given every other Day. In the mean time the Disease seemed to vanish, or the Spots appeared. The Poor took Juice of Elder-buds ʒij. in Elder-flower Water; or boiled white Rape-seed in Water of the same Herb; or took ʒj. of Mithridate, Treacle, or *Diascord.* in Vinegar of Lily of the Valley, with a little Hartshorn. Bezoar Stone given to 3 or 4 Grains in Sorrel-water was excellent. The Sweat was wiped off, the Cold kept out, and the Sick comforted, with Cordials; as *Manus Christi, Diamargarit. Elect. de Gemmis, &c.* For a great Thirst,

Thirst, & *Succ. Citri, Coch. ij. Julap. Rosar. Coch. iij. Borragin. Coch. iv. Margarit. ʒjss. Aq. Borragin. Acetof. aa Coch. xx.* But our Author is very fond of this: & *Margarit. præp. ʒj. Smaragd. Gr. v. vel vj. M.* Give it to a Man in Scabious-water, to a Woman in Baum or Sorrel-waters. But if there were no Spots, as they were not so common after, as at first, the Poison was powerfully resisted outwardly by the following Application: & *Specier. Cord. temperator. ʒj. Cor. rubr. ʒij. Santal. R. ʒj. Croc. ʒss. Vin. Malvatic. Coch. iij. Acet. Vin. acerrim. Coch. j. ss. Aq. Scabios. Rosar. Borragin. Italicæ & German. aa Coch. viiij. M. pro Epithemate Cordi et Pulsib. Pro Hepate & Santal. trium aa ʒj. Spodii de Ebor. ʒss. Spic. ʒss. Aq. Portulacc. Cichor. Endiv. aa Coch. viij. Aq. Absinth. Rom. Coch. j. M.* Dip Cloths in it, and lay on the Middle of the Ribs, or the right Side. But what came cheaper to the Poor, was, fresh Cichory cut and beat in a Mortar with Cichory-water; squeeze out the Juice. Take ten Spoonfuls of this with a Spoonful of Vinegar, mix, dip Cloths in it, and apply to the right Side. But if there are Spots to forbid this external Application; & *Mithridat. veter. opt. ʒj. Unguent. Santalin. ʒvj. Specier. Cord. ʒj. Diamargarit. frigid. ʒss. Croc. ʒss. cum Acet. Ros. f. Ung.* And, to resist the Heat every-where, anoint also the Back and Clavicles. But if the inward Heat is great, and the Blood is very hot, give a little after Dinner of the following cooling Potion; *viz.* Juice of Cichory, Endive, Sorrel, and Water-lilies, with their distilled Waters, and calcined Hartshorn, ʒj. The next Day

Day give the sudorific Potion; cooling at the same time, as above. At Noon give the last cooling Potion. Let the same Remedies be repeated on the 3d Day, if needful; nor must Cordials be neglected in the *Interim*. If they went not off the 4th Day, it lasted to the 7th or 9th, or more. Then see if Nature throws out the Spots. If she do, assist her. If they appear not within the 4th Day, and the Heat remits not, the Urine turbid and red, Bleeding will not be improper, as shewn after. If Nature gives a stout Resistance to the Disease, we were not secure; but took care, that the Reliques of the infected Blood were expelled by a mild Purge; for these Remains, left, encouraged a Cough, Prickings like Contusions in the Joints, and Distillations. Never suffer Bleeding in this Case, except the Urine be turbid; then the whole Blood is infected, and the Liver inflamed; Bleeding must not be deferred; but let it be by Cupping in the Legs, Hams, and Thighs, with Scarification.

Now for the Symptoms; and, 1. the Spots: Their Appearance is to be promoted by giving the sudorific Potion inwardly; and outwardly rub all the Body over, twice a Day, with the following Oil. *℞ Ol. Amygdalar. dulc. aut Chamæm. Coch. vj. Nitrit. contrit. ʒiij. Aq. Flor. Chamæm. Coch. viij. Coque ad Aq. Consumption.* Some add Oil of Scorpions, to draw out the Poison; but Cupping is better. 2. The Head-ach: This is relieved by cupping the Shoulders, Thighs, and Hams, or applying the above Epithems, or the following powerful Emulsion: *℞ Aq. Verben. Beton. Flor. Sambuc. Solan. Rosar. aa Coch.*

v. *Amygd. amar. aut Nucleor. Persic. aa ʒ j. ʒʒ. Papav. alb. Capit. No. ij. f. Emulsio, & Capiti circumvolvatur.* Or a fresh Radish-root stamp'd, and laid to the Neck, Soles of the Feet, and Arms.

3. Watchings: Give Almond Milk, or Poppy Water: Or, *ʒ Caput Papaver. alb. integrum, Lactuc. Italic. M. j. Acetos. M. ʒʒ. Dactyl. enucleat. N. ij. Coque in ʒ, S. Aq. ad Coch. viij. Si adsit Tussis, adde succ. Violar. pro Succo Papaver. propina Ægro calefact. dormituro.* Or give Chicken-broth with Lettice boiled in it. Outwardly use cautiously an Ointment with Opium in it; or use a *Pedilavium ex Capit. Papav. alb. No. xx. Solan. Fol. vitilis Salic. Rubr. Populi aa M. ij. Flor. Chamæm. Aneth. aa M. j.* Boil in Water, and let the Sick sit in it warm up to the Knees. Or the following *Nodus* with Rose-water may be held to the Nose: *ʒ Cort. Rad. Mandragor. ʒ j. Sem. Hyoscyam. alb. ʒ j. Fol. Rosar. R. p. j. N. M. in Caryophyl. aa ʒʒ. f. Nodus in Aq. Rosar. incinet. olfaciat Æger.* Many wrap Henbane wet about the Head.

4. Profound Sleep: If not quickly and powerfully waked, they die in it, being first cold, chiefly the Head. Put Vinegar and Pepper in the Nose, to cause Sneezing. Or *ʒ Colocyntb. ʒʒ. Castor. ʒ j. Capillor. Human. combustor. Gr. 15. adde Aq. Sambuc. in qua bullierit Calamintb. instil. Narib. Ægri.* Then apply Blisters behind the Ears; throw up stimulant Suppositories and Glysters, or foment the Head.

5. A Quinsy. The Tongue and Jaws turn yellow from inward Heat and Vapours; then grow black, are dried, filthy, and wrinkled. The Vulgar improperly call this

a Quinsy, which are only the Symptoms of  
 this Disease. All set up for Doctors in this  
 case, and scrub the Mouth till they flay the  
 Skin off the Tongue, which should only be  
 gently cleansed, by rubbing it easily with Salt  
 Armoniac, and washing the Mouth with Vine-  
 gar and Water : Or, ℞ *Succ. Moror. Coch. iiii.*  
*Vin. Punic. Coch. j. ℥.* (pro *Moror. Succo*, si  
*tussiunt, substituitur*) *Rob. de Nucib. Aq. raser.*  
*Plantag. aa Coch. vi. M. f. Gargarisma, vel*  
*inung. Linguae seq. ℞ Oxymel. Coch. j. ℥. Sinap.*  
*alb. crass. contus. Gr. v. Glycyrrhiz. ras.*  
*℥ ℥. M. &c.* Scarify the *Scapulae*, if need be,  
 open a Vein under the Tongue. 6. The Epi-  
 lepsy : This happens chiefly to Children in  
 imminent Danger in the Height of the Fever ;  
 for an Apoplexy, and Death, follow. ℞ *Succ.*  
*Pæon. Coch. ij. Aq. e Florib. Tiliae, Ceras. nigr.*  
*aa Coch. iij. M. bibant. ℞ Oxym. Scillitic. Coch.*  
*ij. Spec. Diamoschad. ℥ ij. Succ. Rut. parum,*  
*Acet. Rutac. Coch. ℥. M. inung. Lingua & Gin-*  
*giv. Pentaphyllum omnibus Cibis coquatur.* 7.  
 Thirst : If very great, use Cherries, Peaches,  
 Oranges, Pomgranates, and preserved Currans,  
 Juice of Cherries in *Card.* and Sorrel-waters.  
 This Potion resists a Cough chiefly : ℞ *Aq. Ace-*  
*tabulae. (Umblic. Veneris) ℥ x ij. ℥. Acet. Vini.*  
*Acetabul. ℥ iv. ℥. Sacchar. ℥ ℥. dissolv. et*  
*bulliat.* Scum and strain when cold, keep in  
 a Cellar; and drink. If a Looseness attend,  
 give Emulsion of Melon-seeds, and Sorrel-  
 water, or Barley-water, and Juice of Citron.  
 Such as have been accustomed to drink  
 cold Water, may drink it with a Toast in it,  
 and a little Vinegar; or Whey of Goats  
 Milk

Milk, or other Milk ; or, to Children, boiled Milk and Water. 8. A Pleurisy : Give Oil of sweet Almonds in *Card.* Water ; or Oil of Camomil, or other emollient Oils, warmed, and applied to the Side in a Bladder. 9. Cough, if tearing and dry, is difficult. Give Thickeners, as Syrup of Poppies, of dried Roses, Juice of Violet, or Jubebs, and *Species Diatragacanth. frigid.* with *C. C. C.* and *Armenian Bole*, Troches of Scabious Juice, and the like. 10. A Looseness : This is not to be quickly stopt ; but if gentle, and the Sick relieved by it, must be let alone two or three Days : But, if they are weakened by it, it is symptomatic, from a Colli- quation of the *Viscera*, especially of the Liver. After Evacuation of the Matter, it is to be sup- pressed. Let all the Patient's Food have its Water chalybeated ; eat strained Barley-gruel ; add Emulsion of Melon-seeds made with chalybeat Water ; or give Poppy-milk, or boil with the Food Seeds of Sumach, Berbery, and Sorrel, tied up in a Rag ; or their Bread dipt in Quince or Berbery-juice. Let their Drink be, chaly- beated Barley-water, with Quince, Citron, or Pomgranate-juices, or Syrup of Myrtles, or Tor- mentil, or Bistort ; or a Glass of Quince-wine. Let Powders of *Diamargarit. frigid.* Tor- mentil, *Armenian*, or sealed Earth, or Amber, be sprinkled on their Meat. Troches of Juice of Tormentil, Electuary of Quinces *C. C. C.* ʒj. Troches of Ivory ʒj. with Sorrel, *Card. Plantin.* or Myrtle-waters, are all good. But it is better to turn the Flux off by Urine, thus : ℞ *Rad. Acetos. Petroselin. Gramin. aa* ʒss. *Nuclear. Melon.* ʒj. *Glycyrrhiz. Passular. aa* ʒiij.

3 iij. *Papav. alb. Sem. Portulac. aa ʒj. Fujuk. Sebestin. aa N. viij. Cicer. rubr. M. ʒj. Coque in Aq. Font. ʒ, S. ad Cantbar. ʒj. & bujus Coch. 6. Syr. Capill. Ven. Coch. ij. Succ. Citr. Coch. j. M. Capiat bis quotidie, Mane, viz. & Hora 5ta.* 11. Vomiting: Nor must this be stopt suddenly, but; if it continue long, lay on a Cataplasm of Vinegar, Wine, Leaven, and Mint, with Mastich Oil. But, to resist the Malignity more, give the Sick ʒʒ. of this Powder often, in Sorrel-water, and Rob of Currans. & *Margarit. præparat. Coral. R. Bol. Armen. Terr. Lemn. aa ʒj. C. C. C. ʒʒ.* These failing, cup the Navel. Yellow, greenish, and white Matter vomited upon the critical Day, is a good Sign. If the above stop it not, give a Laxative; if that fail, repeat the Cataplasm. 12. A Hiccough often portends Death: Give red Coral, Pearl, and Bole, with a little Juice of Currans, Citrons, Berbery given with Quince-wine; or take Juice of curled Mint, *Coch. ij.* of the last Powders, or *Armenian Bole, ʒj.* If these fail, give a Glyster, or lay a warm Brick to the Pit of the Stomach: These failing, there is great Danger. 13. Pain of the Stomach: The best Remedy found, was a Brick hot, quenched in Vinegar, and Mint-water, then heated again, and sprinkled only with Wine-vinegar, wrapt in Linen, and laid to the Back or Stomach. 14. An Hæmorrhage is either a *Stillicidium*, or a large Flux of Blood, or it happens the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th Day. The first is bad; especially the 4th Day, it indicates the Weakness of Nature to expel the Malignity, or the Plenty of it, and the Length of the Disease. But if Blood gush out, and on

a critical Day, as the 4th, 7th, or 9th, and there be Signs of Concoction in the Urine, and the Disease at the Height, it is good; nor is it to be stopt, except it weaken the Sick. The following stays it quickly; viz.  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Cret. pulveriz. affunde Succ. Agrest. & Acet. Rosac. aa P. Æ. M. Fronti applicetur, et collo, si opus sit.* Renew it as it dries. Dissolve Camphire in Rose-vinegar and Rose-water, dip a Cloth in it, and hold to the Nose:  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Pilor. leporin. ustor. Sang. Dracon. Bol. Armen. Gallar. immatur. pulveriz.* with wild Rose-water: Make Rolls to put up the Nose, and drink this cool Potion:  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Succ. Myrtill. Acetos. aa Coch. jss. Aq. Portulacc. Plantagin. Equiseti, Bursf. Pastor. aa Coch. j. ss.* Bleeding at the Nose, the 1st or 2d Day, is very bad, being symptomatic, as it gives no Relief to the Sick, and the Heat and Delirium greater after, and Sleep lost, and the Sick dies, except of a strong Constitution, and even there the Fever is long.

Women with Child should be taken great Care of, or they are easily brought into imminent Danger. Their Belly must be kept open, either by a Broth-Glyster, or mild Suppository. Give this:  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Rad. Tormentill. Bistort. Zedoar. Margarit. præparat. aa ʒj. Adde Sacchar. Card.* give with Card. Water. Or, if they cannot take it, give this:  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Zedoar. Bistort. Tormentill. aa ʒj. Coq. in Aq. Card. B. & Hujus Coct. Coch. 6. Mithrid. ʒj. Margarit. ʒss. M.* give to sweat. Their Diet is the same with others, with a little Allowance. Their cooling Potions, Purges, and other Medicines, the same; only cautiously. To a Child of a Year old,

old, give a little burnt Hartshorn, with prepared Pearl in *Carduus* Water, or a little of the above Powder. To these of two Years old or more, give  $\mathfrak{z}j.$  with Sugar-candy, and let them sweat. For their Thirst, give *Card.* Water, with one or two *Rotul. Confort.* in other Things the same as in grown up Persons.

As to Diet, they were very strict in that, so as neither Nature should be oppressed with Food, nor the Concoction of the Humours hindered by Digestion of the Meat. On the contrary, if they had too short Commons, Nature was weakened, both by the Disease and Hunger. The Middle then was observed. As to the Times, and how often they did eat; as soon as the Sweat from the Sudorific was wiped off, the Sick had some Refreshment: Healthy People eat twice a Day. If the Fevers were continual, and inclined not to an Ague, yet they had their Remissions, as at Noon, Evening, Beginning of the Night: Therefore the Nurses gave them Food at Six in the Morning, and Eleven o'Clock, that it might be digested before the Exacerbation began, or at Nine or Ten at Night, when the Heat was lessened; as Chicken or Veal-Broth. If the Sick were very hot, they boiled in it Borrage, Sorrel, and Endive-leaves; or a Broth of Almonds, without Raisins, if there was a Looseness especially. But in a Syncope, and Height of the Disease, Beef, and Capon-Broths, made in a Tin Vessel, were also good. Or if there was no Cough, poched Eggs and Vinegar; or young Ox-Beef, Chickens and Capons, or Birds

of Mountains, with Juice of Citrons, Oranges, Vinegar, and Endive-leaves; or Water-fowls. In a Looseness, Chicken-Broth, with Tormentil-roots boiled in it; or Juice of Quinces, with four Cherries, and Sloes, &c. They drank Barley-water, with Liquorice and Raisins; or a Decoction of wild Rape and Lentils; or Toast and Water, with a little Vinegar. The Rich used Sorrel and *Card. Water*, with *Rotul. Confort.* and distilled Capon-water. They did not forbid a moderate Use of small malt Liquors; but allowed not a Variety and Plenty of Drinks. If they drank Barley-water, they had a Draught of Ale to Dinner; but Wine was forbid. They were carefully to avoid the cold Air, and their Rooms were often to be sprinkled with Rose-water, and Fumigations used. The preservative Method was the same as in the Plague, only a little cooler. As to Victuals, the great Dearth obliged many to eat what they could get, though often uncommon. But the Rich eat only wholesome, good, proper Food. But they were advised to use Acids often, and sprinkle the Meat with Powders of Hartshorn and Bole. Roast Meat was preferred to boiled; but Currans, Barberries, and unripe Grapes, were often boiled with it. A dry Air, and scented Balls to smell to. Fumigate the House as in the Plague, or with Sanders, Rose-cakes, Benzoin, &c.

The same Author gives us the History of an epidemic Dyfentery *ab Esu immodico Pomorum venenatorum*. The Flux, being bilious, was not to be checked before the 20th Stool; then Care

was

was to be taken of the Gripes, which, if above the Navel,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Aq. Hord.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iv.* *Syr. ex Ros. succ.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *ij.* *M.* Drink up. Or,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Conserv. Rosar. vetustiss.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . *Aq. Hord. lb.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . Boil a little, and strain it; drink it at Six in the Morning. But if there is any great sensible Heat any-where, they must take both Draughts for two Days. When the Heat is gone, and the bilious and yellow Stools are over, and they are only slimy, now  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Mell. Rosar. colat.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . *Aq. Hord.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iiij.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . *M.* But if the Stools were reddish, take Milk, wherein hot Iron has been often quenched,  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iv.* Syrup of dried Roses  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . *M.* and give. If the Gripes are below the Navel,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Aq. Hord. ab*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *viiij.* *ad*  $\mathfrak{H}$  *j.* *Sacchar. Thomei. Syr. e Ros. succ.* *aa*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.* *M. f. Enema; injiciatur.* Give this Glyster at Three in the Afternoon, the same Day the Abstersory Potion was taken. Then,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Myrobalanor. Ckebulli Citrin. aa*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iiij.* *Pasfular.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.* *coque in Aq. plantagin. ad*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iiij.* *adde Syr. e Rosis succ.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *vj.* *Pulv. Rhei. opt.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iv.* *M.* and give to strong People. The Looseness being stopt,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Bol. Armen.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *ij.*  $\mathfrak{S}$ . *Terr. sigillat.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.* *Lap. Bezoard. Gr. v.* Mix for Adults. But for Children,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Bol. Armen.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.* *Terr. sigillat. Siles.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{S}$ . *Lap. Bezoard. Gr. iiij.* *M.* The Day after the Purge, at Six in the Morning, give this in Milk. Take a Pint of Milk, boil to a  $\mathfrak{z}$  *d* Part, scum it, and quench red hot Steel in it seven times; then dissolve the above astringent Powder in it, and drink it warm. If the Thirst is great, more Milk may be prepared, and, instead of the above Powder,  $\mathfrak{z}$  *j.* or  $\mathfrak{z}$  *iv.* of the following may be given in it, or Plan-

tain-water warm. ℞ *Succin. alb. Ebor. ust. Terr. sigillat. Siles. aa* ʒij. *G. Arab. Tragacanth. aa* ℥v. *Sem. Plantag. Rosar. Rub. aa* ʒj. *Mastich. ℥v. Sem. Berber. ℥iv. C. C. C. ʒj. M. f. Pulv.* The Poor may have the following: ℞ *Rad. Tormentil. ʒij. Dent. Lucior. exsiccat. ʒ℥. C. C. C. ʒij. Sem. Cymin. tost. ʒj. Coral. R. ʒ℥. M. Dose ʒj.* Their Meat may be sprinkled with the testaceous Powders. Four Doses of the above Powder will stop the Looseness. But if the feverish Heat still remains, give this Draught: ℞ *Rad. Tormentill. Pentaphyll. Plantagin. aa* ʒij. *Acetos. Fragar. Endiv. aa* ʒ℥. *Passul. ʒvj. Sem. Endiv. Portulac. Plantagin. Acetos. aa* ʒj. *Anth. ʒ℥. Sem. 4 Frigid. Major. aa* ℥j. *Herb. Plantag. Millefol. aa M. ij. Cichor. Acetos. Endiv. Agrim. aa M. ℥. Coque in ℔. S. Aq. Acetos. ad ℥℥j.* And *ad ʒij℥. Colac. adde Rob. Ribium, M. f. Potus Alexipyretus, Detur Hor. 6ta Mane 3tia pomerid.* If the Thirst is great, the following is better: ℞ *Conserv. Ros. vetustiss. Acetos. Rob. Berber. Ribium aa* ʒ℥. *Cinam. N. M. aa* ʒj. *Caryophyl. ℥j. Aq. Agrim. Plantag. Acetos. Millefol. Endiv. aa* ʒij. *M. & exprime fortiter.* Let them drink of this often. But the Gripes and Flux continuing, ℞ *Ol. Ros. complet. Mastich. Cydon. aa* ʒj. *Sem. Anth. ʒ℥. Cymin. tost. ʒ℥. Balauft. ʒj. Mastich. ʒ℥. Cer. nov. ℔. S. pro Linim.* Herewith anoint the whole Body; and after, lay on a warm Plaster *de Crusta Panis.* But this is more effectual: ℞ *Rad. Tormentil. Mic. Panis, aa* ℔. *S. Coq. in Vin. vel Acet. ad Cataplasmat. Consistent.*

*fflent.* In case of a *Tenesmus*, use to the *Anus* a Fumigation of Mullein-seeds, after fomenting it well with Rose-water. But if this fail, beat this Powder up with two Whites of Eggs, very well, to a Mass, which lay on a new hot Brick till it boil; give this Mass powdered in  $\frac{3}{4}$  *ij.* of Rose-water. Should this fail, give the following Suppository:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Lycii*, *Croc.* aa  $\mathcal{Z}$  *j.* *Ceruss. lot. in Aq. Plantag.*  $\mathcal{Z}$  *ij.* *Pinguedo de Renib. Capror.*  $\mathcal{L}$  *S.f. Suppositoria*, to be put up with a Thread. They must not lie above an Hour. If the Intestine is ulcerated,  $\mathcal{R}$  *Decoct. Rosar. & Millefol.* aa  $\mathcal{H}$   $\mathcal{H}$ . *Amylii*  $\mathcal{Z}$  *ij.* *Vitell. Ovor. No. j.* *Sang. Drac.*  $\mathcal{Z}$  *j.* *M. f. Enema multoties repetend.* Let their Food be Rice and Millet boiled in steeled Milk; or Veal Heads or Feet. Fresh, plain-roasted Wether-mutton or Chickens. Their Drink, steeled Milk, no Wine. Avoid much Motions, and suppress the Passions; let the Air be clear, sweet, and dry; shun too hot Stoves.

*Nicolaus Chesneau, Obs.* p. 157. tells of a grassant Epidemic, which raged six Miles from him, and cut off many the 7th Day. The Sick had an Asthma, and pricking Pain of the Side; it was taken for a Pleurisy, till several of those that died were opened, and the Lungs of many were full of purulent Matter. In others the Lungs adhered to the Sides; and they then found it to be a Peripneumony. Beginning of next Year it reached *Massil.* and all that Neighbourhood, and carried off many of the stronger Rustics chiefly. Our Author, being consulted, advised Bleeding immediately, and a Dose of

emetic Wine to be given the first Day, then a large Blister to be applied to the Shoulders, and the remaining Humours to be expelled by Sudorifics.

The same Author says, p. 518, *et seq.* during his whole Practice at *Missia*, there happened only three Epidemics. The first was of a pretty good Kind, nor was the preceding State of the Air blameable. It attacked all Ages alike; the Young, to whom the Crisis happened the fifth Day by Sweat; but they as surely relapsed, yet without Danger. All Aged had it perfect, the 7th Day, without any Relapse. Of all the Sick, scarce any died. More Males had it than Females. No old nor weak People had a Relapse; they were all young robust Persons. Purging the 3d or 4th Day succeeded well, not after. The first Crisis happened on an uneven Day, the second on an even.

The second was in the Spring and Summer, after a very rainy moist Harvest: Great Numbers were sick, and some died. Red Spots came out on many, and most had Worms in the first Passages. I gave a Purge the 3d or 4th Day, that I might not be prevented after: Very many Worms were voided by it; a Sign the Cause of the Distemper lay in the first Passages. But when the Spots were accompanied with Worms, to purge at first was better, both as there was more Danger from the last, than from the first, and as it might prevent the Eruption of the Spots, if used later, which it did in several.

The third was in *April*; after a preceding moist rainy Summer and Harvest, a much worse, and far more dangerous spotted Fever came in, and raged all the Summer and Harvest. Few had Worms, almost all had Spots come out the 7th, 9th, or 11th Day. When the Fever seized any as a single or double Tertian, the third, or at most the 4th Day, it became continual; all these died the 7th or 9th Day; but where it set in a continual at first, many of them escaped the Danger. It was also remarkable, that with all in this Fever, who fell into a Delirium between the 7th and 11th Day, it continued many Days. Their Urine, at first, was crude like healthy Peoples, and without Sediment, even to the 11th or 14th Day; but such as seemed quiet and easy the 11th Day, without terrible Symptoms, were all saved; but their Sickness was very long. But where the Symptoms increased the 11th Day, none outlived the 20th Day, dying mostly the 14th or 17th. None had a Crisis, unless only the Spots, which appeared in all. The Urine that was at first crude, and without Sediment, on the 11th Day, or somewhat later, let fall a Sediment like Threads of small Hards, cut small, and lying on one another; which was no comfortable Sign; for such as should recover, were to be long ill, even to the 20th, 30th, or 40th Day.

*Observations on the PLAGUE of Constantinople.*  
 By Doctor Emanuel Timon; who practised  
 there many Years.

IT is known, both from Histories and Observation, that the Plague came first hither by Communication from *Egypt*; and though the Seeds of the old Plague be never out, yet fresh Fuel is brought from thence. From the severe Winter Cold it sleeps quietly, though even then, and in the Spring, some Sparks of it appear. Yet in the Summer it revives, and flames in Harvest. The North Winds (our *Etesiae*) blowing at certain Times, in the Summer, though they are cold, yet resist not the Spread of the pestilential Venom; but the warm South Winds, if they blow continually, stop its Career in the Summer-time. As to its Symptoms, they are the same with those of the *Numigen* Plague of 16, 36, and 37, described by *Diemerbr. viz.* Fevers, Buboes, Carbuncles, Spots, Pain of the Head, Phrensy, Watchings, Sleep, Anxiety, great Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, disturbed Vision, Dryness of the Tongue, Vomiting, Hiccough, Worms, Looseness, Bleeding of the Nose, *Menses*, bloody Urine and Spittle, Pain of the Side, Liver, Kidneys, and other Parts. To which our Author adds, an ulcerous Weariness of the Joints, Shivering and Cold, followed sometimes by a Heat, sometimes not; Loathing without Vomiting, Vertigo, and vertiginous Motions, Trembling of the Hands from the first Attack of the Disease.

Disease. But not one of these Signs are inseparable from the Disease, no not the three peculiar to the Plague, Buboes, Carbuncles, and Spots. Red Pustles, like the half of a Chick-pea, purulent in the Edge, are malignant; for they quickly turn to livid Carbuncles. Carbuncles break out in all Parts of the Body indifferently, not the Lips, Tongue, Bulb of the Eye, and Glans Penis, excepted. Small hard Kernels about the Neck are malignant. Spots are always mortal. If Buboes tend speedily to Suppuration, they promise well; nor is it bad, if they are not very ripe, to open them with the Iron. Many cured by the Resolution of a Bubo; if in the following Years, they go to Places infected, they will perceive an obtuse Pain in that Part where they had the Bubo. In some Persons the Plague will lie latent some Days, and then break out. If one recovering of the Plague commit any great Error in the Non-naturals or Diet; he dies of a fresh Bubo putting out. It is a Prodigy if one perfectly recovered of the Plague be seized again the same Year. Some lived safely several Months in infected Houses, and at last were caught with the Plague. Old Men are hardly infected, Youth most quickly and easily. Strangers are in more Danger than Citizens. *Armenians*, of all other Nations, are least disposed to it; they eat little Flesh, live much on Onions, Leeks, Garlick, and Wine. Swines Flesh is present Poison in the Plague. Nothing fits the Body so much for it, as Passions of the Mind, especially intense Grief; and unexpected Fear.

Pocky

Pocky Persons are indifferent to the Contagion, but Buboës suppurating in them mostly turn to Fistulas. Clean Houses are not so soon infected as dirty. There are Cachectics, Icteric, and Persons labouring under other Chronics, who nevertheless elude the pestilent Darts, or overcome them. Those of a rosy Complexion are undone by it, and the most Robust often die. Fumigations of Juniper-berries, Pitch and Brimstone continued Day and Night, are useful, so as they reach the whole House from Bottom to Top. Nor is the Steam of Vinegar usefess. Oil of Amber, rubbed on the Nose, is best; Wine, drunk moderately, Chearfulness, and proper Food taken regularly, are no small Preservatives. Bleeding, especially late, is condemned: Blood flowing out of a Vein opened, cannot be stopt, frequently; or even from Scarification; for, on Application of Cupping-glasses, for several Hours, *i. e.* till Death, Blood has been observed to flow impetuously. Slight Vomits are usefess, strong are hurtful, Purges are Death. The only Hope is in Sweating and Alexipharmacs. They commonly use, in this City, *Venice Treacle*, *Lapis Bezoar*; but the Genuine is of no Value. *Jews* use Acids; *Armenians* and *Greeks*, Wine, and Spirit of Wine. *Christians* strictly refrain all Flesh, or its Broth, for many Days. The *Turks* also despise not this Diet. Many who have a small Tubercle, without Blueness, break out, abstaining from Flesh for a Week, have walked about well; afterwards, on eating Flesh, have died suddenly. Opium and Opiates are not only good

good for Prevention, but Cure. Oil of *Naphtha*, or white *Petroleum*, drunk to two Drams, in a Vehicle, is a sovereign Remedy with the great Men of the *Turks*; and this agrees with our celebrated Camphire. Bleeding, the first Day of the Disease, even to swooning away, is said to have cured many, giving a Draught of the sharpest Vinegar after, wherein were dissolved Dragons Blood and Bole. Bleeding is disputable; but is certainly a most powerful Remedy. Friction, to Redness, on the Breast and Back, in Places on each Side answering to the Heart, with beaten Garlick, for some Hours, is useful; and so is Hellebore-root, put into the Flesh, through a Wound in the Skin, at the Emunctories. Live Chickens, or Pigeons, cut up, and applied to Buboës, Carbuncles, and the Region of the Heart, and often repeated (but not to lie on above half an Hour), are found excellent. Oil of Amber, and Extract of Juniper, have succeeded well in Practice. All *Diemerbroeck's* Method is good in this Plague. In the End of *May*, 1712. the Plague began here; in the End of *July* it was at its Height. The North Winds then blew very hard, and there died daily about 900. The Wind shifted to the S. the first Week after there died not above 40 a Day, the second Week not above 30, the third Week not above 20, which is the lowest that die in the healthiest Time; at that Season of the Year. So the Plague ceased in Harvest that Year; which mostly uses to rage at that Time, and to increase at Midsummer, or the End of Summer.

A Plague beginning in the Spring, is observed to cease in the Harvest. It is remarkable, that in *Egypt*, though the Plague rage never so terribly, yet it infallibly ceases after the Summer Solstice. The Characterism of the *Egyptian* Climate in this peculiar Phænomenon of the Plague, extends to *Smyrna*, *Chia*, and the very Streights of the *Hellepont*. Further observe, the North Winds following the Course of the Sun, are loaded not only with an excrementitious Humidity, but with nitrous Particles, brought from the *Euxine* Sea at the Beginning of our *Etesia*. But the *Egyptian* Air, brought hither by the warm South Wind, is highly rarefied, and free from such Salts; therefore, most likely, hinders the Spread of the Plague.

*Homer* (*Iliad* 1.) tells us of a most grievous Plague sent by *Apollo* upon the *Grecians*, which in seven Days had almost cut off the whole Nation of People, and their Cattle.

*Geo. Horstius sen.* says, That, 91 Years before he wrote his *Institutes*, happened an epidemic Heaviness, with thick Breathing, and a Cough, which, from West to East, traveled over the whole Globe, all the four Seasons of the Year, from a Corruption of the Air.

*Avenzoar Lib.* 3. mentions a Place, where People, from the great Dearth and Famine, gathered and broke old Bones, eat their Marrow: They died suddenly of a pestilential Disease.

1723. and 24. 1738. to 39. the malignant yellow Fever, which reigned in *Barbados* both these times, and both times imported from *Martinico*, was truly pestilential, being much the same with Dr. *Sydenham's* pestilential Fever, which

which reigned in *London* some Years after the Plague; only Buboës, and the Rapidity and Ferocity of the last, excepted. This Fever is no Native of *America*, but of *Asia*, being brought from *St. Jean D' Acre*, to *Martinico*, by Way of *Marfeilles*, in some Bales of *Levant* Goods. The Goods being opened, the Disease presently spread, chiefly among new Incomers. Rains, and a moist Air, gave it a greater Spread; dry and sultry Weather checked its Infection. The Symptoms of the first Insult or Stage of the Distemper are, sudden Faintness, and often a Giddiness; then a Chilliness and Horror, instantly followed by an ardent Fever, with severe darting Pains in the Head, and Small of the Back; the Face intensely flushed, Redness and Burning in the Eyes, high-coloured crude Urine; the Pulse, in some, quick, high, and throbbing; in others, quick, low, and vacillating; the Skin sometimes (though rarely) parched and dry, but oftener, and indeed generally, moist, and disposed for Sweat; early Deliria, great Tightness, Anxiety and Oppression about the *Præcordia*, Difficulty of Respiration, Sickness of the Stomach, with Reachings to vomit. Blood drawn now is florid and rarefied, with plain Signs of Colliquation, and without the least Size. The *Crassamentum*, even when cold, upon moving it, undulates, like Water in a Basin; or has sometimes blackish Spots, here and there, on its Surface, with much yellowish Serum, upon which it extends itself wide and thin. All these Symptoms are quickly aggravated with almost incessant Reach-

ing

ing and Vomiting, great Restlessness, incessant Tossings, no Ease in any Posture, scarce any Rest, or Sleep, or at best disturbed and unrefreshing. This State lasts one, two, or three Days, the shorter the worse. Then come the Symptoms of the second State, *viz.* an universal Yellowness all over the Surface of the Body; first discerned on the Coats of the Eyes, with dark or blackish Circles round their Orbits. The Fever abated, the Pulse flagged, the whole Skin moist and clammy, often with a sensible Chilliness; the Urine of a dark, deep, saffron Hue. The Tongue mostly moister and cleaner than in the first Stage; the Tip and Edges of it, as well as the Lips and Gums, more florid than usual, as though Blood was ready to start out of them. The Sick are often propense to doze, and grow comatous, with Signs of much Confusion, and want of Memory, when awaked from their Slumbers. However, at this time, they often have refreshing Sleeps without a *Coma*, which often deludes with Hopes of Recovery. This Stage often lasts but a few Hours, and sometimes a Day or two, or longer, tho' rarely. This is the yellow or (falsly called) bilious or icteritious State, from the Colliquation of the Blood. In the third or gangrenous Stage, Blood gushes out from Mouth and Nose; much black mortified Blood is voided by Vomit and Stool; Urine almost quite black; Pulse low, tottering, inequal, and intermittent; Breathing most difficult and laborious; Startings, horrible Anxieties, with almost constant Deliria, Faintings, Hiccoughs, cold Sweats, Death-like Coldness in all the Extremities, yet at the same

time an intense burning Heat, with torturing Labour and Oppression about the Heart. Now Reason, and all the outward Senses, are lost; livid Spots on many Parts of the Body, chiefly about the vital Region; these are soon succeeded by a Death frightful to the Spectators. The Body soon after Death appears much fuller of livid Blotches, chiefly about the *Præcordia*.

Though this was the ordinary Course of the Disease, yet in some it put on other Shapes; for in some the Violence of it from first to last was rapid, intractable, and precipitant, so very like the Plague, that its Stages were indistinguishable, the Tragedy being all over, in 24, 30, or 40 Hours, with dire Symptoms, and the whole Body of a purple or blackish Hue, even before Death. On the contrary, some, from first to last, had it attended with much less Danger, than in the ordinary Way; but even here the least Error or Inadvertency was dangerous. Some very few, in the greatest Danger and Distress, were relieved and saved by a large critical Eruption of Boils, or small Abscesses, over all the Body.

This most terrible Distemper is not so fatal, if prudently managed at first, by promoting Sweat and Perspiration. New-comers and Seafaring People are most liable to it; it seldom invades the Natives. It mostly seized, 1. after hard Drinking, and sitting up late at Night, then exposing the Body to Damps, chilly night Air. 2. After too violent Exercise of the Body by Working, Walking, Running, Dancing, &c. then cooling it suddenly in the Air, without regarding the open Pores. 3. After drinking  
great

great Quantities of cold Liquors, especially cold Water, on the above Occasions. Bleeding in this Fever was most pernicious, except a little taken early at the first, where the Sick had been hard Drinkers, gross Feeders, or very sanguine, or plethoric; and even this gave a plain Exacerbation to all the febrile Phænomena. Here (in Parenthesis) our Author has discovered the *Colica Picſtavorum*, or dry Belly-ach, to be of as easy Cure, as the slightest or commonest Disorder of the Body, merely by giving Anodynes and Antihysterics 2 or 3 times a Day at proper Intervals, till the Pain and Spasm are gone; then use mild Laxatives with Manna, or the like. Giving Vomits in this Fever, was as black and fatal a Practice; for the Stomach retained nothing after, till Convulsions, Hiccough, and Gangrene, came. Blisters were the next mischievous; for they rarefied the Blood still more, added to its Acrimony, inflamed the Bladder, hindered the due Secretion and Excretion of Urine, increased Restlessness, and a Hurry of Spirits; and the Parts with Difficulty were prevented mortifying often. Purgings was no better; for hereby a Hypercatharsis or Diarrhœa were endangered, the Strength and Spirits of the Sick lowered, the Body more disposed to mortify, a deadly Coldness of the Extremes was hastened, and often bloody Stools and Vomits, Faintings, and Death; but if the Body is costive, the Bowels full, the Retention of the Excrements uneasy, if the first feverish *Impetus* was abated, Sufficiency of Strength and Spirits, and Obstinacy of the Yellowness, but chiefly when the sudorific Method

was unhappily rejected, or the true proper Season of using it was elapsed, then Lenitives of Manna, Cassia, Lenitive Elect. &c. dissolved in small Sack-whey, and given in small Doses, at proper Intervals, may be safe and useful, if repeated 2 or 3 Days running, if the Yellowness has not shewed itself within the first 2 or 3 Days, nor is very deep and universal; for these are certain Presages of Death: But, with Lenitives, Care was taken to keep up the Spirits and Strength, with a little Madera Wine, Canary, or other Cordials not inflaming. Anodynes were no less destructive; nothing could justify their Use but a Hypercatharsis or Diarrhœa, and then only a small Dose of the rich Alexipharmac Tribe, as *Theriac. Andromach. Diascord.* &c. Nitrous or subacid Medicines or Liquors were all hurtful, caused a Nausea, Reachings, &c.

For Cure, if at first the Sick complained of acute shooting Pains in the Head, and Small of the Back, Oppression about the *Præcordia*, and the other above Symptoms indicating it, Blood was let sparingly. The Sick were ordered to keep their Feet, Arms, and Shoulders, under the Bed-cloaths, and all the Body to be covered with the Sheet, Coverlid, and Blanket, the Body to be somewhat raised, and the Head to be higher than usual, on a Pillow not too soft or sinking; the Head to be covered with a thin Cap, and not to be kept too warm; it would be better shaved. When the Sweat is over, they either endeavoured to sit up as much as they were able, or were now-and-then supported in an

erect Posture, if their Vertigo permitted it: Thus the *Impetus* of Blood to the Brain, a *Coma*, or *Phrensy*, were either prevented or lessened, These Orders given, they had this Julap: ℞ *Aq. Lact.* ℥v. *Theriacal.* ℥iij. *Sp. Lav. C.* ℥iij. *Pulv. eichel.* 69. *C.* ℥j. *℞. Lap. Contrayerv.* ℥j. *vel* ℥℞. *Syr. Croc. q. s. M. Dos. Coch. ij. omni Bihorio, copiose superbibendo Theam ex Salvia, vel Decoct. Chinæ, vel Serum Lact. Vin. Canarin.* If the Sick did not sweat by these, they had the following Powder given every four Hours: ℞ *Pulv. Gasconic. Gr. xij. Lapid. Contrayerv. Croc. aa Gr. iv. Cochinell. Gr. vj. Camphor. Gr. ij. M. Capiat in Vin. Maderensi cum Aromatibus calefact. calide superbibendo Liquores, ut supra.* The Narcotic Quality in *Theriac. Venet. Mithridat. & Diascord.* forbid the Use of them, except a sinking Looseness makes them necessary. The Sweat thus procured, was continued 24 Hours or more. It always asswaged the Fury of the Fever, gave Relief to the Anxiety, prevented or overcame the Propensity to Reachings, Vomitings, Tossings, Yellowness, Sickness, &c. but a moderate Moisture kept 2 or 3 Days longer on the Skin, and a good Diaphoresis during the whole Course, by frequent Supplies of the foresaid Liquors. After the first Day, thin Chicken-broth was allowed as often as the Sick desired it, with great Success; and now-and-then a Glass of Canary or Madera diluted with Water was given, besides Gruel and Panado with Wine added, and rich Sack-whey. If costive for 2 or 3 Days, the Bowels uneasy, and *Fæces* had,

a Glyster of new Milk and coarse Sugar was injected. Or if obstinate Costiveness, Reachings, Yellowness, &c. prevailed, ℞ *Rhei Elect. pulv. ʒj. Mann. opt. ʒiv. f. Infus. in Aq. Cinam. Hord. ʒiij. Divid. Colat. in 3 vel 4 Doses per vices ad Intervalla sumend. Vel ℞ Mann. opt. ʒj. vel ʒj ss. Divid. in 4 Doses, detur in Liquore Possético Hora singula, vel Sesquihora, ad Operationem.* If needful, this may be repeated more than once. If in the Middle or Decline of the Disease several Stools burst out suddenly, ℞ *Diascord. ʒiij. Tereb. Venet. ʒij. Vitell. Ovi No. j. Laët. vaccin. recent. ʒiij. vel iv. M. f. Enema, statim injiciend. & aliquantul. retinend.* If these Stools were not speedily stopt, Death suddenly supervened: Therefore if the Glyster failed, a Dose of Venice Treacle in a Glass of burnt Wine, or even in a Dram of burnt Brandy, became necessary; and in this Case only was repeated. If moderate Hæmorrhages happened from the Nose, Lips, Gums, Tongue, or Palate, they oftener relieved than hurt. If the Sick at the Beginning of their Fever either had no Sleep, or no Refreshment from it; yet no Anodyne was allowed; for Sweat only could do that safely. When the Sick had recovered a little their Strength, they had a Lenitive given to carry off the remaining Feculencies, and prevent a torminous Diarrhœa. When the due Season of Sweating was past, some of the Bed-cloaths were taken off, the Room made cooler: A large Room out of the Sun's Heat was best. For the Poor, who were the greatest Sufferers, at their first Seizure, at

good Dose of Snake-root given, and the Body well covered up in Bed, and profuse Sweat provoked for a Night and a Day, by often and large Draughts of Sage Tea, might be, and was found, highly serviceable. The Bark was not tried in the Declension of this Fever; the Stomach was too ticklish to bear it in any Form, though it is used with Success in the like Fever on the Coast of *Guiney*; where this Fever is frequent. Only one dead Body, that had died of this Disease, was opened. The Stomach, Diaphragm, and many adjacent Parts, were mortified. Neither the Temperature of the Atmosphere, Vapours or Exhalations from the Surface or Bowels of the Earth, Hurricanes, Earthquakes, or Meteors, had any Hand in raising this Plague. The Air, as to Heat, Cold, Drought, or Moisture, had no signal Variations all these Years. Above 20000 useful People died of this Disease, in the *English* Sugar Colonies, in six Years, most of whom were Seafaring People. The other Epidemics during this Time were, an Erysipelas Quinsy, a very anomalous scarlet Fever, a suffocating Cough and Catarrh in the End of 1737. and Beginning of 1738. and Small-pox. Dr. *Hen. Warren* on the malignant Fever in *Barbados* from 1734. to 1738.



# A GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

*Meteors, Weather, Seasons, Diseases, &c.*

## EARTHQUAKES.

*A. M.*

- 2407 **A** Great one at Babylon
- 2513 **A** In Egypt and Mount Sinai at giving the Law
- 2527 Great, and a Famine, in Italy
- 3160 That in Israel mentioned by Amos, Chap. i.
- 3531 Plague and Earthquake, Italy.
- 3539 Great, at Locris; the Earth rent, the City turned to an Island
- 3544 One with a Solar Eclipse, Judæa
- 3749 No fewer than 97
- 3936 In Judæa, killed 3000 People
- 3555 2 Years Drought, and continual Earthquakes. S. Famine, Plague
- 3556 In Sicily, with an Eruption of *Ætna*
- 3632 In Achaia, and 2 Cities swallowed up
- 3641 By great Chasms in Rome: Plague after
- 3733 At Rome, with several other Prodiges
- 3744 or 74 Caria and Rhodes ruined by one.

*A. D.*

- 10 Great, in Cyprus: Edinburgh Castle shook by one

*A. D.*

- 12 Dunbarton greatly shaken
- 17 In Italy
- 19 In Asia 13 Cities overthrown
- 29 In Judæa
- 32 At Exeter
- 34 In Judæa, at the Crucifixion, and at the Resurrection
- 40 Chester
- 45 London
- 59 Rome
- 66 Asia
- 68 Isle of Wight, with Inundation, which tore it from Hampshire
- 70 Italy
- 79 or 80 Cyprus, 3 Cities ruined
- 103 In Somersetshire, a City, Name and all, swallowed up
- 105 Antioch
- 106 In Asia, 2 Cities in Greece, 3 in Galatia, swallowed up
- 120 Nice and Palestine shaken
- 121 Bavaria
- 114 Antioch
- 132 In the W. of Scotland, Men and Cattle swallowed up
- 150 Sore one in Scotland
- 162 Bithynia
- 175 One in England did great Hurt
- 182 In Smyrna
- 193 Terrible at Canterbury
- 204 A City in Brecknockshire swallowed up

A. D.

- 205 100 Houses and Families in  
Caerleon devoured  
244 A general one  
232 One in Wales  
251 Great one in Cornwall  
261 Terrible one in Cumberland  
and Neighbourhood  
282 A small one in Oxfordshire  
287 One ruined a great part of  
Worcester  
300 Campania, Asia  
309 } Constantinople  
310 }  
311 London, fatal  
327 England, with Sea breaking in  
341 Antioch, a Year  
347 Nevea, Sari, &c. Gen.  
348 Dalmatia and Italy, and the E.  
353 Edinburgh, slight, only 9 or 10  
Houses lost  
354 Antioch and the E.  
360 Universal  
362 Vetr. 2 Nicomedia  
365 July 21 Italy, and its Signs  
366 and 67 Italy  
368 Vetr. 11. Nicæa, &c. general  
364 Constantinople  
371 Nice  
394 In Wales, made sad Havock  
396 or 8 Constantinople  
400 Many Days, and the Sky fla-  
med  
418 Great and general, then Fa-  
mine, Plague, Hail, Snow,  
Cold, Fires, Meteors  
424 Cornwall, great Losses, and  
many killed  
430 Universal  
446 Constantinople, lasted six  
Months, was general  
456 Constantinople  
454 Rome, Vienna, Russia. Con-  
stantinople, Famine, Plague  
458 Antioch; Rained Ashes at Con-  
stantinople  
468 At Vienna

A. D.

- 478 Antioch, Constantinople  
483 Canterbury, did great Hurt  
494 Herefordshire  
505 Dorsetshire, 3 Hours  
519 Cilicia  
526 May 29. Antioch  
528 Antioch  
529 Antioch  
534 Somersetshire, with great Da-  
mage  
535 Pompeiopolis  
543 General  
544 General  
546 Constantinople  
547 Constantinople  
548 General  
552 Greece  
554 Constantinople 40 Days  
557 Constantinople and Rome  
560 Coos  
561 Very great  
579 Antioch, Scotland  
605 Leicester  
637 Antioch  
638 S. Wales, small  
648 Very large  
677 Glasgow, fatal, demolished  
much People and Houses  
680 Mesopotamia  
707 In Scotland, did very great  
Mischief  
708 In Wales  
714 Syria  
718 Syria  
740 Terrible, Constantinople, a  
Year  
743 In several Parts of Scotland  
did great Hurt; and Caspian  
Sea  
746 Darkness, Earthquakes, Plague;  
Syria, fatal  
747 Palestine  
749 Britain, small  
750 Great in Syria and Mesopotamia  
757 In Syria  
775 Syria, terrible

|              |                                                                         |              |                                                                                                              |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>A. D.</i> |                                                                         | <i>A. D.</i> |                                                                                                              |
| 779          | N. Wales small                                                          | 1021         | May, Bavaria; Drought after                                                                                  |
| 781          | Constantinople                                                          | 1034         | Stirling, very great                                                                                         |
| 789          | Glasgow, fatal                                                          | 1047         | March 1. great Mortality after it                                                                            |
| 791          | Febr. Constantinople                                                    | 1048         | In Oct.                                                                                                      |
| 797          | Crete, Sicily, Constantinople                                           | 1062         | Febr. 6.                                                                                                     |
| 801          | France, Germany                                                         | 1068         | Vetr. great Comet in May                                                                                     |
| 802          | Italy, Rhine, France, Plague after                                      | 1080         | Moguntium shaken                                                                                             |
| 803          | Aix la Chapelle, Plague after                                           | 1081         | Dec. 25. England                                                                                             |
| 811          | St. Andrews destroyed, most of the Town and 1400 People                 | 1082         | Apr. 6. with a Roaring of the Sea and Famine                                                                 |
| 813          | } Aix la Chapelle and a Hurricane                                       | 1086         | England                                                                                                      |
| 829          |                                                                         | England      |                                                                                                              |
| 822          | or 4 Aix la Chapelle                                                    | 1089         | Aug. 11. 3 o'Clock, terrible, England                                                                        |
| 840          | Aug. 5 Days, Constantinople and France                                  | 1090         | Greece, on St. Nicolas's Day, viz. Dec. 6.                                                                   |
| 841          | Herbipolis                                                              | 1095         | And Hurricane, Midnight                                                                                      |
| 842          | Benevento                                                               | 1099         | or 1100 At Syracuse                                                                                          |
| 844          | York, very hurtful                                                      | 1106         | June 13. great, and Inundations                                                                              |
| 847          | Italy                                                                   | 1105         | At Jerusalem                                                                                                 |
| 855          | On Ascension Day, Constantinople, &c.                                   | 1110         | At Salop                                                                                                     |
| 856          | Moguntium                                                               | 1112         | At Rottenberg on the Necar                                                                                   |
| 860          | May 23. Constantinople                                                  | 1114         | Syria, and all the Way to the E. terrible                                                                    |
| 870          | Moguntium                                                               | 1115         | Antioch, Syria                                                                                               |
| 879          | Italy                                                                   | 1116         | Jan. abroad                                                                                                  |
| 882          | } Moguntium                                                             | 1116         | Dec. 13.                                                                                                     |
| 885          |                                                                         |              |                                                                                                              |
| 933          | In Wales, terrible                                                      | 1117         | Lombardy, for 40 Days, Moon first like Blood                                                                 |
| 935          | Jan.                                                                    | 1119         | Sept. 29. Gloucester and Worcestershire                                                                      |
| 951          | France and Germany                                                      | 1120         | In the Vale of Trent, long daily Shocks                                                                      |
| 968          | } Wales                                                                 | 1121         | 1st Week of Advent, England                                                                                  |
| 969          |                                                                         |              |                                                                                                              |
| 974          | England                                                                 | 1122         | July 24. at Night, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, another in Lombardy                                    |
| 983          | Constantinople                                                          | 1123         | At Lincoln                                                                                                   |
| 986          | Constantinople                                                          | 1128         | In Syria                                                                                                     |
| 990          | Yorkshire, small                                                        | 1129         | St. Nicolas's Feast at Night                                                                                 |
| 999          |                                                                         | 1132         | or 3 Aug. 2, Solar Eclipse, general Earthquake; after, the Sea roared, Fires burst out of the Earth's Chasms |
| 1000         | Cumberland swallowed up, People, Cattle, and Houses                     | 1135         | Same as the last, Famine soon after                                                                          |
| 1013         | With Hurricane, Thunder, Lightning, Floods, another in Dec. with Floods |              | M 4 1140                                                                                                     |
| 1014         | Cumberland, much People and Cattle lost                                 |              |                                                                                                              |
| 1019         | Scotland, much People and Cattle lost                                   |              |                                                                                                              |

- A. D.*  
 1140 Apr. and Eclipse at the same time.  
 1142 or 3 At Chester  
 1147 Moguntium shook 15 times  
 1155 Febr. Burgundy  
 1156 March 1. at ditto, thrice in a Night  
 1158 Several great  
 1161 Many in sundry Places, killed 20000 Men  
 1165 Jan. 26. England  
 1166 Jan. 26. Ely, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.  
 1169 Febr. 4. Catania, lost 15000 People  
 1176 Milan, Italy, England  
 1170 — Many great and fatal  
 1174 Many and fatal in divers Parts  
 1179 Dec. 25. Durham  
 1180 England, especially Lincoln; Sicily, Naples, &c.  
 1181 In the E.  
 1184 Febr. at Midnight with Thunder, terrible  
 1185 Four dreadful ones  
 1186 Apr. 25. Lincolnshire  
 1187 Sun first red  
 1193 Poland, several Days  
 1197 May  
 1199 Somersetshire  
 1200 May, E. almost quite ruined  
 1203 or 5 One wonderfully long  
 1212 Venice, Antioch, &c. in Bavaria it lasted a Year and half  
 1219 England  
 1222 Almost all Europe, most of the Year  
 1227 This killed 5000 People  
 1226 Lombardy, greater than ever  
 1247 England, St. Valentine's Eve; Sea neither ebbed nor flowed 3 Months before, then rainy  
 1248 Dec. 11. Bath  
 1249 Mountain in Burgundy travelled  
 1250 St. Lucius's Day at St. A'bens

- A. D.*  
 1258 Poland  
 1274 On St. Nicolas's Eve, with Thunder, Lightning, and burning Drake  
 1275 Sept. Glassenbury  
 1276 England, Venice, general  
 1280 Rottenberg  
 1282 Italy  
 1287 Rome, killed all the Cardinals in the Conclave  
 1295 St. Augustin's Day, and Sept. 5. or 7.  
 1298 Italy, several Days  
 1299 Greatest, then a Comet  
 1300 There were 48 this Year  
 1345 St. Paul's Day, Germany  
 1347 Many  
 1349 Sept. 10. to 18. Italy  
 1356 Many, Spain, Germany, &c.  
 1382 Were two  
 1385 May 3d, and July  
 1426 Sept. 30. general  
 1430 Sept. 26. general  
 1443 Poland, Hungary, Bohemia  
 1456 Italy and Naples  
 1500 Sicily, with an Eruption of Vesuvius  
 1506 At Constantinople  
 1508 Apr. Italy, Germany  
 1509 Sept. 14. Constantinople  
 1510 Italy  
 1511 Ternata Islands  
 1512 March, April  
 1516 Jan. Noremberg, and a Comet  
 1523 One after a Comet  
 1530 Sept. 1. Cubaqua, with Stench of Sulphur  
 1531 Jan. 16. Lisbon  
 1533 Nov. 26. Targew; Dec. Basil. thrice  
 1536 } Sicily; and Ætna burns  
 1537 }  
 1538 Sept. 27. to 30. Italy; Jan. 20. Switzerland  
 1539 May 11. Basil  
 1540 Jan. 25. Misnia; Dec. 14. Germany  
 1542

- A. D.  
 1542 Constantinople  
 48 Febr. 3. Basil  
 51 Apr. 24. Surry; Jan. 14. Lif-  
 bon  
 52 Apr. 20. Germany; Sept. 16.  
 Basil, Misnia  
 53 Aug. 17. Ebbe  
 54 March 21, 22. Apr. 30. Lou-  
 vain  
 56 Jan. 18. China; Apr. 10. Con-  
 stantinople  
 59 Sept. 14. Byzantium 18 Days;  
 Nov. 1. Venice  
 63 Jan. 17. Louvain; Nov. 29.  
 Sept. N. England  
 64 Aug. 20. to Sept. 6. Saphora;  
 June 6. Catavo; Sept. and  
 Nov. Northamptonshire and  
 Lincoln  
 66 Apr. 10. Byzantium  
 69 Mar. 14. and May 24. Louvain  
 70 Nov. 11. Ferrara, 27 Years  
 71 Feb. 17. Herefordshire, Mur-  
 clane Hill travelled 400 Yards  
 75 Feb. 16. England  
 77 July 26. Nordling  
 78 or 80 Apr. 6. May 14. Kent  
 80 Over all England  
 81 Apr. 21. Ango-ango, Peru  
 82 Febr. 1. and 13. Persia  
 83 July 1. Dorsetshire  
 84 Jan. 13. Ditto  
 85 Aug. 4. England  
 86 Java's Metropolis; Apr. 11.  
 Ireland; Decr. 23. June 9.  
 W. Indies  
 88 Rocks of Culmerber burst a-  
 sunder  
 90 Sep. 15. Vienna, Bohemia, &c.  
 91 July 26. to Aug. 12. St. Mi-  
 chael's  
 93 Persia  
 95 Aug. Asia  
 96 July 22. Aug. 30. Mexico;  
 Dec. 18. Kent.  
 1600 Florence

- A. D.  
 1601 March 8. Sep. 7. Switzerland;  
 Aug. 29. Germany, France,  
 Italy, Asia; Dec. London  
 6 Oct. 13. Dec. 13. Bantham  
 9 May 3. Nera; June 12. Apr. 2.  
 10 June 11. Hecla  
 12 Nov. all Westphalia  
 13 Jan. 13. Zant 6 Days  
 14 Vercer. Jan. 26.  
 16 July 29. near Guiney  
 18 March 12. Aug. 15. Indies  
 19 Jan. 29. May 13. Germany,  
 France  
 21 May 25. Burgundy  
 22 Apr. 25. May 5. Norica  
 24 March 8. Lintz; May 8. Ra-  
 tisbon; Mar. 21. July 9.  
 25 Feb. 12. Bamberg; Dec. 18.  
 Noremburg  
 26 Feb. 1. Worms; 6. Apr. 28.  
 Calabria  
 27 July 31. Apulia; Nov. 14.  
 Noremburg  
 28 Jan. 9. June 16. St. Michael's  
 29 Jan. 25. Aug. 1. 6. Grifons  
 32 Oct. 7. Naples and Vesuvius;  
 Nov. 10. Noremburg  
 31 St. Michael's and Soma burnt  
 34 Apr. 17.  
 36 June 11. Calabria; Sept. 16.  
 Noremburg  
 37 June 1. Tours; July 1. No-  
 remburg  
 38 Mar. 17. to 24. Calabria;  
 July 3. Tercera; Dec. 19.  
 Noremburg; June 11. Ditto  
 with Thunder  
 39 Sept. 23. Italy  
 40 Jan. 25. March 21. 24. Ger-  
 many; Apr. 14. Mechlin  
 41 Oct. 16. Lintz  
 42 Jan. 27. and Thunder; March  
 1. Turin; Nov. 18. Franc-  
 fort; Apr. 25. Norico  
 43 Jan. 20. to 24. Sept. 2. to 8.  
 Turin

- A. D.*  
 1644 Mar. Feb. Marseilles, a Month  
 45 Thuringia, Sept. 12. Jan. 19.  
 Norimberg  
 46 May 29. Apulia; 20. Calabria  
 48 In Peru  
 49 Cumberland, and the Santorine  
 Isles; Feb. 10. Messina  
 50 Dec. 10. Northampton, Ve-  
 suvius  
 56 Rome and Peru  
 57 July and Bickley  
 58 N. England  
 60 Paris  
 62 Jan. 20. to 28. N. England  
 63 Several in N. England  
 66 Jan. 19. Oxfordshire  
 67 Apr. 1. Rome; July 18.  
 Bickley  
 68 Apr. 3. N. England; Sept. 3.  
 Caribees; 29. Poictiers and  
 Asia  
 69 March 22. Sicily; May 12.  
 Vesuvius, it flames the 13th  
 70 Kenebunch  
 76 Jan. 5. Worcestershire  
 77 Nov. 13. Palma  
 79 Apr. 6. Piedmont  
 80 Apr. 9. Smyrna; July 24.  
 Milan; Aug. 3. Basil; 6.  
 Milan  
 81 May 3. Zealand; 22. Peru;  
 Jan. 3. Wells; 27. Basil, with  
 Rain, Thunder, Lightning,  
 Hail; June 17. Ferrara; Feb.  
 7. Mentz  
 82 Feb. 13. Doncaster; May 16.  
 83 In the Palatinate, Sept. 16.  
 Oxfordshire  
 84 Salisbury  
 87 Oct. 10. Lima in Peru  
 88 Feb. 19. Jamaica and Naples,  
 terrible  
 92 June 17. Jamaica; Sept. Oct.  
 Europe  
 93 Sicily  
 94 Banda

- A. D.*  
 1695 Ternata  
 99 Jan. 15. Tungarous  
 1703 Dec. 28. Hull  
 17 July 23. Mannington  
 27 July 17. Warwickshire  
 26 Lyme in Kent  
 28 March 2. Scotland; Oct. N.  
 England; Jan. 30. N. Eng-  
 land; May, Naples; Aug.  
 Strasburg  
 29 July 13. Naples  
 30 Aug. Abruzzo in Ombria;  
 Hurricane first; Lancerota,  
 Sept. 30. Pequim 100000  
 lost, with an Eruption of  
 Fire, that burnt after Dec.  
 Chili ruined by one, and an  
 Inundation  
 31 March 23. Naples, 4600 Peo-  
 ple killed in Foggia by it  
 33 Dec. 26. Hornsey  
 34 Oct. 25. to 29. travelled from  
 Suffex to Derby

C O M E T S.

- A. M.*  
 3573 or 76. and Earthquake in the  
 33d Year of Hippocrates, and  
 2d Plague of Athens  
 3627 or 30 and Earthquake men-  
 tioned by Aristotle
- A. D.*  
 42 Over London  
 50 Dreadful over London  
 57 England, great Famine and  
 Dearth after  
 62  
 66  
 90 Seen at Winchester  
 109 England  
 127 Scotland, the Plague after  
 137 Over York, Plague soon after  
 169 Wales, Plague quickly after  
 211 5 Weeks over London, a sore  
 Plague after  
 217 Over Edinburgh

- A. D.  
 335 (Great War and Bloodshed after) in Wales  
 249 Britain, great War after  
 280 Scotland, great Wars after it  
 298 Wales, grievous Famine after  
 321 Britain, great Bloodshed after  
 339 For four Months over Britain  
 418 And Plague, Famine, Inundations, Meteors, &c. it shin'd to Sept.  
 438 And soon after was a fore Famine and Plague  
 452 Great Desolation after by Fire and Sword in Scotland  
 457 Terrible over Britain  
 480 In Scotland, great Plague and Famine after  
 502 Scotland, follow'd by a Plague on People and Cattle  
 519 In the E. an Earthquake  
 556 One like a Lance  
 540 2 Years before the great Plague began in Ethiopia, and overspread the whole Globe; it shined a Year together  
 594 One a Month  
 606 One in Apr. and May, another in Nov. and Dec. a great one in Heraclius's Reign  
 630 In Scotland, dreadful 11 Weeks, great Calamities after  
 672 One three Months  
 676 or 8. Aug. dreadful in Britain, &c. 3 Months  
 729 Two, one before the Sun, the other followed it. Some place it in 735  
 745 One in Syria  
 617 One for a Month  
 639 That called Docetes  
 677 or 8. from the E. followed by a great Plague in the E.  
 687 One from Epiphany to Christmas; one in Feb. after  
 744 One in the N.  
 749 Two seen  
 760 or 63. Two appeared

- A. D.  
 761 Were seen two  
 784 Scotland, fifteen Days together  
 799 Wales  
 813 And an Earthquake  
 817  
 828  
 829  
 839  
 842  
 868  
 872  
 875  
 876 Brighter than ordinary  
 882  
 905  
 912  
 942 Nov. then Floods, and Death of Cattle  
 944 or 45. In Italy, terrible  
 968  
 975  
 981  
 983  
 995 or 6.  
 999 or 1000. terrible; it fell on the Earth, Apr. 24. See it.  
 1006  
 9  
 17 or 18.  
 33 Great, 3 Weeks, Scotland  
 53 Poland  
 58 Poland  
 66 A Fortnight  
 68 For 40 Days  
 77 On Palm-Sunday, near the Sun  
 92  
 94  
 96 15 Days  
 97 All Winter  
 1103 A strange Star, after Easter a Comet  
 4 One 25 Days in Feb.  
 7 A black one 40 Days together, with a long Tail, and an Iris  
 8 or 9. Dec. one some Days in Normandy, and 2 full Moons at once shining  
 1109

A.D.

- 1109 or 10. June, one 3 Weeks  
with a retrograde Motion
- 14 One in May
- 15 England
- 30 or 31. Oct. 8. for 5 Days
- 33 Oct. for 7 Days
- 46 May, many Days in the W.
- 65 In Scotland, with 2 long Tails
- 79 Frightful, like a twisted Ser-  
pent
- 1211 18 Days in May
- 14 Two, one before the Sun,  
the other after it
- 17 A strange great Star, seen after  
Sunset several Days together  
in the W.
- 19 A stupendous one
- 22 On St. Lucius's Eve with a  
Hurricane
- 39 A strange one
- 55
- 56
- 64 From June to Sept. 28.
- 68 Greatest, seen at Noon-Day in  
Scotland
- 74 Frightful
- 86
- 98
- 1300
- 5
- 14 All Dec.
- 37 Two this Year
- 47 Aug. in France
- 68 In March, great
- 1402 For 3 Months
- 39 Poland
- 49
- 55 All Summer in Poland
- 72 Hungary, another the same  
Year
- 91
- 1500 One in Apr. 18 Days
- 5 In Nov. like a Crescent
- 6 One Apr. 11. for 25 Days,  
another Aug. 8. to 14.
- 11 May 30. to July 3. in Egypt  
and Arabia

A.D.

- 1515 One like a half Moon, quickly  
past the whole Zodiac
- 12 In March and April
- 13 Dec. to Feb. 19.
- 16 January
- 21 Apr. 8.
- 27 Dec. 26. Apr.
- 28 June 18.
- 29 Four seen this Year
- 30 Aug. 6. to Sept. 3. one in  
June; another Sept. 21. to  
Nov. 20.
- 31 Sept. 8. to 18.
- 32 Sept. 13. to Dec. 8.
- 33 March 6. one like a Spear;  
another in June, July, and  
Aug.
- 38 Jan. 19.
- 39 May 6. to 17.
- 41 Aug. 21. } These two seem
- 44 Aug. 21. } one, only differ in  
the Years
- 50
- 54 Feb. 19. a fiery Beam at each  
Side
- 56 March 15. to May 1.
- 57 Aug. 6. to 24. or Oct. 1.  
another in March
- 59 From the End of May to  
June 22.
- 60 In Apr. for 28. Days in France;  
another Dec. 28.
- 64 Dec. 4.
- 69 Dec. 8.
- 72 Nov. 18. for 16 Months
- 77 Nov. 12. to Jan. 10.
- 78 May 16.
- 80 Oct. 7. to
- 81 Feb. 25. London; March 3.  
Hague
- 82 March, May 15.
- 85 Oct. 18. to Nov. 5.
- 86
- 90 Feb. 13. to March 6.
- 93 July 10. to Aug. 25.
- 96 July 9. to Sept. 15.

*A. D.*

- 1597 July 16. to Aug. 9.
- 1607 Sept. 16. to Nov. 9.
- 4 Oct. 3.
- 9 March 19.
- 18 Aug. 25. to Sept. 5. Oct. 10.  
to 20. Nov. 12. to Dec. 3.  
Nov. 14. to Jan. 14.
- 20 Nov. N. England
- 22 Jan. Poland
- 25 Jan. 26.
- 47 Sept. 29. Persia; Nov. 19, 20.
- 52 Dec. 9.
- 61 Jan. 28. Amsterdamb, Vienna
- 64 Jan. Styria; one Nov. 24. for  
3 Months
- 65 Apr. 14.
- 66 Two were seen
- 68 March 10. Italy, greatest;  
Febr. 2. Brazils
- 72 March and Apr.
- 77 Apr. and May, Dantzick
- 78 Oct. 8.
- 79 Apr. 15.
- 80 Oct. 10. for 2 Months
- 81 Apr. 1. Rome; it was great,  
and had a long Tail
- 82 Aug. 16. one with a long Tail
- 83 July
- 84 June
- 86 Sep. 8, 9. Leipzig
- 98 Sep. Oct.
- 99 Feb. 19. France
- 1702 April
- 7 Nov.
- 17 June
- 18 Feb.
- 23 Oct. to Jan.
- 34 Oct.
- 42 Feb. March

All these  
were small  
ones

*Heavens on fiery Flames.*

*A. M.*

- 3516 Italy
- 3870
- 3174 Tuscany

*A. D.*

- 418 And other Meteors
- 454 And with it burning Shields
- 562
- 568 Most terrible
- 673 For 10 Nights together, Oct.  
and 7 Nights, March
- 734
- 735
- 745
- 765
- 978 Cloud over England like Blood;  
then
- 979 Nov.
- 992 Nov. like Blood or Fire 3  
Nights together
- 993 Jan.
- 1090 Oct.
- 91
- 94
- 97 Oct.
- 98
- 1106 11. and 24. Oct.
- 14 Dec.
- 17 Jan. and Dec.
- 19 For 3 Hours together
- 21 or 2. Aug. 26. E. parted into  
four, and vanished
- 31 Dec. 26. Moon shining clear
- 77 Nov. 3.
- 93 Jan. Feb. Nov.
- 1201
- 2 Apr. 10. for 6 Hours
- 5 Apr.
- 28 All Winter, with Frost after a  
rainy Harvest
- 68 In Holland, Oct.
- 69 Dec.
- 77 Dec.
- 81 England
- 1347 England
- 50 England
- 54 March 10. Schaon
- 56 Jan. 11.
- 64 Oct. 7.
- 1510 And Meteors; rained Stones  
from 60 to 120 lb. each

## A. D.

- 1529 Jan. 9.  
 46 Feb. 10.  
 47 Sept. 16.  
 54 Feb. 10.  
 56 Jan. 11. Ausburg  
 64 Oct. 7. Nov. 14, 15.  
 68 Sept. 25. Louvain  
 69 March 10. Sept. 1. Louvain  
 70 Apr. 1. Aug. 4. Louvain  
 71 Sept. 11.  
 74 Sept. 14, 15. or Nov. many  
 Meteors, no Wind nor Thunder  
 1604 Sept. 16.  
 10 Over Strigonium  
 11 Oct. a fair Crown over Prague  
 surrounded with Armies  
 13 Oct. 13. over Prague  
 14 Over Vienna; then sudden  
 Darknes  
 17 July 16. Luovain  
 18 March 7. over Paris: Many  
 M eteors this Year  
 21 Sept. 2.  
 22 Dec. 23.  
 23 Jan. 29. 2. May 31. Lintz  
 25 Aug. May 8. Sept. 12. Oct.  
 13.  
 26 Aug. 28. Dec. 10. or 20.  
 29 Oct. 2. and 6.  
 30 Jan. 21. Feb. 10. Aug. 30.  
 39 Jan. 30. Oct. 20, 24.  
 40 May 14.  
 42 Aug. 11, 12.  
 44 Jan. 1. July 11. Aug. 22.  
 48 May 25.  
 60 Oct. 30. May 25. and Oct.  
 30. and  
 99 Oct.  
 1721 Feb. 6. England  
 30 Feb. 4. Geneva  
 37 Dec. 5. Great

*Fiery Meteors, as Trabes Ignitæ,  
 Dragons, Lances, Lamps, Balls, &c.*

## A. D.

- i 19 Several Nights a Pillar of Fire  
 from N. to E.  
 555 Like a Spear from N. to W.  
 579 A Fire run thro' the Heavens  
 738 A naked Sword 30 Nights  
 together, Palestine  
 788 England, strange fiery Me-  
 teors seen, and fell to the  
 Earth  
 829 Twinkling Fires like Stars  
 run in the Sky  
 1000 2 Balls of Fire fell  
 12 Like a huge Tower of Fire,  
 fell with a great Noise  
 39 Strange Beams of Fire fell  
 70 Feb. two golden-coloured Pil-  
 lars rose a good way with the  
 Sun  
 88 Fiery Dragons, Ignis Sacer  
 94 Flashes of Fire fell from the  
 Sky  
 99 Fiery Dragons  
 1101 Fire flying  
 6 Flying Fire and new Stars seen  
 43 Balls of Fire glanced and shi-  
 ned  
 77 Nov. Dec. Beams, Dragons,  
 &c.  
 1216 White Crosses, green Comets,  
 &c.  
 19 Dragons and a Hurricane, St.  
 Luke's Day  
 22 Dragons  
 28 Meteors, Thunder and Light-  
 ning all Summer  
 33 Dragons in June, a rainy  
 Summer  
 1347 Pillar of Fire at Avignon  
 50 Meteors and stormy, then  
 Drought  
 60 Many fiery Meteors  
 89 Apr. Fiery Dragons

*Fiery*

*A. D.*  
 1395 Apr. many Dragons; all  
 Nov. and Dec. Ignis Fatuus  
 1520 Sept 4. Fax Ardens  
 21 June 15. Billay, Balls of Fire  
 26 Apr. 24. Globes of Fire, and  
 a Prodigy  
 46 Feb.  
 47 Dec. 15. Ball of Fire  
 48 Feb. 10. Fiery Meteor  
 51 Jan. 19. Germany, Globe of  
 Fire  
 54 June 13. Balls of Fire; Feb.  
 19. Trabs Ignea  
 56 Apr. Lampas Ardens  
 60 Feb. 10. Jan. 30. Trabs Ig-  
 neæ abroad  
 64 Oct. 7.  
 68 Sept. 25. Lovain  
 70 Apr. 1. Lovain  
 74 Feb. 13.  
 75 Sept. 28.  
 80 Nov.  
 81 March 6. Apr. 9. Sept. 10.  
 1604 Sept. 16.  
 17 Feb. 7. black Balls with clear  
 Rays; July 17. Balls  
 18 March 17. Paris  
 21 Feb. 16. Apr. 6. 21. Sept.  
 Dec. 26.  
 22 May 21. Dec. 23, 27. other  
 Meteors  
 23 May 31. Trabs Ignea; Aug.  
 8. Nov. 7.  
 25 August  
 26 July 19. Trabs Ignivoma;  
 Apr. 17. Balls; May 8.  
 Oct. 13. Chafms  
 33 Jan. 7, 29. March 19. Fax  
 39 Jan. 30. Chafm, Noremberg  
 40 Dec. 10. Chafm  
 42 May 14. June 22. Aug. 11,  
 12. Meteors  
 43 Oct. fiery Meteors, Breslaw  
 44 Aug. 22. Jan. 1. July 11.

*A. D.*  
 1660 Oct. 3. Sheets of Fire near  
 Hull  
 72 Four Meteors  
 74 Three Meteors  
 76 March 21. Italy; Sept. 16,  
 20. England  
 78 Eight Meteors  
 80 May 22. and 3. more, Ger-  
 many  
 82 Four  
 86 July 9. Germany  
 1707 Nov. 16.  
 8 June 24. Feb. 18, 23. May  
 13. Aug. 10. July 17, 31.  
 10 May 18.  
 March 6.  
 17 March 30.  
 18 March 19.  
 19 March 10.  
 27 March 3.  
 38 Aug. 28.  
 39 Nov.

*Battles between Armies seen in  
 the Air.*

*A. D.*  
 112 A bloody Battle both of Horses  
 and Foot seen in the Air,  
 England  
 540 Seen several Nights together,  
 with Blood  
 568 Visible, plain, and bloody  
 570 Seen in Italy, mix'd with Blood  
 745  
 765  
 796  
 871  
 879  
 930  
 979  
 1084  
 94  
 99 Battles, Blood, and Arms, not  
 only seen, but the Noises  
 heard  
 1106

*A.D.*  
 1106 The same as in 1099.  
 19  
 73 Nov. and Dec.  
 1506 Aretze  
 47 Oct. 1.  
 1699 Often seen in Sept. Oct. Nov.

*Prodigies reducible to no certain Class or Kind.*

*A.M.*  
 3479 Rome  
 3733 Rome  
 3736 Rome  
 3774 Italy  
 3791 Italy

*A.D.*  
 775  
 793  
 1000  
 6  
 17  
 20  
 91  
 94  
 99  
 1133  
 1216  
 33  
 36  
 57  
 1345 to 49 General  
 1557  
 60  
 61  
 88

1190 March 12. Sun and Sky clear, an extraordinary Brightness shined near the Zenith  
 95 Sky clear, only one black Cloud, a bright Hole in it  
 89 No Night all the Spring, a Beam shined like Day all Night  
 1236 Visions of Battles on the Earth, Roch-Abby, and Ireland

*A.D.*  
 1252 The New Moons seen 3 Days too soon; red 15 Days after  
 53 New Moon seen again too soon  
 54 Ship seen in the Air; a Frost after  
 1361 Two Castles seen in the Air  
 1455 Many Prodigies in Italy  
 60 Many Prodigies both on Earth and Air  
 1611 Oct. a fair Crown seen over Prague, surrounded with Armies  
 1736 Sept. 14. at Night, Sky all clear and starry, appeared for some Hours a most bright, fair, formal Crown, adorned with all its rich shining Jewels on its Knots, the convex Side to the N. and the Vertex to the Zenith

*Mock Suns and Moons.*

*A.M.*  
 3774 Sundry Moons at once  
*A.D.*  
 51 Three Suns at once, Britain  
 346 5 Suns seen at once at great Distance, Britain  
 562 Several Suns at once  
 782 4 Moons at once in Britain  
 812 3 Suns at once in Britain  
 953 3 Suns at once in Wales  
 957 2 Suns at once, and Sea Water sweet 2 Days, Naples  
 1094 2 Suns at once  
 1104 or 6 Two full Moons seen at once  
 5 2 large bright Orbs like Suns  
 56 3 Parelia, then 3 Suns bright  
 57 Sept. 3 Suns at once, then 3 Moons  
 64 Sept. 20. 3 Parelia, then 3 bright Suns

A.D.

- 1171 Two new red Stars, W.
- 72 3 Suns in the W. at once  
2 Hours
- 73 3 Moons seen at once
- 78 Strange Phases of the Sun and  
Moon; a great in the W.
- 96 Two Suns
- 1200 Five Moons at once at York;  
one compassed the other
- 15 Two Moons with their Horns  
open
- 33 4 Suns at once, with surpris-  
ing strange Parelia
- 1506 3 Suns, Clouds about them,  
with Thunder and Lightning
- 88 Five Suns in one Month
- 59 Feb. 28. Antwerp, 3 Suns  
with different Irides
- 1611 Three Suns at once over Vi-  
enna
- 19 May, 3 Suns
- 25 2 Mock Suns; K. of Po-  
land saw 6 at a time
- 67 May 12. 2 Suns
- 74 In Prussia, a severe Winter  
after

Parelia, Halo's, Irides, &c.  
*First, some strange Parelia observed.*

A.D.

- 806, 1020, 1104, 1128, 1156  
1157, July 1164, Sept. 20.  
1233, 1266, June two Days  
together, 1557, Dec. 10.

*For common Parelia, Halo's, and  
Irides, of late.*

- 1514 Jan. 12. Wittenberg
- 20 Jan. 5. Vienna
- 28 May 2. Zurich
- 28 May 16. of the Sun
- 32 April 11. Venice
- 50 Aug. 11. Norimberg, Irides  
in a fair Day, March 30.

VOL. II.

A.D.

- 1551 May 21. a mock Sun and  
Irides; Magdeburg, 7 Irides
- 52 Feb. 19. a Halo about the  
Sun; a dry Iris
- 54 March 6. Ingolstadt, of the  
Sun; Apr. 9. Moon, Som-  
merfield
- 55 Feb. 10. of the Sun, Vinaria
- 56 Sept. 29. Nov. 2. Dec. 6.  
London, Parelia
- 58
- 69 March 12. May 21. both of  
the Moon
- 73 May 11. Sun, with Irides
- 75 July 21, 28.
- 85 July 19. Irides
- 92
- 1607 Dec. Iris, all Day
- 14 May 13. at Prague
- 17 May 1. of the Sun
- 19 May 3 Suns, Dec. 13. Iris all  
Day
- 21 Aug. 16, 18. Halo of the  
Moon
- 22 Jan. 22. Feb. Lintz; Feb. 19,  
20. Rome; March 11, 25.  
all of the Sun; April 24.  
Halo's
- 23 May 18, 30. Iris, all Day  
Parelia
- 25 July 6. Apr. 14. Sept. 20.  
Iris, and clear; Dec. 8. Pa-  
relia
- 27 Oct. 18. Nov. 12. Halo's of  
the Sun
- 28 Jan. 2. March 18. Apr. 13,  
25. May 14. all Irides
- 29 March 24. a Halo
- 31 March 4. Iris
- 35 Jan. 14. Halo
- 37 Feb. 9. Halo; 10. three Suns  
with an Iris; March 2. a  
Paraselene; Apr. 9. three  
Suns with an Iris; 13. a  
Halo of the Moon; Feb. 2.  
Iris N 1640

*A. D.*  
 1640 Apr. 27. Iris  
 44 Aug. 17. Parelia  
 46 Aug. 25. Iris ; 26. Parcelia  
 62 Nov. 10. Iris, London  
 72 May 15. Halo of the Sun  
 73 May 20.  
 78 July 22. 2 Rainbows; Sept.  
 20, 25. Halo's of the Moon  
 79 Nov. 23. Iris Lunæ  
 84 March 18.  
 66 Apr. 9. Parelia, France  
 67 May 12. Parelia, France  
 1721 Oct. 26. Parelia  
 22 March 22. Parelia  
 42 Nov. 7. at Night, the Moon  
 These are enough for a Sample, as  
 every Year produces so many.  
 Nor are we without Night Rain-  
 bows, as we see above; but we  
 have the Account of two remark-  
 able ones, one 1070. Feb. the  
 other in 1710. May, in Derby-  
 shire.

*Now for a few most remarkable  
 Auroræ Borcales.*

*A. M.*  
 3516 Italy  
 3774  
 3791 With several other Prodigies  
 3863  
 3866  
*A. D.*  
 590 3 Nights E. and W. bloody  
 Clouds, &c.  
 793 Many  
 978  
 993 Jan. Sky red  
 1105 Dec. 23. N. W.  
 22  
 77 Nov. Dec.  
 89  
 93 Jan. Feb. Nov.  
 1347  
 1564

*A. D.*  
 1574  
 1625 Aug. 28. Sept. 20.  
 26 June 16.  
 28 Dec. 10, 16, 18.  
 29 Sept. 11. Oct. 6, 19.  
 76 March and Sept.  
 86 July 9. May 22. Germany  
 90 Many in Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.  
 1717 Feb. 5. March 30.  
 18 Sept. 5.  
 19 Sept. 11, 13. Oct. 11, 26.  
 Nov. 10, 26. Dec. 11, 19.  
 20 Jan 12. March 12, 27. Oct.  
 26. Nov. 9.  
 21 Jan. 31. Sept. 17.  
 22 Jan. 6, 12. Sept. 11.  
 23 Feb. 19. March 15. Aug. 20.  
 Oct. 20.  
 25 Sept. 5. Oct. 3, 4. Dec. 23.  
 26 Sept. 29. Oct. 3, 4, 8, 26.  
 Sept. 26.  
 27 March 3, 5.  
 28 Feb. 26. March 22, 23. Aug.  
 18. Oct. 1, 14. Nov. 22.  
 29 Jan. 6. Apr. 11. May 6.  
 Sept. 12. Oct. 14. Nov. 5.  
 30 Feb. 23. March 9. Apr. 1.  
 Aug. 28. Sept. 24.  
 31 Feb. 19. Apr. 16. Aug. 16.  
 Sept. 13. Dec. 19.  
 32 Jan. 18. Feb. 7.  
 33 Feb. 2. March 21. June 27.  
 July 10. Sept. 8, 29. Oct.  
 27. Nov. 27.  
 34 May 14, 15. Sept. 9.  
 35 Aug. 20. Oct. 3, 4, 12.  
 36 Sept. 14, 26, 27. Oct. 27, 28,  
 29. Nov. 7, 8, 13.  
 37 March 7, 10, 18. Aug. 9,  
 10, 11, 12. Sept. 16, 17,  
 19, 20.  
 38 Feb. 8. March 7, 30. Dec. 28.  
 39 Feb. 4, 23. March 1. Sept.  
 13, 14, 15, 18. Oct. 18, 19.  
 Nov. 25.  
 40 Oct. 6. 1741

*A. D.*  
 1741 March 26. Apr. 6. July 30.  
 Sept. 20, 21, 22, 28, 29.  
 Oct. 1, 3, 4, 31. Dec. 22.  
 42 Oct. 11, 12.

Sun or Moon darkened without  
*Eclipses.*

*A. D.*  
 224 July, so dark from 8 in the  
 Morning to 4 P. M. that  
 there was no seeing without  
 Candles  
 362 Sun greatly darkened  
 746 Aug. 10. to Oct. Sun dark-  
 ened at Byzantium  
 775 Sun dark six Days at Byzan-  
 tium  
 796 or 8. 17 Days Darknes, in  
 England and Byzantium  
 967 Neither Sun nor Moon seen  
 in Scotland for 6 Months;  
 Famine after  
 987 Darknes for 17 Days; great  
 Famine after  
 1033 July 6. Sun of a sapphire Col-  
 our; all People looked dead  
 99 Both Sun and Moon darkened  
 1106 Clouds of Butterflies, and  
 small fiery Worms darken  
 the Sun  
 1230 Jan. 25. a Tempest of Thun-  
 der and Lightning after

54

84

1391

1547 Apr. 22, 23, 24.  
 88 The Sun, June 26. and like  
 a naked Sword in its Mouth

*Rivers dried up.*

*A. D.*  
 139 Thames dry 2 Days  
 1110 Trent dry 24 Hours  
 14 or 15. Oct. 15. the Sea  
 shrunk in no Tides; Rivers  
 dry

*A. D.*  
 1358 Thames dry  
 1399 A River near Bedford dried

*Irregular Tides.*

*A. D.*  
 1100 A surprizing great one in  
 Thames  
 14 The Tide went out instead of  
 coming; hence Rivers dry  
 1247 No Tides for 3 Months to-  
 gether  
 50 Sea flowed twice without an  
 Ebb; swelled, roared, fla-  
 med, &c.  
 1560 Dec. 17. Thames flowed  
 thrice in 9 Hours  
 1664 Jan. 26, 27, 28. — flowed  
 without Ebbing  
 80 Feb. 11. — flowed thrice in 5  
 Hours

*Stars, not falling down, raining  
 down in Showers.*

*A. D.*  
 761 All March, great  
 764 March, very great  
 1095 They fell thick at Noon, and  
 on St. Ambrose's Night  
 99 Fell very thick  
 1106 Great Falling  
 21 They rained down  
 1243 June 26. rained Stars all Night

*Falling of Clouds, and a Comet.*

*A. D.*  
 1000 Apr. 24. A Comet that had  
 appeared from Jan. 1. fell  
 to the Ground with such a  
 Light, as smote People both  
 in Fields and Houses, &c.  
 See what filled its Place  
 19 A Heap of Clouds driven on  
 a Reek, fell, and smothered  
 many People  
 1223 The like happened again

N 2 Sun

Sun or Moon red like Blood.  
A. D.

- 734 Feb. the Moon  
756 Sept. the Moon  
937 Sun blood-red and darkened,  
Sky clear  
1005 or 6. Sun a deep Blood-red  
all Summer  
1012 Moon bloody  
1916 Moon—in March and Dec.  
17 In England; Dec. 13. Eng-  
land  
87 Verona; Moon, Sept.  
99 Moon, Jan. 4. red 3 Hours  
1116 Dec. Moon  
1250 Moon broad and red  
51 The Clouds all blood-red  
52 Sun, Moon, and Stars red 15  
Days together  
81 Moon of a cineritious Colour  
98 Moon like Blood  
1391 July 9. Sun red all Day; 6  
Weeks dark Clouds after  
1674 Feb. Marienburg, &c. cum  
multis aliis

Unnatural Rains, Dews, or other  
Downfalls.

A. M.

2553 It rained Stones on the 5  
Kings confederated against  
Joshua, and discomfited them

3505 It rained Flesh  
3736 It rained Milk at Rome

A. D.

- 4 It rained Blood above 5 Hours  
in London  
89 It rained Blood 3 Days toge-  
ther in England  
324 Rained Blood 6 Hours in So-  
merfetshire  
442 Rained Blood in York  
452 or 58 Rained Ashes at Con-  
stantinople  
461 Rained Blood at Tholoufe

A. D.

- 535 Rained Blood; a bad Epidemic  
after  
652 Ashes and Fire fell from Hea-  
ven on Constantinople, a  
Plague quickly after  
685 Rained Blood in England  
688 Rained Blood 7 Days toge-  
ther through all Britain;  
Milk, Cheese, and Butter,  
turned to Blood  
722 In Campania, Wheat parched,  
Barley, &c. rained down  
744 Ashes rained down  
766 Rained Blood 3 Days, then  
venomous Flies, then Mor-  
tality  
775 Little red Crosses fell out of  
the Air at Constantinople  
782 or 7. Blood both rained down,  
and sprung out of the Earth  
825 Like Wheat and all Sort of  
Grain, rained, but fatal to  
the Eaters  
828 The like Rain in Gascoigne;  
or the same  
874 Rained Blood in Italy  
951 With a Tempest, and Thun-  
der, a prodigious great Stone  
fell out of the Air red-hot, a  
fiery Dragon seen at the same  
time  
987 Like Wheat, rained, in Sa-  
xony  
989 In Saxony it rained small  
Fish, stinking  
1014 A Heap of Clouds fell, and  
smothered Thousands  
17 or 18. It rained Blood in  
France  
57 It rained Stones mix'd with  
Hail  
60 Blood rained in the Neigh-  
bourhood of Paris  
1113 June, at Ravenna, &c. it  
rained Blood

A. D.

- 1163 June, it rained Blood, and a Spring in Britany run Blood  
 65 In Dolanus, Blood rained down  
 76 or 7. It rained Blood in the Isle of Wight 2 Hours  
 78 It rained Blood in England  
 98 May, it rained Blood in England; on St. John Baptist's Day fell a Dew, like and as sweet as Honey  
 1222 It rained at Rome, Dust and Blood mix'd  
 23 A Cloud burst, and choaked many People with Water  
 26 In Syria fell Snow that turned to Blood; at Rome it rained Blood three Days  
 70 It rained Blood 3 Days in Silesia  
 74 It rained Blood in Wales  
 1346 It rained Toads and Rain mix'd  
 6.. In Burgundy a Shower of Blood  
 1459 A bloody Rain in Bedfordshire  
 1552 Fell a Honey-dew at Basil, May 12.  
 56 May 15. a Shower of Blood  
 68 June 6. rained Blood at Brabant  
 71 A Shower of Blood  
 1618  
 32 Dec. rained Ashes in the Gulf of Volo  
 49 Feb. rained Blood at Gloucester  
 56 May 20. rained Wheat near Oxford  
 78 On St. Joseph's Day at Genoa fell a bloody Snow  
 83 A small Shower of Blood at Thitley-holm near Moffat  
 95 or . . A Dew, like yellow Butter, fell at Limerick

A. D.

1720 A Shower of Blood

*Uncommon Springs:*

A. M.

3774 Rivers flow'd with Blood at Picenum

A. D.

568 Blood run out of the Earth and Walls

935 A Spring at Genoa run Blood

1005 or 6. Spring in Lorraine run Blood

1009 or 10. A Spring threw out Blood 25 Days

1090 or 91. A bloody Spring in Normandy

1097 or 98. A Spring discharges Blood 15 Days

1100 } Abbington Springs run Blood

1103 }

1126 }

1343 to 9. Many Rivers and Springs send out Blood

Battles *between* Beasts, Fowls, Fishes, and Reptiles.

A. D. 571 Sept. 24. among wild Fowls

1059 Among Adders at Tournay

1110 Of wild Fowls

1212 Of Crows in Thracia

40 Among Fishes on the English Coasts

99 of 3000 Dogs only one left

1366 Among Sparrows great Heaps slaughter'd

A. D. Breads *reckon'd* ominous.

1093 Namur, Bread cineritious, and dyed red

99 Bread broken poured out Blood

1106 Blood gushed out of it, when cut

1251 A Loaf cut, bled like a Wound

1588 Bread taken out of the Oven sweating Blood

N 3

Sun

Sun or Moon naturally increased or decreased.

A.D.

1107

33 Both

78 Both

1250

1674 Feb. 5. Marienberg

Moon seen some Days too soon.

A.D.

1252

1253

Land-Spouts, like those at Sea.

A.D.

1687 Aug. 15. Hatfield, Yorkshire

94 Aug. 7. Exeter

1702 June 21. Hatfield

Locusts, Worms, &c.

A.D.

158 Infinite Swarms eat up all Grain in Scotland; hence Dearth

476 Greatest Swarms eat up Grass, all Grain, and Fruits; Famine

677 Syria and Mesopotamia eaten up with them

811

872 A monstrous Kind — hence Famine and Plague

1090 or 91 At Constantinople

99 Swarms of strange Flies

1101 Butterflies flew 3 Days, from Saxony into Bavaria

17 A Plague of them at Jerusalem

41 Clouds of small flying Worms darken the Sun

47 Swarms of Butterflies sprinkled with Blood

76 At Carinthia in Germany, Locusts eat all up; Famine, Plague

A.D.

1266 Scotland was eat up by Palmer-worms

86 Venomous Worms infested Prussia

1476 Many

1575 Feb. 24. Flies and Beetles on the Avon

81 A Plague of Mice in Essex, but killed by Owls

98 Swarms of Flies, Fleas, and Gnats

1611 and 12. Insects and Caterpillars, then Flies, at Lusana; at Strigonium, Clouds of Grasshoppers darkened the Air

85 At Languedoc, strange devouring Grasshoppers

87 Gnats, Flies, and Insects

Some Eruptions of Burning Mountains, as Vesuvius, Ætna, Kemas, Soma, Gonnoughapy, Sora, Nera, &c.

A.M.

2600, 3180, 3556, 3950.

A.D.

82, 47, 682, 685, 727, 812, 1160, 1284, 1329, 1408, 1414, 1536, 1631, 1636, 1650, 1669, 1693, 1649, 1695.

Some Instances of very terrible Thunder and Lightning.

A.D.

8 Pickering burnt by Lightning

24 Caerleon burnt by it

52 Winchester by ditto

60 Part of Edinburgh by it

69 Part of London by ditto

84 Canterbury by ditto

94 Bangor by ditto

98 Camelon, the Picts chief Town, by ditto

*A. D.*  
 111 Chester burnt by Lightning  
 128 Part of Edinburgh by ditto  
 202 Bath partly burnt by ditto  
 212 At Leicester, fatal to People  
 and Cattle  
 268 Part of Worcester burnt by  
 ditto  
 277 London partly burnt by ditto  
 305 Dunbarton in Scotland by  
 ditto  
 343 Terrible Thunder 8 Hours  
 together  
 361 Part of Dunbarton, by  
 ditto  
 416 Part of Colchester, and People  
 burnt by it  
 478 Great Damage done to Win-  
 chester  
 492 Stamford burnt down  
 530 Colchester burnt by it  
 555 Frightful, over all England  
 and Scotland  
 608 Part of Edinburgh burnt  
 669 25 Houses in the Bishoprick  
 burnt  
 772 In Wales, People killed by it  
 793 Great, over England  
 830 Wales, terrible  
 873 Worms burnt down by it  
 883  
 895 Part of Shaftsbury burnt by it  
 916 In Scotland, terrible  
 951 Southampton, terrible 4 Days  
 1016  
 47  
 62 With subterraneous Motions  
 86  
 87 Great  
 88  
 89 With a Hurricane  
 91  
 92  
 95  
 1109 Famed for Thunder and  
 Lightning

*A. D.*  
 1116 Dec. with Hail  
 17 Wells partly burnt by it  
 18  
 24  
 35 Dec. 1. with a Hurricane  
 48 And a 4 Days Hurricane  
 56 July, after 3 Parelia, and 3  
 Suns  
 57 Sept. Normandy, fatal to  
 People and Cattle  
 61 Great, and fatal  
 71  
 72  
 73 Fatal  
 79 With— and Hurricane  
 81 August  
 84  
 88  
 90 And Hail  
 99 Nov.  
 1201  
 2  
 5 Year of it, and Hurricane  
 8  
 22  
 24 Nov. 15 Days together  
 28 It, and Meteors all Summer  
 30 June 25. after dark  
 33 Nov. a great Tempest of it  
 36  
 42 Great, on St. Edmund's Day  
 44  
 47 Fatal  
 49 Pofon, fatal  
 53 Great, in Winter  
 56 Often, and great  
 58 Dec. 1.  
 63 Dec. 1, 13.  
 64 June 16. Sept.  
 71 Oct.  
 80 Nov. 11.  
 82 Dec. 29.  
 84 Dec. 26. Apr. 2.  
 86 St. Margaret's Night, July 6.

1350

| A. D. |                                        |
|-------|----------------------------------------|
| 1353  | Rome, Cremona                          |
| 56    |                                        |
| 60    | Apr. 14. all Summer                    |
| 83    | March 25.                              |
| 92    | Sept.                                  |
| 94    | Sept. all                              |
| 1402  | On Corpus Christi Eve                  |
| 26    | Sept. 30.                              |
| 43    | Feb. 2.                                |
| 1506  |                                        |
| 52    |                                        |
| 53    |                                        |
| 56    | Dec. 29.                               |
| 60    |                                        |
| 63    | Dec. 1, 13.                            |
| 64    |                                        |
| 65    |                                        |
| 69    | July 13. and Hail                      |
| 71    |                                        |
| 75    | July 30.                               |
| 77    | Aug. 4.                                |
| 82    | Dec. 29.                               |
| 98    | March 26.                              |
| 1607  | Apr. 16. and Rain, Coventry            |
| 16    | Nov. 8. and Rain                       |
| 23    | May 19, 31. July 19.                   |
| 24    | Aug. 18. Nov. 12.                      |
| 25    | July, 15 Days together at<br>Noremburg |
| 35    | Aug. 1. Sept. 9.                       |
| 37    | Sept. 10. Friesland                    |
| 40    | Oct. 18.                               |
| 42    | Jan. 22, 27. Feb. 17.                  |
| 43    | March 16. May 3.                       |
| 46    | June 26. and Rain                      |
| 50    | Apr. 29. Leicester                     |
| 51    | Aug. 22.                               |
| 71    | Sept. 3.                               |
| 73    | May 25. June 23.                       |
| 75    | May 24, 25.                            |
| 76    | June 19.                               |
| 77    | June 1. July 8, 29.                    |
| 78    | Jan. 19. Aug. 11.                      |
| 80    | Sept. 13.                              |
| 91    | July 26.                               |
| 98    | Dec. 22.                               |

| A. D. |                               |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1666  | Jan. 24. May 12.              |
| 69    | Aug. 7, 8, 9, 12, 20. England |
| 72    | December                      |
| 1700  | Apr. 27.                      |
| 7     | Aug. 9.                       |
| 8     | July 16.                      |
| 10    | Dec. 1.                       |
| 11    | Jan. Oct. 7.                  |
| 24    | June 10.                      |
| 26    | All Summer                    |

## T E M P E S T S.

| A. D. |                                                                                       |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 365   | Italy                                                                                 |
| 367   | July 2. Hail                                                                          |
| 371   | Of Hail, Byzantium                                                                    |
| 418   | Hail                                                                                  |
| 590   | Thunder, Lightning, and Rain                                                          |
| 648   | Of Wind, Byzantium                                                                    |
| 671   | With great Slaughter of Men                                                           |
| 690   | Italy, Venice, &c. Rain,<br>Thunder, Lightning, Floods                                |
| 823   | Hail, Thunder, Lightning,<br>fatal to Grain, Grass, People,<br>and Cattle, all Summer |
| 825   | Hail, France, fatal to People<br>and Cattle                                           |
| 829   | Of Wind                                                                               |
| 841   | Hail, Whirlwind, &c.                                                                  |
| 855   | Hail, Whirlwind, Thunder                                                              |
| 867   | And Wind, fatal in many<br>Places                                                     |
| 870   | Hail, Lightning, fatal to Corn,<br>People, and Cattle                                 |
| 934   | Whirlwind, Treves                                                                     |
| 951   | And Thunder                                                                           |
| 968   | And Rain and Wind, rotting<br>Corns, &c. Famine                                       |
| 987   | All Winter                                                                            |
| 1013  | With Earthquakes, Thunder,<br>Lightning, Floods                                       |
| 16    | Much Hail, Thunder, Light-<br>ning, fatal to People, Corn,<br>Cattle, Trees           |
| 31    | And great Rains                                                                       |

A. D.

- 1043 All Summer  
 44 Nov. and Floods  
 47 All Summer, Thunder, Lightning, Dearth, and Death  
 52 Dec. England  
 63 Of cold Winds, deep Snows  
 4 Days together  
 90 or 91. Oct. 1. Thunder, Lightning England; Hurricanes and Floods constantly  
 95 Tempests, and Summer Rains  
 1103 Hurricane, St. Laurence's Day  
 4 or 5. At Herbiopolis, with a great Board, or Ice out of the Air  
 6 And Thunder, Hails, Hurricanes, Men, Cattle, Grain, Land afflicted.  
 10 Many in England  
 11 Of Thunder, Lightning, Glosfaria  
 13 or 15. Nov. 11. and Hurricane  
 14 Oct. and Hurricane  
 17 Nov. 1. Dec. May, July, Thunder, Lightning, Clouds, Hail, Rain  
 18 Nov. Feb. Dec. and Thunder, Lightning, Hurricane  
 20 Greatest, with Hail, Treves  
 21 or 22. Apr. Aug. Hurricane  
 36 Frightful, with Thunder, Lightning, Hail  
 41 And Whirlwind, Hail like Eggs  
 44 Terrible, and Hurricane  
 47 And violent Torrent  
 49 Five, of Whirlwind, Thunder, Lightning, Hail  
 54 Of Thunder, Lightning, Hurricane, Hail  
 56 All July, and great Thunders, Lightning  
 57 June, July  
 61 Italy, Hail like Goose Eggs

A. D.

- 1162 Lubeck, Wind, Thunder, Lightning  
 62 Hail, Holland, and Sea overflowed  
 64 Senon, Darknes, then Thunder  
 71 Dec. 25. Thunder and Hail  
 72 Hurricane, Lightning, Britain, France, &c.  
 76 Easter, Hurricane, &c.  
 Many and great Hurricanes, most temperate Winter  
 88 July, of Rain, Thunder, Lightning, Hail like Pigeons Eggs  
 90 And Thunder, Lightning, great at Messina  
 98 And Hail, France, Aug. July  
 99 Prussia, N. Wind 12 Years, to Tempest S.  
 1201 June, July, Thunder, Lightning, Hail like Pigeons Eggs  
 2 Ditto all Spring, then Rains  
 7 or 9 And Thunder, Lightning, great Flood  
 11 And Hurricane  
 19 St. Luke's, and Hurricane, N. W.  
 22 From Sept. 14. to Feb. 10. all Tempests; Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Dearth  
 26 And Hurricane, Wind N.  
 42 Of Thunder, Lightning, then Rains  
 50 Oct. 1. and great Hurricane  
 51 Dec. 25. Thunder, Lightning, Norrage  
 54 Of Thunder, Hail, Rain, July  
 56 Several, Rain, Hail, Thunder, Lightning, Wind  
 58 Dec. 1. Thunder, Lightning, Wind, Rain  
 64 June 16. Sept. Thunder, Lightning

- A. D.**  
 1268 Apr. for 15 Days, Thunder, Rain, Floods; Jan Feb. Hurricane and Hail  
 71 Oct. Rain, Thunder, Lightning, Floods  
 79 May, Thunder, Whirlwind  
 80 Nov. 11. Thunder  
 84 Dec. 26. Thunder, Lightning, Apr. 2. Darkness, then Hail and Rain then Snow, then Thunder. Lightning  
 86 St. Margaret's Night, of Rain, Thunder, Lightning, the Rain continued; July 6. of Hail, Thunder, Lightning  
 89 July 9. and Hail, then Rain  
 95 Jan 19, 20. Hurricane, Rain, Storm, Floods, Winter Seed lost, Dearth  
 99 Hurricane, Calm, Floods  
 1330 Dec. 24. greatest Hurricane  
 35 Floods, Storms, Tempests, Meteors  
 47 Many, and Hurricanes  
 52 Nov. 1. Hurricane  
 53 March Hurricane, Thunder, Lightning, Rome; all Summer Hail, Cremona  
 59 Sienna, and Thunder, Lightning  
 60 Apr. 14. Cold, Mist, Hail, Feb. and Hurricane  
 62 Jan. 15. for 7 Days, greatest, Hurricane, Rain after  
 83 March 25.  
 89 March 5. Hurricane  
 93 Sept. and Thunder and Lightning  
 96 July, Aug. Sept. and Hurricanes  
 1401 Corpus Christi Eve  
 18 Terrible at Sea  
 26 Sept. 30. Earthquakes, Thunder, Lightning  
 38 All Summer, and Wind and Rain, Dearth  
 43 Feb. 2. and Thunder and Lightning

- A. D.**  
 1471 Many, and sharp Winter  
 1500 Rome  
 6 Jan. 15. to 26. and Hurricane  
 8 *See* Many  
 18 May 10. Wind and Weather  
 20 June 14.  
 30 Nov. 4. and 5. Hurricanes  
 40 March 2.  
 41 Apr. 4, 12. Abassine, Thunder, Hail, N. Wind  
 42 June 14. Buda and Sicily  
 45 July 25. and Hurricane, Derbyshire  
 52 Jan. 12, 13. Wind, Snow, Hail, Rain, Thunder, Lightning  
 56 Many, and Meteors, Rains  
 58 July 11. Northam, Wind, Hail; July 15. France; June 18. Calais, 5 Days; Jan. 9. Dover  
 59 Sept. 5. of Wind and Thunder  
 63 Jan 9. July, Dec. 1. to 12. great, of Wind, Thunder, Lightning  
 65 July 16. of Thunder, Lightning, Hail, Dec. 24. and Hurricane  
 67 And Hurricane, Paris  
 68 March 18.  
 70 Oct. 5. and 15. Hurricane and Rain, England  
 73 June 7. Tocester, and Hurricane  
 74 Nov. 18. and Hurricane and Rain  
 75 July 30. and Thunder, Lightning and Hail, yet a good Year  
 78 March 17. Yorkshire; Aug. 4. Suffolk, Hurricanes and Meteors  
 79  
 81 Aug. 12. Thunder, Lightning, Whirlwind, Hail, Rain  
 86 Sept. and another before that, greatest Hurricane  
 94 March 21. and Hurricane

*A. D.*  
 1595 In Holland, Germany, &c. and Hail at Worcester  
 96 With Famine  
 1601 Feb. 1. London  
 8 July 26. Thunder, Lightning, Rain  
 15 Jan. 1. Thuringia, Thunder, Lightning, &c.  
 17 Jan. 29. Thunder, Lightning, Earthquakes  
 18 Sea Floods, Rain, Snow, Hurricanes, &c. many  
 21 June 18, 24. and great Winds  
 22 Dec. 15, 19.  
 23 Feb. 14, 15. March 13. June 23. Strasburg  
 24 June 24. July 18. Oct. 22. to 28.  
 26 Feb. 15, 16. March 20. Aug. 31. Sept. 1. Dec. 5, 8, 9. Feb. 10, 13, 14.  
 27 March 3, 4. Oct. 13, 27. Dec. 17. Bohemia  
 28 Dec. 28.  
 29 June 9, 10.  
 36 Jan. 27. Rain, Floods, Nuremberg  
 39 Dec. 6, 24, 27. and Hurricanes  
 44 June 16, 17, 18. and high Winds  
 66 Sundry, of Thunder, Lightning, Hail, Wind  
 69 Oct. 30. } With Hurricanes  
 70 Oct. 13. }  
 71 Sept. 3, 12. Nov. 2. Thunder, Rain, Wind; Dec. 30, 31.  
 72 July 24, 25. Sept. 2. Oct. 29. Dec. 19, 20, 28. and great Tides  
 73 Feb. 16. May 25. Rain, Thunder, Lightning, June 23. Rain; a Spout, Sept. 10, 11. Oct. 11.  
 74 Apr. 7, 10.  
 75 May 24, 25. Thunder, Rain, Dec. 26, 27. and Hurricane

*A. D.*  
 1676 Aug. 9. great Wind, high Tide  
 77 Aug. 11. of Wind, June 1, 19. Rain, Hail, Thunder, Lightning, Wind  
 78 Jan. 19. Thunder, Lightning, March 22. Oct. 8.  
 79 Feb. 10, 11. Wind, &c. July 8. Aug. 6. Rain, Thunder, Lightning  
 80 Jan. 30. Feb. 28. June 18. Aug. 24. Sept. 23. Rain, Thunder, Lightning  
 81 Jan. 15. Rain, Hail, Dec. 10, 11.  
 86 May 25. Lifle, Hail, &c.  
 87 Many, and Hurricanes  
 93 March, at Oundle; Oct. 19. Virginia  
 99 Feb. 7. Hurricane, &c.  
 1700  
 3

H U R R I C A N E S.

*Most of these in the History being couched under the Head of Tempests, few remain.*

*A. D.*  
 18 Westminster shattered  
 67 Blew down 15000 Houses in England, killed a Multitude  
 124 Terrible at Winchester  
 159 At Chester  
 164 One at Edinburgh  
 234 Blew down 200 Houses, Canterbury, and killed many  
 253 900 Houses blown down in London  
 301 Great at Winchester  
 349 In Carlisle it blew down 420 Houses, killed many  
 458 In York many Houses ruined, and People killed  
 548 London, 250 People killed, and many Houses blown down  
 566 One did infinite Damages both by Land and Sea

A. D.

- 701 In Lincoln 100 Houses blown down
- 781 One at Coventry
- 800 One in Jan. from Africa
- 829 Great, and twinkling Fires like Stars run to and fro
- 919 40 Houses blown down at Cambridge by one
- 921 A great one at Manchester
- 944 In London one blew down 1500 Houses
- 995 Terrible one at Chichester
- 1009 One in the Irish Sea did incredible Damage
- 55 One at Coventry blew down 400 Houses
- 89 A great one with Thunder and Lightning
- 1179 Jan. 5.
- 48 For 4 Days after a Lunar Eclipse
- 61 Very strange Whirlwind at Scandaroon
- 85 Dec. with Thunder and Lightning
- 89 A great one with Thunder and Lightning
- 90 Laudun
- 95 June
- 96 Nov.
- 1219 With fiery Dragons on St. Luke's Day
- 40 May 7.
- 50 Oct. 1. Moon, first red
- 53 Winter, &c.

Great H A I L.

*Many Instances of this were mentioned under the Heads of Thunder, Lightning, and Tempests.*

A. D.

- 130 Stones 12 Inches about, fatal to People and Cattle
- 207 —Bigger than Ducks Eggs
- 264 In Britain, each Stone one Pound or above
- 344 Stones like Goose Eggs, fatal to People and Cattle

A. D.

- 459 Stones 3 Inches Diameter, fatal to People and Cattle
- 550 — Like Pullets Eggs, in Scotland
- 719 Fiery Hail, burnt the Ships, the Sea boiling up
- 805 S. Wales, each Stone like Hen Eggs
- 896 At York, Stones like Duck Eggs
- 1179 June 5. with Thunder, Lightning, Hurricane
- 90 With Thunder, Lightning
- 1205 Like Duck Eggs, with Thunder and Lightning
- 12 Like Goose Eggs, Italy
- 1527 Dec. 2. Rome
- 28 July 19. Ausburg
- 31 Dec. 16.
- 35 July 25. Zurich
- 37 Dec. 12. Rome
- 46 Aug. Mechlin
- 48 Aug. 4. Louvain, Sept. 5.
- 55 Sept. 1. London
- 64 Jan. 24. Louvain; July 17. Essex
- 66 Dec. 26.
- 78 Apr. 7. Brazil
- 84 England, Stones 8 or 9 Inches about
- 89 Feb. 18. Aug. 1. London
- 90 With Thunder and Snow, Sept. 96 Dec. Wels
- 1626 March 29. Apr. 25. to 30.
- 36 Jan. 30. and Rain, Snow, Thunder
- 41 June 25. Aug. 24, 29. and Rain
- 45 July 3. and Rain
- 46 May 4. July 11, 12. Aug. 17.
- 50 Apr. 29. at Leicester
- 61 Apr. 11. Oct. 11.
- 64 Jan. at Charing-Cross
- 66 July 31. and Rain
- 68 Dec. 17. and Rain
- 78 Jan. 18.
- 81 May 1.

Great

*Great and remarkable Snows.*  
*A.M.*  
 3553 Very snowy, followed by a pestilential Disease in Summer  
*A.D.*  
 125 Great Loads, and smothered much Cattle  
 173 A heavy Load, lay 13 Weeks, and Frost  
 242 Very deep, Northampton. and neighbouring Shires, much Cattle and Sheep lost in it  
 329 So much Cattle smothered in Wales, as caused a Dearth  
 341 It fell, and lay 15 Foot deep, 6 Weeks; many People and Cattle lost  
 418 or 21. Very great  
 443 Deepest  
 473 N. and S. Wales, lay 4 Months, was the Destruction of much Cattle  
 629 It lay a Fortnight 5 Foot in Scotland  
 775 Snow fell, and lay 30 Cubits on a Level  
 822 or 24 A great Snow, killed many People and Cattle  
 864 Another deep one  
 911 Lay deep in Scotland, the Death of much Cattle  
 1043 A great Snow fell in Harvest  
 47 Jan. 1. fell to a great Depth in the W. of England  
 57 Another  
 1105 Feb.  
 13  
 15 Apr. 23.  
 23 Very great and destructive  
 42  
 57 Italy, then great Frost  
 62 At Mediolanum. 12 great Snows, most afflictive  
 76 Great, with Frost  
 1203 or 5. Great and deep; it snowed many Days, began Jan. 14.  
 28 Great, deep, and lay long

*A.D.*  
 1241 Deepest, fell on St. Luke's Day, and Drift, much Cattle lost  
 53 On St. Lucy's Day; it fell with that Winter. Thunder and Hurricane  
 88 Much Snow, with great Frost  
 90 Great Snow, no Frost  
 93 May 14. with great Wind  
 95 Apr. 5.  
 1408 All Dec. Jan. Feb. March  
 13 Apr.  
 88 Great, and Frost  
 1572  
 79 Feb. 4. to 8. Apr. 24.  
 1600 Apr. 14.  
 11 It lay 2 Months  
 14 Feb. Peak and W. of England 3 Foot, thick drifted, lay long  
 58  
 88 In Germany  
 93 Europe, and Frost

*Great or long Rains.*

*A.M.*  
 1656 The general Deluge  
 3450 } Italy, followed by a Plague  
 3653 }  
 3761  
 3762  
*A.D.*  
 48 The Thames drowned 10000 People, with much Cattle, in 4 Counties  
 95 Humber, by a Flood, drowned People and Cattle for 50 Miles  
 107 It rained 9 Months, washed Corn out of the Earth, and drowned Cattle  
 155 A Flood drowned several People in Edinburgh  
 218 A great Flood in Tweed, destroyed very much People and Cattle  
 233 In Scotland it rained 7 Months together; Famine

- | A. D.                                                                                     | A. D.                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 336 A Flood in Tweed carried down many Families, and much Cattle                          | 989 Snowy rainy Harvest, no Sowing; a rainy Winter                                      |
| 345 It rained 5 Months continually, Dearth                                                | 1009 Very rainy                                                                         |
| 387 Dec. in Cheshire, drowned much People and Cattle                                      | 12 Great Rains, with Famine and Plague                                                  |
| 469 Constantinople flooded by 4 Days great Rains                                          | 13 Rains, Floods, Thunder, Lightning, Hurricane                                         |
| 470 In Scotland 10 Months together, Death of Beasts, and Dearth                           | 16 Much Hail, Thunder, Lightning, Rain, often fatal to Corn, People, Cattle, Trees, &c. |
| 487 Severn carried down much People and Cattle in a Flood                                 | 20 Great Rains and Floods, followed by a Plague                                         |
| 525 By a Flood, Trent drowned 6000 Cattle                                                 | 25 Greatest Rains, Plague, Famine                                                       |
| 536 Tweed drowned much People and Cattle                                                  | 31 All rainy and Tempests, Famine and Plague after                                      |
| 540                                                                                       | 40 Great Floods in Germany                                                              |
| 552 5 Months incessantly in Scotland, Dearth                                              | 41 All frightful, with Rains, Loss of Corns and Cattle, bad Air                         |
| 564 Italy                                                                                 | 43 Tempestuous all Summer                                                               |
| 570 Italy                                                                                 | 44 All Nov. floody                                                                      |
| 579 Terrible, 20 Days together                                                            | 45 Rained all Nov. Summer Rains, Harvest Snows, Tempests, Scarcity after                |
| 590 Long Rains, a Plague after                                                            | 47 All Summer Thunder, Lightning, Rains, Dearth, and Death                              |
| 676 Rome and Italy, 4 Months constant Rain, Thunder, Lightning, fatal to People and Grain | 85 Wet bad Air, Loss, and late getting of Corns, great Thunder, Lightning, &c.          |
| 690 Italy, Venice, &c. had often Rains, Thunder, Lightning, great Floods                  | 86 Great Floods in England, from Rains                                                  |
| 717 Great Floods in the Tiber, by Rains                                                   | 90 Oct. Thunder, Lightning, England; Floods, great, Constantinople                      |
| 730 Many Families in Edinburgh drowned by a Flood                                         | 92 or 3, Great, then a sudden Frost, and a ruinous Flood after                          |
| 788 Great Floods in the Tiber, from Rains                                                 | 94 Heaviest Rains, Famines, desolating Plague                                           |
| 912 Saxony greatly flooded by Rains, after a Comet                                        | 95 Rainy Summer, then bad Air                                                           |
| 918 5 or 6 Months continual Rains in Scotland                                             | 98 Tempestuous Seasons, Rains, Corn rotten, low Grounds perished                        |
| 951 Great Thunders                                                                        | 99 Excessive, heavy, long Rains and Floods                                              |
| 968 Tempests, Rains, and Wind rotting all Corns; hence Famine                             | 1105 In Feb. great Floods, Dearth, want of Corn                                         |
| 987 Rainy                                                                                 |                                                                                         |

A. D.

- 1106 Men, Cattle, Corn, afflicted by Tempests, Rain, Thunder, and Hail
- 9 Famed for Thunder and Lightning
- 10 A tempestuous Year in England
- 16 Most rainy
- 17 } Almost never ceasing Rains
- 18 }
- 25 Excessive all Summer; hence Famine and Plague
- 33 Severe Rains in France, and great Intemperature of Air
- 49 All Summer and Harvest, with Thunder, Lightning, Hail; Famine after
- 51 or 2. Excessive all Summer, Famine and Death
- 52 Great Floods on the Rhine. from excessive Rains
- 54 Excessive, with Tempests, Thunder and Lightning
- 56 All Harvest, from Aug. 11. no reaping or sowing, but Floods like Seas
- 57 or 8. From Tempests, Floods, Corns neither ripen'd, reap'd, got, nor new-sown
- 61 Sea in Sicily drowned 5000 People; great Floods in very many Rivers, great Multitudes of People lost
- 72 Great Floods on the Rhine
- 74 A Year of universal Rains
- 77 All Harvest sore Rains
- 79 Many Floods during a most severe Winter
- 87 Very floody
- 95 Excessive, and most Corns lost
- 96 For some Years past constant Rains, Dearth, and Death
- 97 Rained three Days together without ceasing
- 98 July, Aug. tempestuous, and Hails in France
- 99 Often, great, and heavy, with great Floods

A. D.

- 1201 It rained from Pentecost to Christmas
- 2 Coldest Winter; Spring all Rain, and Tempests of Thunder, Lightning, Hail like Pigeons Eggs
- 5 A Year of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail
- 9 or 11. Terrible Summer of Thunder, heavy Rains, severe Winter, Dearth after it
- 10 or 12. Very rainy
- 19 All Winter terrible, Thunder, and continual Rains, Hurricanes
- 20 or 21. Continual Summer Rains, and greatest Floods, Poland
- 22 From Sept. 14. to Feb. 10. all Tempests, Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Dearth
- 24 The Summer all tempestuous, with Rain, Thunder, Hail
- 28 All Summer terrible, Thunder, Lightning, killing Man and Beast; in Harvest incessant Rains; Winter, hard Frost
- 33 Rainy floody Spring; from Nov. 12. of 1232. Thunder, Lightning, and Rain 15 Days together, the like in March after. All Summer of 1233. rainy
- 36-7 Dec. Jan. Feb. March all rainy and great Floods
- 40 It rained 4 Months together, till Easter, then 3 Months Drought
- 42 It rained after St. Edmund's Day, many Days, and great Floods
- 47 From St. Valentine's Day to St. Bennet's not one fair Day, then the Plague
- 49 Great Rains about Abbingdon in June
- 55 All Summer, Rains, Tempests, Floods, high Tides 1256

A.D.

- 1256 Several great Rains, Thunder, Lightning, Winds, Tempests  
 57 In July excessive Rains and Floods, low Land drowned  
 58 Terrible Winter of Thunder, Lightning, Rain  
 All Summer and Harvest greatest Floods, Corn all rotten, Famine  
 61 In Harvest Rains began  
 62 Rainy  
 68 In Apr. for 15 Days, Thunder, Rain, Floods; Jan. Feb. Hurricanes and Hail  
 69 Rainy the whole Summer  
 71 Terrible Wind, and rotting Rain; hence Famine  
 72 From St. Ægidius to St. Cecilia's Day constant Rains, with dreadful Tempests, Hurricanes, Hail, and Fires, Scotland  
 73 Rains and Floods all March, windy Day and Night, hard and long Frost  
 74 Thunder, Lightning, Rains  
 76 Long and excessive, with great Floods  
 80 Aug. 2. and the whole Summer, great Floods  
 86 The Rains which came too late in 85. lasted too long this Year; hence Dearth  
 87 15 Islands in Zealand, 10 drowned by the Sea, and 15000 People; all Winter excessive rainy, great Floods. June 1. the Sea was forced in by Winds from Humber to Yarmouth, and in Dec. from Norfolk to Suffolk; yet a plentiful Year  
 89 July 9. Tempest of greatest Hail, then continual Rains destroyed all Corn; a Dearth  
 91 It rained all Harvest

A.D.

- 1295 Jan: 19, 20. Hurricane, Rain, Storm, Floods, all Winter Seed lost; hence Dearth  
 99 Great Floods, after a Comet a Hurricane; in Dec. great Calm, Heat, and Clearness  
 1314 Rained all Summer and Harvest; hence forest Famine  
 30 Rained from the middle of March to Oct.  
 35 Very great Rains  
 38 Oct. 1. to Dec. 1. heaviest, then Frost  
 47 Daily, from Christmas to Midsummer  
 50 Floody, stormy, tempestuous, and fiery Meteors in the Air  
 53 March, Hurricane, Thunder, Lightning; it continued all Summer at Rome; Hail at Cremona  
 60 Apr. 14. and all Summer, terrible Thunder and Lightning  
 62 Chiefly Summer and Harvest  
 66 All Harvest  
 82 All Dec. with great Floods and Losses; no Wind this Year in Germany  
 94 Sept. Thunder and Lightning, Oct all Rain  
 96 All July, Aug. Sept. tempestuous, and great Hurricanes  
 1406 All Summer, Southerly, moist, corrupt Air; Pague  
 27 From Easter to Sept. 29.  
 38 Tempestuous Winds and Rains all Summer; hence Dearth  
 60 Such profound Rains in Summer, that neither Grains, Corn, or Fruits, were ripen'd for Use; greatest Floods known for 100 Years before; many Prodigies, Meteors  
 71 Very many Tempests, and a sharp Winter  
 72

- A. D.*  
 1483 Continual and great, with great Losses  
 1500 Rome, rainy, floody, stormy; Thunder, Chafins, Tempests  
 8 A tempestuous Year  
 15 All Germany like a Sea, and Cracovia flooded  
 23 Rainy Summer and Harvest, then Frost  
 27 Nov. 1. to March 1.  
 28 Apr. 12. to June 3. then Drought to Sept.  
 48 All Summer, ditto  
 55 Wet, rainy, floody, dear Year  
 51 Floody, as at Marpurg, Feb. 20. Jan. 10.  
 57 Sept. excessive Rains, and fatal to Priests  
 58 Jan. 9. June 9. to 14. July 11, 15, &c. terrible Tempests  
 63 Rainy and tempestuous  
 66 All Spring continual Rains  
 68 }  
 69 } Most rainy, terrible, and tempestuous bad Weather  
 70 }  
 71 }  
 72 }  
 73 }  
 74 A Summer Spring, Spring Summer; bad, rainy, cold, Southerly Harvest  
 78 } Terrible Rains, Floods, Tempests  
 79 }  
 90 Ruined all Winter in Italy  
 94 All after Apr. 11. (Aug. excepted) rainy  
 1601 Winter and Spring rainy and snowy, June, July, hot, Southerly; wet to June  
 2 Rainy and wet  
 6 March, general Floods  
 8 All unequal  
 11 Summer and Winter wet and rainy, then great Snow  
 13 Germany, France, &c. all Corn lost by Rains; Scarcity

- A. D.*  
 1618 Sea floody, Hurricanes, great Rains, &c. many  
 19 July, wholly Rain in Thuringia  
 20 Nov. all floody in Germany  
 21 Rainy all Harvest and Winter  
 22 Summer excessive wet, and sultry hot  
 25 In July, Thunder, Lightning, Rain 15 Days together, Nuremberg  
 26 Tempestuous, as Feb. 10, 13, 14, 15, 16. March 20. Aug. 31. Sept. 1. Dec. 5, 8, 9.  
 27 Tempestuous, as on March 3, 4. Oct. 13, 27. Dec. 17. great, Bohemia  
 43 Continual all Spring  
 45 March 8. Sept. 4. great Rains and Floods, a rainy floody Winter  
 47 } From Harvest of 47. both of them southerly, windy, cold;  
 48 } all very rainy and floody  
 49 Jan. 17. great Floods and June 17. all Sept. and Oct. rainy and Floods  
 56 Excessive rainy, unequal, and southerly  
 63 } Both rainy and floody  
 64 }  
 65 Very great Floods both from Rains and Sea  
 66 Many Tempests of Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Hail, Wind  
 67 Air, cold and wet, Wind N. Summer very unequal  
 71 July 24, 25. Nov. 9. Dec. 30, 31. Thunder, Rain, Wind  
 72 Rainy Summer and Harvest  
 73 Cold, wet, bad, unseasonable Year, lean and late Harvest  
 74 Summer and Harvest most rainy and unequal; Sept. and Oct. hot  
 76 An excessive cold Summer  
 79 Rainy Harvest

*A. D.*

- 1680 Jan. 30. Feb. 28. June 18.  
Aug. 24. Sept. 23. Tempests, Rain, Thunder, Lightning
- 82 Rain, Hail, Floods, all Summer
- 87 All Summer rainy in Germany
- 88 Spring and Summer most inconstant, Germany
- 92 Rainy Summer in England
- 93 Rainy, and most cold, Italy; and Jan. and Feb. Germany
- 94 { Quite frightful in England,  
95 { with Rains, Cold, Tempests, Snows, Thunder,  
96 { Lightning, Frosts, Dearth,  
97 { &c.
- 98 Was cold, unequal, and rainy; especially in Harvest all Rain
- 99 Wet cold Spring, England
- 1709 And coldest, England; 10. moist and Southerly; 17. cold wet Harvest, England
- 21 Cold, moist, rainy, to Sept. England; 22. to Midsummer, ditto
- 24 To middle of Harvest, England
- 25 Apr. 10. Dec. England
- 27 Cold, wet, rainy

*Famines coinciding with these Years.*

*A. D.*

- 48, 336, 537, 718, 823, 836, 856, 788, 968, 1016, 1041, 1043, 1044, 1080, 1088, 1106, 1111, 1152, 1162, 1222, 30, 68, 87, 95, 1350, 53, 61, 1549, 95, 96; in all 30.

*Epidemics coinciding with these Years.*

*A. D.*

- 336, 690, 824, 856, 788, 1044, 47, 87, 90, 1106, 10, 52, 61, 72, 87, 1230, 57, 1350, 1508, 15, 30, 49, 51, 56, 58, 95, 96, 1613, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 45, 49, 65, 66, 80; in all 39.

*Earthquakes coinciding with these Years.*

*A. D.*

- 856, 885, 968, 1013, 47, 86, 90, 1105, 6, 10, 61, 87, 1222, 80, 87, 95, 99, 1508, 30, 51, 56, 95, 96, 1606, 13, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 45, 49, 66, 80, 82; in all 35.

*Some most remarkable Floods.*

*A. M.*

- 1656 On the 19th Day of the 2d Month began the general Deluge
- 2252 The Flood of Ogyges, in Achaia, from the Sea driven in by Winds
- 2446 Deucalion's Flood, which drowned all Thessaly
- 3556 Locris drowned by Sea
- 3762 The Tiber, from Rains, overflowed the Country

*A. D.*

- 7 A Flood in the Thames, fatal to Men, Women, Children, and Cattle
- 9 Humber, drowned the whole Country for several Miles
- 14 A great Flood in the Severn
- 29 Of the Trent, in the Night, drowned the Country many Miles
- 33 Of the Dec, did Damage to Chester

| <i>A. D.</i>                                                                             | <i>A. D.</i>                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37 Medway drowned very much Cattle                                                       | 393 Nile overflowed greatly                                                   |
| 48 One of the Thames, drowned 10000 People, besides Cattle in the Night, in 4 Counties   | 419 The Sea drowned many People in Southampton                                |
| 68 By a Flood and Earthquake, Isle of Wight was torn from Hampshire                      | 441 On the Coasts of N. and S. Wales, Sea destroyed much People and Cattle    |
| 80 Severn drowned much People and Cattle                                                 | 469 Constantinople flooded by 4 Days great Rain                               |
| 86 A great and fatal one of Medway                                                       | 479 Thames 10 Miles above and 10 below London, drowned much People and Cattle |
| 95 Humber drowned People and Cattle for 50 Miles                                         | 487 Severn carried down much Cattle                                           |
| 115 Severn flooded in the Night, and destroyed People and Cattle                         | 525 Trent drowned 6000 Cattle                                                 |
| 123 A Flood, which swept off much Cattle                                                 | 529 In Humber much People and Cattle lost                                     |
| 131 In Dorsetshire, Sea came 20 Miles within Land, drowned much People and Cattle        | 536 Tweed drowned much People and Cattle                                      |
| 155 Several Families in Edinburgh drowned                                                | 540 France and Italy, great Floods from Rains                                 |
| 168 or 71. A great Flood                                                                 | 552 The Sea broke in upon and drowned a Part of Greece                        |
| 214 Trent drowned much People and Cattle, on both Sides                                  | 564 Great Rain, Floods                                                        |
| 218 A Flood in Tweed destroyed much People and Cattle                                    | 570 Great Rains and Floods, Italy                                             |
| 245 An Eruption of the Sea in Lincolnshire drowned many thousand Acres of Land, all lost | 575 Sea drowned much People and Cattle, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex            |
| 269 Humber, in the Night, carried down much People and Cattle                            | 579 France and Italy had great Rains and Floods                               |
| 317 Thanet flooded, People and Cattle lost                                               | 580 Great, many People and Cattle drowned in Anglesea                         |
| 352 Severn carried off much People and Cattle                                            | 590 In Italy, from a Tempest, hence a great Plague                            |
| 358 Sea in Cheshire drowned 5000 People, besides Cattle                                  | 649 Sea flooded in Cheshire and Lancashire, did great Hurt                    |
| 368 The Sea in Sicily made terrible Havock                                               | 669 Medway carried down much Cattle                                           |
| 387 Dee in Cheshire drowned much People and Cattle                                       | 717 Tiber flooded by Rains                                                    |
|                                                                                          | 730 Several Families in Edinburgh drowned                                     |
|                                                                                          | 738 400 People drowned in Glasgow                                             |
|                                                                                          | 800 Great Inundation of the Sea                                               |
|                                                                                          | 813 Severn, in the Night, drowned 2000 People, and 7000 Cattle                |

- A. D.*  
 818 or 20. In France great Rains and Floods; many and great Floods under Boniface the 4th, from Rains  
 834 Tweed drowned many People, and far more Cattle  
 840 The Rhine flooded from Rains  
 856 Great Rains and Floods, then an epidemic Quinſy  
 861 Floods in Medway, much Cattle loſt  
 864 Much Cattle loſt in the Humber  
 876 June, Saxony, from Rains  
 788 Tiber flooded by Rains  
 690 Italy, Venice, Liguria, had great Floods, from Rain, Thunder, Lightning  
 885 Dee demolished many Villages, People and Cattle  
 912 Saxony flooded by Rain, after a Comet  
 935 Inundation at Southampton drowned many People  
 942 In Dec. great Floods after a Comet in Nov.  
 973 Thames in the Night drowned much People and Cattle  
 989 Floods all Winter  
 1012 Great Sea-Inundations in England and Germany  
 13 Floods, Earthquake, Thunder, Lightning, Hurricane  
 15 Fatal Inundations of the Sea  
 20 Great Floods, followed by a Plague  
 31 Greateſt general Floods from Rains  
 40 Great Floods in Germany  
 45 Inundations of the Sea, Flanders  
 46 Of the Severn, much Cattle loſt  
 86 Greateſt Floods in England, from Rains

- A. D.*  
 1090 At Conſtantinople  
 93 England, and Froſt after  
 97 or 8. Godwyn Sands ſwallowed up by the Sea, and loſt  
 99 Rains and Sea Floods fatal to much People and Cattle, England  
 1105 Feb. great Floods, Dearth, Want of Corn  
 6 Inundation of the Sea  
 8 Moſt of Flanders drowned by the Sea  
 18 or 19. Conſtant Floods all the Year; no Corn ſown or reaped  
 25 A great Flood on St. Laurence's Day  
 33 In France, from Rains  
 34 Sea-Inundation in Flanders  
 52 On the Rhine, from Rains  
 56 All Harveſt, from Rains  
 57 or 8. Greateſt in the Tiber and Normandy  
 61 Sea in Sicily drowned 5000 People; and Floods in very many Rivers, Multitudes of People loſt  
 62 Of the Sea in the Dutch Provinces, much People and Cattle loſt  
 65 The Sea in Sicily, 12000 People drowned  
 71 Fatal, of the Sea; Harveſt in many Places loſt by it  
 72 Great on the Rhine  
 76 Holland and Lincolnſhire  
 78 Of the Sea, in the Marſhes  
 79 Many Floods from a moiſt ſevere Winter  
 87 Great Floods  
 88 Inundations of the Sea, killed very much People and Cattle  
 96 March, from Rains

A. D.

- 1199 From great Rains  
 1206 Dec. greatest ever were seen  
 in France  
 7 or 9. St. Nicolas's Eve, after  
 a Tempest of Thunder and  
 Lightning  
 10 or 12. In the Tay and Avon,  
 Scotland; great Loss of  
 People, &c.  
 12 Of the Sea in Sicily, Thou-  
 sands of People swept away  
 with it  
 18 In the Night in Winter  
 19 In Nordland, St. Laurence  
 Lake brought out and  
 drowned 36000 People; be-  
 sides Cattle, Oct.  
 20 or 21. From constant Rains  
 in Poland  
 22 High Tides did great Damage  
 28 The Sea broke out in Frise-  
 land and drowned 100000  
 People  
 30 Of the Tiber, which over-  
 flowed the low City; then  
 France  
 32 A fatal one in the Danube  
 40 The Thames flooded fright-  
 fully by Rains  
 47 The Sea  
 48 Of the Sea  
 50 Sea rose much higher than  
 usual, great Losses  
 51 Tides in England 6 Foot  
 higher than usual  
 55 From Rains  
 57 From July, Rains  
 60 On the Rhine  
 66 Most fatal, from the Sea in  
 Tay and Forth  
 69 Feb. greatest Floods, from a  
 Thaw  
 76 Both from Sea and Rains  
 78 Of the Tiber  
 80 Aug. 2. and all Summer, ge-  
 neral great Floods

A. D.

- 1287 15 Islands in Selandria drown-  
 ed by the Sea, and 15000  
 People; Winter excessive  
 rainy; Summer great Floods;  
 June 1. Sea broke in from  
 Humber to Yarmouth; for-  
 ced in by Wind; in Dec.  
 on Norfolk and Suffolk, yet  
 a Plague all the Year  
 99 Flood after a Comet; a Hur-  
 ricane; in Dec. great Calm,  
 Heat, and Clearness; Nov.  
 23. of the Sea, in Thames  
 especially  
 1339 In Tyne, March 22. killed  
 much People  
 50 Floods, stormy, Tempests, and  
 fiery Meteors in the Air  
 1404 An Eruption of the Sea  
 8 Sept. 7.  
 12 Oct. 12. Sea flooded thrice,  
 without ebbing  
 76 Flood of the Itula  
 1501 The Elbe overflowed; Aug.  
 14. the Albis  
 15 All Germany like a Sea, and  
 Cracovia flooded  
 21 Nov. 1. a dire Inundation of  
 the Sea; Holland, 100000  
 People drowned  
 24 Terrible Inundation at Na-  
 ples  
 27 Great Flood  
 29 June 13. or 14. Basil; Oct. 2.  
 Thames  
 30 Oct. 8. Rome; Nov. Hol-  
 land; all this Year famous  
 32 In Nov. Holland  
 34 Poland  
 47 Aug. 12. Tuscany  
 49 June 13. from severest Rain  
 50 Dec. 18. Thames flowed thrice  
 in 9 Hours  
 51 Jan. 10. great at Marburg;  
 Feb. 20.

- A. D.*  
 1552 Aug. 13. Budiffina; Jan. 12. Holland  
 53 Jan. 19. the Rhine  
 55 Sept. 21. Thames  
 57 Sept. 10. Languedoc  
 61 Apr. 23. Brussels  
 64 Sept. 20. Thames  
 65 Feb. 2. Louvain; Wind blew the Sea in  
 69 Jan. 13. Louvain, and Lightning; June 7. Tocester, Hail, Rain  
 70 Oct. 5. the Sea, England; Nov. 1. ditto, in Holland  
 71 Aug. 15. to 23. Flanders, very great; Feb. 5. Louvain; Dec. 17. the Rhine  
 73 Sept. 1. Sea, Holland  
 79 Sept. and Oct. great, from Sea, by Winds; Feb. 10. Thames; May 27. Rain; Oct. 14. Sea  
 94 May 11. Surry, Rain and Hail; Sept. Cambridge, Ware  
 95 Feb. all Germany  
 96 England floody all Summer  
 98 Dec. Rome  
 99 Nov. 24.  
 1606 March 29. general  
 7 Apr. 16. Coventry; Jan. 10. Somersetshire  
 11 All Nov. and Dec. from greatest Rains  
 14 The Sea in Lincolnshire came 12 Miles into Land  
 18  
 19 July, all Rain in Thuringia  
 20 Nov. Germany  
 13 Germany, France, &c. all Corn lost by Rains  
 23 Feb. 12. and 18. the Danube  
 26 June 6.  
 27 Apulia; Sept. 10. Danube; a Cloud loaded with a Sea of Water burst and fell

- A. D.*  
 1630 Of the Clyde at Glasgow  
 37 Sept. 1. E. Friseland  
 39 Oct.  
 40 Dresden, Sept. 23.  
 42 Sept. Dresden  
 43 Dec. 2. Thuringia; Feb. 6. Maes  
 44 Oct. 1. Spain  
 45 March 8. Rain; Sept. 4. and wettest Winter  
 46 Holland, Friseland, Zealand; the Sea drowned 110000 People  
 49 Jan. 17. Oxfordshire; June 17. and all Sept. and Oct.  
 55 Jan. 20. England  
 56 Rome  
 58 May 22. Feversham  
 60 Nov. 11. Thames  
 61 Feb. 21. Kent  
 65 Great, both of Rivers and from Sea  
 66 Oct. 14. and 16.  
 70 Oct. 9. Bridgwater; March 10.  
 78 June 11. Middlesex; Sept.  
 80 June, Oxford  
 82 Rain, Hail, Floods all Summer

*A. M. Notable Frosts.*

- 3771  
*A. D.*  
 134 Thames frozen 2 Months  
 153 Thames, and all Rivers frozen 3 Months  
 173 3 Months Frost, Dearth after  
 220 5 Months Frost in Britain together  
 252 Thames over, 9 Weeks  
 290 6 Weeks, severe over all Britain  
 359 14 Weeks in Britain, chiefly Scotland, severe

A. D.  
 401 Great  
     In the Reign of Phocas fe-  
     verest  
 474 With great Snow for 4  
     Months  
 507 Severest for 2 Months  
 525 Thames hard frozen for 6  
     Weeks  
 554  
 604 Severest 4 Months, chiefly in  
     Scotland, a Dearth  
 670 A fatal Frost  
 695 Thames frozen 6 Weeks  
 707 In Asia, terrible  
 764 Severest  
 675 Greatest  
 821 Greatest, after 2 or 3 Years  
     Rains  
 822 or 24. Great  
 827 Thames frozen 9 Weeks  
 847.  
 856 Poland  
 859 Very severe and long  
 864  
 875  
 908 Severe for 2 Months  
 913  
 923  
 929 Thames frozen 13 Weeks  
 962 So great as caused a Famine  
 975 Severest  
 994 Strong and hard  
 998 Thames frozen 5 Weeks  
 1020 Very severe  
     35 June 24. still severe, all Grass  
     and Grain lost; a Dearth  
     59 Severe, Plague and Famine  
     after  
     5. White Frosts ruined all  
     61 Thames frozen 7 Weeks  
     63                                   14 Weeks  
     66 A great one  
     70 Severe  
     76 or 77. from Nov. 1. to Apr.  
     15.

A. D.  
 1095 } All severe  
     96 }  
     99 }  
 1101  
     11  
     13  
     15  
     21 or 2. Killed Corn, and much  
     People and Cattle; Famine  
     after  
     28 Severest  
     42  
     49 Dec. 10. to Feb. 19.  
     54 Great in England  
     57 In Italy  
     76 Christmas to Candlemas  
 1205 Jan. 14. to March 22. great-  
     est, and deep Snow, frozen  
     Ale and Wine sold by Weight  
     9 or 11. Severe long Winter,  
     Dearth after  
     10 Hardest from Jan. 1. to  
     March 1. Dearth after  
     21 Rainy Summer, severe Winter  
     26 Severest, and Snow  
     33 To Candlemas  
     34 Hardest and strongest, no  
     Snow  
     41 Deep Snow, great Frost after  
     46 St. Mark's Night, and Snow  
     fatal to Fruit and Trees  
     50 Very great  
     54 Jan. 1. to March 14. severe  
     Cold  
     63 On St. Nicolas's Eve began a  
     Month's hard Frost  
     69 From Nov. 30. to Feb. 2.  
     hardest  
     80 Began on St. Vincent's Day,  
     and lasted 50 Days severe  
     88 Great Frost and Snow  
     91 All Winter  
 1337 Without Snow

*A. D.*  
 1338 12 Weeks severe after the Rains  
 53 Dec. 6. to March 12. very cruel  
 63 Sept. 16. to Apr. 6. very terrible  
 1408 For 15 Weeks most small Birds died  
 34 Nov. 25. to Feb. 10.  
 38 Great and long  
 1517 Great  
 23 Most severe  
 37 Dec. Jan.  
 43 Great  
 64 Dec. 21. to Feb. 14. with one Remission  
 67  
 72 Epiphany from Nov. 2. hard, to Jan. 5. a late Spring  
 79 Feb. 4. to 10. most hard  
 98 Jan. 1. to 10.  
 1607 Off and on 7 Weeks  
 9 Severe and long  
 15 Jan. 17. to March 7.  
 21 Nov. 24. to Dec. 7.  
 23 Dec. 14. Jan. 11. Danube frozen  
 27 Jan. 20. to Feb. 12.  
 35 Dec. 15. to Feb. 11.  
 45 Dec. 8. Jan. 17.  
 58 Dec. 1. to March 10. Wind N. even to Jan.  
 63 Jan. 28. Feb. 11.  
 65 Dec. 28. Feb. 7.  
 67 Feb. 15. March 19.  
 69 Severe, with some Remissions  
 70 Jan. 25. Feb. 11.  
 78 Dec. 9. to Feb. 9. with one Remission  
 80 Long and hard  
 83 } Both severest, one for 13  
 84 } Weeks  
 87 Dec. 8. to Jan. 30. with some Remissions  
 93 Nov. Dec. Germany and Italy

*A. D.*  
 1696-7 Severe  
 1709 Jan. 1. to Apr. . . . 1711. general, to March  
 16 Great . . . . 18. a short one  
 28 A Month  
 40 Will stand famous in History  
 41 From Sept. 15. to Feb. 1. all Frost or Rain  
  
*A. M.* Droughts, or dry Years.  
 2297 or 2300. 7 Years together, that the Nile overflowed not; hence Joseph's 7 Years Famine in Egypt  
 2513 Great and general; hence the Fable of Phaethon's burning the World  
 3539 Great in Italy  
 55 } In Italy, &c. both Years  
 56 }  
 3527 } Followed by a Plague  
 23 }  
 3769  
*A. D.*  
 300 } 36 Years Drought in Cy<sup>us</sup>  
 to } prus, expelled the poor  
 336 } surviving Inhabitants  
 362 A prodigious Drought  
 374 Drought, then Famine  
 454 In Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia, &c. then Famine, Plague  
 From Jan. to Sept. Famine, Locusts, from 2 to 5 Years  
 484 Terrible in Africa  
 605 With scorching Heat  
 680 For 3 Years together  
 737 Great in Britain, and Scarcity  
 741 Ditto — — — and ditto  
 743 With an Earthquake  
 762 Long and terrible, with Heat  
 764 After the long and severe Frost  
 767 But greatest in Asia  
 775 And excessive Heat, after the greatest Frost 850

A. D.  
 850 } Italy and Germany with  
 851 } Famine  
 988 } Both, with excessive Heat  
 989 }  
 1021 or 22. Excessive Heat, yet  
     Marbles sweat profusely  
 1102 With excessive Heat  
   13 So hot, that Corn and some  
     Forests of Wood took Fire  
   14 Still, with great Want of  
     Water  
   21 or 22. All three Spring  
     Months, dry and excessive  
     Heat  
   30 } Greatest and hottest  
   31 }  
   35 Great in France and England  
   37 General, with great Heat;  
     hence Famine  
   44 All Harvest, and long after  
   49 Winter dry, and warmest to  
     Apr. 1. thence coldest to  
     May 15.  
   51 And hottest, Harvest early  
     and good  
   52 March 13. to Harvest, neither  
     Rain nor Dew; 18, cold  
     Nights, Frosts, Northerly  
     Winds; then greatest Heat  
     and dry, Flies, Gnats  
 1253 Greatest Drought all Spring  
     and Summer, Harvest great  
     Rains; in Oct. and long,  
     after Drought again  
   59 In Summer, and great Plenty  
   60 No Rain all Year, to Aug.  
     then moderate Showers, only  
     Oats and Barley lost  
   85 Sudden great Darknes, then  
     such Drought and Heat as  
     killed most Grain  
   88 Heat and Drought so intense  
     as killed many; great  
     Deaths; Plenty  
   91 All Summer

A. D.  
 1294 Very great  
 1321 Greatest, with Heat  
   50 After Floods, Storms, Me-  
     teors, &c.  
   52 In England  
   53 March, to Italy, severest  
   56 May and June, England  
   61 Very grievous in Summer  
   75 Excessive, with Heat  
 1473 } All great, after the 2 Co-  
       4 } mets of 72.  
       5 }  
   77 With great Heat, caused a  
     Pl. gue  
   98 Very great  
 1503 Great in Summer  
   10 Excessive hot  
   16 } Hot and dry  
   17 }  
   28 Feb. 1. to Apr. 12. all July  
     and Aug.  
   40 Great Heat and Drought  
   58 The whole Year, and hot  
   66 All Summer and Harvest  
   68 Excessive, and hot, with Death  
     of Cattle  
   83 Excessive hot and dry Summer  
   90 All, and hot  
   92 Extreme in England, and  
     Want of Water  
   98 Very great, with Flies,  
     Gnats, &c.  
   99 Apr. and May cold and dry;  
     June, July, dry and hot  
 1602 Harvest and Winter dry and  
     cold, N. Wind  
 1607 } Both Summers hot  
 1608 }  
   10 Excessive hot and dry, Har-  
     vest inconstant  
   12 Jan. 1. to May 1. N. Wind  
     dry and cold  
   16 Summer excessive hot and  
     droughty  
   26 The same

*A. D.*  
 1635 Summer and Harvest, and hot  
 36 Ditto, Wind S. or W.  
 37 } Hot and dry  
 38 }  
 43 } Excessive hot dry Summers  
 45 }  
 51 } Scorching hot Summers, and  
 to } dry Years  
 54 }  
 57 Scorching hot, dry  
 66 Ditto, dry  
 69 All the Year dry  
 78 All dry, hot, and clear  
 80 Dry hot Summer  
 81 All Spring and Summer  
 84 Spring dry, cold, Summer  
 very hot and dry  
 86 }  
 to } All a great Drought in Italy  
 89 }  
 91 Italy  
 9 } Both hot and dry, Italy  
 94 }  
 99 Harvest, hottest and driest,  
 Britain, to Jan.  
 1704 Hottest and driest Summer  
 had been in England 20  
 Years before.  
 5 Very dry to the End of Aug.  
 16 Excessive dry to the End of  
 Aug.  
 13 } All a moderate Drought,  
 to } little Rains, but rich Dews;  
 14, 17, 18, 19. very hot  
 19 } Summers  
 23 Cold and dry after Feb.

F A M I N E S.

*A. M.*  
 2114 In Palestine, in Abraham's  
 Time  
 2213 In ditto in Isaac's Days  
 2297 The 7 Years in Egypt, from  
 Drought  
 3006 In Judæa 3 Years, for slaying  
 the Gibeonites

*A. M.*  
 3141 Began that for 7 Years, fore-  
 told by Elisha  
 3375 That mentioned by Jeremiah,  
 from Drought.  
 3474 A grievous one in Italy  
 3527 } Both great, in Italy  
 3534 }  
 3575 One in Italy  
 3926 In Judæa, from intemperate  
 Air, and barren Lands  
 3942 In Judæa  
 3971 In Rome  
 3555 } Italy, from Drought and  
 3556 } Earthquake, with a Plague

*A. D.*

6 Rome  
 46 Syria  
 48 General  
 51 Greece  
 52 Rome  
 54 Grievous in England  
 57 In England  
 104 N. of England and Scotland  
 107 Britain, from long Rains  
 119 After a Pillar of Fire, seen  
 several Nights in the Air  
 151 Grievous in Wales  
 160 Grievous in England, Multi-  
 tudes starved  
 167 or 70.  
 173 After severe Frost and Snow  
 175 } Both in Rome  
 189 }  
 191 Rome  
 228 In Scotland Thousands were  
 starved  
 238 Most grievous in Scotland  
 259 Thousands in Wales were  
 pined to Death  
 272 Britain, Bread made of Barks  
 of Trees and Roots  
 288 Over all Britain  
 298 Wales, after a Comet  
 306 Most grievous and fatal in  
 Scotland, for 4 Years

A. D.

- 316
- 336 Syria, and Plague
- 338 Britain and Wales, 40000  
People starved
- 375 Phrygia
- 381 Terrible among the Goths
- 410 Rome, followed by a Plague
- 434 Italy
- 439 Britain, after the Comet
- 450 Rome, followed by a Plague
- 454 Phrygia, Galatia, Cappado-  
cia, Cilicia, from Drought ;  
Plague
- 466 Britain, and bad fatal Air
- 475 The Northern Nations
- 477 From Locusts
- 480 Scotland, after a Comet
- 484 Africa, from Drought
- 515 Most afflicive in Britain
- 523 Terrible in Scotland
- 527 N. Wales
- 531 In S. Wales, and a small  
Plague
- 537 Dearth in Scotland and Wales
- 538 Great in Italy
- 545 Grievous
- 547 Italy
- 576 Fatal in Scotland
- 590 From a Tempest that raised a  
great Flood
- 592 From Drought, Jan. 10. to  
Sept. and Locusts
- 600 } France
- 604 }
- 605 From Heat and Drought
- 625 Grievous in Britain
- 667 Grievous in Scotland
- 669 Great in France
- 680 From 3 Years Drought
- 682 In Syria and Libya
- 684 And Plague in Syria and Li-  
bya
- 689 Syria, great
- 703 3 Years in Italy
- 712 In Wales

A. D.

- 718 In Syria
- 746 Dearth in Wales
- 748 . . . . . in Scotland
- 774 Severe in Scotland, with  
Plague.
- 779 And Plague
- 791 Grievous in Wales
- 792 Great Dearth in Scotland
- 793 England, after many Meteors ;  
a Famine under the Ponti-  
ficate of Sabinianus ; one,  
and Plague, under Boniface  
the 4th ; one, and Plague,  
under Phocas the Emperor
- 803 Terrible in Scotland
- 823 In Scotland many Thousands  
starved
- 836 In Wales, the Ground covered  
with dead Bodies of  
Men and Beasts
- 845 In Bulgaria, great
- 850 } Italy and Germany
- 851 }
- 856 Began a 4 Years Famine in  
Scotland
- 863 Scotland, with a Plague
- 872 From ugly Locusts
- 878 From ugly Locusts
- 879 Universal
- 883 Italy, terrible
- 887 Grievous in England, 2 Years
- 890 Great Dearth in Scotland
- 898 Sore in France
- 900 England
- 931 Wales
- 932 France
- 936 Scotland 4 Years together,  
till People began to devour  
one another, after a Comet
- 945 } France
- 946 }
- 946 Shocking in Italy
- 956 After a severe Winter
- 962 Great after a severe Winter
- 968 All Europe, chiefly Germany  
and Scotland

A. D.

- 969 From all Grain burnt by the Winds  
 975 In the Mountains of England  
 976 In England  
 979 Grievous in England  
 981 All England  
 983 General  
 987 Dearth in Albania  
 988 From Rains, and barren Land  
 989 Grievous, from a rainy Winter; bad Spring, neither plowing nor sowing, snowy Harvest  
 1006 Greatest  
     8 Attended with Plague in Wales  
     12 Terrible  
     16 From great Hails, Thunder, Lightning  
     25 And Plague, from Rains  
     31 From great Rains and Locusts  
     38 With Plague  
     41 } Grievous in England, it began in 41. and lasted 7  
     43 } Years  
     47 From great Snow and Frost  
     51 From Barrenness of Land, and Death  
     53 After a Comet  
     55 Great  
     58 Grievous in Poland  
     60 And Plague after a severe Winter  
     66 to 74. From Wars; Britain, Barbarities, and hard Frost  
     69 Plenty of good Grapes, but all wild Fruit-trees barren  
     78 From Multitudes of Strangers fled to Constantinople  
     80 In Denmark  
     82 England  
     86 From excessive Rains and Floods; Thunder, Lightning, Death of Cattle  
     88 Bad Air, Thunder, Lightning

A. D.

- 1095 From Summer Rains, Tempests, and bad Air  
 96 From Rains in Summer  
 98 From Rains  
 99 From Rains and Floods  
 1100 At Antioch  
     6 From barren Land, then Plague  
     11 From Frost, barren Land  
     17 From Tempests, Hails, and a Year's incessant Rains  
     20 At Jerusalem, from . . . Years Plague of Mice and Locusts  
     21 or 22. Great, from long and cruel Frost  
     23 or 24. England, France, Germany, from terrible Weather; greatest Plague  
     25 From excessive Rains, that were incessant all Summer  
     30 } Great in Rome  
     31 }  
     35 } Very great from Drought  
     37 }  
     41 Began in England, and lasted 12 Years  
     44 Terrible in England  
     46 In France  
     50 From Rains, Tempest, Snow, Frost, and barren Land  
     51 } Europe and Palestine  
     52 }  
     54 From Rains, Frost, Tempest, Thunder, Lightning  
     57 Italy, after great Snow and Frost  
     62 General, still terrible; in Poland great  
     63 With Plague  
     75 A grievous Mortality  
     81 In England and Wales  
     94 In France  
     95 } For 4 Years, from Rain and  
     96 } Floods, Years together  
     97 Still calamitous

- A. D.  
 1201 }  
 2 } Dearth, Famine, and great  
 3 } Mortality from long Rains  
 4 }  
 9 or 11. From a rainy Summer,  
 and severe Winter  
 10 or 12. From last Summer's  
 Rain, and Winter's Frost  
 21 to 24. 3 Years:foreft Famine,  
 after the incessant Summer  
 Rains of 21. and the severe  
 Frost  
 25 A Dearth from last Year's  
 Summer's Rain, and Winter  
 Drought, that prevented  
 sowing  
 30 Rome, after a Deluge of the  
 Tiber  
 34 Greatest; People eat Horfe-  
 Flefh, Bark of Trees, Grafs;  
 Plague followed  
 39 Greatest; People eat their  
 Children  
 43 In Hungary, from Tartars  
 ravaging it 3 Years  
 48 In Germany  
 61 Great Plenty of all Grains,  
 and Grapes, well got  
 68 Terrible Famine in Vienna,  
 Sicily, &c.  
 71 From rotting Rains  
 81 In Poland  
 86 From incessant Rains began a  
 23 Years Famine, or 40 by  
 times  
 89 From great Rains  
 90 Very severe  
 91 Great  
 94 Very fore, with a desolating  
 Mortality  
 95 From Hails, and a great Con-  
 cussion of the Elements  
 97 Calamitous in Scotland  
 1314 Very grievous  
 15 Worst in England, Thuringia,

- A. D. Poland, Silefia; lasted Years  
 in Lithuania  
 1331 Great Distress in Ireland;  
 Dublin relieved by a Shoal  
 of Fish  
 36 Extraordinary Plenty  
 50 In Barbary, then in England,  
 on exporting Corn thither  
 52 Dearth in England from  
 Drought  
 53 In England still  
 61 In Poland  
 68 Dearth from Scarcity  
 74 } In Italy  
 75 }  
 86 Surprising great Plenty  
 89 Scarcity and Dearth  
 90 } All great Dearth, from  
 91 } hoarding up Corn  
 92 }  
 92 Very bountiful good Harvest  
 1427 From great Rains  
 39 From Rains and Tempests;  
 Bread made of Roots, &c.  
 40 Great Scarcity in England  
 86 Famine fore  
 1513  
 21 And Mortality  
 28 And at Venice  
 43  
 49 From Neglect of Agriculture  
 50 General Dearth  
 56 } From great Rains, bad and  
 57 } inconstant Seasons, Heat,  
 58 } long S. Wind  
 61 Scarcity of Corn, England  
 73 } Both Years  
 74 }  
 86 And till Harvest 87. Dearth,  
 England and Hungary  
 91 Italy  
 94 England and Hungary  
 95 } Italy, Germany, &c.  
 96 }  
 98 Pegu, severest  
 1600 Cold and dry Summer; Eng-  
 land, Dearth

A. D.

- 1622 }  
 23 }  
 30 Dearth, England; Bread made of Turneps, &c.  
 49 } Scotland, and N. of England  
 50 } from Rains and Wars  
 56 Rome, for 2 Years  
 90 Italy, from Rains  
 94 } Famine, Scotland; great  
 10 } Dearth, England, from Rains.  
 99 } Colds, Frosts, Snows, all bad Weathers  
 99 Plenty in England  
 1700 From Rain and Cold of 99.  
 9 In England, chiefly Scotland, from Rains and Cold  
 11 Carniola, from Rain and Mildew  
 14 Carniola, changeable, rainy Weather  
 27 } Dearth, from Cold and Rains  
 28 }  
 40 } England, from Frost, Cold, exporting and hoarding up  
 41 } Corn; 41. in Scotland, from terrible Shake-Winds, when the Corn was ready for reaping

Plagues and Diseases.

A. M.

- 2446 Great in Ethiopia  
 2513 On the First-born of Egypt, with the other 9 Plagues  
*Ditto* On the Israelites, for their Idolatry in the golden Calf  
 2514 Two, on the Israelites, one for murmuring, and the other for desiring Flesh  
 2515 On the Israelites, for setting up hereditary Right in the Persons of Dathan, Abiram, and Korah  
 2553 On them, for Whoredom with the Midianites, and by fiery Serpents for murmuring  
 2816 In the Grecian Camp before

A. M.

- Troy, from lying in Fens and Vapours  
 2888 Of Hemorrhoids on the Philistines, for looking into the Ark  
 2987 On the Israelites, for David's numbering them  
 3294 Sennacherib's Army slain before Jerusalem  
 3474 In Rome, most fatal to Gravid; many Signs before it  
 3450 In Italy, from long Rains  
 3488 In Italy, 1st, on Quadrupeds, then on their Keepers, then on all People; it began in Sept. and lasted a Year  
 3493 On the Selinuntii, from putrid stagnant Waters  
 3511 Famine and Plague in Rome  
 3516 Great Britain, then a Plague in Italy  
 3527 In Rome, from Drought  
 3555 } Italy and Athens, from  
 3556 } Drought and Earthquake  
 3575 Thucydides, Plague of Athens  
 3578 Thucydides, 2d Plague of Athens, and Earthquakes there; Hippocrates's malignant State of Thasus; Sotanus's Plague of the Illyrians, and Southward  
 3592 or 3641. From a Chasm of the Earth in Rome  
 3636 Rome, from a corrupt Air from Calabria  
 3653 Italy, from long Rains  
 3706 or 7. Terrible in Rome  
 3733 Terrible in Rome, chiefly to Women and Cattle  
 3737 Two Years Plague at Rome  
 3762 Rome, from Rains, Floods, Fires  
 3769 One to the 3d Year, from excessive Drought  
 3820 In Rome  
 3841 In Africa, from Locusts  
 3848 In Africa, from the Stench of Locusts

A.M.

3888

A.D.

- 43 Plague in England
- 57 A great Dearth there
- 82 Very sore Plague, Rome
- 88 In N. of England
- 92 In Scotland, whereof died  
150000 People
- 102 From the Putrefaction of dead  
Fish cast on the Shores
- 114 Wales, whereof died 45000  
People
- 127 In Scotland, after a Comet
- 146 Made sad Havock in most Parts  
of Scotland
- 167 or 70.
- 169 Wales, after a Comet seen
- 171 The 1st general Plague from  
Vapours or Sacrilege, fatal  
most to Nobility, attended  
with Famine, followed by  
Floods
- 175 } Rome, all
- 178 } Rome, all
- 183 } Rome, all
- 191 Rome, with Famine
- 211 London
- 222 In Scotland, whereof died  
100000 People
- 231 Of the Fishes, great Shoals cast  
out on all Shores or Banks in  
Britain
- 253 or 6. 2d general Plague for  
15 Years
- 266 Terrible in Scotland; Living  
scarce sufficient to bury the  
Dead
- 333 Great in Scotland
- 336 And Famine, Syria
- 375 Great in Wales; 43000 died of  
it
- 409 It laid York almost waste
- 410 Rome, from a Famine
- 418 or 21. Earthquakes, Rain,  
Snow, Floods, Meteors, Hails,  
Colds, Famine, Plague
- 440 Greatest in Scotland, after a  
Comet and Famine

A.D.

- 450 Rome, from Famine
- 454 Preceded by Drought and Fa-  
mine
- 466 Famine, Britain; a fatal pesti-  
ferous Smell in the Air
- 467 Rome
- 476 Italy, Rome, &c. from Rains,  
Thunder, and Lightning
- 480 Scotland, after a Comet and  
Famine
- 484 In Africa, from Drought and  
Famine
- 531 Famine, and a small Plague,  
S. Wales
- 544 General, and severe
- 545 Cilicia, &c.
- 547 Great at Constantinople
- 548 A Dyfentery in France, with  
its Signs
- 555 In the German Army, from  
wet, bad Air, and Food
- 557 Rome, and Apoplexies; it be-  
gan in Harvest
- 562 3d general, raged round the  
Globe 5 Years
- 565 Rome, from the Rains and  
Floods of 64.
- 581 From Corruption of Air, and  
Famine
- 583 In France
- 590 Italy, from Floods, which cast  
out Heaps of dead Serpents
- 599 Rome, that putrified; a sore  
Famine
- 600 In the Army
- 605 From Drought, Heat, and  
Famine
- 608 Terrible in the E.
- 618
- 640 Styria
- 651 Italy
- 652 Constantinople, from the rain-  
ing of Ashes; 54. great all  
Summer
- 664 } Five Years raging Plague in  
to } England
- 670 }

A. D.

- 665 From England it reached Italy  
 672 Great in England  
 673 Great, in Pavia, a Year  
 674 A Solar Eclipse, and Mortality;  
 77. or 8. after a Comet from  
 the E.  
 680 In July began a 3 Months  
 Plague in Rome  
 682 Famine and Plague, Syria  
 682 Great in Rome 3 Months  
 690 Bubonary, from a Tempest of  
 Rain, Thunder, Lightning  
 696 Ditto, at Constantinople  
 703 Sore in Scotland  
 713 Scotland  
 724 Great in Constantinople  
 729 In Norwich  
 733 In Syria  
 746 Began in Sicily, thence to the  
 Asiatic Isles, and overspread  
 all Greece; it was introduced  
 by Darknes, then an Earth-  
 quake  
 747 Both Years grievous in Con-  
 stantinople  
 750 Most fatal over Wales  
 766 Great Death, after raining  
 Blood, and Swarms of ven-  
 erous Flies  
 771 In Chichester, died of it 34000.  
 774 In the W. of Scotland, and  
 Famine  
 775 From 6 Days thick Darknes  
 779 And Famine, France  
 785 In Scotland  
 788 In Canterbury, preceded by  
 fiery Dragons, and Famine  
 802 From an open, wet, warm,  
 unseasonable Winter  
 803 From an Earthquake, and moist  
 Season  
 809 From a warm unseasonable  
 Winter  
 818 On Man and Beast, from 3  
 rainy Years, and Moisture;  
 Grain and Grapes all rotten  
 824 After a rainy Year, then a se-

A. D.

- vere Frost and Drought;  
 Plague, France  
 853 Severe in most Parts of Scot-  
 land  
 856 Fatal epidemic Quinsy, Italy,  
 after great Rains  
 863 Scotland, with Famine  
 872 From putrefying Locusts, and  
 Famine  
 884 In Oxford  
 907 Princess Elfreda sick of the  
 Small Pox, but recovered  
 922 A desolating Plague in Scot-  
 land  
 937 After a dark blood-red Sun  
 several Days  
 954 In Scotland died 40000 of it  
 964 Raging in the Army  
 982 With the Lacedemonians  
 987 Fevers among People, and Flux  
 of Cattle  
 994 Severest on Man and Beast,  
 from severe Frost and Famine  
 997 Epidemic bloody Flux, not  
 known of 200 Years before,  
 here  
 1001 Bloody Flux and Ague, Eng-  
 land  
 5 Killed 600000 Scythians  
 6 and 7. Germany laid almost  
 waste by the Plague  
 8 Famine, then Plague, Wales  
 10 In Saxony, after great Rains  
 and a Comet  
 12 With Famine, from great Rains  
 18 Disease, pestilential, from Fa-  
 mine  
 20 Frost, strange Parelion, Rains,  
 Floods, Plague  
 25 In the N. of England, and  
 Murrain of Cattle; Rains,  
 Famine  
 29 On the Lamoviz, with Signs  
 38 Severe in the Army, with Fa-  
 mine  
 44 Shocking Mortality

A. D.

- 1047 Great Snow; Summer, all  
Tempests, Dearth, then Death  
51 Great Mortality from Famine  
69 Wars, a hard Winter; Famine,  
then Plague  
78 Byzantium, from Clouds fled  
thither, causing Famine  
84 Terrible in Russia  
86 From great Rains, Death of  
Cattle, Famine, bad Air  
87 } Fatal burning Fevers, Murrain  
88 } of Cattle, bad Air, Famine  
89 A burning Plague, Africa  
90 or 91. Byzantium, from Swarms  
of putrefying Locusts  
96 Severe, after a Comet in 95.  
1100 From bad Air, or human Blood  
drunk in the Waters  
6 From Scarcity and Famine  
10 Erysipelas, epidemic, England,  
and fatal  
11 Great Death of People, Fowls,  
and Cattle  
12 Great Plague, then good and  
plentiful Year  
13 Dysentery and Plague, after the  
long Frost, and great Heat  
20 Wolves kill much People in  
Germany  
23 or 24. From great Snows,  
Frost, intemperate Air, to  
March, Changes of Hails,  
Snow, Rain, and Frost  
25 From great Rains and Famine  
33 or 35. General Plague, after  
the great Earthquake  
42 From bad Air, sore Plague on  
Man and Beast  
50 From Famine  
52 From Rains, Famine, Tem-  
pests, barren Land  
54 In Scotland, from Famine  
57 After great Frost, Snow, Fa-  
mine, Italy  
61 In Normandy, after a Meteor  
62 And Famine still raged in Me-  
diolanum

VOL. II.

A. D.

- 1163 In Aquitania, with Famine  
67 In the Emperor Frederic's  
Army  
71 On Man and Beast  
72 Dysentery, from Ireland  
74 Cloudy corrupt Air, universal  
Cough and Catarrh  
75 Grievous Mortality over all  
Europe, then Dearth, Famine  
86 In Poland and Russia, after  
the hottest Winter, and ear-  
liest Harvest; and in Ger-  
many, from Locusts and Fa-  
mine  
87 Grievous Death of Man and  
Beast in England  
88 In Rome  
96 Greatest Dearth, 1st, from Fa-  
mine, then 6 Months toge-  
ther of a pestilential burning  
Ague  
1210 Men afflicted with many and  
sore Diseases  
13 One in Rome, whereof died  
9 out of 10  
20 At Damiatra, of 70000 Men,  
only 3 Men survived it  
21 Greatest Mortality abroad, few  
left; Famine; and it lasted to  
24.  
30 In the French Army  
34 From Famine  
37 Ague, most epidemic, from  
long incessant Rains; then a  
Drought  
40 Sore Diseases on Man and Beast  
42 } Great Sickness, followed by a  
43 } most fatal Plague  
46 Fatal Diseases ensued the great  
Drought, which by Rain  
turned to the Plague  
49 At Triflingen, a Plague of Mice  
51 Hottest Year, greatest Mortality  
52 From the excessive Heat, Agues,  
and Sweats; Sept. 29. began  
the Plague in London, and ra-  
ged till the next Aug.

P

1257

A. D.  
 1257 Great Scarcity of Horses and Cattle  
 58 } Great Death, from Famine  
 59 }  
 59 Death reigned till Summer  
 83 Terrible Plague, Scotland  
 86 French Army die of a new Disease  
 88 Great Mortality after the excessive Heat and Drought; then Cold and Frost  
 97 A Famine, Scotland  
 98 General; a great Mortality of the Jews  
 1305 After a Comet  
 17 1st, Murrain on Cattle, then a 2 Years Plague on People; great Plenty, yet Poor  
 25 Great Plenty  
 35 After the great and long Rains, a great Mortality  
 36 A severe Plague at Noremburg  
 41 }  
 to } 3d General  
 50 }  
 50 Plague, and from past Weather, destructive of most Animals and Vegetables  
 55 Epidemic Madness, England  
 59 Fatal to Childbed Women; greatest Plague, Italy  
 60 Great in England, and of Cattle and Horses; droughty; Summer, Spring tempestuous  
 61 A great Mortality still  
 62 In Britain a sad rainy Summer and Harvest, much Corn and Hay lost  
 63 Greatest Frost  
 66 Great Dearth; a fatal Small-pox; rainy Hay-harvest, great Loss of it

A. D.  
 1368 Dearth; another Plague began and roamed; 69, 70 of People and Cattle  
 73 Epidemic Madness, England  
 74 Ditto, in France and Italy  
 75 Great Mortality here and abroad; excessive Drought and Heat  
 78 } A Mortality that almost de-  
 80 } solated the N. of England  
 82 A general Plague or Catarrh; Dec. great Rains and Floods  
 83 In the Army, from lying on wet Ground  
 89 Great Death, of Youth chiefly  
 90 In the N. of England  
 91 A bloody Flux over all England, Sun red before; then 6 Weeks cloudy  
 92 Oct. great and long Rains, Tempests, Floods, Thunder, Lightning, &c. all Year  
 94 Plague, Essex  
 1400 Great Epidemic and Mortality of People  
 1 Plague, Florence  
 6 And in London, from a close moist; Southerly Air 30000 died of it  
 11 Bloody Flux and Plague  
 25 Sore in Poland  
 27 After a rainy Summer, and hot Winter  
 37 Venice, from stagnant Waters  
 40 Italy, from a Southerly rainy Constitution, an Epidemic  
 45 Frequent sudden Deaths  
 77 4 Months Plague, from Heat of the Air  
 68 It raged at Parma, from a corrupt sultry Air  
 79 Plague that began in Sept. 78. raged this Year in London  
 85 Sudor Anglic.

A. D.

- 1500 The Plague began in London last Year, and killed in it, and this, 30000.
- 6 Wet and tempestuous, Sudor Anglic.
- 8 Tempest, Earthquake, and Plague
- 10 Cocoluche, general, from a long moist Air
- 11 Plague, says Fracaſtor
- 13 Famine, long Rains, cold Seasons; Fever and Dyſentery, Italy; Plague, London
- 14 Plague, Tournay, killed 34000.
- 15 Floody and inconstant, general Catarrh
- 17 Wet, Sudor Anglic. Aug. 1. to Oct. 1. great, long, fatal Quinſy
- 18 Sudor Anglic. Brabant
- 21 Dearth, great Mortality, Sea-Flood, England
- 22 Plague, Rome; Birds forſook their Neſts; Famine
- 24 to 30. Fallopius traces the Plague
- 25 A peſtilential Heſtic; Bleeding fatal to 30.
- 26 Great Death, London; Terms adjourned
- 27 Plague, Rome; rainy, floody, Nov. 1. to Feb. 1.
- 28 Apr. 12. to June 3d, daily Rains, Dearth, Sudor Anglic. malignant ſpotted Fever, as in 1505.
- 29 Sudor Anglic. Germany, raging
- 31 Plague, from 3 Years rainy Conſtitution
- 34 Plague at Narbonne
- 37 2 Years moiſt ſoutherly Conſtitution; Fevers, very great Froſts in Winter

A. D.

- 1538 } Great Drought and Heat,
- 39 } peſtiferous Dyſentery
- 40 Drought and Heat, Agues and bloody Flux
- 41 Plague, Conſtantinople
- 45 Troup Gallant
- 47 War, Scarcity, ſoutherly Conſtitution. Locuſts, peſtilent Fever
- 48 Plague, London; peſtilent, general Peripneumony
- 49 Plague, Prussia, Portugal
- 51 Cocoluche, general Catarrh; Sudor Anglic. all Summer
- 52 Drought, malignant, epidemic Fever, Baſil
- 53 Malignant, peſtilent Fevers
- 54 Plague, Copenhagen
- 55 Moſt rainy; burning Fevers, England; Deſluxion, France, Pleuriſies, Quinſies
- 56 Inconstant Seasons, fatal burning Fevers, England; Small-pox, Denmark
- 57 From 54. and now moſt rainy; general fatal Catarrh
- 58 Froſty Winter, rainy Spring; dry hot Summer, Intermittents
- 61 Plague, Newhaven, and in Ruſſia
- 62 } The ſame imported, and raged in England; in Italy,
- 63 } Coughs, Pleuriſies, &c.
- 64 3 Years all rainy; Plague, Bruſſels, Cholera Morbus
- 65 London, Diſeaſes in France, Bleeding fatal
- 66 Hungary, Fever; Plague, Italy; rainy Spring, dry Summer and Harvest
- 67 Louvain, Drought; Fever, Paris; in 68. floody, Italy, ſpotted Fever

- A. D.*  
 1569 Italy, and over all Europe spread putrid spotted Fevers  
 70 Some Parts turned to the Plague; from 69. to the ist of 74. most terrible, with Rains, Tempests, Vicissitudes, Fevers, and Flux  
 72 Plague, Poland; Basil, Semitertians  
 73 Malignant Fever to 74.  
 74 Year quite irregular; London sickly, and a small Plague; Plague. Breslaw  
 75 Good Year; Plague, Milan, Padua, &c. from other Places  
 76 Moist Summer, pestilent Disease, Trent, Venice, &c.  
 77 Tempestuous, Oxford; Sickness, Moravia, &c. Saxony, Spain, Italy, Germany  
 78 The same at Lisbon  
 80 Several last Years, and rainy; July cold N. Wind, gentle Catarrh  
 81 Nov. Morb. Lunenburgens.  
 83 Excessive dry and hot Summer, malignant Dysentery  
 84 Quercetan's Plague  
 85 Spring, Pleurisy and Peripneumony  
 86 Calenture at St. Domingo's; Plague, Hungary, Austria, &c.  
 87 Greatest Famine and Plague, Belgia  
 89 Hungary, Fever brought from Portugal to England  
 90 Greatest Heat and Drought; Sickness, Mauritania  
 91 Plague, Famine, Rome; Plague, spotted Fever, Catarrhs  
 92 Plague, London, great Drought, spotted Fever

- A. D.*  
 1593 Plague, London  
 94 Ditto at ditto, very rainy; London sickly  
 95 } All 3 terrible rainy, stormy,  
 96 } Famine, frightful Dearth,  
 97 } England, Hungary; epidemic Convulsions, Cologne  
 98 Drought and excessive Heat; Plague of Insects; Fevers, Plague, London and Morocco  
 99 Dry, cold Spring, hot, dry Summer; Plague, Lisbon and Spain; Dysentery  
 1600 Plague and mortal Colic over all Europe  
 1 All moist and rainy (June, July, hot, dry) Dysentery Fevers  
 2 All inconstant Catarrh; Plague, Holland, Zealand  
 3 Greatest Plague, London; it lasted 8 Years  
 3 or 4. In Austria, Palsies, frequent from Colics  
 7 Great Frost, Disorders of the Stomac in Old  
 8 Spring warm and moist, Fruits ill got, a Dysentery  
 10 Summer excessive hot and dry after the Frost; Hungary, Fevers, a general Catarrh, Tertians  
 11 Plague, Constantinople and Gießen  
 12 Great Drought and malignant Fever, England; Inflammations, Italy  
 13 Plague, Lusiana, and other Parts, from 2 Years Plague of Insects  
 14 Most general, fatal Small-pox; sleepy Fever, Germany

- A. D.*
- 1616 Excessive hot and dry Quar-  
tans
- 18 Plague, Norway; England  
sickly
- 19, 25, 29, 37, 54. Plague in  
Denmark, always imported  
thither; it was in Alcmar  
7 times in 70 Years, *viz.*  
1539. thirty-three Years,  
1553, 1563. one Year, 1576.  
two Years, 1582. one Year,  
1593. a Year, 1609. one  
Year; it was 7 times in  
Chester in 93 Years, *viz.*  
1517, 1574, 1602, 1603,  
1605, 1608, 1610.
- 20 Hungarian Fever in the Ar-  
mies
- 21 Small-pox general
- 22 This Summer and Harvest of  
21. excessive wet; Hunga-  
rian Fever
- 23 Very dry, epidemic Fevers;  
Plague, London, began
- 24 Spotted Fevers in 25. turned  
to the Plague, and in 26.  
to the Fevers again
- 25 London, Plague; Fever, Vi-  
enna, Lyons
- 26 Plague, Wittemberg; hottest  
Summer, malignant Fevers,  
Dysentery; Plague, Amster-  
dam
- 28 } Plague raged over all France  
29 } these 3 Years, and at Ulm  
38 } a Dysentery  
In 29. at Carneta malignant  
Fevers
- 32 Malignant Fever
- 34 Ditto in the Camp; Plague,  
Ratisbon
- 35 Moist Spring, hottest driest  
Summer; Plague, Leyden,  
Metz; Small-pox, Fluxes,  
Fever.

- A. D.*
- 1638 Hottest and driest Tertians
- 36 Warmest Winter, hottest Sum-  
mer; Numigen, Plague
- 40 Frost, Pleurifies
- 41 Malignant Fever
- 43 Moist Spring, hottest Sum-  
mer; Fever, England
- 44 Fever, N. of England and  
Denmark
- 45 Summer hottest and driest;  
bloody Flux
- 47 } Both excessive rainy, south-  
48 } erly, cold, inconstant;  
Fever, Italy, &c.
- 49 } Fever, Montpellier; Plague  
50 } in Ireland and N. of Eng-  
land; hottest Fevers, Ca-  
tarrh, Quinies
- 52 Summer excessive hot and  
dry; Fevers
- 55 } Both wet, rainy; Plague,  
56 } Holland and Rome; Small-  
pox, spotted Fever; Hun-  
gary, Fever
- 57 Most excessively hot; Tertian
- 58 Winter coldest, and frosty N.  
Wind, general Catarrh, Fe-  
ver in Aug.
- 60 Loosenesses, Fluxes, Small-  
pox, Measles
- 61 Tertians
- 63 Wormy Fevers; most Sheep  
and Cattle died; 62, 63,  
64. very rainy; 59, 60, 61.  
moderate, though 60. was a  
late Spring and cold Sum-  
mer
- 64 Mild rainy Winter; Purples  
in Prussia; depuratory Fever
- 66 Great Drought and Heat,  
general great Dysentery
- 67 Air cold, wet, variable, Wind  
N. Fever, Holland; Small-  
Pox and Flux, England

A. D.

- 1669 Spring very cold, Wind N. July to Nov. excessive hot, frosty Winter, Wars, Fluxes
- 70 Regular Measles and Small-pox
- 73 72. very rainy; now a spotted Fever, Dysentery, Catarrh, Small-Pox
- 74 Snow'd 11 Days together; Hungary, Fever
- 75 Most rainy Year, general Catarrh, Pleurifies
- 76 Coldest Summer, Fever, Pox, Measles
- 77 Epidemic Dysentery
- 78 Wind 3 Years N. N. E. E. Winds; Scurvy, hot clear Year; Intermittents
- 79 Oct. all Rain, general Catarrh
- 80 Frosty Winter, hot Summer, Fevers, Flux
- 81 Great Drought, obstinate Quartans
- 83 Longest Frost, Hungary, Fever; Leyden, Dysentery
- 84 Hot and dry Summer, Dysenteries, general, Rochel; new Fever, England
- 87 Most rainy; Agues, Diarrhæas
- 88 Cold Winter, Catarrh, Dysentery
- 89 Spotted Fevers, Fluxes, Pox, excessive rainy after March 11.
- 90 Rainiest all, Agues
- 91 Intermittents, spotted Fever; Year hot and dry; Inflammations, Agues
- 92 All seasonable Pox, Measles, Catarrhs
- 93 All rainy, only Harvest hot and dry; spotted Fever, Dysentery, Catarrhs

A. D.

- 1694 The Summers of 93. and 94. hottest and driest; the Summers between them coldest; from Oct. to Apr. 95. all Rain; then were Apoplexies epidemic
- 95 Coldest E. W. to March 11. spotted Fevers and Agues, Chin-cough, Pox, Flux
- 96 All unseasonable, Dysentery, Fevers
- 97 Cold rainy Spring, Hungary, Fever; a bad Year
- 98 Very inconstant, spotted fatal Fever
- 99 Bad Spring, spotted Fevers, general
- 1700 Variable Winter, better Spring, Famine, ardent Fever; from June 10. to Sept. 10. good, most rainy to Dec. 10. Catarrh, Pox, Measles
- 1 Variable strange Fever
- 2 All variable Catarrhs, eruptive Fevers
- 3 Cool, Sept. 1. very wet to the End; Coughs, Agues, Fluxes, Plague
- 4 Good Year, Fevers, Flux
- 5 Late bad Spring; Tertians, Pleurifies, variable Year, Hectics, &c.
- 6 Good Year, but hot, Coughs, Hectics, Agues
- 7 Moist and mild to March 1. late, Sept. Defluxions, Tertians
- 8 All good to Sept. 1. then variable, Catarrhs
- 9 Coldest, Apoplexies, Inflammations
- 10 Pretty mild; but ringing Changes gave a Catarrh, moist, southerly

A. D.

- 1711 Cold Winter, dry Spring, hot Summer, Purples, Plague, Pox  
 12 Bad to May, strange Ague, Catarrhs, Pleurifies, Agues  
 13 Variable, spotted, malignant Fevers, Plague, &c.  
 14 Worst Year, Famine, Plague, Defluxions, Agues, Flux, Pox  
 15 Moist to May, dry after; Catarrhs, Pox, spotted Fever, Dyfentery  
 16 Good Season to Sept. 1. Defluxions, Agues; a great Frost, Inflammations, Catarrhs, Coughs, Apoplexies, Pox  
 17 Cold and wet Pox; then hot Fluxes, variable Agues  
 18 Cold Winter and Spring, hot Summer, Putrids and Intermittents  
 19 Hottest Summer, Putrids and Intermittents  
 20 Dry Summer, Intermittents and Remittents  
 21 Cold and moist, Intermittents  
 22 Cold, wet, and rainy; Measles, Tertians, Quartans  
 23 Cold and dry; Pox, Fluxes, Inflammations  
 24 Cold and rainy Summer,

A. D.

- Fluxes, Pox, Agues  
 1725 Cold and rainy; Inflammations, slight Fevers, &c.  
 26 Good to June, that rainy; Agues, Pox, Fluxes; inconstant, frosty, snowy, rainy; Inflammations  
 27 March to Apr. half rainy, to May half warm, good; Pains remittent, intermittent; then to July rainy, last Fevers and Putrids; to Sept. rainy; Oct. frosty, then rainy; in Nov. Dec. half Jan. frosty, cold, Agues, Inflammations; Feb. good  
 28 Variable, moist; March, Apr. May, hot, Fevers many; June hot and dry; July 1st cold, then hot; Aug. dry, cold; Sept. cold; Oct. Nov. rainy, frost; Jan. Feb. inflammatory Fevers still  
 29 Spring cold and dry; Summer and Harvest dry; Pains, Fevers, Coughs, Pox, Catarrh, general; Sept. half to Dec. half rainy, floody, Agues, Catarrh  
 30 Nothing extraordinary this Year, either of Weather or Epidemics

Having gone now as far as we have Vouchers, and brought down the Rev. Mr. *Say's* History of the Weather to 1717. where the late ingenious Dr. *Wintringham* begins to be more particular on it; it remains briefly to give an Account of the Air, Weather, and Diseases in another Place, from 1731. to 1748.

From *September 28. 1731. to June 12. 1734.* was mostly droughty, no general or great Floods or Rains; Springs failed in most Places, during which time we had, in a great measure, lost the gradual Transitions of the Temperature of the Air and Seasons from Heat to Cold, or Cold to Heat: the Changes were not only uncommonly sudden, but rather to an Extreme at all times, considering the Seasons. In *Nov. 1732.* were five Nights hard Frost; this was succeeded by the warmest Time that had been known in these Parts, in Winter. Nor were there any Fogs, Clouds, or Mists portending any Malignity; Grass and Herbage came on, as in a warm Spring; warm moderate Showers fell in the Night, and opened the Earth's Surface, which was warmed by the Day's clear Sun: Hence arose great Plenty of sulphurous Exhalations, occasioning Lightnings without Thunder. This very warm Season was suddenly followed *Jan. 17.* at Night, by a very hard Frost, with high, boistrous, and intense Cold, N. and N. E. Winds, the Sky clear. *Jan. 22.* in the Morning, the Air became suddenly warm, with a gross, thick, palpable Fog, wherein Breathing seemed uneasy, even to healthy strong People; this was followed by Rain on the 23<sup>d</sup>,  
and

and that by a terrible Storm of exceeding cold N. Wind, which like a Hurricane split some Trees, and tore up others by the Roots, on the 24th. The 25th was a still sultry Day with much Rain, and S. W. Wind. Next Day the same boistrous S. W. Wind raged with like Fury; 27th was a cloudy sultry Day, with a gross thick Fog. On the 28th appeared a general Indisposition among all People; the first Week of *Feb.* was yet more intemperate, and intolerably cold; from this to the 28th Day, this Disorder spread so quickly and universally, that scarce a Family, or any one Person in it, escaped. One might have expected a greater Variety of Symptoms in such a Multitude of Sick. The Attack was as follows: Some were seized with Shiverings, succeeded by a gentle Fever, without much Thirst, attended with a Heaviness and Fulness of the Head, and Stuffing of the Nose, at first; then a plentiful Discharge of Rheum at Nose and Eyes. Some had a Dulness and Swimming of the Head; others a severe tearing Cough, like Childrens Chin-cough, some of whom did spit freely, others none at all; the last coughed almost without Intermiſſion from 12 to 48 Hours. Several had Pains in their Sides or Breasts, with a tickling Cough, gentle Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing. In these Cases the pectoral Decoc-tion, Balsamics, oily Medicines, or the Gums, caused a Looseness. The smallest Dose of Gum Ammoniac, or Oxymel of Squills, rarely failed to purge smartly. Some had a Looseness, without any Medicines; others complained of  
racking

racking Pains, either over their Body's whole Surface, or in some particular Part, like rheumatic, scorbutic, or arthritic Pains; some had the Pain of their Side attended with a Spitting of Blood; others expectorated much thick Phlegm, some only a clear Rheum in plenty. The Pulse of some varied little from that in a State of Health; others had it weak, slow, and vermicular, so as their Blood seemed to move with some Difficulty. In some it was very quick, low, and small: Such complained of Faintness and Low-spiritedness; several had a high, strong, quick Pulse. The Urine of some was high-coloured at first; then let fall a farinaceous, lateritious, or sandy Sediment. Some made plenty of thin pale Urine; and that of others had a Cloud like little Wool, either immediately under the Surface, in the Middle, or toward the Bottom of the Urinal. Most of the Sick had a gentle Moisture, or breathing Sweat, on their Skin, during the whole Time of their Illness, which was generally from three Days to ten; their Urine was scanty, and of a deep-brown Colour, very fetid, cruded quickly, and let fall a large Sediment. Such as made pale Urine had neither Thirst nor Sweat, but were more dejected and low-spirited; some had Relapses; such suffered more the second than first time; the Urine often changed from pale to turbid, and from that to pale again. Most aged People seized with this Disease died. Very few Asthmatics that had it recovered, whether young or old. It is remarkable, that whatever the Symptoms were, Nature seldom failed

failed to point out the Cure; which consisted in diluting, evacuating, and sometimes inciding and stimulating. Bleeding was useful, in general; the Blood was always fizy; Laxatives, which neither exasperated the Fever, nor put the Blood into any Hurry, were indicated from the Slipperiness of the Bowels of several. Sweating called for a free Use of small tepid Liquors, as Sack-whey, White-wine-possét, Water-gruel, Barley-water, Sage, Baum, or Ground-ivy Tea. Where the Head was the Seat of the Disorder, Bleeding, Blistering, and an open Belly, succeeded instantly. If it fixed in the Breast or Side, with a Pain, Bleeding early, before they began to expectorate, was serviceable. But where Expectoration answered not the Symptoms, Abstinence from animal Food, keeping the Body warm, drinking freely of tepid small Liquors, with the Use of Pectorals, succeeded. But in the tearing Cough, without Expectoration, Pectorals were of no Use; but the volatile Salts by Day, and a Paregoric at Night, answered well. When the Cough was attended with very tough Phlegm of difficult Expectoration, the attenuating, inciding Pectorals were most serviceable; if so managed as not to purge. Where there was a large Discharge of thin Rheum, with a taring Cough, after gentle Purging, the Use of mild Diaphoretics threw it on the Skin. For the Fever, Bleeding, Blistering, and the salt Draughts, exceeded all. Though it sometimes seemed remittent, yet the Bark rather did Mischief than Good; but keeping the Belly open gave speedy Relief.

Relief. Those that had partial or general superficial Pains, after Bleeding, Purging, and Drinking freely of small tepid Liquors, Camphire soon relieved. A spontaneous Looseness was not to be stopped for two or three Days; then some Doses of Rhubarb, followed with the white Decoction, and some gentle Bracers of the Bowels, did well

Though by *Feb.* 20th the Contagion was over, and the Duration of the Disease, in general, was from three Days to ten; yet many found its Effects much longer. For some found a great Depression of Spirits for some Months after; a very slow Pulse, Indigestion, Restlessness, and a pale languid Look. They were restored by Exercise, bracing and warming their Solids with *Bark* and *aromatic Bitters*: But all Evacuations increased their Disorder, and were very injurious. *Hypochondriacs* were brought to a despairing Condition; but Camphire, with Castor and Salt of Amber given twice or thrice a Day, and *Matthew's Pills*, and Chalybeats, with daily Riding, restored them in a Week. During the whole Spring and Summer following, surely never was a greater Run of *Hysterics* seen, nor in more various Shapes; some were seized with a violent Pain in their Side, like a Pleurisy; some were taken with an Asthma, as in a *Peripneumony*, or by a *mineral Damp*; some with a Pain of the *Sternum*, or in one or both Breasts; others with a Pain of the Stomach, with frightful Vomitings, as in a bilious Colic; some with Stoppage of Urine, as from a large Stone; others

others with a Hemisranium, &c. And each of those Symptoms was so severe and frightful, that Death seemed at hand; Bleeding, and all other Evacuations, exasperated the Symptoms. But Salts of Amber and Tin, *Mosaic* Gold and Castor, quickly checked and removed these Disorders, whose Return was prevented by Exercise, the Bark, Chalybeats, and Antihystrics. These hypochondriac and hysteric Disorders always betrayed themselves by an Alienation of Mind, and Pain of the Head in the first, and of the Back in the last. With others it left a severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, and Hectic: Here Balsamics increased the Fever; but generally yielded to Pectorals and lubricating Medicines first, followed by Extract of the Bark, Millepedes, Saffron, Asses Milk, &c. Some that had a lax Habit and bad Juices, had scrophulous Disorders succeed it. Such as got easiest off were covered with scorbutic Eruptions, or a nasty Scabbiness; the last was easily cured by natural tepid Baths, as *Buxton* or *Matlock*; the first by drinking and bathing in strong Sulphur Waters, as *Harrigate*. Such as had Weakness left by it, were restored by a moderate Use of red Wine, and Riding.

The other Diseases of the Season were, first, a Fever; which though it ran not high, nor was attended with a quick and strong Pulse, or Thirst; yet either some Hours before the Fever began, or with its Attack, or the next Day, the Sick were seized with strong and universal Twitchings, which increased to general Convulsions of all the Parts of the Body,  
and

and never left them till the Fever was gone: Most of them had also a Delirium, which was often so high, as to mimic a *Mania*. Salt Draughts were of no Use here; but plentiful Diluting and Blistering at first; then Lenitives; lastly, Diacodium, and nervous Medicines, were of most Benefit; for not one thus treated died. This was succeeded by another Fever of a bad Kind, and very few had it; the Sick began to be gently feverish, the Pulse a little quicker and stronger than in Health; there was no Proportion between the visible Symptoms of this Fever, and their inexpressible Anxiety and Restlessness; their Bodies were full of small red Spots, like Fleabites; about the 6th Day they were a little convulsed, then became delirious, and died the 2d Day after. I visited only one toward the latter End, who was so frightful and shocking (raging mad, his whole Body bloated and black); that I would see no more of them. In *May* several had a Fever attended with a great Cough, Restlessness, Looseness, Delirium, quick strong Pulse, great Thirst. Urine was sometimes pale, sometimes turbid; Bleeding, Blisters, and Rhubarb, were of greatest Service; after 9 Days it turned remittent; the Cure was finished by the Bark. During the hot Summer Weather Pleurifies and Quinsies were common; but (a very few excepted) they were of the gentlest Kind. In the latter End of *July* and *Aug.* slight Diarrhæas were fashionable; they went off in five Days, without any Help, except a little Rhubarb, or the white Decoction.

Decoction. In the latter End of *Aug.* and all *Sept.* a Pain of one Side of the Head or Forehead was almost as common as Catarrhs in *Feb.* The first often ended in a small Imposthume of the Ear; the last with an Ulcer in the Nose, which healed of themselves in a few Days. If the Pain happened to be lower than the Ear, or in one Side of the Face, it ended in a Quinsy. From the Middle of *Feb.* to the latter End of *Apr.* was mostly a very good Season, Wind chiefly between S. and N. Points by W. *May* was cold, rainy, and showery, with some Hail, Wind mostly S. or S. W. *June* and *July* both very good and seasonable; Wind the first 17 Days of *June* chiefly between N. W. and E. by N. the last 13 S. and S. W. In *July* S. W. to 23. W. or S. W. to 26. From that to *Sept.* 8. mostly N. E. (except a few Days W. or S. W.) thence to *Sept.* 26. W. or S. W. to *Oct.* 3. near E. to 25. mostly S. 25. to 28. S. W. to the End N. W. all the best of Weather; all *Oct.* *Nov.* and *Dec.* very healthy.

*Ripon* being at no great Distance, the Difference of Wind and Weather there and here cannot be considerable; and Dr. *Hillary* having given them in his History of Diseases at *Ripon*, I shall not repeat them further than what is in the Table of the Weather. At some Distance toward the Mountains, in the latter End of *Jan.* and Beginning of *Feb.* were several severe pleuritic Fevers: At the same time, nine Miles N. happened several inflammatory Colics, sometimes ending in a Mortification of the Bowels on the 3d or 4th Day.

I had

1733.

1733. I had occasion to visit 2 or 3 here, which by immediate liberal Bleeding, and repeated Injections of cooling emollient Glysters, and small nitrated Emulsions drunk tepid, freely, were cured in 14 Hours; though the Pain and other Symptoms had all the Appearance of great Danger. In *March* were several gentle Fevers, and easy Diarrhœas; but sore Throats were more common, and especially the above Pain of the Head for 3 or 4 Days, which went off with an Imposthume of the Ear. In *Feb.* the Small-pox began in this Town; they were very favourable at first; but became more severe, as the Spring came on; then turned more favourable again, though far more contagious and epidemic in Summer and Harvest; they continued all Winter to the End of *Feb.* but in so gentle a manner, that scarce one of 18 or 20 died; they came back in *June*, and continued till *Jan.* 1735. full two Years, except the above 4 Months they were out, and they were the only Epidemic; but being so favourable, there was little Medicine used for them.

1734. The Winter of 33. and Spring of 34. were in other respects very healthy; but about the Beginning of *Apr.* happened many sudden Deaths, and severe Seizures. The Gout was uncommonly dangerous this Spring, from its attacking Head and Stomach, and often ending in Mortifications. Several had Palsies, but Diarrhœas were rarer, and still more so in *Aug.* following when Inflammations on the Cheek were common. In *May* and *June* gentle Quinsies were frequent, and some Pleurisies, which seemed mild at first, but often ended fatally.

fatally. In *July*, for 10 Days, several were 1734.  
 seized with a very odd kind of Jaundice, with  
 Paroxysms of most distracting Pains, first in the  
 Stomach, then in the Back, and so to the right  
 Side. By the first two Symptoms the Body  
 was contracted, folded, and corded together,  
 threatening sudden and most frightful Death;  
 the Agonies, Shrieks, and profuse cold Sweats  
 during the Fit (which continued about 2 Hours  
 each time), were shocking to By-standers; the  
 whole Body all that time of a deep blackish  
 yellow Colour, which in a great measure went  
 off with the Fit, till the Return of the next,  
 which was either 24, or in others 48 Hours.  
 During the Remission the Urine was very black  
 and thick, and though each Fit cut off Hopes  
 of Recovery, yet I saw none that died of it.  
 The Cure consisted in a liberal outward  
 and inward Use of Opiate, during the Fit.  
 2. Purges of Calomel, Aloes, and Rhubarb in  
 Pills, in the Intermission. 3. The Use of Cha-  
 lybeats, with the Use of warm Stomachics, fi-  
 nished the Cure. In the *March* after were a  
 few more Instances of this Jaundice, but much  
 more obstinate and chronic, but not mortal;  
 though the Livers of some were inflamed, sup-  
 purated, broke outwardly, and tedious enough  
 to cure. *June* 12. began the long wet Season,  
 and continued mostly so to *Feb.* 2. 1736. viz.  
 a Year and eight Months, after 2 Years and 9  
 Months Drought. During the rest of the Sum-  
 mer and all Harvest of 34. little or no regard  
 was to be had to *Barometers*; for their  
 Fall was often attended or followed by the  
 driest Days, and their Rise by much continued  
 Rains

1734. Rains and Floods, of several Days Duration. In *Aug.* a nephritic Colic, or Stoppage of Urine, was frequent among Horses, of which they died in 2 Days, if not quickly bled, and purged freely. A Horse, when near his End, ran his Head against the Wall or Ground with his greatest Force; and thrust till he died. In *Sept.* several had a Fever; the Sick were at first slightly indisposed, their Appetite flagg'd, their Sleep small and disturbed, their Pulse low, but little different from the same in a healthy State; the Urine at first white like Childrens, then let fall a sort of woolly Sediment, and on the 4th Day a lateritious one, as in Intermittents; their Countenance was pale, and Eyes staring; about the 5th Day they had Twitchings; on the 7th and 9th they were delirious; on the 9th or 12th they died. If they were let Blood, blistered, and had warm Cordials, they died raging. After the first two Patients, I began the Cure of the rest with weak Diluters; then gave a mild Laxative, and repeated this Course the first five Days. When the *Subsultus Tendinum* and Light-headedness appeared, they had the following Powder every 5th Hour, with intermediate Draughts of wild Valerian Root infused: *℞ Lapid. Contrayerv. ℥. j. Rad. Serpent. Gr. vj. Camphor. Gr. iij. M.* By which Delirium, Convulsions, and all Dangers, were staved off; the Fever went off the 13th or 15th Day: No more died, if this Course was taken. This Fever vanished in *Nov.* which was a fatal Month to old People; and several Young were taken with Pleurisies and

and Inflammations of the Lungs. Hysterick Convulsions were frequent among young People.

In *Jan.* *Dropsies* were more common than ordinary; as were *bilious Colics* in the latter End of *March*, and *Ophthalmias* in the Middle of *Apr.* All three readily gave way to the common Methods. About the latter End of *June* *Diarrhœas* returned, but went off in a few Days, with little or no Help. In *July*, *Phtisises* were more frequent, quick, and fatal than ordinary. In the latter End of *Aug.* all *Sept.* and most of *Oct.* the *Cholera Morbus* reigned almost generally here; and though some had it attended with Twitchings, Convulsions, and other dangerous Symptoms, yet by proper Management few died of it. In the latter End of *Sept.* came in the *Chin-cough*, which continued to the Middle of *Jan.* and was very mortal among Children. Bleeding early with Leeches, keeping the Belly open with *Manna*, and *Syr. Viol.* or *de Rheo*, and the Use of ily Linctus's, succeeded best.

1735.

In the Beginning of *Jan.* the *Small-Pox* ceased. (In *Oct.* last Coughs and Catarrhs were very rife.) After the late long wet Seasons, in the latter End of *Jan.* a frosty Season set in, and lasted mostly till *June*, by Nights. With this Frost began the fatalest Measles that were ever known in these Parts; a general Dread was visible on the Countenances of most Parents. Bells seldom ceased knelling; the Church-yard was full of little new Graves; neither Physicians nor Apothecaries knew much of the matter, how the Sick were treated; two

1736.

1736. or three old Women took the Business into their own Hands, and plied the Sick with strong Surfeit-waters, prepared from Ale-dregs, and other spirituous Liquors. Of such as I was called to visit, from the first Seizure, none died. The Eruptions came out slowly and sparingly; but disappeared suddenly several times in the same Day; this was followed by a strong hectic tearing Cough, and Stuffing of the Breast, which killed many. This Disease began about *Cumnock*, and the West of *Scotland* in *Feb.* 1735. and continued epidemic to the End of *Sept.* and even in *Nov.* were some Stragglers left. It spared neither Age nor Sex, and was sometimes accompanied with many violent Symptoms. Some Patients had them a second time. If they were skilfully managed, they seldom proved mortal; but if either neglected, or injudiciously treated, they killed in a short time. The Disease kept a slow progressive Motion Southward, and arrived at *Preston* in *Lancashire* about the Middle of *Jan.* where the Small-pox accompanied them, and were very mortal there. An ugly Hectic attended the *Measles*: It began about the 4th Day after the first Attack, and in some not till the 6th. Bleeding at first, succeeded by the cool Regimen, effectually prevented it. If Bleeding was neglected, and the Fever came on, on either of the above Days, none recovered. About the Middle of *Feb.* a few were seized with the Fever mentioned in *Sept.* 1734. with the Access of the following Symptoms: 1. The Crisis was not before the 17th Day. 2. It went off with

with a severe Cough, and plentiful Expectoration (the Companion of the Measles, the then great Epidemic). 3. When the Fever went, it left the whole Body full of Spots, about the Breadth of an old Silver Three-pence; first livid, then redder; lastly, black, but broader; and seemed confluent; then went off with a Looseness, and some small external Mortification, as on the Lips, Hips, Groin, Thighs, &c. which reached only Skin-deep. The former Method succeeded so well, that none miscarried. This same Fever appeared four times in three Years, but without the last Symptoms. Considering the long wet Season for almost 20 Months, we had as healthy a time (the very fatal *Measles* excepted) as ever was known; though *Oct.* seemed a very unwholsome Month, having often moist, white, thick Fogs; rarely so much Wind as to move the Vanes. About *Aug. 6.* the Weather, from excessive hot and dry, turned suddenly cold; with many heavy Showers for 4 Days. On the 13th Day, several People complained of Pains, chiefly on the Side, Shoulder, Head, or Back, opposite to the Kidneys: They had a low, quick, tickling Pulse, great Thirst, Want of Appetite; made large Quantities of very pale insipid Urine; most were costive; Blood let was very fizy; few were confined to Bed. This Disorder quickly gave way to Bleeding, followed by a Laxative or two of Manna, and Cream of Tartar; and the Salt Draughts soon finished the Cure. This Cold, with changeable Winds and Weather, continued to the 27th; then clear,

1736. hot Weather to *Sept.* 4. that the Cold returned.  And the Small-pox, which had been rare in Towns since *Feb.* became more epidemic, but of a very favourable Kind: As the Season advanced, they increased, and became more severe; often inclining to the Flux Kind, till Winter finished their Progress. They began with a brisk Fever, Pains of Head and Back; several were light-headed; but Bleeding, a very gentle Vomit, and a Paregoric after, relieved these Symptoms. Few more Medicines were required, only soft, mild, watery Diluters, for common Drink, before they came to the Height, which was about the 10th or 11th Day. Most complained grievously of a Soreness all over their Bodies, which was greatly alleviated by giving Diacodium every Night. The 2d Fever was mild, and quickly over, if either a Glyster had been injected, or a Laxative given, and an Opiate at Night after it. The Pocks were very small, thick, and many; the Blood let was very good; the Pulse quick, regular, and not very high; the Urine was high-coloured before Bleeding, but became more of an Amber Colour soon after, and so continued. The Pustules appeared the 3d or 4th Day. Where the Sick were right managed, there was no Occasion either for Retardation or Expulsion of the Pox. Some very few had them come out all over the Body like an *Erysipelas*; but such died on the 21st, 22d, or 23d Day.

All *Nov.* and *Dec.* the Wind having kept between full N. and due S. by W. the Season  
from

from *Oct.* 17. was a continued Drought; except 1736.  
 5 Showers of Rain, 2 of Sleet, and eight Inches  
 Deep of Snow, that fell at three different  
 times: But the Temperature of the Air was  
 most inconstant, and the Changes from warm  
 to severe Cold very quick. In the last Week  
 of *Sept.* broke out an epidemic Cold, with a  
 Cough, Catarrh, Stuffing of the Head, Hoarse-  
 ness, or Running of Nose and Eyes, with  
 Sneezing for Hours together, and Prominence  
 and Redness of the Eyes. Sometimes at first  
 a slight Feverishness, for 1, 2, 3, or 4 Days;  
 others had it after. Pain of the Head, and of-  
 ten of the Back, Restlessness, &c. Few escaped  
 it, though none died, except some single, aged,  
 or phthical Persons. All the Cure consisted  
 in Bleeding at first, diluting with Chamomile-  
 flower Tea, Pectorals, and keeping warm;  
 with drinking Sack-whey and Spirits of Harf-  
 horn at going to Bed. Women with Child,  
 or in Childbed, had it attended with an obstinate  
 acute Pain of the Side; but relieved by Bleed-  
 ing, with attenuating inciding Pectorals. This  
 Fever in others would only give way to the  
 Salt Draughts: In some it turned to a danger-  
 ous Pleurisy, with a constant tickling Cough;  
 and from the pleuritic Pain, great Difficulty of  
 Breathing, and a total Want of Rest for se-  
 veral Nights and Days. In some this Pleurisy  
 mimicked a Quotidian; in others a double  
 Tertian, with Fever, Pain, and Cough. The  
 Cure consisted in repeated large Bleeding, Bli-  
 stering on the pained Part, daily injecting a  
 laxative emollient Glyster, with the internal

1736. Use of inciding, attenuating Pectorals; as the *Infus. Fim. Equin. cum Fol. Puleg. Hyssop. Flor. Chamæm.* prepared in Water, and a little *Aq. Raphan. c.* & *Sal. Nitr.* added to the strained Liquor; and a Linctus taken with it of *Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Alth. an. ꝑ iv. Oxym. Scillit. ꝑ j. ꝑ. Sp. Nitr. d. ꝑ iv. Sal. Polychrest. ꝑ j. M. Dos. Coch. j. cum Coch. vj. Infus.* On the Use of these, the Pain quickly shifted either to the Belly, Back, Shoulders, or Muscles of Respiration; but yet lessened gradually. If it happened to be more obstinate, anodyne emollient Fomentations and Embrocations were useful. The Salt Draughts finished the Cure, and the Bark braced up the Body after: Sometimes it put on the Shape of a Rheumatism; then it gave way to Bleeding, temperate Diaphoretics, with Sack-whey; or if it was more obstinate, Blisters and the Salt Draughts succeeded. After the 2d or 3d Day the Fever remitted in all, and in some it seemed intermitting. Great Thirst, white Tongue, Pulse sometimes quick, sometimes low, but mostly full and high after Bleeding; in some it was irregular, and intermitted after 3 or 4 Strokes. Urine was sometimes Amber-coloured, with a small woolly Sediment; but mostly high-coloured, with a large lateritious one after some Hours standing. Repeated Bleeding was necessary; the first was tolerably good, the next fizy, and the Serum yellow and green. Though the Blood was seldom deficient in Serum, Stools were mostly procured by Art. Several aged and weak People died suddenly.

In

In *Jan.* the Wind was wholly W. (only a few times S. W.) very little Rain, several (but not hard) Frosts. 29. much Lightning. On *Sept.* 14. last past was a very surprizing *Aurora Borealis*, like a most exact splendid Crown beset with most brilliant Diamonds; its concave Side facing the N. *Feb.* 3. at Night, this Year, another of the same, only out of the Bow of its concave Side issued red Flashes or Streamers, called by the credulous Vulgar, Companies of Soldiers, and Armies. (*Oct.* last Year at Night fell a great Ball of Fire Westward.) This *Feb.* and *March* were excessively cold and snowy; for from *Feb.* 6. to *March* 6. fell 28½ Inches deep of Snow. *March* 15. 1736. at Night, was a total Eclipse of the Moon, from 10. to 12. its covered Body was of a dark blood-red Colour: The Contagion and Mortality of the Measles being then at the Height, all that were very ill, died that Night, and mostly during the Eclipse: These Measles, that set in with *Feb.* ended with *March*. From *Feb.* 13. to 26. was very bad and inconstant Weather; the severest Extremes on the same Day. On the 18th an Eclipse of the Sun. Nothing could possibly be more uncertain, cold, changeable, and undesirable, than *March*; though it had no great Rains, Wind mostly W. or N. W. 8, 25, 30, 31. it was E. *Apr.* to 20. E. or N. E. except from 6. to 10. most severely cold Season. 21. it turned S. W. *May* was the hottest I have known; Wind chiefly between E. and N. E. Points; except 3, 4, 13, 15. On 17, 18, 19. W. or S. W. only 2 showery

1737. showery Days this whole Month; and few  
 Nights without great white Frosts, gone by 4  
 o'Clock in the Morning; which killed the Blossoms  
 of Fruit-trees. No fizy Blood to be found in any  
 Disease, but all rich and florid. *June* to 16. was  
 unseasonably cold, Wind to 5. was W. to 16. N. to 25.  
 W. or S. W. 25, 26. N. W. to 30. S. 30. N. W. from 16. to  
 20. warmer; then very hot to the End. On 4. to 17.  
 a very little Rain. The Heat continued to *July* 16.  
 Wind 1st, 2d Days E. on 3, 4. it veered; and 9. to 14.  
 W. and N. W. to 22. E. 22. S. to the End W. and N. W. from  
 16. to 20. temperate; then to the End cold, like a bad  
*Oct.* On 1. and 10. a little Rain. *Aug.* to 25. cold,  
 cloudy, showery, often windy, rough, and blustering;  
 wholly unpleasant, like a *Feb.* Wind to 7. W. or N. W.  
 7, 8, N. E. to 17. W. to 22. S. 23. W. 24, 25, N. to the  
 End W. from 25. to the End warm. *Sept.* was very  
 pleasant, and often excessive hot and dry; Wind  
 mostly W. till after the 20th, but after 22d very  
 unconstant, and the Weather on Extremes, one Day  
 hot, and another cold; with an E. Rain, Sleet,  
 Snow, boisterous Winds. *Oct.* to 11. very temperate,  
 Wind to 5. N. to 9. S. W. to 13. W. 13. N. to 19.  
 S. W. to 28. N. to the End E. After the 11th some  
 hard frosty Nights, with *Aurora Borealis*; which  
 with the very bad in the End of *Sept.* hastened  
 on the following Epidemic. This whole Summer was  
 very remarkable, 1. For a general Drought over  
 the Globe. 2. For a very healthy Season in  
 general.

general. 3. For the inconstant Temperature <sup>1737.</sup> of the Air. 4. For the uncommon Lowness of the *Barometers*, more than ordinary; yet their great Descent was without Rain. 5. For a very ugly, low, brownish Sky, or reddish Clouds; and the Sun mostly wading as before great Rains in a wet Season. *Nov.* was a lovely, temperate, dry Season. Roads to the 14th dusty as in Summer; then came some Days blustering Weather, often high Winds, and heavy Showers. 27. Thunder, Lightning, and great Hail. Wind to 29. S. or S.W. 29, 30. N. *Dec.* 2, 9, 10. Wind N. N. W. the rest to 17. W. or S. W. to the End mostly S. or S. E. It was a very moist, wet, southerly time. On the 5th, 4 Days before the Moon's Change, was from 5 to 10 o'Clock at Night a most frightful Meteor, *viz.* all the Sky cloudy, except N. and E. the Clouds red as Blood, the Air very hot, and as light as at full Moon; Streamers came from behind, a thick red Cloud in the W. affording their Fund of Combustibles; this Fund in 5 Hours shifted quite S. E. sending its streaming Flames up to the Zenith. At *Kilkenny* in *Ireland* it was a thick red Cloud, which burst with a hideous Noise, set the whole upper Hemisphere in a raging Flame for 2 Hours. The Sky and Redness was the same at *Venice*; but the Streamers were like cloven Tongues.

In the latter End of *Feb.* and Beginning of *March*, several complained of slight Pains in their Breast, Sides, or Back; with a very quick, but not high Pulse; white and moist Tongues, Eye, and Face whitish and bloated;  
 their

1737. their Urine pale or yellow; it went off with Bleeding, and two laxative Doses. Their Blood was exceeding good, not at all inflammatory or fizy, only too much of it in the Body. The Urine had a yellow Cloud for two Days after Bleeding; with a deep yellow, downy Sediment. In *Apr.* came in Pleurifies, with a much stronger Fever, quicker and fuller Pulse; Urine very turbid, whitish, and mostly let fall a large, pale, lateritious Sediment. The Thirst not great, the Tongue moist, and scarce differed from its natural healthy Colour; a quick constant Pain of the Side, and Pit of the Stomach, sometimes reaching the Back. Their Eyes not languid, dull, and sunk, as before; but staring with a wild Look. The Blood let was very fizy; a Looseness often attended it. Bleeding, and nitrous Pectorals, were of most Use. But if a great Looseness, œdematous Swellings, and Restlessness, were come on first, all Prospect of Recovery was past. Several Tertians appeared, with an acute Pain of the Side; but most of them went off the 3<sup>d</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> Fit; if they continued longer, 2 or 3 Doses of the Bark cured them. After the 20<sup>th</sup> of *Apr.* both *here* and in *Germany* was a fresh Run of Coughs and Catarrhs. In *May* some sharp, short, violent Pains of the Side, Breast, Back, Belly, or over the Surface; and some few People had Pleurifies. In *June* were several colical Pains, attended with Costiveness and Fever; cured by Bleeding, and cooling Lenitives. There were still stirring a few Pleurifies, attended with acute Pains of the Side, Back, or Stomach.

In

In *July* Pains of the abdominal Muscles were frequent and obstinate. Most Springs were dried up by the Drought; hence a Scarcity of Grass and Hay. Several Intermittents appeared about this time; they began like acute Pleurisy, or continual Fevers, threatening great Danger; but by Bleeding, saline Mixtures, and Pectorals, they became intermittent the 3d or 4th Day, and by a few Doses of the Bark went off the 4th or 5th Fit. From *July* 20. all the Urine of the Sick was very high-coloured when made, but presently curdled, and let fall a very large, white, or lateritious Sediment. Their Tongue was white or brown, the Thirst small, Pulse high and quick, in some few irregular or intermittent; often profuse Sweats, from the Severity of Pains; or the Skin was dry and rough. The Use of *Serpentaria*, or of other hot things, was very pernicious; they caused intolerable Heat and Thirst, put all in Confusion, and occasioned slow, continual, or hectic Fevers. We had no *Morbus Cholera* this Season; though some within a few Miles of us had it. In *Apr.* the Small-pox set in again, and reigned all Summer and Harvest, having now continued four Years and a half (a few Months excepted), and almost wrought out their Subject-matter; few had them, yet were they fatal enough, being often of the confluent Kind, and attended with Purples, as I was informed (having seen only one Boy); for the formerly mentioned old Gentlewomen took the Care of them. This whole Summer had been very healthy, and Bleeding was the sure

Basis

1737. Basis of Cure, of all the few forementioned Disorders. *Os.* 14. broke out suddenly and surprisingly a 2d general, and far more epidemic Catarrh and Fever this Year, with a quick high Pulse, white Tongue, very high-coloured Urine; often Pains in the Sides, Back, or Breast; on the 2d or 3d Day after the Seizure, came a dry Cough, which turned much feverer, with little or no Spitting, Restlessness, and sometimes Ravings in the Night. The Cure consisted in free Bleeding (which seldom discovered any Size the first time, but had a just Proportion between its Parts; its Serum was green and yellow), Laxatives, pectoral Decoctions, and oily Linctus's, and maintaining a proper Warmth, and easy Sweat, with small tepid Liquors, as before. Some it seized with an Inflammation and Swelling of the Left Eye; some with such a Swimming of the Head, that they could not stand. Some with a violent Heat, Pain, and Pulsation on their Forehead; some with great Dulness and Heaviness of the Head; some had their Nose or Eyes run much, or had a great Defluxion from their Palate; the three last got soonest well. Others it seized with a Stiffness, Diminution or Privation of Motion of Arms, Legs, and Thighs, as in a slight Palsy. Some had it like a Diarrhœa or Dysentery. When it seized like a slow Fever, Heaviness, Dulness, acute external Pains, Numbness, or Sluggishness; then lying in Bed, drinking plentifully of Sack-whey, with Spirit of Hartshorn, and moderate Sweating 30 or 36 Hours, cured speedily.

speedily. Such 'as had it in the Head, Bleeding and Blistering restored. Some gave Vomits; these were apt to introduce Ravings, Raging, if not worse. In the Looseness, Rhubarb, Opiates, and smooth Diluters, succeeded. After some Days, they had little or no Fever; their Urine had first a Cloud, then a Settling; and lastly, a large lateritious Sediment. The Tongue was rarely white, the Eyes were very dull and heavy, the Pulse often below the natural Standard, the Complexion languid and pale; the Blood let now was very fizy. Many were costive. Manna given every other Day was of good Service. They had several Relapses, when they seemed quite recovered. In some it left a Pain and Stiffness in the Muscles of the Neck, and a Shaking of the Head several Days or Weeks after; and though not 1 of 100 died, yet was it fatal to many Asthmatics, aged, and such as had been worn out in former Illnesses. Though several that were let Blood recovered, seemingly more slowly than others; yet the Practice proved much surer and better; for the former inflammatory Constitution still continued. Many not let Blood seemed to get well; yet in several Places, fatal were the Consequences to Plethorics and Ale-bibbers; for many of them were taken with a Fever some time after, very mild at first, but increased; the Tongue turned dry, parched, and blackish, the Pulse quick and high; the Countenance black and bloated; their Eyes wild, sparkling, and reddish; they had Restlessness, Anxiety, great Thirst; then came a Delirium, a true Phrensy,

1737. Phrensy, and sudden Death the 5th, 6th, or 7th Day: Purging, Blisters, Sudorifics, Alexipharmacs, all hastened the fatal Hour; for few recovered. Such as escaped got off by early profuse Bleeding, very mild Laxatives, cooling, much nitrated Ptisans, and Emulsions, Cupping, and Paregorics. *Nov.* 12. finished the Catarrh here; but it was a Fortnight later before it reached only 6 or 7 Miles Distance. The Middle of *Dec.* put an End to the late fatal Fever, that seized none that had been let Blood in the late Catarrh. Before the 14th of *Nov.* the News informed us, that in the South some Rooks built Nests, laid Eggs, and hatched, as in the Spring. *Nov.* 22d was a Hurricane. On *Dec.* 8. fell four Inches deep of Snow.

In *Nov.* were several erysipelatous Fevers; both Inflammation and Swelling very great, extending over the whole Face and Neck of some, and the Arms of others; the Pulse was quick, but not very high; the Tongue white; the Urine first pale, then thick and muddy, at last it had a large brownish Sediment; the Sick had a Pain of the Head; they were delirious about the 4th Day, and if rightly treated, the Disease went off the 11th. Cooling Ointments, or Liniments, applied to the Parts, did much Hurt; Bleeding, very mild Laxatives given, spirituous Fomentations and Embrocations outwardly used, Contrayerva Stone, and mild Alexipharmacs, succeeded best. On the 2d or 3d Day after the Eruption, all the Parts blistered, and the Scarf Skin came off, as by a Blister. A frequent Diarrhœa concluded this  
Year's

Year's Diseases; during the 1st, 2d, or 3d Days 1737.

it was attended by a slow Fever, Head-ach, Thirst, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, many and large Stools; then the Fever vanished, and the Stools became more watery; some voided Blood, and a very few had green or yellow bilious Stools; several died of it, they that had watery painless Stools were in greatest Danger. Bleeding, Astringents, Cordials, and Alexipharmics, all did Mischief; but by the right Method (which was easy) none died; viz. 2 or 3 Doses of roasted Rhubarb, with an Anodyne at Night after each Dose, and small Doses of Opiates given twice a Day, keeping close and warm, and for common Drink a Tea made of Pomegranate Peel and dried Roses, with Sugar; and for a Cordial, red Port Wine burnt with Cinnamon and Sugar. The inflammatory Constitution was worn out after the Middle of Dec. for from the End of Oct. to Jan. 10. was a moist sickly Constitution. In Dec. Diarrhœas became very common, and past the Middle of this Month were attended by two new Symptoms; viz. an intollerable constant Pain of the Stomach, and a sudden great Weakness.

All this Winter to Jan. 14. was very moist and watery, Bleeding hurtful in general; after Nov. 15. all Purgatives though mild were apt to cause an ugly Diarrhœa; yet no Rain to open the Springs, before Jan. 8. from Jan. 15: to Feb. 15. was one continued lovely Spring, warm and healthy Season. Jan. 9. at Night the Mercury fell suddenly from 17 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  a great

1738. great Rain, but little Wind; but in the W. of *England* was the terriblest Hurricane since *Nov.* 1703. Great was the Damage done to Houses, Woods, Shipping, &c. the excessive Rain and Hail that attended it, raised such a Flood, as drowned Cattle and Grounds, broke down Sea-banks, &c. It was a melancholy time to many Thousands. From *Feb.* 4. to 16. was a Frost; but 14, 15, and 16. were most intensely cold and hard, Wind N. E. and E. to the End Variety of Weather, with high cold Winds, but little Rain; Roads still dry. *March* to 23. exceeding cold, pleasant, and healthy to the End: Wind was less N. and far less E. than is usual in that Month; but chiefly W. N. W. and in 7 half Days pointed N. E. or N. from 23, to *Apr.* 10. a pleasant forward warm Spring, mostly dry and cloudy. Wind to 9. W. to 12. E. E. S. E. to 15. S. 15, 16. N. 17, 18. N. W. 19, 20. N. 21. N. and S. by E. 22. ditto. 23. S. to W. 24. N. E. to S. by E. 25. S. to N. by W. 26. N. W. N. E. by N. to the End N. 5, 19, 20, 22. excessively cold, beyond any thing in Winter; Rain, Hail, Sleet, Snow, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14. excessive hot. 9, 12, 14. Great Thunder and Lightning; 10. great Rain. From *Apr.* 10. to the last Week in *June*, all very healthy; though often cold and wet; yet neither great Rains, Floods, nor heavy Showers. But in the N. of *England* they had not one Day without Rain for 8 Weeks. Hay this Year at 17 s. per Load; and last Year 3 l. *July* and *Aug.* were a great Drought and most healthy Season. Some

Some old and long-sick weakly People died 1738. from the Heat of *July*, the 25th whereof was hot far beyond this Climate; from 10 to 10 o' Cock of the Day was a Thunder all over *England*; and in *Hertfordshire, Wilts, &c.* such a Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, Wind, Hail, Rain, as the oldest People had not seen, Stones from 5 to 9 Inches Circumference, solidier than Ice, did great Mischief to People, Cattle, Houses, Gardens, &c. All Nature was terrible and shocking, &c. *Aug.* 28. at 5 o'Clock, Afternoon, in a clear Sky, the Sun shining bright, Wind S.W. appeared a Meteor, N.E. and run due N. like a Spear of Fire with a great round Head, which Head burst like a Rocket, spread about in Fire, fell and vanished: It was seen at least all over *England*.

In the second Week of *Feb.* a great Hoarseness, Stuffing, a continual dry Cough, Shortness of Breath, Ratling in the Breast, an exquisite Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, and a sharp Fever, seized both old and young, for 10 Days, till the Frost was over; their Tongue was white, their Thirst considerable, their Pulse quick, but not high; their Urine was first high, then it had a Cloud suspended in it; and lastly, a large white or yellowish Sediment fell down. The Cure consisted in once letting out a small Quantity of Blood, giving a Laxative, then using inkrassating Pectorals, with Oxymel of Squills. In the End of *Feb.* broke out a malignant spotted Eever amongst the Poor, in one Street of this Place. They began with Shaking, as in an Ague-fit; then

1738. followed Thirst, and a slower Fever; the Pulse at first was little quicker than in Health, their Urine was small in Quantity, very red, thick, but transparent; Belly was excessive costive, Blood let was covered with a very thick coraceous Size, with little or no Serum; they were stuffed in the Breast, hoarse, had a small Cough; and several had an obtuse Pain of their Side; their Tongues were a little whitish, many had Twitchings, and a Delirium, a long time before the Height. They were deaf on the 2d Day, the Spots appeared very small, thick, and red, livid, blue, or black; the more of the first Colour the better, the nearer the last the worse. Some were covered with them from Head to Foot. When the first Fleecce was gone, they repululated on some again. The Skin of several was yellow, as in a deep Jaundice. Near the Height the Urine broke and let fall a lateritious Sediment; then quickly followed a 2d shaking Fit, which was the Crisis. All these recovered: Deafness was a good Sign. The Crisis happened between the 14th and 29th Day. Their Recovery was exceeding slow, were very weak long, had a great Dimness of Sight, or like Black Cloaths, Swarms of Flies, or thick Cobwebs waving before their Eyes; all that died went off before the Breaking of the Urine and 2d Ague-fit. Some had frequent Sweats, others none at all; but their Skin was dry and shriveled. It was contagious and fatal only to the Poor. In the Beginning of *May* it reached some few Poor in the Streets contiguous; in *Feb.* most that were sparingly

sparingly let Blood at first, recovered. Such as recovered had a Tremor or Shaking for several Weeks after, and a Dimness of Sight. Many had endless Relapses, especially such as wanted the Necessaries of Life. There died about 80 of this Fever in three Months, in the lower End of that Street only; for it never reached the upper End. In *Apr.* I desired the principal People of the Town to order an Apothecary to attend me in visiting the Sick, and that they might have proper Medicines at the Town's Expences, which was readily complied with. After visiting them all, the Directions I gave were, if he was called in the Beginning of the Fever, to let a little Blood, but sparingly, according to the Age and Strength of the Sick; but bleed at no time else, and on the next Day to give a laxative Decoction, *Fol. Senn. Crem. Tart. Rad. Liquoric.* strained, and sweetned with *Manna* or *Syr. de Rbeo.* on the 3d or 4th Day to apply Blisters. But if the Sick had been ill some Days before he was called in, then to inject a laxative emollient Glyster. After either Purge or Glyster to give an Anodyne at Night. That all this while, the Sick should drink freely of a Decoction of Barley, Liquorice, Ground-ivy, strained, and a little *Aq. Theriacal.* put into it; or Posset-drink, Baum-tea, or very clear small Beer. And that the Sick should daily have some Diaphoretics, as *R. Lap. Contrayerv. ʒj.* or *Pulv. Camphor. Gr. iij. ʒtis Hor.* About the 8th or 9th Day he was to add *Serpentar. Gr. vj.* If the Spots came out slowly or disappeared, he was to ap-

1738. ply more Blisters; and to add to the above Powders *Castor. Nov. Anglic.* ʒ ss. *Specier. Diajcord. Gr. v.* In case of Watchings, Ravings, or Delirium, *Diacodium* with Camphire was to be given. For the Twitchings, *Pulv. Lapid. Contrayerv. & de Guttat.* were to be given, with Infusion of wild Valerian Root. For the Stuffing and Hoarseness which several had, proper Pectorals were used. When then the 2d Ague-fit or Crisis was over, Powder, and Decoction of the Bark, with Chamomile-flowers, and Infusion of Valerian and Peony-roots. This Course had all the desired Success, in those that were seized after; though the Gleanings of this Fever lasted till *Dec.* then lay dormant for two Months. It had several Changes whilst it continued. The *Cholera Morbus* scarce appeared this Harvest; there were several Quinsies in other Places.

*Sept.* was good Weather to the 7th, Wind W. to the 12th, S. or S. W. dropping or rainy. To 18. tolerable good Days, but frosty Nights. From 17. to *Oct.* 4. Wind chiefly E. and sometimes N. Weather tolerable to *Oct.* 10. From that to *Nov.* 4. a miserable time, of cloudy, foggy, misting, rainy, misty Weather; Wind always warm; 20. at Night a Hurricane, which cleared the Air; Wind W. to the End cloudy, foggy, calm, often dropping. In *Dec.* the Wind was from N. to S. by W. a very healthy Season, a great Scarcity of Water in many Places; the Springs not opened to the 25th.

In *Oct.* the above spotted Fever got into several 1738.   
 other Parts or the Town, and a Mile E. of it, but was only among the Poor; but by the moist Constitution in *Nov.* it put on another Face. Now it was neither attended with Tremors, Deafness, Cough, or Spots; but a slimy Tongue, much clear pale Urine, exceeding quick, but low, languid, vermicular Pulse, with frequent Intermissions, hollow Eyes, sunk pale Cheeks, insupportable Load about the Præcordia; excessive Sickness, Pain at the Stomach, great Weakness, constant Groaning and Moaning. The 2d Day they had Heavings and Vomiting, on tasting any Liquids; on the 3d, 4th, and 5th severe Vomiting and Purging of inodorous watery Excrements; no Sleep. The former Method was now useless; the successful Course now was *R. Succ. Lemon. ℥ij. Syr. Lemon. ℥j. Spt. c. c. ʒij. Laud. Lig. Gr. ʒo. M. Dof. Coch. iij. ʒtiis. Hor.* for common Drink, sometimes the white Decoction with Tormentil-Roots, and sealed Earth; other times a Tea of Pomegranate-peel, dried Roses, and Balauftin Flowers; to which was added 6 or 8 Drops of liquid Laudanum twice or thrice a Day; these without any other Helps carried off the Disease: To prevent Relapses, the Bark was given in Powder and Decoction, but in vain; for several relapsed a 2d and 3d time. Then were given *Extract. Cort. ʒj. Rad. Serpent. Specier. Dambr. aa Gr. vj. f. Pil.* to be taken twice a Day, with a Decoction of Bitters and Chalybeats; these answered infallibly.

1739. To *Jan.* 8. most intemperate high Winds, Rains, Sleets, Snow, Frost, Fogs. An Eclipse of the Moon, with a dreadful Hurricane, W. W. S. W. But there was a greater on *Dec.* 31. Wind S. All Roads now very deep and bad, yet no great Rains, Wind to 9. W. after that all between S. and W. Points. This whole Winter was remarkable for Heat, Thunder, Lightning, Hurricanes, great stormy Winds, which caused general Health. *Feb.* from 5. to 9. very stormy, snowy, in 2 Nights fell 6 Inches deep of Snow each Night. Wind all the Month S. S. W. the 6th was another Hurricane. From 9. to *March* 4. the warmest and earliest Spring known. From *March* 4. to 12. cold, Wind to 11. W. 12. E. 13. N. W. to 21. N. to 26. N. and E. mostly W. to the End. 13, 14. temperate from 14. to 21. fell of Snow and Hail 26 Inches deep, but very little Rain; a most terrible Season. 21. to *Apr.* 3. temperate, to 11. excessive Cold; 13, 14, 15, 16, 19. to 24. was certainly the coldest Season in the Memory of Man. On the 3d and 4th much Snow; 11, 12, 17, 18, 24. and to *May* 5th warm; most of *May* very hot, which forwarded the starved Spring to a wonder. In the first Week of *Jan.* and *Feb.* were very great Floods, the great Rains began *Apr.* 21. and continued to *May* 6. *Apr.* 24, 25. *May* 5, 8, 10, 14, 21, 22. Thunder, Lightning, and great Showers. On the last was a most frightful Tempest; it thundered, lightened and rained for two Hours and a half without ceasing; the Claps began at the Zenith,

nith, and dispersed every way over the whole Atmosphere to the Horizon; the last began Clap was not dispersed in the Zenith till another began; the Air roared, the Earth seemed to shake, and for half an Hour the Tempest of rain was quite dark, the Water fell in thick small Streams not Drops. The Lightning clave an old Tree within half a Mile of the Town. But of longer continuance was the Tempest of terrible Thunder and Lightning, *June 24, 1733*, in the Evening and Night, with less Rain, was as terrible, and did greater execution on several Cattle and Sheep. But both were far short of the Tempest of *June 10, 1729*, recorded in the Monthly Chronicle; for though the Thunder in the first was much more terrible, yet here the Rain was vastly greater.

In the first Week of *Febr.* broke out an Epidemic catarrhus Fever among Infants, whereof it killed several with many Asthmatics. It was attended with a raging, taring cough, which continued the whole time of the disease, and ten Days or a Fortnight after it, like a Chin-Cough, Night and Day. An acute Fever from three to ten Days, or fourteen. A Delirium, Face red and bloated, with coughing. Full red Eyes; (some had a pale Countenance, and Eyes hollow) want of Sleep. For though Opiates stopt the Cough, they stopt the Breast. The Belly was costive, Tongue white, an acute Pain of the Head, constant groaning and moaning. Pulse beat to 106 in a Minute at least; many had continual Sweats, watery Eyes, running at the Nose. Urine scanty and high-coloured

1739. loured. A pale Look, hollow Eyes, a Cough stop'd, were sure Prefages of Death. The Cure which succeeded well was Manna every third Day, Blisters, salt Droughts, oily Mixtures with Oxymell, the testaceous Powders with Nitre. The Delirious bore gentle Bleeding, others not.

All the last Summer, Harvest, Winter and Spring were uncommonly healthy. Few vernal Inflammations. Agues a little frequenter than of late Years, but single Tertians, which yielded to a few Doses of *Cortex*. But this Spring a Fever, with the following Signs, invaded many. The Sick imagined themselves not indisposed in the least, yet they had a great Cough, Difficulty in breathing, great Thirst, dry Tongue, but seldom discoloured, only red. The Breath was very hot, Pulse exceeding quick, and often trembling, Expectoration very difficult, and the Matter often streaked, or mixt with Blood. The Belly rather costive, and felt hot to the Sick. The Fever was stronger in the Afternoon and Night, and remiss in the Morning and Forenoon, intenser some Days than others. The Body was very hot, and the Sick raved in their Sleep. Their Urine scanty, but very thick and high coloured; it mostly broke and let fall a large Sediment, without giving any Relief. Dropsical Swellings ensued. The Cure consisted in Bleeding (which rarely wanted Serum enough, and seldom fizy) keeping the Belly open with mild lubricating Laxatives, soft slippery nitrated Medicines, with nitrous pectoral Draughts and *Accetum Scilliticum*, and sometimes *Aq. & Syr. Papaver. Erratic. cum Nitro.*

The

The Balsams, Balsamic, and Jesuits Tincture, made quick Dispatch with them. The like was the Fate of all Tipplers, Drammers, and Punch-Merchants. Scarce any other died of this severe Peripneumony. 1739.

Several People this Spring were dropsical in the Feet and Ancles; the Swelling got up the Legs to the Thighs, and sometimes to the Belly. Several had their Hands and Arms swelled. This was attended with a brisk continual Fever; great Thirst, Restlessness, want of Appetite, Heat, scanty flammey Urine, which broke quickly, Cough, Stuffing, Shortness of Breath, and a blackish bloated Countenance. Several Methods of Cure at first were attempted in vain; but the following proved certain and successful: *R. G. Ammoniac. ℥j. Pulv. Milleped. ℥ss. Groc. Sal. Succin. Resin. Jalap. aa. gr. vj. Bals. Peruv. g. f. Pill. alternis diebus mane et vesperi summend. & Sal. Prunell. ℥ss. Tart. vitriolat. gr. xij. M. in two Doses, dieb. intermitt. a Pill. capiendi. & Cort. interior Sambac. M. j. Rad. Enal. ℥j. Curcum. Rub. Tinct. aa. ℥ij. Flor. Camom. M. j. Cort. Aurant. Rad. Gent. aa. ℥jss. Bacc. Junip. ziv. f. Decoct. in Aq. Font. ad ℥ij. calatur. Adde Aq. Raphan. C. Vin. Milleped. aa. ℥ij. Acet. Scillit. ℥ij. M. Dos. Coch. 6.* If the Cough stopt, they had been instantly choaked, if not relieved by this. *& Tinct. Ipococ. ziv. Oxymel. & Acet. Scillit. aa. ℥j. M. Detur. statim.*

June to 13. was very wet, Wind S. or S.W. to 20. tolerably dry, S.W. to 27. wet. to the end hot and dry, Wind W. from S.W. to S. All was pretty healthy, though Coughs were pretty

1739. pretty common. In *Italy* the Wind was mostly from S. to N. by W. a very wet changeable Time, only from 16. to 25. dry. Hay-Harvest very late, and generally bad, and yet a healthy Time. During *Aug.* Wind kept from S. to N. by W. This was a cold, wet, cloudy, unpleasant Month. *Aug.* 10. to *Sept.* 15. Wind kept most between W. and S. From 15. to *Octob.* 1. Wind only between S. and E. From *Aug.* 22. to *Octob.* 1. fell more and greater Rains in the Northern Counties of *England*, than had fallen in the whole Year of 38. A terrible Season, no Wind, but sultry, hot, foggy, cloudy, moist, rainy, rotting Time; all Roads unpassably deep, almost daily Floods, much Corn, and the greatest Part of Barley lost; often raw Frosts at Night, yet a State of general Health. Yet this Year proved an extraordinary rich and good Harvest in the Midland Counties; for whilst we had Fogs and Mists, they had so many calm Days, and clear hot Sun, that they were obliged to reap much of their Corn by Night, to hinder it shaking out of the Chaff. Indeed every Place had a rich plentiful Harvest, where they had got it finished before the Rains began in *Aug.* From *Sept.* 25. to *Octob.* 4. Wind E. or a Point to S. to 22. N. 24. E. to *Nov.* 4. S. E. and S. from *Octob.* 14. to the end, mostly frosty Nights. *Octob.* 12. at Night, was seen a *Draco volans*.

This Month was mostly dry, but exceeding cold and cloudy. Never were fewer Fogs, or foggy Mists, in the Season, and very healthy. From *Nov.* 4. to 17. Wind kept between N.

and S. by E. to the end S. by W. 30. E. From 1739.  
 4. to 17. a very hard Frost; though cold, yet  
 very pleasant to 21<sup>st</sup>; then a terrible cold, raw,  
 wet, rainy, sleety, floody Time to Dec. 9. Wind  
 E. to Dec. 3. S. 4. N. then S. and S.W. to 14.  
 changeable to 23. S. E. to the end. Frost be-  
 gan the 20<sup>th</sup>, sharp to 29. But the last three  
 Days exceeded all Cold in the Memory of any  
 living for Severity, spitting Snow all the while.  
 On the 2<sup>d</sup> at Night a great Halo about the  
 Moon, and a fiery Meteor from N. to S. large  
 as a Moon, but very low, not above a Mile  
 high. It lasted a Minute, and was followed by  
 a dismal Noise from S. to N.

In the latter end of Oct. began and continued  
 all Nov. Rheumatic Fevers, with acute Pains  
 chiefly in the Loins, attended with great Low-  
 ness of Spirits, a small, weak, low Pulse, much  
 pale Urine, which sometimes turned white;  
 the Tongue little altered. Bleeding and Eva-  
 cuations succeeded ill; but Blisters, mild Car-  
 diacs, gentle Laxatives, and Diluters, did well;  
 few died of this. Toward the end of Nov. He-  
 miplegias and other partial Palsies were more  
 frequent than dangerous. These seized several  
 during the Rains in Dec. and were pretty ob-  
 stinate. In Dec. some Children had Peripneu-  
 monic Disorders.

We are now come to a most memorable 1740.  
 Year in future Histories. From Dec. 24. to  
 the end, Wind had been S. E. Jan. 1. S. E.  
 2. S. E. to S. W. 3. S. W. to N. W. 4, 5. N. W.  
 6, 7. veered round, and settled N. W. 8. N. W.  
 to S. E. by N. 9. W. to S. 10. E. 11. N. 22,

1740. 23, 24. *Febr.* 16. to 20. N.W. 5. it veered from N.W. to N.W. by S. 25, 26. E. all the rest N. or N. N. E. This severe Frost, which exceeded those of 1683, 84, 1709, 1716, continued with some Exacerbations and Remissions to *Febr.* 22. though the middle of the Days of *Janr.* 18, 19, 20. *Febr.* 2, 3, 7, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. had some little Relents. On the 22d came a Thaw for two Days and Nights, then Frosts every Night after, but milder, though very hard. The Degree of the Cold by my Thermometer, I have given comparatively in the 2d Vol. on Mineral Waters. A Nobleman's Thermometer in this Neighbourhood, which for ten or eleven Years before I had never observed lower than 70 Degrees even in the open Air, fell now in the Library to 83; and set out in the open Air, fell not only to 90, but a good way within the Ball. Mine in the Stair-Cafe, which for five Years before I never found lower than 67. on *Dec.* 29, 30, 31. *Jan.* 8, 9, 10. fell to 87. and so varied all the Frost from 72, to 87. Ice was found eighteen Inches thick, that had neither been broke, nor Water run upon it. *Jan.* 1. fell an Inch deep of Snow; 11th half an Inch more; *Feb.* 13, 14. an Inch; *Feb.* 19. an Inch. But it was much deeper both N. and S. than here. *Jan.* 2. a total Eclipse of the Moon from 8 to 10 at Night. --- Inexpressible was the Damage done by this Frost; for the rainy Summer and Harvest had caused a Rot among Sheep in low Countries; and this Storm starved and killed many in the high Moors; so as in some Parts scarce was there

there seed left to breed on. Great Mischief was done to all Shipping in Harbours and Rivers; that on the *Thames* alone was moderately computed at 500,000*l.* A total Stop was put to Trade, most Mechanics were set idle, no Money stirring, Multitudes of poor People were lost, both in Houses and Fields, by the Severity of the Cold. Many Horses and much Cattle were lost. Great was the Misery and Necessity of the Poor; but an unparalled Spirit of Charity prevailed over this Nation, and many other Places; large Contributions were collected, which were of special Service to them. *Spain* was said to suffer near as much that Winter by deluging Rains.

During this great Storm, there were no Diseases heard of; neither Pleurifies, Quinsies, nor other Inflammations. Asthmatic and Phthysical Persons were the only Sufferers, many of whom died either by want of Cure, or bad Management. The Cure consisted in keeping warm, bleeding, blistering, lubricating Medicines, mild Laxatives, and soft tepid Drinkables. Their Pulse was mostly very small and quick, their Tongue whitish, Urine high coloured, then white and muddy, or let fall a lateritious Sediment; they had little Thirst. There was little sily Blood, but florid and rich. They had a taring Cough, very difficult Expectoration, very hoarse and stuffed; the former Rheumatic Pains attending most of them. *Sperma Cæti* and *G. Ammoniac* in Electuaries, and Oil of sweet Almonds, with Oxymel of Squills in Emulsions, succeeded wonderfully. When Cough and Fever

1740. ver abated, the Bark finished the Cure. Several had slight Colds. The Spring and Summer after was the scabbiest Season I ever saw. The Scurvy was universally epidemic, but not contagious. Many suffered much and dangerously by mercurial and sulphurine Unctions. Little or no sily Blood from *Candlemas* to *June*, and as little Blood let which coagulated right, but continued like a kind of mixt *Gore*, with a very thin, white Pellicle a-top. Any few Inflammations that were, were exceeding mild; there were several Maniacs. Some had a Fever that was neither epidemic nor contagious. The Sick constantly complained of a Sickness and Faintness. They had a very slow, weak, small Pulse, little or no Thirst, the Urine thin and pale, Face languid and pale, no Pains, the Belly costive, restless at Night, a small Cough, very weak, no very sensible Fever, a loathing of Food. A Laxative or two, the Testacea, salt Draughts, and Blisters succeeded.

The Cold continued to *June* 1st, a few Days excepted: so that the Husbandman despaired of the Fruits of the Earth. *June* and *July* were far colder than usual; the excessive Drought continued to *August*, which was a very unequal, showry, moist cold Month, yet no great Rains, though the poor Harvest was threatned and kept back, and the Price of Corn was raised to 6s. 8d. per Bushel, Oats at 20s. per Quarter. In *July* came a slight *Cholera Morbus*, with vomiting, but no purging. Washing the Stomach with Camomil Tea, a Dose of Rhubarb, a few salt Draughts, and some Paregorics, cured it. In

In *August* appeared a Diarrhœa, with frequent <sup>1740.</sup> and surprisingly green and yellow Stools, sud ten fore sick Fits, Pain at the Stomach, Faintness, most excruciating Gripes and Weakness. Astringents after Rhubarb succeeded not at all. Only Rhubarb, Alexipharmics, Balsamics, (as *Sperma Cœti*, *G. Arabic*, &c.) and the white Decoction with Crabs Eyes and Coral.

Few could bear Bleeding this Summer; the Blood let was very watery, its Serum extremely acrid and yellowish, full of scorbutic Salts. Most Disorders were attended with a Redundance of Bile. *October* was yet more healthy, only a *Proteus*-like Illness prevailed among Children; it began with a Fever, more acute or remise; many cried out grievously of a Pain in their Stomach or Belly; some were loose, and had very bilious Stools; others were as constive; some had Heavings and Vomitings, others Sweats. Several were convulsed, or delirious, or stupid, or had Pains in their Sides, or Surface, or Extremes, or had great Swellings about the Neck, which gathered and broke. They were thirsty, restless, their Tongue was white, Urine red, Pulse quick, full and strong. Bleeding freely with Leeches at first, then injecting some watery emollient Glysters, followed by Laxatives, and the Use of Subacids, cured; all other Methods succeeded ill.

From *Aug.* 20. to *Dec.* 27. was one continued Shift of Rains and Frosts; a most undesirable Time. *Sept.* 28. at Night, several Rivers were frozen over, the like never known before by any living. In *Aug.* Wind mostly

1740. S. and S.W. the Weather cool, moist, and in-  
 constant, yet no Rains to rot the Corn; for  
 though much fell, yet it was attended with  
 brisk cold Winds; the Harvest was late. *Sept.*  
 was a very cold Month; on the 23d at Night,  
 great Rain and Floods, yet the Season was very  
 healthy; only Diarrhœas, with sore Gripes, Ca-  
 tarrhs, swelled Faces, Tooth-achs, and other  
 Rheums common. *Octob.* the coldest remem-  
 bered for the Season. Wind from *Sept.* 28. to  
*Oct.* 6. was N. or E. to 22. W. or S.W. to  
*Nov.* 2. variable; to *Dec.* 8. W. or S.W. to  
 19. chiefly N. to 24. E. to 27. N. to the end  
 S. and W. The great Frost in *October* killed  
 all Grass and Herbage. *November* 1. was a me-  
 morable Day, with a N. Wind, Snow, Sleet,  
 Hail, Rain, and Floods, and a Hurricane from  
 6 at Night to 12, Wind N. and N.E. the ter-  
 riblest of many Years; it did inestimable Da-  
 mage on the N.E. and N. Coasts of *England*,  
 in Shipping, Goods, and Peoples Lives; its Ef-  
 fects continued at Sea to the 5th. From 23.  
 to *Dec.* 8. was terrible Weather and severe Frost.  
 Now the Childrens Fever that began in *October*  
 fell more on the Lungs, with great Stuffing;  
 many had several Relapses, and sundry died.  
 From *Dec.* 8. to 22d, a great Snow and severe  
 Frost, then deluging Inundations, which did  
 inestimable Mischief, both at home and abroad.  
 Never was a more frightful Season for Rains,  
 severe Frosts, Thunder, Lightning, Hurricanes  
 without number, from *Aug.* to *Jan.* 1. The  
 great Floods in *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Ger-*  
*many*, *France*, and *Britain*, did prodigious Mis-  
 chief;

chief ; these Countries were greater Sufferers by the last, than by the great Frost. The great Rains in *Spain* had done the like Mischief there that the Frost did here, or greater than their preceding Year's great Drought. in *December* began and raged a most fatal epidemic Chin-cough. In the Neighbourhood it was attended with a mortal confluent Small Pox. For this Cotirse frequent Peuks did best ; it soon began to be attended with a peripneumonic Fever. The Cure was begun with bleeding with Leeches.

1740.

To *Jan.* 29. the Wind kept between N.W. and S.W. by W. from *Dec.* 28. to the 7th Instant, was a charming Spring ; from 7. to 17. a hard Frost, Wind N.W. then a cold Thaw, with small Showers and a drizzling Rain to 24. Frost again to 29. Wind E. cold Fogs and Thaw to the End. *Febr.* Wind W. and S.W. to 15. a sweet Season to 25. Wind N. to 27. S. to *March* 3. N. 4. to 7. S. or W. to 16. E. to 18. N. to 21. E. to *Apr.* 2. N. to 22. W. From 25. to the End N. *Febr.* to 22. was tempestuous, cold, but indifferent Weather to the End. In *December* and *January* several People died, as did many Children of the Chin-cough : Inflammations of Face and Eyes were rife. *Febr.* was very healthy ; some had a Cough and Hoarseness. This Month had little Hail, Rain, or Snow. *March* to 10. temperate and good ; Cold, dry, and mostly frosty to the End, with some missing Showers, and often Flakes of Snow. Much great and deep Snow

1741.

1741. on the Mountains, and in the North; but healthy in general. Near the End happened several sudden Deaths, from violent and sudden Inflammations of the Stomach and Intestines, with Vomiting, Costiveness, most severe Pains, Faintness, Sickness, Heat in the Bowels, flaming Urine, very quick, but often low Pulse. The Cure consisted in early, liberal, repeated Bleeding, with frequent small Draughts of cooling, anodyne, emollient, nitrated liquors, with Glysters of the same sort injected every 2 or 3 Hours, and proper Fomentations---Now began the Small Pox to appear frequent in Town, having generally prevailed all last Year in most Places of the Kingdom. They were both of the distinct and confluent kinds, yet neither very mild nor fatal, except attended with livid and black Purples. This Epidemic spread, several consumptive People died; spitting, vomiting, or purging of Blood (and some had all three) were rarer than ever I had seen before; but were all happily cured by timely free Bleeding, and the Use of *Newil Holt* Water drank tepid, as an Alterative, a large Tea-cup full every two or three Hours. In vomiting Blood, the *Cortex* was given in an Electuary with *Diacodium* first, and *Diacodium* given twice a Day for a few Days; then the above Water drank daily, finished the Cure. But if the Hemorrhage was attended with a Hectic, the Water was more effectual, and certainly cured both; but the Persons must be let Blood off, three Weeks or a Month, as in the Use

Use of the Bark. And if the Waters being so loaded with Minerals made it nauseous to the Stomach, that is taken off by adding two Ounces of Syrup of Violets or Raspberries, and two Drams of sweet Spirit of Nitre to each Bottle, it makes it one of the gratefullest Tipples, without injuring its medicinal Virtues. Scarce a Pleurisy or Quinzie to be heard of this Spring---*Apr.* and *May* were very droughty. *May* to 11. hot, to 18. cold, to the End exceeding hot with great Drought; the Wind, a few Days excepted, kept between S. and W. *June* to 9. very hot, Wind constantly shifting and veering round the Compass, but still W. when fixt; much, but not terrible Thunder and Lightning, daily fine Showers in most Places, which did great Service, though very unequally dealt, but no lasting Rains. 10, 11. Wind W. 12. N. 13, 14. veered from S. to S. by N. daily, but very hot, and often cloudy. To *July* 22. W. Southerly to the End. *Aug.* to 20. Westerly, E. to 28. S. to 30. to *Sept.* 5. E. to 14. N. E. *Aurora Boreales* were frequenter this Spring and Summer, than they had been of some late Years. The great Height of Mercury in Barometers so long together, was very remarkable. From *December* to the first Week of *June*, was almost one continued Drought; on the 1st and 2d Weeks were several narrow local refreshing Showers; from that to *July* 13. a Drought; from 19. to *Aug.* 22. another Drought. On 22. and 25. fell the first general Rains, which only brought Water

1741. into the Brooks; then to *Sept. 7.* dry Weather, which brought five Days continued Rain, except the two last Afternoons, the durablest Rain of many Years, and yet only opened the Springs. This Summer was not only the hottest since 1719. but the calmest. Much terrible Thunder and Lightning in several Parts of the Nation, and sundry Storms of great Hail, as at *Bawtry July 29* which went all the way to the E. Sea, the Stones from five to nine Inches about: It did great Mischiefe; no Corn could be cut, reaped, or gathered, where it fell, though much of it was ripe; for the Straw was all cut in two or three Places, and the Corn beat out of the Chaff and scattered. The like happened at *Geneva* a little before *Sept. 8.* was a terrible *Hurricane* at *Lyn Regis, St. Ives, Huntington, &c.* The Wind was neither S. nor N. as was reported, but N. E. for during all the long Rain, it kept between N. and E. On some Days were opposite Currents, as *Sept. 11.* when the lower was N. E. and the upper S. W. From *Apr. 2.* was almost a continued Westerly Constitution; Rivers failed, and were not once in Flood from *Dec. to Sept. 8.* Springs were dried up; most Pastures, where the *June* Showers reached not, were scorched; the very Grass-Roots were burnt up, much Cattle died, and the rest were half-starved; except in marshy, wet, low Countries, they had Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Hay; the last sold from 10s. to 25s. per Ton: But in other Places, Grass and Meadows were burnt up; Hay from  
three

three Guineas to five or six *per* Ton, Milk at 1741. Three-half-pence *per* Quart, Butter from 7d. to 9d. *per* Pound, Wheat 6s. 8d. *per* Bushel, Malt 36s. *per* Quarter, Oats 20s. to 23s. Beans 34s. Miserable was the State of the Poor of the Nation from the two last severe Winters; Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions, Want of Trade and Money, a *Spanish* War remissely prosecuted, Captures of our Merchants Goods at Sea, Death of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. But the desirable Prospect of a plentiful early Harvest of the best Grain, well got, revived the desponding Spirits of the Poor.

The above Hemorrhages were more frequent and severe in *June*. The bloody Stools were first jet-black and clotted. Blood spit up was a blackish red. The Sick vomited several times coagulated Blood from their Stomach. They were very thirsty, their Pulse quick and low, their Mouth was dry, their Urine stammy, Blood let was very fizy. The above Course succeeded, none died of it---The above Small-Pox of both sorts raged, with a high Fever, Delirium, Convulsions, Thirst, &c. Vomits given at first Invasion, and an Anodyne after, succeeded well; but Bleeding was very fatal in the general; even where the Pox were very few, and the Fever small, they died, as did all that had Purples. White Hives were very common, many Children had them all over, yet proved no had Sign. When the Pox came not out, or did not rise, or the Skin between them white or pale, or the Breast about the Height

1741. was suddenly oppressed, the Pulse quick and low, with a rattling in the Throat, all such died; though these Symptoms were mostly from Bleeding, the Use of Saffron, Cochineal, or warm Cordials. Two things were observable; 1st, That in the East Side of the Town and East Suburbs, they were mortal; so as in one Hamlet seven of fifteen died. In the West Part of the Town and Suburbs not one of fifteen died. 2dly, Neither Looseness nor Salvation attended them; but on their Recovery, it was scarce possible to purge any of them. The Method I used in this Disease, both with three of my own, and all others I was called to, not one whereof died. When called, my only Question was, Have they been let blood? If they had, I desired to be excused; if not, I went. On their first Seizure, I ordered a Vommit, and a Purgative after; then to the Eruption, or a Day or two after, they used this; *R. Aq. Sambuc. ℥vi. Syr. Ejuſd. ℥j. Rob. Ejuſd. ℥iij. Lap. Prunell. ℥ij, Sp. Nitr. d. ℥ij. M.* Drink two or three Spoonfuls at pleasure, or every Hour. When they began to be sore, ordered Diacodium every Night, of which a little before, and about the Height, was given twice or thrice a Day. And from a little before the Height, the following; *R. Syr. de Rub. Ideæ ℥j. Sp. Vitriol, ℥j. M.* Put a Dram of this to a Pint of Barley-water for common Drink; it made a pleasant Tipple. About the 17th Day, I ordered as follows, which though of tripple  
Strength,

Strength, it rarely operated above once ; R Syr. 1741.  
*de Rbeo. Manna. opt. aa. ℥j. Scammon. Sulphurat.*  
*gr. vj. M.* It was reported three or four times,  
 The Purples, and other malignant Symptoms,  
 and the Mortality itself, came and went several  
 times with the sundry Returns of hot Weather,  
 and decreased when the cold came, till *July*,  
 that they ceased, or were supplanted by as fa-  
 vourable a Measles.

I shall add another History of this Disease in  
 a similar Season, *viz.* 1719. which was another  
 hot, dry, and very calm Summer, from *May* 1.  
 to the middle of *July*, that there came a strong  
 Wind with much Rain, which continued a Fort-  
 night ; then the Heat returned, and lasted to  
*Nov. 1.* And indeed the whole Winter and  
 Summer was dryer than ordinary. In *Sept. 1.*  
 began, and reigned till *Apr.* or *May* following,  
 a most fatal epidemic Small-Pox, from which  
 very few recovered. It attacked all Ages of  
 both Sexes, from Infants up to Persons of eighty  
 or ninety Years old ; yea, several said to have  
 had them formerly, were now seized and died.  
 Few, if any escaped, that had not had them,  
 and the greatest Part died. They were first  
 seized with shivering, followed by vomiting,  
 and fixed Pains in several Parts of the Body,  
 a high Fever, which was soon attended with  
 Tremors, Convulsions, Delirium, or Phrenzy.  
 They had great Thirst, a strong throbbing  
 Pulse, high-coloured Urine, a brownish dry  
 Tongue. The Eruption generally appeared on  
 the Day of the Seizure, or early next Day.  
 The

1741. The Pustles filled soon, and subsided as fast ; they were first clear, then pitted, and black in the middle. The Sick died on the 6th, 7th, or 8th Day, either of the Disease or its Symptoms, as Suffocation, Inflammation, or total Stoppage of the Head, of the Gullet or Wind-Pipe. The common Methods, with the temperate Regimen, had no Success ; such as used it died, and they that did not died. Grievous was the Havock made by this Disease, till another Course was found out and pursued ; which was, immediately on the Seizure to give a Peuk of Infusion or Powder of Ipecacuanha and Oxy mel of Squills : This cleared the Body up and down. The Sick were kept very cool, and much out of Bed ; and for Drink they were allowed only Emulsions of the cold Seeds, and white Poppey-seed, with sweet Spirit of Nitre and Sal Prunella, or Juice of Lemons : This allayed the Heat and Thirst ; there was no raging Fever nor Delirium, no Pox came so soon out as before, or in others that took not this Course. The Feet, Legs, Arms, and Hands of the Sick were bathed twice or thrice a Day in warm Milk, or Milk and Water, or a tepid Decoction of Emollients ; and the bathed Parts were kept rather warmer than the Head and Trunk, which brought the Pustules first out on them. The Extremes were anointed with Oil of Olive, or Oil of sweet Almonds. The Sick drank small watery Liquors in plenty. If the Pustules began to pit, they had some Doses of the testaceous Powders with Contrayerva Root,

Root, but neither Saffron nor Snake Root. To <sup>1741.</sup> prevent Light-headedness, Tremors, Convulsions, or Phrenzies, and to carry off their Cause by Urine, they had some Bolusses of Castor, Salt of Amber, Millepedes and Nitre. For the Inflammation of the Throat. were used pectoral Decoctions, Syrup of *Althæa*, *Sperma Cæti*, and Diacodium every Night, and thrice in 24 Hours, when the Disease was near, about, and a little after the Height. Afterwards they had lenitive Electuary with Cream of Tartar, or Rhubarb. A Looseness coming sooner, was found dangerous; therefore none that took this Method died, nor was there any Repulcation of fresh Pustles from first to last, as before. Whilst they used the above Bolusses, their Urine was very thick, fetid, and high-coloured. But to return to our History.

In July began a malignant spotted Fever among the Poor, who had been half-starved the last two Years, and obliged to eat uncommon and unwholesome things; our own plentiful Product of Corn in 38 and 39 (enough to have maintained the Nation for four Years) having been mostly exported to our Enemies, who were in great want of it. Another Part of it was hoarded up by the Rich, in expectation of another Dearth. This Fever was much the same that raged in *Bristol* in 40, and *Galloway* in *Ireland* in 41, but different from what it was when first imported from *Gibraltar* into *Plymouth* in Apr. or May 40, by the *Canterbury* and *Ancaster* Men of War; and probably had

1741. had been a true Plague, had the Constitution of the Air favoured it, as in some Places it came little short of it, as *Galloway* and some other Places felt-----It invaded by Shiverings, followed by Heat, a strong, quick, high Pulse, white Tongue, great Thirst, turbid Urine, Pain of the Head, Back, and often of the Stomach, and Want of Sleep. After two, three, or a few Days, the Pain of the Head abated, the Pulse fell, was ticking, weaker and slower than in Health, yet the Thirst rather increased. The Tongue was dry, parched, and covered with a blackish or brownish yellow thick Slough, the Urine turned clearer, and instead of a large ponderous Sediment, suspended a light greenish Cloud in the middle; then became quite clear, and of a light pale greenish Colour. The Sick slumbered more; but either in their Slumber, or waking out of them, they raved much, till they became delirious. They were first dull of hearing, then became deaf. Many bled freely at their Nose. Their Gums were dry and blackish, or black. About the 4th, 5th, or 6th Day they sobbed and sighed much, breathed very thick, and with seemingly great Difficulty. The whole nervous System fell into great Tremblings. Some had their Sides inflated, and Belly swelled; such cried out of intolerable Pain in those Parts. About the 5th, 7th, or 9th Day, their Bodies were spotted all over like Flea-bites, of a yellowish brown Colour. The hotter the Weather, the sooner and more the Spots appeared; the same as the Purples

ples did in the Small-Pox before. Toward the latter end of the Fever, many fell into a Looseness, except they had first had the Autumnal Diarrhœa; but rarely that any such had this Fever. If any had a Looseness coming or going for three or four Weeks, and were seized with this Fever, they certainly died. The sooner the Deafness and Spots came, the greater the Danger; which was still greater, as the Spots were black or livid. The Case was the same, where the Thirst went off, but left the Tongue dry, and covered with the above Slough, or if the Looseness turned to an Hemorrhage by Stool.

This Fever could neither bear Bleeding, Purgings, nor hot Medicines; though both Hemorrhage and Diarrhœa seemed to indicate the first two, and Faintness and Weakness the last. A Vomit given at first brought up much yellow Bile, and prevented or mitigated several difficult or dangerous Symptoms after. The Sick had Plenty of nitrated aqueous Drinkables, especially after somewhat of a saponaceous Nature had been given before. The Neck was blistered with constant immediate Relief to the Head. In some few Cases, a Succession of Blisters did good. Toward the Height, before the Looseness came, (especially when the Belly and Sides were inflated) emollient Glysters, a little Laxative, were beneficial; hereby some of that bilious Plethom in the Body was diluted, loosened, and carried off. Julaps of *Aq. Laet. Acet. distillat. Rad. Valer. Sy/v.* with 3  
or

1741. or 4 Grains of *Serpentaria*, were of use to some; all the Bodies *Excreta*, as Stool, Urine, Spittle, stunk intolerably. Where the Fever went off by Sweat, it was profuse for one, two, or three Days; but no Stranger entering the Room during that time, could bear its Stink; it stained all Linen yellow.

*Aug.* and *Sept.* were mostly calm and warm; many Mornings were foggy, and sometimes the whole Day. *Oct.* was very hazy and sultry, the Air moist, few Frosts, and these very small. *Sept.* 14. a Hurricane at *Newcastle* on *Tyne*---After the great Rains of *Sept.* 14. were over, this Fever continued, but spread little before *Oct.* 13. though its Symptoms varied much. Its Reign was chiefly among the Poor, of all Ages and Sexes; but was mostly fatal to very fat, or swarthy or blackish People, Pot-Companions and Drammers; none of the last two recovered. Hitherto no moderate Wine-Drinkers were seized. The Sick, as before, began with first shivering, then a gentle Heat, or strong Fever, often a Pain of the Head and Back, Weakness, Watchings, univereal Lassitude; then they began to be light-headed, rave, to be deaf, the Tongue to be white, or brownish and dry, the Pulse mostly quick and low; the Urine yellow, amber, and sometimes high-coloured. In *Oct.* it was mostly crude and muddy, like Clay-water, and thick, or let fall a white clayie-like or slimy Sediment. This was a bad Sign from the first; yet some made such till after the Crisis; but its Sediment turned first a  
little

little lateritious. Several had Diarrhœa's, but 1741.  
 very few Dysenteries; others were costive; many were spotted with scarlet, red, purple, brown, yellowish, tawny, livid, or black Spots, mostly small; some few had large ones, but many had none at all. They continued on several, till they were recovered, as did their Deafness, Light-headedness, Weakness, and Trembling. After the great Rains, the Spotted were often in less Danger than the Unspotted. Several had very great and strong Twitchings, one, two, or more Days before the *Crisis*, which before the great Rain, was often by Spittle, Urine, or Stool, but ofteneft by the above Sweat, and a very few by bleeding at the Nose. But after the Rains, it was by Sweat, Stool, or in a very few by a lateritious Urine. The *Crisis* kept no fixed Day, falling in all from the 9th to the 22d; and in some, where it turned to a Hætic, to the 42d before they died. Nor did the *Crisis* observe equal or unequal Days. Great was the Odds between the Number that had it, and the few (though too many) that died, if duly attended and treated.

Great Tremblings, Twitchings, involuntary Discharge of Stool and Urine, raging Delirium, or great Stupidity; a small, quick, weak, trembling, or intermitting Pulse; crude, white, clayie-like Urine; staring, wild, fierce Looks; Eyes gowl'd up; Hiccup, or constant picking or gathering the Bed cloaths with the Fingers, or catching in the Air, as at Flies; often and deep sobbing, from their prodigious Anxiety,  
 were

1741. were all dangerous Signs ; and the more of these met in the same Person, the worse. It seemed peculiar to this Fever, that most of the Sick fancied themselves abroad ; and though otherwise sensible, yet could not believe they were at home.

The Method found most successful in general, was to begin with an easy Vomit, then lay a Blister to the Neck, which soon relieved the Head. About the 5th, 6th, or 7th Day, another Blister was laid on one Leg or one Arm. Wild Valerian Root was used liberally both in Powder and Infusion, and had wonderful good Effects in Ravings, Twitchings, Watchings, (even where Opiates failed or seemed hurtful) nor did it once fail to procure an easy breathing Sweat, though the Skin was dry and rough before. For Looseness or Restlessness, Diacodium was of the greatest Benefit ; for liquid Laudanum did not answer in this Fever. For the excessive Thirst, they drank plentifully of small Liquors, as small Beer, (if there was no Tendency to a Looseness) small Sack-Whey, White Wine Poffet-Drink, Barley-Water, Baum, Ground-Ivy, or Lemon-Juice, Tea, &c. If very costive, emollient Glysters were injected once in two Days, or oftner, if Pains of the Head or Belly required. But as in Summer the Belly was difficultly moved, so now the least Laxative endangered a Looseness. About the 7th Day, *Radix* or *Lap. Contrayerv.* was added to the *Valerian* Powder and Juice of *Kermes* to the Juleps----After the Crisis, they were liable

liable to many Relapses, often more dangerous 1747. and fatal than the first Fever; but these were certainly prevented, and several Symptoms quickly cured, by an early and liberal Use of the Bark, which though instantly necessary, yet its early Use was in some quickly followed by a Numbness, Stiffness, and as it were Loss of the Use of the Legs and Arms. But this Symptom was speedily removed by only three or four Doses of *Pulv. Valer. Sylv. ʒj. Rad. Serp. Virg. gr. 6.* Thus some Scores of Lives were easily and safely saved, that would otherwise have been unavoidably lost, by doubting and trifling about the Bark. If young Persons of a healthy strong Constitution were let bleed, their Spirits sunk immediately, nor could they ever be raised but with the greatest Difficulty; many of them died; Bleeding was Death to most others, yea it succeeded with none.

To Nov. 10. mostly small clear Frosts every Night, and clear Days; Wind mostly S.W. to 17. W. clear, warm, and no Frost. The Fever abated much in its Virulence, but not in its Contagion nor Spread; yet from 10. to 24. if a Vomit was given at first Seizure, the Disease was certainly taken off at once, and the Sick were well the next Day, without any Relapse; but this extended no farther----From 17: to 26. Wind chiefly S.W. a rainy, warm, misting, cloudy, hazy Time. The Fever spread more than ever, would no longer be confined to the Cottages of the Poor, or to the

1741. Company of Ale-bibbers, but seized many of middling Circumstances. A Vomit given at first now, was of no Service, but rather Hurt, causing an impetuous Diarrhœa, which gave abundance of trouble to check, and often confounded Nature in all her Measures, during the whole After-course of the Disease, which now attacked several more like a Peripneumony or Pleurisy, with a violent taring Cough, Pains of the Side or Breast, plentiful Expectoration, a very quick and sometimes hard Pulse. If such were bled, they mostly languished two or three Weeks, and died; or the few that did survive it, was with the greatest Difficulty. If not bled, Blisters, pectoral Linctusses, Draughts, and Emulsions, made these Symptoms give way in two or three Days; then the Fever appeared in its own Shape, and yielded to the above Method----Or it began like a Catarrh, with Pain and Heaviness of the Head, full, heavy Eyes, turbid Urine, quick Pulse, Thirst, white Tongue, universal Pains over the Body's Surface and Joints. In this Case, if Bleeding did not precede after the 6th or 7th Day, the following febrifuge Powder did good Service, viz: *Pulv. Flor. Camom. Rad. Valer. Sykv. aa. gr. xv. Sal. Absinth. gr. vij. Serp. Virg. gr. v. M. Re-petatis 4tis vel 5tis Hor.* A Hoarseness, or *Rhusus Cynicus*, were certain Signs of Death. The most spotted had as good a Chance now as they that had none. Landlords and Whettors stood a bad Chance.

From

From Nov. 17. to Dec. 4. was a clear hot Sun-shine like *July*, with very small Frosts at Night. This unseasonable Heat, with a W. Wind, still made the Fever more contagious, with such acute Pain in the Side of several, that they seem'd quite Maniacs. But  $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$  or  $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$  Diacodium given at Night with  $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$  Powder of *Valerian* Root intirely removed this Symptom in five or six Hours without the least Return. Several others had the like distracting Pain in their Belly, but taken off as easily by *Pill. Math.* gr. xij. *Campbor.* gr. vj. given either in Pills or Draught. An emollient terebinthinat Glyster did the same given in a small Quantity with Gut. ʒo. of *Liq. Laud.*-----From Dec. 4. to 8. calm, Southerly and foggy. The Infection staid a little, and the Sick had milder Symptoms; several had Hemorrhages from the Nose, and some by Stool; yet could not bear Bleeding. The Head had great Pain-----From 17. to 22. calm, foggy, missing Weather, Wind E. the Infection stopt again- Twitchings, Ravings, Light-headedness, Spots, parched black Tongue, surfuraceous, white, slimy, clayie, crude Urine, were more frequent than before. The Crisis now was mostly by a profuse Sweat or Diarrhoea, preceded by a Tenesmus, the Stools intolerably fetid, often bilious, and sometimes Ink-black. For Twitchings, *Campfire* with *Pill. Math.* had the desired Effect now, only for a few Days; then *Aurum Mosaicum* succeeded next-----From 24. to the End various Winds, and a very hard Frost; from 28. to 31. fell 12 Inches deep of Snow

1741. Snow. The Fever still prevailed, with strong Convulsions, and a strange Alienation of Mind. Now for these, the *Aurum Mosaic.* and *Valerian Root* were very successful-----After *Nov. 27.* the former febrifuge Powder was of no Use, except the Urine let fall a heavy lateritious Sediment, which was rarely. Nor did blistering any Part, except the Neck, afford any Relief; for if applied to other Places, they sensibly increased Convulsions and Fever. The salt Draughts were not of the least Service in this Epidemic, from first to last. If the Urine was never so crude and thick, they cleared it in a few Hours, and the Nerves were much more sensibly affected soon after. All hot or camphorated Medicines (except in the few above Cases) raised the Fever and all its Symptoms, burnt up the Sick, that they were almost distracted, especially before the great Rain; and very probably, had this Fever attacked us in the Heat of Summer, Blisters had been as destructive here as in *Gallway*; but they and Bleeding had made doubly fine Work of it----  
*Jan.* to 3. a Thaw, Wind from N. to S. by E. to 10. a very hard Frost, Flakes of Snow constantly driving, Wind between W. and N. On the 12. fell seven Inches deep of Snow; 13, 14. great Floods, Wind from N. to S. by W. but very high and boisterous from *Jan. 1.* and always shifting between those Points. From 17. to 24. fair, the Wind still W. and very high, next to a Hurricane; 16, 17. showery; 25. an *Auror. Boreal.* 24, 25. a small Frost;

29, 30. great Showers, Wind W. to *Feb.* 7.----- 1741.

In *Jan.* several were seized with the Fever in a more lingering manner; they had neither Sickness, Pain, Thirst, Convulsions, Restlessness, Watchings, nor Delirium; their Urine was pale and clear, Tongue and Pulse the same as in Health, only the last was slower and smaller; but inexpressible was their Anxiety and Uneasiness. They could not lie a few Minutes in any Posture or Position, were very silent, sighed and sobbed much, quite regardless of what was said to them or about them; were weary, weak, lazy, and stupid; not apprehensive of the least Danger, nor looked for any Help before the 5th, 7th, or 9th Day; when suddenly they became convulsed, deaf, delirious, very hoarse, voided Urine and Feces insensibly; the Pulse extremely weak, and quickly all in a flutter: They expired in a few Hours. Such had been mostly boon Companions. As low living had been very dangerous to the middle of *Nov.* so after that, high, or more rich and plentiful eating and drinking, to prevent Danger, became as bad; as generally is the Case, though not regarded. There were several shocking Instances of the dead Wife taken out of the same Bed from the yet living agonizing Husband; the dead Husband dragged out of the Arms of the living expiring Wife; the dead Parents pulled from the Sides of their dear Orphans; and dead Children from the tender Embraces of their loving and sorrowful dying Parents. Deaths were so frequent, and

1741. become so familiar, that it was no Terror. The Numbers of Sick were vastly increased by Infection; for Servants or Apprentices falling ill, and leaving their Masters, carried it home to their Parents Families. Sick Parents took their Children to Bed with them; sick Children infected their healthy Parents. Neighbours, Relations, and Acquaintances, too freely and needlessly visited and conversed with the Sick; and frequently carried the Disease home with them. Some poor People that kept spare Beds for Lodgers, when one Person had laid sick in the Cloaths, they were not washed till another well Person was put into them, who was quickly seized. One Miscreant in particular, having a spare Bed or two for Lodgers, never washed the Cloaths, nor cleaned the Room out, till she had buried nine or eleven one after another. At last she was seized herself, and died; a Pity she had so favourable an End. What further added to our publick Calamity was, after the two last Years Famine (occasioned by exporting our Corn to our Enemies, who were the only Wanters of it) from their three Years great Drought. When the Poor had just tasted the Fruits of kind Heaven's Bounty of a plentiful Crop of Wheat, an unlimited Permission, or Order, was granted for the Exportation of it: Barley and Malt, which was indeed all that the Nation had to depend on; for Oats were a very bad Crop, Beans and Pease far worse; and Grass and Hay being exceeding scarce, and excessively dear, Horses and Cattle were

were to be preserved alive out of these (Multitudes whereof died every where of Hunger.) Corn at the same time bore a much higher Price than ordinary, Wheat 4s. 4d. per Bushel or Strike, Malt 30s. per Quarter, which were now far greater Sums than they were two Years ago, there being neither Trade nor Money. On this Order Corn was kept back from the Markets; its Price advanced, in hopes of large foreign Demands; but we had no such Plenty, that we could undersell foreign Markets. They that live in Plenty and Luxury neither know nor feel the starving, pinching Necessities of the Poor; whom it was not only our Duty, but our Interest at this time to preserve. When Trade was stopt, a *Spanish* War engaged in, and all the Probability of being quickly obliged to enter into a necessary Land-War in Defence of the now distressed *Queen of Hungary*, both according to our Engagements, and for preserving a Balance of Power against *France*.

The Indigent and Half-starved, Weak, Infirm, Intemperate, very Fat, Phlegmatic, and such as had very lax or weak Nerves, were most liable to this contagious Epidemic. Few temperate People of tolerable Fortunes were seized, and yet fewer who had strong elastic Fibres. During all calm, cloudy, clear, hazy, cold, warm, misting, snowy, rainy Weather, it prevailed, but was always most infectious and ragious in Frosts, of which we had three or four very sharp hard ones. What always retarded its Progress, and at last put a stop to it

1747. here, was the great high Winds with which  
 Jan. abounded, especially the last Week,  
 which put an end to it-----The high Winds  
 continued to *Febr.* 10. mostly W. and N. W.  
 from 3. to 7. showery, fleety and snowy. 7. to  
 12. a clear hard Frost; 13, 14. the Wind daily  
 veered round, but began and ended W. Several  
 Showers. 15, 16. S.W. rainy Afternoons, and  
 small Frosts at Nights. 16. to 24. a hard Frost.  
 19, 20. very snowy Afternoons. 17. to 20.  
 Wind S.W. to 24. N.W. 24. first N. then E.  
 dry and cloudy to *March* 2d, then to 4th N.  
 to 10. N. W. all very clear, mostly warm, a  
 fine Spring, but very dry. Barometers stood  
 very high. As these very high Winds only  
 left a few Stragglers in the Fever, so it laid  
 quiet till the Frost of *Feb.* 16. and the boiste-  
 rous Winds ceased: Then it broke out with a  
 great deal of Fury in the S. E. and S.W. Parts  
 of the Parish in the Country joining to the  
 Mountains, where it was attended with con-  
 stant Heavings and Nausea, as when it began  
 with its first Precursors here in *Aug.* In other  
 things it was the same. But having seen not  
 attended any of them, I can say nothing of it.  
 -----I have been fuller and more tedious on this  
 Epidemic, both as it was the most general,  
 frightful, and fatal that I had ever seen before;  
 and as I visited and conversed freely with Crowds  
 of the poorest and most necessitous of the Sick,  
 without the least Fear or Regard to the Dan-  
 gerousness and Contagiousness of the Disease;  
 took special notice of all the sundry Symptoms  
 and their Variations, the Effects of things taken,  
 whether

whether Food, Drink, or Medicine, and the Evacuations; yet I never had a healthier Winter, nor greater Satisfaction from my Success, which more than abundantly compensated my Toil in attending a great part of the Poor during this general Calamity. Nor should it be forgot with what Cheerfulness and Readiness the principal Men of the Town ordered an Apothecary at the publick Expences, to attend and supply the Poor with necessary Medicines, who was a Man of great Fidelity and Honesty. It was some Affliction and Disappointment to me, that this my Companion was laid up of the same Disease in the latter end of *Dec.* But Providence remembered his Care and Fidelity, in ordering his Fever both of the mildest and shortest kind, without a Relapse. Another Apothecary, who from the first had generously and gratuitously shown an uncommon Care of and Supply of the Poor, had not the least Touch of the Epidemic, which carried off two other ingenious Apothecaries, who had very little to do with the Poor. And indeed I observed, 1. That the best Antidote, and surest Preventative, was Charity and Benevolence to the Poor; for the Supply of whose pressing Wants of all Necessaries of Life, several Persons of Circumstances in Town were liberal and ready in their Purses; among the first of whom some *Roman* Catholics are not to be forgot, who sent in their Charity in such a modest and genteel manner, that many know not to this Day who were their Benefactors. And of such charitable Benefactors, I do not know of one that

1741. that was infected, far less died. So true is that, *Blessed is he that considereth the Poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of Trouble*, Pl. iv. 1.

2. Whatever Symptoms attended this Fever in different Constitutions, yet these were its constant Characteristics; the Face and whole Body over was of a dark yellowish Colour, as in a Jaundice; great Pains in the Arms, Legs, Back, Loins, or Belly, but always at the Pit of the Stomach, as in the *Hungarian Fever*.

3. It was observed, that great Quantities of *Newil Holt Water* had been drank regularly in this Town the Summer before; and not one did we hear of them that had drank it, that were infected. Whether to impute this to its cooling, diluting, and purging, or its antibilious Qualities, I shall not determine. It was also found an infallible Specific (mixed with Diacodium to disguise it) in that fatal Hemorrhage by Stool, which had eluded all other Means. Others gave it as an Alterative, to lower the Fever, and keep out the Spots till they deadned. Others made Possets of it to quench their excessive Thirst, and cool them.

I beg leave here to offer a few Queries;

1. By comparing the three above Catarrhs and the late Epidemic, we see some Diseases come suddenly, with a general Spread, and goes quickly without any great Execution or Mortality; others come stealing on more slowly and gradually, yet are far more fatal, is the Reason of this Difference, that the first coming from several universal sudden Changes of the Weather from one Extreme to another, chiefly affects

affects the Solids of the Body *ab extero*, by sudden alternate bracing and relaxing the Vessels, without further vitiating the Humours, than by Jirks, either lessening or increasing the necessary Discharges. But the last being the Product of a long continued Season, inimical to our Fabrick, affects our Juices more, steals on more insensibly, attacks more gradually with milder Symptoms often, like the procuring Cause, makes a slower progressive Motion, continues longer, and acts a more fatal Tragedy?

2. May not the Cause why hale strong Persons coming out of a healthy Place and Air into an infected, are both more suddenly and severely seized of a reigning Epidemic than the Inmates themselves be; that the Atmosphere of that Place is full of the putrid contagious *Effluvia* coming from sick, dying, dead, but unburied Bodies of the Place; which being swallowed with the Breath, Spittle, Meat and Drink, and taken through the Skin of sound Strangers, do soon affect, and make a great Alteration in their Juices, as we see from the Effects of any putrified Matter, (as two or three Grains of the Yolk of a rotten Egg) swallowed inadvertently by a well Person?

3. Did not the Yellowness of the Skin, Crust of the Tongue, Greenness of the Urine, Yellowness of the Matter thrown upwards or downwards, by Vomits in the late Fever, black Stools, pungent Pain at the Stomach, and often in the Belly, denote a Redundance of Bile in the Body?

4. In

1741. 4. In this and all Fevers of the like kind, do not the intolerable fetidness of the Sweat, Urine, Stools, and Spittle, denote the Blood to be in a putrid State? And its Thinness, Floridness, and Incoagulability, the Sick's great Propensity to a Diarrhœa, Hemorrhages, Colliquative, Sweats, Spots, Purples and Petechiæ, &c. show the Blood to be in a dissolved State? And do not the pale languid Complexion of the Sick, their sudden Weakness, the Smallness and Weakness of their Pulse, Deafness, Stupor and Insensibility, their frequent involuntary Discharge of Urine and Fæces, &c. indicate a great Relaxation of the Solids? Lastly, is not the putrid, dissolved State of the Blood, the Saltness of its Serum, the almost constant Pains, the Proneness of the Blood to corrode its small Vessels in Purples, Petechiæ and Hemorrhages, all denote a great Acrimony in the Blood?

5. Supposing upon a strict judicious Enquiry, that these Suggestions should be found true, then what valuable Purposes will Bleeding answer in a dissolved State of the Blood, Relaxation of the Fibres and Vessels, extreme Weakness, Weariness, Languor, Debility of the Pulse, Faintness, Dispiritedness, and general Decay of the Tone of the Nerves? especially when by it (if we will but observe) we rarely fail to see all these Symptoms increased, and the Sick become stupid, comatous, or raging, and all the Symptoms unrelievable, and the Sick mostly die in a frightful or stupid manner? especially if, upon the whole, we neither find

Bleeding preventative, curative, palliative, nor corroborative, but must necessarily lessen Secretions and Excretions, weaken the Sick, and foul the animal Juices, instead of restoring and keeping up the Vigour of the Solids, and forwarding the necessary, natural, indicated Secretions? Again, if the Blood is dissolved, bilious, and salt, (as from the above Signs) with what Prospect of Success or Advantage, or with what Restrictions and Limitations are Blisters to be used? They may raise the Pulse, brace a little, and quicken the Circulation; but will they not increase the Blood's Dissolution, Putridness, Saltness, Acrimony, and Stimulation; and so do Mischiefs, by increasing the Pains, Purples, Hæmorrhages, putrid State of the Juices, Spasms, &c. It is true, if by Bleeding, or other ignorant or indiscreet Evacuations, the Pulse is made exceeding weak or languid, cuticular Excretions are rendered imperfect, the Sick stupid, the Fever sunk, especially in a weak, bad, or pituitous Constitution, is not their Use here, and here chiefly, both laudable and useful?

6. If the Blood is thin, dissolved, putrid, salt, and stimulating, and has an Impetus on the Intestines, will not Purges endanger a wasting Diarrhœa, Hemorrhages, and other Hurts? If it has a Tendency to the Skin, in profuse habitual Sweats, will not Sudorifics or hot Alexipharmics increase its Putridness, Thinness, Saltness, and together with these Causes, produce other new Symptoms, as well as increase the Severity of the former? Or if it appear by a  
Cough

1741. Cough and great Expectoration, that the Load is thrown on, and the Crisis probably will be by the Lungs, would not the same warm Regimen, or the Use of Gums and natural Balsams, by increasing the Cause, endanger a Peripneumony, Hectic, and Death? Would not the Effect be much the same, by the warm (not hot) Regimen, supposing the Crisis to be ordinarily by bleeding at the Nose?

7. But why should these Diseases level their first Force, generally at the lower Rank and the Poor, then attack several of the better Sort, since the Circumstances of the first will not allow of Luxury, Intemperance, and high Feeding? Is it because that they, in time of Scarcity, are more obliged to feed on unwholesome and uncommon Foods, or when thirsty, necessitated to drink nasty Liquors, and have their Bodies more exposed to Labour, great Sweating, not kept so clean to promote Perspiration, &c. which may make their Blood putrid and salt, increase their Secretion and Retention of the Bile, &c.? It is not true that the Poor are Strangers to Intemperance; for what makes them poor in time of Health, Peace, Plenty, Trade, and Money, but their Idleness, Intemperance, Want of Management, or in some few Instances a large Family? But when either by Infection or Corruption of the Air, the Disease gets among the richer, their Blood may be in a far worse State; and so may not the Symptoms be also more violent and fatal?

8. Seem not the relaxed State of the Solids, the Dissolution of the Fluids, and the Use of Opium,

Opium, liquid Laudanum, and the volatile alkaline Salts and Spirits, with all hot Confects, to be incompatible? 1741.

9. May not from Reason, Analogy, and Experience, the Nature and Cure of Epidemics be known *a priori*, when Bleeding, Blistering, Purging, Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, volatile or fixed Alcalies, Acids, Neutrals, Absorbents, Bracers, Relaxers, Attenuants, Diluters, Stimulants, Anodynes, Expulfives, &c. will be most useful, or hurtful, or indifferent, &c.?

As to incurrent Diseases during the four Months Reign of this Fever, I know of none; for this, like the Plague, swallowed up all others, or they terminated in this; and in several, Buboes and Carbuncles only were wanting to denominate it a Plague.

After sundry sudden Changes of Weather, and three or four hard Frosts, and an unseasonable Warmth between each, in the end of *Jan.* began here, and continued most, if not all *Febr.* another Epidemic, *viz.* a catarrhous Fever, which now differed from what I had formerly observed of that sort. For, 1. The Fever run higher, the Pulse was very high, quick, strong, and throbbing. 2. It lasted much longer; some kept their Bed a Week, others their Room two or three Weeks. 3. The Pains of the Head, Breast, Back, Loins, Hips, Thighs, and Legs, were greater, and lasted longer. 4. It fell more on the Breast in general, a taring Cough, Pain, Hoarseness, and Difficulty of Breathing. Such bore Bleeding with great Advantage, 1742.

1742. vantage, being only Plethorics, who had lived well and richly; then they took an easy Vomit of Tincture of Ipecacuanha and Oxyneel of Squills. After the Operation, a few Grains of Styrax Pills were given, and a Blister laid on the Neck. The Cure was carried on by proper Pectorals. The Belly was kept open by drinking Sack-Whey and Sal Polychrest, or Manna and Cream of Tartar. These with a suitable Regimen answered all Intentions----- But some had a Mixture of the late Fever with it. Such, besides the above Signs of the Catarrh, had a wretched, low, weak, small, ticking Pulse, pale or ghostly Look, less Heat and Thirst. If they were let blood, their Danger was great, and only made so. In other things the Cure was the same, only more Blisters were used instead of Bleeding. None thus treated died of it; so that it was much less dangerous here than in most other Parts of the Nation; for in many Country-Places it was very fatal, carrying off more aged, infirm, and other Persons, in six or eight Weeks, than they had buried in two or three Years before; for with them it began about the latter end of *Nov.* or beginning of *Dec.* Their Method of Cure I know not, only suspect too great Freedom with Evacuations, especially Bleeding, which very few could bear this Season, except sanguine People who lived high. What Numbers had the Fever here, it is impossible to say exactly; but not above one in twelve of the Sick died, excluding Pot-Companions, Whetters, Drummers, or very fat, swarthy, or black People; for

for all such died, if infected. All which included, about one of nine died at most.

In the last Week of *Jan.* and first of *Febr.* this catarrhus Fever, after six or seven Days, turned to a regular Tertian, readily cured by the Bark. In Town, the taring Cough, and Shortness of Breath, that attended the Catarrh in several, resisted the Use of Pectorals, Balsamics, and Opiates; but quickly yielded to mild Cordials, as *Lapis Contrayerva*, and (if there was very little Fever) *Confect. Raliagh.* or to a Linctus made of these with *Sperma Ceti*, *Ol. Amygd. d.* & *Syr. Bals.* and the pectoral Decoction poured boiling hot on *Valerian Root* and *Calamus Aromaticus* infused two Hours, strained, and a little *Aq. Lumbric.* or *Peon. c.* put to it. When the Disorder was gone, the Sick were very weak, low, and dispirited; but soon restored by a Decoction of the Bark and Bitters, strained hot on *Valerian Root* and some Aromatics, and infused. In *Febr.* we were surprized to see so sudden and healthy a time restored by the late great Winds, which did much Damage in several Places by Hurricanes, or terrible Lightning, with a Thunder-clap.

In *Febr.* the putrid Fever spread in several Country-Places on the Sides of the Mountains, put on the same Symptoms, as it did with us at first-----*March* was one continued Drought, except some small Showers of Snow on 22. and 23. with severe Cold and Frost, Wind chiefly N. and N.W. and mostly clear Sunshine Weather and Frost; one Part of the Day very hot, another as cold, the Ground parched

1742. and dry. From *Febr.* 25. to *March* 17. a small Comet; 12, 13. *Auror. Boreal.* Some Mornings the Sun was red as Blood--- In this Month were some few Peripneumonies. The Sick were instantly seized with Shiverings, a severe Cough, pale yellowish Look, a small, trembling, weak Pulse; then great Heat, Pain of the Breast, stronger quicker Pulse, obtuse Pain of the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Restlessness, Thirst, thick quick Respiration, turbid Urine, like a Draught-Ox's. Blood let was coriaceous. They died the 5th or 7th Day---- As the vernal Epidemic of 1740. was Scabbiness, of 41. Hemorrhages; so that of this Spring was Convulsions of all Ages and Sexes; some like *St. Vitus's Dance*, some like Epilepsies, some like Hysterics, others like a Cramp or *Subfultus Tendinum*, all attended with great Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Faintness, much and pale Urine, &c. but all soon relieved by the fetid Gums, *Valerian Root* and Opiates. Evacuations did hurt; but what finished the Cure in all, was frequent shifting from Place to Place, and often changing Air----In the Spring, the Fever paid a Visit to two or three Streets where it had not been before, but was now of two different Sorts, the first very severe, the other as mild; the Symptoms the same as in *Aug.* last, in the first Sort. The Prognostics were easily made from its manner of Invasion; if the Shiverings were great, the external Pains in the Joints, Legs, Thighs, Surface, Head and Breast, severe and great Hoarseness, the Case was very dangerous.---*Feb.* 16. to *Apr.* 12.

a Drought, except some Showers from 4. to 12. thence to the end Wind often N. E. and frosty Nights, yet hot clear Weather to 23. excessive cold to *May* 3. thence to 13. hot, clear, and Frosts at Night, Wind often shifting; 13. to 17. Wind N. temperate, cloudy, dropping. Diarrhœas were rarer than ever I knew them at this Season; nor would they yield to Rhubarb and Astringents, but only to gummy Mucilages and Laudanum: The Scurvy epidemic among Children, and such Adults as had escaped the late Fever; the Eruptions were very small, red, and itched exceedingly; the Skin dry and rough; the Disease was tedious, and stubborn to cure. This was a fatal Year to many Child-Bed Women.

*May* 16. to 21. Wind chiefly W. or S. W. dropping or showry; 23, 24. N. 25. to 27. E. to *June* 7. W. and S. W. though from *May* 27. to *June* 2. was stormy; 7. to 12. N. W. to N. E. by N. 12. to 16. often shifting from N. to E. 17. N. 18. N. to S. by E. 19. S. to *July* 5. between W. and S. 5, 7. N. 6. E. to 15. Westerly; 15, 16. N. 17. to *Aug.* 1. Westerly; *June* 19. to *July* 1. daily Thunder and Lightning in different Places; *June* 18. to *July* 22. dripping, showry, misting, rainy, or Rain and cool; Corn advanced. From this no more Showers or Rain to *Sept.* 4. Wind between W. and N. W. by W. but *Aug.* 1, 2, 20, 26, 29. *Sept.* 6, 8. to 12, 13. to 25. N. *Aug.* 30. E. mostly clear good Weather; a lovely rich Harvest. *Sept.* 4, 5, 8. to 12, 28. and to *Oct.* 10. often showry, Wind W. or Westerly, *Oct.* 10.

1742. to 16. fair; 11, 12. *Auror. Boreal.* Wind Easterly; 16. to Nov. 8. W. or Westerly: This last was a miserable, moist, raw, showry, missing, small rainy Season, without great Rains. 8. to 15. a clear, frosty, cold Westerly Time; 15. to 23. sleety, showry, rainy, with shifting Winds; thence to Dec. 27. fair; Nov. 26. to Dec. 3. Frost; 8. to 20. Frost, Wind much E. 25. to 27. Frost, S. E. 27. to Jan. 7. showry, rainy, wet, raw, Wind Westerly; 7. to 13. Frost, and mostly clear; 15. to 21. Frost and clear; 19. to Feb. 2. mostly clear by Day, Wind Westerly; 25, 26, 27. Showers by Night; Feb. 3. to 7. rainy and showry; 11. rainy; all the rest dry; 20. to the End small Frosts; Wind S. W. to March 9. W. from Nov. 8. was surely the mildest, driest Winter of many late Years. From Jan. 20. to this, was like a favourable Spring, (four or five Days in Feb. excepted.) The dry Winter caused a great Failure of Springs and Want of Water in sundry Places, beyond what had been forty Years past.

In Aug. some few were seized with a Fever: it began with a shivering followed by a moderate Heat and pretty quick Pulse, superficial Pains partial or general, a small Thirst, a white Tongue, Urine first high-coloured, then turned very muddy without Separation. If the Sick were low-spirited, their Urine was pale as in Hysterics, the Pulse small and quick, Tongue scarce discoloured; all complained of Want of Rest, Pains of the Head, Back, and Pit of the Stomach: If such were let blood, their Spirits sunk

1742
 funk much, the Fever run out to double or triple its ordinary Time, and they exposed to several Relapses, which often ended in a lingering fatal Hætic; but if it was rightly treated, it was the mildest safest Fever I ever met with, being only the Fagg-end or Dregs of an old expiring Constitution; not one of a hundred died. The Method was, to refrain from all sorts of Evacuation, except some mild laxative Glysters, and these given only to a very few, if they were hot, thirsty, and costive; for in general, even these were apt to produce very troublesome and tedious Diarrhœas, or Lowness of Spirits. They were ordered to keep their Beds, and drink freely of small Sack-Whey, and once in five or six Hours to take a Tea-Spoonful of Spirits of Hartshorn in a Draught of it; which begun, and kept up through the whole of the Fever, an easy breathing Sweat, which carried off all their Pains. On the 5th or 7th they had a second Shivering-Fit, which was the Crisis. If after this, they kept their Room a Week, and encouraged a small Moisture on their Skin, after the Crisis, they all did well; but if they neglected this, or went abroad, on the 11th or 13th Day, they relapsed into a much worse and more tedious Fever, which had no certain Crisis, but inclined to the remittent Tribe; and it was dubious whether it turned intermittent or hætic, and wore them out. Several had an intense Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, with a Nausea; and often Reachings and Vomings; both which were effectually removed by the

1742. Salt Draughts, several were spotted as much as in Winter, but without Danger-----In the latter end of Oct. the Fever (though not epidemic, yet many had it) shifted to another Form. It began with Shiverings, (as before) the Urine of all, after it had stood some time, turned muddy, without Sediment, the Tongue white and moist, great Pain in the Head and Propensity to a Diarrhœa, especially if Diacodium or the Salt Draughts were used; the Pulse quick and high; most had a husky Cough, (especially such as had been hecical, or inclined to a Consumption in their younger Years) plentiful Expectoration, often obtuse, pricking Pains in their Sides; several had Reachings. The Fever extended to the 11th, 13th, or 15th Day, went off without shivering, but mostly by gentle Sweats, cordial Absorbents, with Sack-Whey; and every third or fourth Night a Dose of *Syr. Papaver. Rhœad.* succeeded best in this. Astringents so exasperated their Looseness, that it was difficultly managed after. The smallest Diaphoretics or Sudorifics produced often colliquative Sweats, with a hecical Disorder-----From both these Fevers Hæctics were more common than I had ever seen at this Season; the Hæctic mostly began between the third and twelfth Day after the Crisis, with a quick Pulse, taring Cough, great Spitting, and Urine which let fall a large, white, or lateritious Sediment, frequent Sweats about the Head, Neck, and Breast. Where the Bark and Asses Milk was given, a Diarrhœa certainly followed, with sharp Gripes. If Bark and the testaceous Powders

ders were used, the Body was heated, the Fever was heightened so as Ravings and Alienation of Mind attended; both Methods were fatal. But if such hectic or phthysical Sick drank a Quart a Day of a Decoction of cooling, acceſſent, nitrous Vegetables, as *Hedera. Terreſt. Fumar. Hepatic. Lujul. Ling. Cervin. Rad. Petalid. Fic. Ping. Paſſular. Sol. Hord. Com. Rad. Gramia. Canin.* made ſtrong, and *Sal. Nitr.* in a ſmall Quantity added, and 3 × of Gum Arabic diſſolved in the ſtained Liquor, and drank it for ſome time, the Sick certainly recovered in ſome Days, or a few Weeks at fartheſt; none of them died. This ſtopped their Diarrhœa in a few Days, and ſoon conquered all their hectic or peripneumonic Symptoms.

With *Jan.* ſet in a very odd Sort of Disorder; it ſeized only a few; a moſt acute Pain between the Ankle and Calf of one Leg, moſtly the laſt; it was ragious for two or three Days, or a longer or ſhorter time; then either of itſelf, or by uſing Repellents, (though there was very little, if any Redneſs, and no Tumour) or even emollient Fomentations, it inſtantly left that Part, and fixed in the Neck, Shoulder, or Side, or all of them, with moſt excruciating Pain, a ſmart Fever, a quick, high, or low Pulse, whitish Tongue, clammy Mouth, little Thirſt, high-coloured Urine, which let fall a lateritious, or thick white Sediment, with Loſs of Appetite, total Want of Sleep, or even Slumbers. Then the Pain darted, and fixed in the Stomach, Scorbiculus Scordis, or Muſcles of Reſpiration, with ſuch Severity, that the Sick

1743. Sick breathed thick and difficultly, from the Thorax only being moved, not the Belly. Then only the Side and Shoulder or Stomach were affected; during which, they could not be put to Bed, for fear of Suffocation, from the Insufferableness of the Pains often attended with profuse Sweats, and dreadful Shrieks. In others the Pain fixed on the Stomach, whole Mediastinum, and one Side or Shoulder. Now the Pulse was very small and quick, Skin dry, Spirits low, the Sick often ready to faint, the Face and Urine paler; other Symptoms the same. These were in the greatest Agony and Danger. Bleeding gave only a very trifling momentary Relief, Blisters none at all; on giving Medicines of any Warmth, the Fever and Pulse increased, the Pain, and all other Symptoms. Opiates rather did hurt than good. If a Cataplasm was laid on the Leg first seized, *Sem. Sinap. Rad. Allii. Sapon. virid.* it brought the Pain back from the Trunk and Neck of some to the Leg, but oftner not. *R. Aq. Font. Callid. ℥ij. Mell. opt. ℥iv. Sal. Nitr. ℥ij. M. in Pot. Com. & bibat Æger ad libitum vel ℥ij. in hora.* At the same time were injected several Glysters of emollient Decoctions, with Seeds or Oil of Dill, mixed with the Yolk of an Egg, or made of Milk and coarse Sugar, with Oil of Cummin. These Glysters were repeated till they caused a slight Diarrhoea. Thus were these tortured, distracted Persons cured in a very little time; but in Persons liable to the Gout, if this Pain was mistaken for the Gout in the Stomach or Breast, and Medicines proper for the Gout

Gout used; they soon and unexpectedly paid 1743.  
 the Debt of Nature in a few Hours. With  
 this Year came in Childrens sore Throats, which  
 we had in our last.

The first Appearance of this Disease in *Britain*, was in the Hon. Mr. *H---y P---m's* Family. It was neither an œdematous, schirrous, catarrhus, pituitous, inflammatory, purulent, nor convulsive Quinsy, or any other Kind that I can meet with in practical Authors; nor was it the sore Throat mentioned by *Baronius*, which was fatal at *Rome* in 856. from a shocking Inundation of the *Tyber*; where the Throat being obstructed by great Defluxions, the Sick died suddenly. Nor was it any of the sore Throats, Quinsies, or Peripneumonies, which were mentioned before in 1517, 1347, 1548, 1557, 1563, 1577, 1585, 1651, 1665, 1699, &c. only it (somewhat like these) varied in its Symptoms and Cure, according to the preceding and concomitant outward Causes. The Harvest and Winter of this Year were very healthy, as to other Disorders.

In *Oct.* 1742. it seized several Children, and some Youths of twelve or thirteen Years old, with a slight, shivering Fit, succeeded by a very slight, almost insensible Fever. About the 5th Day came a Cruelness and Hoarseness, wheezing and somewhat stuffing Cough; a small Soreness of the Throat, and the least Sensation of Pain in the Side. The Sick had no Thirst, Dryness, or discolouring of the Tongue; the Pulse and Urine scarce varied from those in a healthy State. They complained

1743. plained of a general Weariness and Weakness from the first Seizure. All these Symptoms were so mild, that the Children played by Times, as their Lassitude and Debility would suffer them, till about the 6th, 8th, 10th, or at farthest the 12th Day; then their languishing Appetite failed; the Pain of the Throat became a little more acute, yet prevented not swallowing; the Face turned pale, bloated, cadaverous, and shining; the other Symptoms were also sharper, but the Pulse continued the same. Several of them threw out Spots, as in the late putrid Fever which reigned six Months before. On the Morrow they expired suddenly and unexpectedly; no Remedy being sought, till the Disease past Cure.

In Feb. 1743. some Children were seized with a slight Pain of the Throat; their Voice at first was shrill, then husky and dry; they had a slight Fever, and some small Difficulty in swallowing; yet neither refrained Play nor Eating. Suddenly, on the 5th or 7th Day, these Symptoms increased, and they died in very few Hours after. Though this Disease was not rise next Summer, yet in the Winter after it set in with fresh Vigour; Bleeding was still far from being serviceable, however forward some were ignorantly with it. And as to Purging, a few loose Stools, whether spontaneous, or procured by Art, immediately sunk the Sick beyond Recovery. A Blister applied to the Neck, but especially to the Part affected, with warming Gargles mixed with *Theriac. Androm. & Pulv. Camphor.* discussed the Pain, and cured several,

several, if at the same time Bolusses of *Pulv. 1743.*  
*Campb.* and *Lap. Contrayerv.* were regularly given. Some few of them terminated in small Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat; but on the least Irregularity, or Male-treatment, (by Evacuations especially) the Disease fell on the Lungs, and killed immediately. But to conclude the History of Childrens sore Throats, and refer the Weather to the general Table for these Years; in *July* and *Aug.* 1744. they were still more frequent, but chiefly in and near the Town. The Sick complained of an Uneasiness and some small Pain in the Throat; they had a sharper Fever than usual, but without outward Swelling or inward Inflammation, or greater Thirst or Heat of the Parts; they had great Anxiety, had a small, husky, dry Cough and Hoarseness. About the 7th or 8th Day, purple or black Spots came out all over them; then their Faces became bloated and cadaverous; their Eyes and Nose discharged a red, sanious, ichorous Matter; their Breath soon after turned short, their Pulse flagged; they spit up Blood, and for two or three Days they vomited up at several times large Quantities of black, putrid, coagulated Blood; their whole Body became intolerably fetid; they died soon after. Their Breath was easier after each Erucation. The Disease became now a little contagious, infecting Children and Youth in the Family they were in, or conversed with.

In the Winter of 1744, after a short Respite, this Disease began to stir again; Swellings on Childrens Faces, Cheeks, Jaws, below or behind

1743.

hind the Ears, or on the Neck, were frequent: The Tumour was white, shining, and bloated; no shooting or throbbing Pain, but stiff. Parents, now apprized of its Danger, sought for Help sooner. A Blister immediately laid to the Part, and the above Bolusses, were the best Relief. If the Swelling was either neglected, or treated in the ordinary Method by Bleeding and Purgings, or even with laxative Glysters, the Sick sunk under it, and died in 36 or 48 Hours after; for the Tumour presently subsided, fell on the Lungs, with an Asthma, slight Fever, Cough, and Hoarseness. If the Belly was kept collicive, and by repeated Bolusses of *Sal. Succin. Castor. Rad. Valer. Sylv.* they speedily made a large Quantity of pale Urine; they recovered. Such as had scabb'd, moist Heads, or Runnings behind the Ears, did well.

In the Summer of 1745, this Distemper diffused itself much wider, extending to several Counties both in North and South *Britain*; but whether attended with like Symptoms and Danger, we may learn from some Accounts after. In the Spring and Summer of 47. it overspread all this Part of the Country; and in the Spring of 48. it seized a great many of the Children in a neighbouring Market-Town, and carried off many both in Town and Country: But in both these Years it differed from the former; in that the Fever was higher, the Pulse quicker, the Countenance more florid, and before Death the Skin turned red, full of *Petechiæ*, and in some it peeled off, and not a few

few were delirious; but all had more or fewer of the above Symptoms of the sore Throat. 1743.

These several Visits it made us in 42, 43, and 44. were but some slight Precursions of it, to the Ravage it made among Children in 45. and 46. in which two Years I visited a very few, but prescribed nothing for them; for they were all within a few Hours of Death. They began as before; about the 3d, 5th, 7th, or 9th Day, they complained of Sickness, they breathed quick, their Pulse was very quick, small, and trembling, their Urine pale, Face clear, and much bloated; they had great Weakness, their Nose and Eyes discharged a sanious Matter, they drivelled much at the Mouth, were often spotted all over; their Skin was of a dark brown Colour, they smell'd insufferably fetid, (it was now very contagious in Families where it came.) They died within a few Hours after the Appearance of those Symptoms. One of these I saw had a large Swelling on both Sides his Neck, under the Chin, of a very dark red, or bluish purple Colour; he had a suppurating Cataplasin on it. I told the Parents, if it broke, and discharged Matter, the Child might do well; but if Blood, I suspected a Gangrene. Accordingly, next Day it broke, and let out a little Blood; but at Night it discharged about a Quart of thick black Blood, and the Boy died quickly. Another Boy I saw, that had a small Tumour break within the Mouth, which made the like frightful Ravage, till it corroded the Flesh to the Bones. Three or four Adults were

1743. were seized with it, and died within 48 Hours, without Sickness, or much Pain.

Now let us see what Light we can give into the Nature of this new, fatal, and terrible Distemper, that at last we may be able to form some Judgment of its Cure. On *Sept. 12. 1744.* I was called to a Servant-Woman, who was with child by her Master; she had had a slow Fever some Days, complained of her Throat and Breathing, had several times vomited thick, black, coagulated Blood in surprising large Quantities, and was each time easier for some Hours after, look'd frightful, had a small, low Pulse, and smell'd intolerably. I could see nothing amiss in her Mouth, only the horrid Stench of her Breath. She said her Master had procured several things to make her miscarry, but in vain; till he found a Quack who undertook it for Half a Crown in Hand, and a Guinea when the Business was done. He gave him a Half-Pint Vial Bottle, whereof her Master caused her, on *Aug. 29.* to drink off a Tea-Cup full; and that, from the Strength of this Poison, she was taken ill soon after. On *Sept. 16.* she died; and on the 17th a Justice of Peace ordered a Surgeon and me to open the Body, and make our Report on Oath before the Coroner and Jury, called together at the same time there. On opening the Body, the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach were all found sound and well. In the Uterus was a small female Conception, of about six Months, which had been dead five or six Days. On the back Part of the left Side of the Uterus was a small

small black Spot, and the Lungs, especially on the upper Part of the left Side, were tumid, black, and mortified. We were at a Loss to imagine what Kind of Poison it was, that had not in the least affected the Stomach; but the Nurse having procured the Bottle and Liquor, we got it, and were excused giving our Evidence, till we should try some Experiments with this pretended deadly Poison, which we did on several Animals, and tasted it ourselves, and found it only to be small Beer, Liquorice Powder, and Cream of Tartar; of the Truth of which we were further satisfied after, both from the Compounder, and the People who saw it made: For I never neither saw nor heard more from the Master after the next Day but one after my visiting her, which was the Day before she died. I had given a large Dose of this Liquor to a Bitch with Puppy; but it neither affected her nor her Puppies further than it purged her, and made her excessively hungry. After we had thus spent from the 17th to the 22d, we, by Certificate to the Jury, absolved the Master from any real Murder, (whatever his Intentions were) especially as we had it proved to us, that she had several good Offers made her, with Money to go off to any of his Friend's Houses, (for they lived at a Distance) and lie in, and he would certainly marry her, as soon as she was recovered from Child-bed. However, he was sent to Prison, tried, and acquitted the next Affizes after, on the Oath of the Surgeon, Nurse, and Compounder of the Liquor, though I was in *London* then;

1743. then; not being subpoena'd till the Day before the Judges came into the Assize; though an Evidence for a trifling Debt was subpoena'd in this Neighbourhood a Fortnight before the Assize. About the same time two or three Youths died here in the same manner, with the like Symptoms.

In 1746. I was favoured with the following Letter from an eminent Physician; thus:

S I R,

YOUR Account of a malignant (fore Throat, ending in a) Peripneumony, was most acceptable and seasonable; a Disease of this kind has been observed in our two neighbouring Counties. Some Children had died in this Town of what was called a fore Throat, but had something uncommon in it, and was Proof against all common Remedies: But I saw none of them. A near Relation's Child was seized with it, complaining first of a fore Throat, but no Impediment in swallowing, and was sickly by Fits, still going about. The Disorder of the Throat went off, and she by turns fell into a Difficulty in breathing; no Cough, no remarkable Sickness, nor Appearance of Fever: She continued sensible, and died easily. All I observed on opening the Child, was a slight Inflammation of the inner Membrane of the Trachea, descending into the Bronchia, which were filled with a white frothy Matter. There was a black, livid Spot on the convex Part of the right Lobe,

as large as a Crown. The Child was ill only 1743.  
four Days.

Another worthy Gentleman of the same Profession, between the Middle of *June* and 10th of *July*, lost a Boy and three Girls in this Disease. During the first Stage of their Distemper, the first Symptoms were, bleeding some Drops at one of their Nostrils, a Sense of Coldness, Heat, Thirst, Nausea, Vomiting, Sickness by Fits, Sleeping, Coma, slight Delirium, Costiveness, Cough, Hoarseness, Stoppage of the Nose at first, than a Flux of the Salival Glands, and Mucus of the Nose; the Excretions being sometimes suppressed, and other Times plentiful; and all the Symptoms had Paroxysms and Remissions. They still went about for four or five Days, nor were the Parents apprized of the Danger, till this was succeeded by the dire Symptoms of the next and fatal Stage, *viz. Respiratio anhelosa Stertor*, and rattling in the Breast; in this they panted ten or twelve Hours, and then expired; some with, others without any Spasm. The Bodies of two of the Children were opened. In the Boy, who was strong, and of a fair Complexion, the Lungs seemed inflamed, and covered with several livid Spots; there was a good deal of bloody Liquor in the Thorax. The Girl, who was very slender and delicate, had the Lungs of a remarkably faint Colour, with livid Spots, which felt hard like coagulated Blood; one of the Lobes adhering to the Pleura; but nothing in the Cavity. In the Brain

1743. appeared more than an ordinary Fulness of the Blood Vessels, and the Blood in some Degree of Coagulum. She seemed a little relieved by repeated Bleeding, in the second Stage, which was not tried in the Boy. The Epidermis of the Lungs in both seemed raised with clear Vesiculæ; or, more properly, there was a general vesiculated Separation of the outer Membrane. They all complained a little of a sore Throat, but had no considerable Difficulty in Swallowing: Vomiting, Laxatives, Blistering, Pectorals were used without Benefit, the last rather did Hurt. Those who attended the Children, were seized in some Degree with the Symptoms of the first Stage, in Fits, attended with Sweating, in Proportion to which the Symptoms remitted, and by encouraging this, giving a Decoction of Snake-root, they were relieved. Another ingenious Physician says, the Disease was carried from *Ireland* into *Scotland*: He says a Correspondent of his in *Ireland* informed him, that he had thirty Children Patients, who, under the common Treatment of Bleeding, Blistering, &c. all died except three, two of which were only bled, and took a Julep of *Aq. Hyssop. Spt. C. C. Oxym. Scillitic.* these sweated. The third had no Evacuation. The warm Semicupium relieved the Difficulty of Breathing, and promoted Sweat. These three recovered. In the Dissections an Inflammation of the Trachea was observed, livid Spots, and gangrenous State of the Lungs.

In 1746. two young Fellows were taken ill, who for ten Days had had a sore Throat, without

1743.  
 out any considerable Sickness; on looking into their Mouths, the Tonfils *Velum*, *Pendulum*, and *Uvulum* were seen covered with a thick white Slough, which reached but a very little beyond these Parts; towards the Roof. They had a long, rattling, deep Respiration, with a Sound as from a metal Tube, a livid Countenance, and an inexpressible Weight, Oppression and difficult Motion of the Thorax. But what was most remarkable, they spit up large Pieces of the Lining of the Trachea, an Inch and half, or two Inches long, and as thick as a Shilling, plainly intersected by the Rings, from which they were torn off, and must have left the Cartilages bare: This seems to be a true Gangrene, and from the same Disease as in Children; only Difference of Age causing the different Symptoms. They both died.

This History of the Disease, as it appeared at several Times and different Places, with somewhat varying Symptoms, affords these Observations. 1. That though the Symptoms might vary a little with the different Seasons, Constitutions of the Air, and distantly situated Places, yet the Disease was still the same. 2. That as this Disease seems not to be known in this Part of the World before the Year 1739-40. from that remarkable Æra there seems to have happen'd a Change of the Genius of some Diseases; for, for four Years after, at least, scarce any Disease would admit of Bleeding, (a few Cases and Constitutions excepted). By this Evacuation only, some of our fine hypothetical Gentlemen increased greatly the Mortality of the pu-  
 trid

1743. trid Fever of 1740, 41, and 42. In one small Market Town only the Physician, at first, ordered all to be let Blood; 90 were blooded, 80 whereof died. In another small one, great was the Havock made by Bleeding. Great was the Mischief done hereby in these Years, in the Small-pox and Measles. The Instances of inflammatory Distempers in that Time was rare. The severest Symptoms of the *French Pox* have been declining ever since. 3. Hence its plain, that this Disease of sore Throats is highly malignant; and from abundance of Instances where it has infected and carried off whole Families of Children, and seized some of their Attendants, it appears to be contagious. 4. That treating it in the common Method, with Evacuations, Pectorals, Coolers, Balsamics, &c. is not only improper, but most pernicious. 5. That Sudorifics, brisk Diaphoretics, and Warmers, and at one time Diuretics, have given the only Relief, and saved such as have been recovered. 6. That, whether it was the Cause or the Effect, there was in the Lungs a strong Tendency to mortify; and in the Blood a surprizing Acrimony, that corroded the Vessels, vesiculated the Lungs and Trachea, &c.

As to other Distempers; a very mild, favourable, distinct Small-pox, mostly of the cornuous or verrucous Kind, having skulked about in several Places of the Town, and Neighbourhood, for the last two or three Years. About the latter End of *October*, or Beginning of *November*, they became very epidemic, malignant, and fatal: They were mostly of the Flux kind,  
and

and the Fever run very high. In some the Eruptions was preceded or attended by Purples, some large, others small. In most the Purples appeared not till some Days after the Eruption. Many of them had them not only confluent on the Face, but upon the whole Body. The Thighs, Backs, Sides, or Breast, of several were so exceedingly inflamed, and full of Pimples, that they represented a thick Tetter, or an Erisypelas. These all died, as did several others, before the Eruption, where the Purples, come out first. All the preceding Season, from *September 23d*, having been chiefly a cloudy, foggy, misting, moist, Constitution, Wind mostly S. W. or S. without either Cold or Frost, till *December 25*, several of the Sick could not bear being taken up, or sitting erect in Bed, without a visible languor, and great Faintness; nor could the Pox be expelled with the common Methods: But were obliged to have frequent Bolusses of *Camphor. Lap. Contrayerv. Rad. Valerian. Sylv.* with suitable Draughts; by which Means the Sick did well, and all recovered. These in the confluent Sort died commonly on the 13th Day, but much earlier with the Purples, or of the Erisypelalous kind. In some young People Bleeding did well, but in general it was bad, if not dangerous. In other Respects the common Methods were used. Very few, if any, had a Spitting, or Diarrhœa, attending. After the severe Frost of *February* and *March*, strong sanguine Children bore Bleeding better than before, though these two Months this Distemper

1743. seemed to give Way a little to the other two; then returned with their former Fury, with *April*. Some Children had sore Throats terminate in Swellings of very difficult Suppuration, and tedious Cure.

About the latter End of *February*, 1745-6. the Measles began to be very common amongst Adults as well as Children; they were first seized with the usual Symptoms of Oppression in the Breast, Startings in their Sleep, hot Fits, inflamed Eyes, and violent and frequent Sneezing, for two, or three, (sometimes) four, or five Days before the Eruption. The Eruptions were of a very uncommon Sort generally; when they made their first Appearance they seemed like the distinct Pox, and of a pale Colour; next Day they were prominent, plainly to be felt above the Skin, without any Infiltrations, but, notwithstanding their being out, the same Oppression of the Breast continued, Fever brisk, with great Uneasiness, though Alexipharmics, Diacodiates, &c. were given. Toward the latter End of the third Day, or sometimes on the fourth from the Appearance, they began to fall, then the Patient began to be violently sick, with frequent Vomiting, and a Diarrhœa, which frequently took off the Patient in about five or seven Days from the Turn of the Measles. Some had neither Vomiting nor Diarrhœa, but a Hectic Fever, with Hoarseness, a Cough, but no Peripneumony, and languished for three Weeks, or thereabouts, and then died. Some had a Hemorrhage at Nose in the Increase and Declination of the Distemper,

Distemper, but few, or none of these recover'd. 1743.  
 --- Some few had the Eruptions very much inflamed from the first, rising little, or none above the Skin, and had none of the above Symptoms, and these almost all got well.

It was remarkable that the confluent Small Pox were very common at this Time, and for two, or sometimes three Days, appeared so like the Measles, and the Measles, as above-mentioned, so like the Small-pox, that it was very difficult to distinguish them. --- Bleeding with Leeches, and nitrated Pectorals, and Change of Air, if timely used, succeeded best in the Hectic. These were the only Epidemics we had since the great Cattarrh of 1743. Jaundices, during this Time, were more frequent than ordinary, but all cured after the common Method. In *February* the Small-pox began again to appear, several had them in *March*, but of a favourable Kind; scarce any died, nor did they want any Medicines. Itch and Scabiness prevailed much this Spring; and a few gentle and short Intermittents; soon and easily cured.

1743. From *March* 10 to 14 was a cold high Wind, between N. and S. by W. flying Showers of Snow both Day and Night, and a clear Sky between them. From 7. to 14. a hard Frost every Night. On the 8, 9, 16, 19. at Night *Aurora Borealis*. From 15. to 19. Wind mostly West. 19, 20. N. E. b. N. 21. to 25. chiefly West. 25, 26. between W. and N. veering. 26. South, to the End W. 15, 16, 20, 24. clear; 17, 19, 21. cloudy; 18. misted a little

1743. a little; 19. 20. hard Frost; 22. Showers of Rain; 23. of Snow; 25. Rain; 26. showery; 27. a rainy Night; 28. to the End, flight Showers of Snow and small Hail mixt. *April* 1. to 10. every Day small Showers of Snow and small Hail, with Sun-gleams between, and a most severe Frost, the greatest known in the Season, the Ice every Morning thick and strong, the Earth covered with white Frost, like as a Shower of Snow, or small Hail, Wind chiefly N. and very high; the like from 7. to 11. but the Frost was milder, and the Day Air not so cold. The Snow that fell only covered the Ground here, but on the Mountains and Sea-coasts it was some Feet thick. As from *January* 20. to *March* 9. had been like a favourable Spring, (five Days in *February* excepted) so from 10 to 25. was a pretty good dry *March*, but cold to 29. From that to *April* 28. was the coldest droughty Time known at that Season. The Winds had continued very high ever since *December*; and sometimes done Mischief at Sea. *April* 7. to 13. Wind W. or N. W. to 17. E. 17. veered strangely, and came to S. W. where it continued to 23. 24. N. W. to the End. *May* 1. W. to 5. N. N. E. to 11. N. N. E. to S. by E. to 16. N. E. to 18. N; to *June* 5. S. and S. W. mostly W. to *June* 22d, N. to 28. to *July* 1st, E. N. to 5th, S. to 8th, Between W. and S. to *August* 5th, E. to 15, N. to 18th, W. 18th, S. 19th, E. to 27th, W. to the End, and to *Sept.* 27. E. to 29th, 27, 30. N. and to *October* 6, 7. S. by W. 8th N. W. to S. 9th N. W. to N. to 16th N. E. to 18th East,

East, 19, 20. W. to 28. and 31. S. 28, 29, 1743.  
 30. W. to the End E. to *Jan.* 2. W. to 5. E.   
 S. W. to 9. 9, 10. N. 10th S. W. 11th N. to  
 S. by W. to 22d W. to 30th N. and N. E.  
 31st N. W. *Feb.* 1st N. E. 3d W. 5th to 9th  
 S. 5, 6. cloudy, hard Frost, 7. Snow, 8. thaw  
 and rainy, 9th dewy. *April* 15th a Chasim or  
 large Globe of Fire at Night. Fair and tem-  
 perate to 21. Very cold showry and rainy to  
 24. 24th clear and hot, to 28th great Rains.  
 Excessive hot to *May* 13. A Drought to *June*  
 12. cool and showery to 19. dry to *July* 3. a  
 showery, cold, cloudy, unpleasant Time to 16.  
 Thence a Drought to *Oct.* 12. *Oct.* 3, 8, 14,  
 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 31, and to  
*Nov.* 13. showry, dropping, misting, or rainy,  
 a moist raw Season, but no great Rains, no  
 Floods or Springs opened; thence to *Jan.* 20.  
 like a mild Spring, mostly small Frosts, and  
 they never exceeded the 4th or 5th Night.  
 From *January* 12. to 31. mostly moderate Frosts  
 for the Time. A Comet very bright, with a  
 long Tail, from *Dec.* 23. to *Feb.* 14. and then  
 it turned to a Morning Comet, rising twelve  
 Minutes sooner every Day. Abundance of  
 Thunder and Lightning last Summer, but none  
 frightful. *March* 8, 9, 19. *April* 1. *Sept.* 7.  
*Oct.* 3, 4. Aurore Boreales. *July* 29. a sur-  
 prizing Rainbow after the Sun was set. *Oct.* 4.  
 a clear Night, great Shooting of Stars between  
 9 and 10 a Clock, all shot from S. W. to N. E.  
 one like a Comet in the Meridian very large,  
 and like Fire, with a long broad Train of Fire  
 after it, which lasted several Minutes; after  
 that

1744. that was a Train like a Row of thick small Stars, for twenty Minutes together, which dipt N. On Nov. 8. was the first Ice this Season.

In *February* was an Epidemic at *Rome*, thought at first to be pestilential, because several Cardinals, and other old People died of it in a few Days, which in the third Week of *March* got to *London*, and proved only to be a catarrhus Fever, or Ephemera, but seized prodigious Numbers at once, and killed more than any Catarrh since 1665. It was a Month later before it reached this. - - - After such a long mild Temperature of the Air, so severe and unseasonable a Cold coming on, brought a Catarrh on several aged People. In the last Week of *March*, and first of *April*, it confined them either to Bed, or their Rooms, with a pretty strong Fever, Light-headedness, taring dry Cough, general superficial Pains, high coloured Urine, Thirst, and uteritious Complexion. If they were let Blood it abated the Fever, but increased the Cough, Lowness of Spirits, and kept back Expectoration, on the last depended their Recovery. But about *April* 22. after the severe cold, preceded by so unseasonably warm a Time, and when the Rains began, which continued a Week, I say, on the first rainy Days, some hundreds of People in Town were seized with a slight shivering (on the same Day and Night) and great Pains all over the Body, especially in their Limbs, a violent taring Cough, Stitches in their Sides, a soft, small Pulse, great Anxiety, and Lassitude; their Urine little, thin, high-coloured. Old People

People about the 3d or 4th Day had generally a *Peripneumonia Nottha*, which, if they had formerly been asthmatic, carried them off the 14th or 15th Day. Bleeding was beneficial to young People at first, but not if delayed some Days; but was always injurious to aged People. The Cure was by an Emetic, (after Bleeding) then they drunk freely of White-wine-whey, (with Spirit of Hartshorn in the Nights) saline Mixtures in the Day, and Linctuses with much Sperma Ceti and Salt of Hartshorn. Young People often had an imperfect Crisis about the 7th Day, but the Fever rather increased about the 9th, and terminated about the 14th, though in some not before the 22d, as those old Persons who recovered were left in such a low dispirited Way as made their Recovery doubtful. Old and Young were equally averse to Food, Drink, and Medicines, and so low spirited, that from the first they spoke so very low and weak, that they could not be heard at any Distance. After the Fever was off the Bark and Castor braced up and restored. Though few in Town escaped it, it was not so epidemic in the Country. Very few died of it. It infected *Edinburgh, Hall, Nottingham, and Leeds*, before us. --- In *June* we had another slighter Disorder, many, both old and young People, were seized with a *Tumour*, some on their upper, some on their lower Jaw, with an obtuse Pain in the Periosteum, the Tumour suppurated very slowly, and was cured tediously. --- In *August* several were struck with a slight *Palsy*, which chiefly affected the Tongue, Muscles

1745. Muscles of the Face, and Eyes. The Sick seemed stupid, or sottishly drunk, their Countenance bloated, Eyes prominent, the Pulse strong, full, and a little accelerated; they reeled and staggered as they walked, pronounced Words so comically as excited the Laughter not only of the Auditors, but often of themselves. The Cure consisted in plentiful repeated Bleeding; small Laxatives, as the Gum Pills, and Sal Polychrest. and Bracers after. All got well in a little Time; being the Effect of a meer Plethora. --- With *September* set in *Hemorrhages* (in greater Number than ever I had seen before, excepting in 41.) both by Stools, Spitting, and Vomiting. But generally taken off by Bleeding, Laxatives, Pectorals, and Vulneraries, with *Diacodium*; or, if obstinate, by *Nevil Holt-water*. --- In the latter End of this Month began, and continued even to the End of *December*, not only *Diarrhœas* but *Dysenteries*, with large Quantities of Blood, Fever, Gripes, Weakness, and Nausea; the common Methods succeeded in general; but if obstinate, with great Loss of Blood, succeeded by Weakness, Swellings, Asthma, and encreased Fever, *Nevil Holt-water* cured easily and pleasantly. This Disease seems to have laid dormant for 30 or 40 Years before, in a great Measure. --- All *October* and *November* were remarkable for cattarrhus Fevers, and much frequenter in the Country than in *April*, and the beginning of *May*. Though neither so acute, chronick, nor dangerous to the aged; nor affected the Nerves so much. ---  
At

At the same Time was a greater Run of sore Throats than ever I had observed before at any Season, though Bleeding had been the Basis of Cure of most Disorders since *July* last, (which it had not been in general since the Spring of 1740. before, but had done often great and irreparable Mischief) yet here it was of no Service, but to Children in the above sore Throats especially, it was of great Injury, as were all Laxatives, and even emollient or other Glysters, for very often on the Sick having two or three Stools, they were immediately much worse. The Cure was generally and best performed by Blistering, on the tumified Glands, which most-ly gave present Relief. Warming Gargles were used with great Success, especially these prepared with *Theriaca*, *Andromachi*, and *Camphire*, some Bolusses of *Lap. Contrayerva* and *Camphire* being given at the same Time. If this Course was taken with Children early enough, not one died; but all the rest in this Sort of sore Throat, that were let Blood, were purged, and had Glysters, died; for they immediately became very weak, turned pale, had a husky, rough Voice; the Disease fell on the Lungs and killed them. But in Adults several of the small Turgescences, or inflammatory Fulnesses of the Vessels, (for a true Quinzy it seldom was) were discussed. Some few terminated in a very small Ulcer in the Mouth or Throat. In some few, a Breach of the small Vessels about the *Pharynx* or *Larynx* cured it presently. Scarce any, except some Children, died of all those Diseases; for this, upon the whole,

1746. whole was a most healthy Year, and so was all  
 { *January* last.

From the latter End of *September*, 1746. to  
*March* 1, 1747. having been a most uncom-  
 fortable undesirable Time, mostly showery,  
 misting, drizzling, cloudy, foggy, moist, yet all  
 without profound Rains, or great Floods; very  
 little Snow, and only twelve Nights sharp Frost.  
*March* was cool, *April* and *May* hot, to *June*  
 20. very cool. The rest of the Year the hot-  
 test we have had since 1719. and so great a  
 Drought withal, that low Ground dug two  
 Feet deep was as dry and as dusty as Ashes at  
 Bottom; there was no Fog, Addish, or Grass  
 almost: Farmers in many Places were obliged  
 to feed their Cattle with Hay as in Winter.  
 There fell a little Rain *Sept.* 15, and 25. and  
*Oct.* 4. No more till *Nov.* 20. The Heat  
 continued far beyond what is common in these  
 Seasons; then cool, rainy, misting, showery  
 Weather to the 30th, on which, and *Dec.* 1.  
 fell a Snow fourteen Inches deep in the level  
 Country, and above twenty on the Moors, and  
 a high N. Wind with it, that blew it in such  
 Drifts, as filled hollow Places, covered all Hedges  
 and Stone Walls. *Dec.* 2d, at Night, a hard  
 Frost; Ice was four Inches thick, *Hoff's* small  
 Mercurial Thermometer, in Snow and Salt, the  
 Space of 4 below 1. In the open Air it stood  
 at 20. hid in Snow, or laid in the River un-  
 der Ice, 32. in a smoking perennial Spring,  
 46. This Storm lasted to the 10th, a southerly  
 high Wind, Rains, which opened the dried  
 up Springs, and very great Floods to the  
 17th. 21, 22, 23. westerly Rains; from that  
 to

to *Jan.* 19. fine, mild, spring-like Weather, 1747.  
 the Fields all green; small *April*-like Frosts  
 every Night, but gone by ten a Clock in the  
 Morning. Wind mostly N. E. from *Jan.* 7.  
 to 14. N. W. 14. to 23. S. W. and S. to *Feb.*  
 8. and S. E. from *Jan.* 19, to 30. severely cold,  
 foggy, cloudy; misting, wholly unpleasant and  
 sickly; 30, 31. pleasant; from *February* 3. to  
*March* 1. the driest and coldest Season known  
 for many Years, Wind N. N. E. or E. whol-  
 ly; 27 Nights hard Frost, no Rains; on the  
 14, 15, 17, 18, and 25. fell about five Inches  
 deep of Snow in all, but often great and deep  
 Snows, both in the S. and E. the Ground here  
 was parched up. To *Mar.* 8. Wind westerly,  
 and southerly, misting, flying, small Snow to  
 the End, Wind W. but mostly S. all tempe-  
 rate; very little Rain. *April* to 24th Wind  
 chiefly N. very cold and frosty; from 12, to  
 19. daily cold Showers. From 24, to *May* 13.  
 Wind mostly S. or S. W. all pretty warm ex-  
 cept *May* 4, 5, and 10. abundance of refresh-  
 ing Showers. The Fields were neither so green  
 nor fresh on *April* 28. as they were *Jan.* 19.  
 for the Summer, (allowing for the Shortness of  
 the Days) continued till *Nov.* 15. and *Dec.* 14.  
 began a charming Spring, and lasted to *Jan.*  
 19. from that (the last ten Days of *March* ex-  
 cepted) was a severe hard Season to *April* 20.  
 from *May* 12, to 24. Wind mostly N. and cool;  
 then to *June* S. W. W. or S. and warm; 8,  
 9, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22. N. 23, to 27. N. E.  
 veered to the End; 3, 8, 12, 15, 16, 29. small  
 Showers. The Summer from *April* 28. taken  
 together,

1747. together, was the hottest of many late Years ; and for all Graís and Corn were long a coming on, yet the Earth produced an earlier, plentiful, and better gotten, Crop of Hay than was for many Years past.

In July 1747. began and reigned till November, not generally, but first among several of the better Sort, then among poor People, a putrid Fever, somewhat of the Nature of that of 41, and 42. but the Fever run higher, the Sick complained more of it, their Delirium was less, Convulsions not so frequent, Thirst greater, Urine like that, Tongue white, &c. It came to the Height the 14th, 17th, or 21st Day ; but left a long Weakness on the Nerves, a Deafness, Tremor, and sometimes an Alienation of Mind. It terminated by Sweat or Urine. The Cure consisted in giving *Cinabar, Antim. Levig. Rad. Valer. Sylv. & Camphire,* with a strong Infusion of Valerian-root, keeping a constant moderate Sweat ; keeping up a Succession of Blisters, and a laxative Glyster every other Day. The Delirium was either wholly prevented, or much impaired, by laying a Blister all over the Head shaven, as soon as the first Indications of a Delirium appeared. The worst and most threatenng Symptom was *Respiratio Anhelosa* ; but it was quickly taken off by applying two large strong Blisters to the Insides of the Middle of the Thighs. Some Poor died of it, merely for want of Care and Necessaries. The Summer's great Heat and Draught was preceded by such a general Run of Jaundices as none living saw before, from  
November

*November to February*, though none died of it, 1747.  
 except formerly hard Drinkers, and a few old  
 People. The Cure was accomplished with  
 Pills taken twice a Day of *Sapo. Venet. Pulv.*  
*Rhei & Calomel.* with large Draughts of the  
 saline Mixture, with a Decoction of Deob-  
 struents. After them gave a simple Decoction  
 of Aperients, with a bitter Chalybeate Electu-  
 ary (if the Constitution was neither bilious nor  
 sanguine) I had with it a constant pungent Pain,  
 with a Hardness and Protuberance on the low-  
 er and fore Lobe of the Liver, which increased.  
 The Pills not agreeing with me, I took for three  
 Days *Terra foliata*, which quickly brought on  
 profuse and frequent bloody Stools, great Weak-  
 ness and Dispiritedness; it almost killed me, (as  
 it had done another before) I then got a large  
 Pot of Electuary made of *Molosso Treacle, Pulv.*  
*Curcum. Rhei & Flor. Sulph.* Dose *ziv.* thrice  
 a Day, with a four Ounce Draught of the  
 deobstruent Decoction after, and had applied  
 to the Side a thick Plaister of *de Cicut. c. Am-*  
*moniac.* with *Culomel*, and *Pulv. & Croc.* this  
 proved a Vesicatory, which discharged plenti-  
 fully. By this Method I quickly recovered my  
 Health. In *February* came suddenly an uni-  
 versal Cattarrh, which affected most People in  
 several Shapes, but in a slighter Manner than  
 common, yet many had genuine Quinsies, Pleu-  
 risies; Peripneumonies, and Pleuro-peripneu-  
 monies, which was the first Run we have had  
 of the true inflammatory Kind of those Dis-  
 eases since 1740. most of them yielded to large  
 Bleeding, Blistering, diluting, attenuating, pec-

1747. toral, lenitive, and the other common Methods.  
 We had little of it here ; and in the general we  
 have had a very healthy Time since the great  
 Fever of 1741-2. left us.

1748. 1748. In *June* and *July* several were taken  
 with a slight Fever, Weakness, Laffitude, white  
 Tongue, Urine as pale as Rock-water ; some  
 raved by Times. It was the meer Effect of a  
 great Heat, succeeding so cold and severe a  
 Season. Bleeding did not answer, the Belly  
 was loose. It required only such Things as  
 checked the Rarefaction of the Blood, and in-  
 vigorated the Solids. They were well (but ex-  
 ceeding weak and pale) in about a Fortnight.

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GENERAL

GENERAL  
OBSERVATIONS  
AND  
INFERENCE  
FROM THE  
HISTORY of the AIR, and  
its EFFECTS.

1. **T**HE most frequent Epidemics are Catarrhs and Defluxions, Peripneumonies, Quinsies, Pleurifies, Diarrhoeas, Dyfenteries, Intermittents, and Remittents, malignant, putrid, pestilential, ardent, and hectic Fevers, Scurvy, Hæmorrhages, and Childrens Diseases, as Small Pox, Measles, Chin-Cough, Rash, Worms, &c.

2. The greater the Heat of the Season, on sudden and extream Changes of the Air to Wet and Cold, though only for some Days or a few Weeks, till the former Heat return, the more are People liable to Loosenesses, Inflammations of the Bowels, cholical and inflammatory Disorders.

3. The hotter the Year, if often mixed with sudden and sharp Gusts of Cold, the less is the

Discharge by Sweat. Perspiration is often check'd suddenly; hence a great Proclivity to a Looseness.

4. The greater the Summer's Heat, 1. The more the Blood seems to be rarified, the Vessels more distended and fuller; hence People are more liable to Hæmorrhages by the Nose, Mouth, Urine, Stool, &c. for some time: Then, 2. The more loose, commixed, and inseparable are the sundry Parts of the Blood said to be. 3. On long Continuance of the Heat, the Blood is more exhausted, sharp, and bilious.

5. The most manifest and sensible Qualities of the Air, which ofteneft cause epidemic Diseases amongst us, are either a very long Continuance of unseasonable Weather, or its frequent, sudden, and almost instantaneous Transitions from one Extream to another; as from Cold to Heat, and from Heat to Cold; or from excessive Rains to great Drought; or when frosty Nights succeed hot Days; or when, though equal, yet is scorching hot; or on Thaws after hard Frosts.

6. From the Variety of Diseases in the like Constitution of the Air and Weather, we find, that though the last often agree amongst themselves, yet so do not the first.

7. When the Seasons of the Year happen to be totally inverted, so as Harvest-Weather falls in Winter, Winter in the Spring, and the last in Summer; so are the Epidemics of their respective Seasons often transferred. Hence the Cholera Morbus, which is peculiar to *Aug.* may  
set

set in and prevail in *Nov.* and the Measles, which properly belong to *Jan. Feb.* and *March*, may be grassant in Summer; and the Small Pox in Winter, whose regular Time properly belongs to Harvest; and Inflammations, which belong to the Vernal Class, may happen at any time.

8. A long Southerly humid Constitution is said to beget putrid Fevers, spotted and unspotted, as well as long Heat, flegmatic or pituitous Dysenteries, Catarrhs, Hectics, &c.

9. Long Rains, especially Southerly, thick, moist, and often Foggs, generate Cachexies, Dropsies, Jaundices, several Obstructions, Intermittents, putrid Fevers, pituitous Diseases, a Propensity to a Diarrhœa, &c.

10. Long, sultry Weather, (clear or foggy) whether the Wind be Southerly, or long still and calm, give Life and Vigour to putrid, malignant, spotted, and pestilential Fevers, &c.

11. Sometimes the same Constitution prevails generally; therefore the same Kind of Epidemic will mostly follow, or attend it, in either near the same or different Shapes; sometimes the Constitution of one Country is quite different from that of another at the same time: Then supposing that there are prevailing Epidemics in both, will they be as different? Or from a Variety of Diseases in the like Constitutions of Air and Weather, do we find, that as the last agree among themselves, that the first do so also?

12. All States of the Air coming in and going off gradually, without extreme Excesses,

or Infection by Communication, or other Causes, may consist with a healthy State in general.

13. If Diseases which properly belong to one Season, seize out of their Turn, they rather belong to the Class of Sporadics-----But if the late Seasons have been very regular, and no foreign outward Accident to prevent it, the Diseases of such a Constitution are said to be uniform, most of the Sick of an Epidemic having near the same Symptoms, and the Disease mostly terminates the same Way, (allowing for different Temperaments, Ages, &c.) And the special Genus of the reigning Malady being once found, the Cure will be easier.

14. If two opposite morbid Seasons should immediately succeed one another, and the last introduce a new contrary Epidemic, both may be very irregular, and reducible to no certain Form: Hence a Difficulty to discover a true Method of Cure, if both Constitutions be not duly attended to.

15. If during the prevailing of one Epidemic, a quite opposite State or Constitution of the Air should intervene, the Declination of that Disease may be very unlike its Beginning or Height, must the Cure also vary?

16. We find in fact that the Epidemics of one Constitution vary much from those of the same Kind in another; must the curative Intentions differ as widely? Or, as there are several Sorts and Degrees of the same Epidemic, according to the Difference of the several Constitutions, which though they are of the same Genus,

Genus; require they a different or opposite Method of Cure?

17. In the very same Epidemic, does not a different Use of Meat, Drink, and Labour require a Variety in the Intentions of Cure. *E. gr.* one eats Flesh and drinks Wine freely, and is idle withal; another lives on Cheese and Milk, drinks Water, works and drudges, and perhaps cannot provide half Sustenance; must both be cured alike?

18. Wet Years are generally pretty healthy, except some Epidemic was begun before, or the Wind keeps Southerly, the Sky cloudy, and Air foggy; for all these, long continued, being unhealthy (except prevented by high and changeable Winds and Weather) may and are often said to occasion Epidemics. But if a rainy Season is attended with brisk, changeable Winds, to fan the Air, and carry off Vapours or Effluvia, it is very consistent with a healthy State, if the Fruits of the Earth are good and plentiful at the same time.

19. Often shifting and changing of Wind, though the Weather be a little inconstant and unseasonable, (if not so to Excess, or of long Duration) is often attended with great Health, and little Death or Sickness.

20. The most fatal Epidemics (the Plague excepted) are putrid, malignant Fevers, pestilential Peripneumonies, Pleurifies, and Hectics; the last three are often the Consequences of epidemic Catarrhs.

21. Very wet, rainy, misting, sultry, hot Summers, with Plenty of crude watery Fruits; the

the first is generally said to be productive, not only of all Kinds of Insects, Serpents and Reptiles without us, but also cause a Vermination within the Bodies of the human Species and Brutes, especially of Children and Youth; for the younger they are, the fonder they are of Garden, and other Fruits. The more Worms are generated in them, the more grievous and dangerous the Symptoms.

22. Intermittents, flow, putrid, or hectic Fevers, cholical Pains of the Belly or Stomach, Loosenesses, or Dysentery, are the common Effects and Companions of verminous Diseases; and the first are not to be cured without a special Regard to the last, which is often the first Cause.

23. Epidemics anticipating their Season thro' some Disposition of the Air favouring them, they may appear in some different Shape or Disguise. *E. gr.* Fevers beginning in *Dec.* or *Jan.* *June* or *July*, with all the Symptoms of Continuals; sometimes if they are treated as such, Nature is disturbed, and put out of her Way; but if gentle Lenitives, mild, laxative Glysters, Aperients, and the Salt Draughts are used, after a Vomit, when the Stomach was foul, when *Aug.* or *Feb.* comes, it is found a regular and tractable Intermittent, or Remittent.

24. When from several outward concurring Causes at the same time, there are several different prevailing Diseases, one will still be more predominant than the rest, and denominate that whole Constitution; for most of the others will partake

partake of its Nature. *Ex. gr.* suppose Pleurifies are most rife, and Agues next, most Fits of the last will be attended with some Symptoms of the first----Or if Intermittents and continual Fevers are prevalent, but the first most, many of the last will not only terminate in the first, but have their Quotidian or Tertian Exacerbations and Remissions.

25. If several common Diseases invade under one and the same Constitution, they arise probably from the same Cause; and most of them attack, increase, and decrease about the same time; and at first appear with near the same Symptoms, till one swallows up the rest.

26. All Epidemics, and the Constitution that favours them, have their Periods of Increase, Height, and Decrease, according to their Cause and Duration.

27. Epidemics have a Period, wherein they are more powerful, strong, and raging, till they come to their Height; then they often gradually decline, and turn milder, till they vanish; which Period is sometimes in the middle, sometimes at first, and other times near the end.

28. Should a seemingly new and strange Epidemic set in, it is not to be rashly pronounced so, without a good Acquaintance with the Annals of former Epidemics in ancient and modern Authors of different Sorts; for it is a thousand to one but the like, or very near it, may be found, with the like Constitution of the Seasons, Symptoms, Crisis, Prognostic, Regimen, and successful Cure of that very Disease.

2. In such a Case we may find healthy People indisposed a few Days ; then the Disorder goes off either by some loose Stools, a gentle Sweat, bilious or pituitous Vomitings, Bleeding at the Nose, Piles, a large Discharge of thick, turbid Urine ; cuticular Eruptions, with Itchings, Ouzing, or Abscesses ; or Sneezing, or Expectoration, or some Defluxion : Which Crisis should be well observed ; for they point out the Course of vigorous and undisturbed Nature, prevalent in carrying off a Disorder, which is mostly that Epidemic in a slighter Degree ; and therefore taken off with greater Certainty, Regularity, and Advantage, and points out the Cure where the Disease is severer. But if from special Hindrances either in the Person's Constitution, or some other Accident, the Crisis is not to be expected the common Way, another must be look'd out, and the Body prepared for the next easy Evacuation, as a Substitute to the other not to be got. 3. In time of more common and fatal Epidemics, Nature's Design and Method may be discovered, by inquiring of Country-People, who often have the Benefit of good Air and plain Food, (without Physic) what Things they found healthful or injurious, and what was the Course of unbiassed Nature in their Recovery. Ingenious and discreet Nurses, and Attendants of the Sick in Towns, can tell what things they have found in general hurtful or beneficial in Meat, Drink, or Medicine ; by what Discharges and Signs the Disease goes off, and in what Time. 4. We should reflect whether any analogous Disease was observed

served among Brutes immediately before, and what was its Nature, Symptoms, and Cure.

29. Besides the Uses of Registers of Winds and Weather often hinted before, they would be of Service here. But a better Regard should be had to the Winds ; from a Remissness herein, I have consulted several Registers that contradict one another on the same Day, yet both true ; for being taken at different Times of the Day, the Wind had shifted between their Observations. Nor have any of them observed the Course of the Wind from Point to Point. *Ex. gr.* if it shift from N. to S. whether it goes by E. or W. or if it shifted in a Calm : nor are their Heights, nor contrary Currents, at once duly noticed. Such Register, exactly kept for some Ages, might be of Use in foreseeing the next Seasons, if not the next Epidemics.

30. Several Epidemics have undeniably arisen from other Causes than the Air, or its real and manifest Qualities ; as from some Faults or Defect of Fruits or Grain, or former Year's Vintage ; or some Fault in Flesh or Fish, that were diseased ; or they may be imported by Trade, Navy, Strangers, Guards or Garrisons, Armies disbanded, or Soldiers deserted from an infected Army ; from putrified Carcases of Animals, either unburied, or too superficially interred ; from great Inundations in marshy, flat Countries, very high Tides that throw Multitudes of Fish ashore in hot Weather ; from great Swarms of Locusts, or other Insects, destroying all Herbage, Corn, and Grain, then dying on Heaps and putrifying, or from great Heaps  
cast

cast on Shore by the Sea ; or from opening long shut-up Vaults, Caves, or Caverns ; or from using the Cloaths, Furniture, &c. of such as died of the Plague ; or from Earthquakes or Chasms in the Earth ; and several Ways more of Communication.

31. From some of which Causes it would seem, that either such is the adherent Nature of pestilential Effluvia, though insensibly and imperceptibly small, or their Power of changing other Fluids and Effluvia into their own Nature, that renders their Poison durable and immutable. Hence, 1. This should be sufficient Caution against disturbing the Dormitories of former unhappy Sufferers hereby. 2. Caution against regarding such Men or Books, that from mercenary fordid Views would persuade the World, that there is little or no Infection or Contagion in pestilential Diseases. 3. From the Durability and Adherence of this contagious Matter, it would appear, that the Atmosphere could not convey the Infection to any considerable Distance, without either Communication with the Sick, whether personally, or by others, or by Goods, or a general previous Disposition of the Air, to favour its Rise and Spread.

32. As Epidemics may arise from bad or unwholesome Food, so from Famine, which may be owing to great, long, and continued Rains, Inundations, cold and long Springs and Summers ; long, scorching Heat and Drought ; long and severe Frosts, attended with or followed by Drought ; Barrenness of Land, long  
Want

Want of Frost and Snow in Climates accustomed to them; some Distemperature of the Air; Enemies ravaging a Country; general hoarding up of Corn, or transporting too profusely; Want of Husbandry; Stoppage of the Sale of a Country's Products; Swarms of Locusts, Mice, or Insects; taking in too much Ground for Grazing; the Earth's over-bearing of itself till it become barren, &c.

33. If a Disease is transported from one Country to another, and proves contagious and epidemic in the last; if the Constitution of the Air (supposing it to arise first from the Air) in the first Place, be different from the last, and the Importers are seized in their Voyage, or soon after they are got home; the Disease may be treated in the same manner as was found most successful in the Country it came from; but the People to whom it is imported, (should the Symptoms vary) upon their Infection may be managed according to the most experienced successful Methods in the like Diseases, under the late and present Constitutions of their own late and present Air, Weather, and Food. *Ex. gr.* if it is a drougthy, cold Constitution, with a long, parching, chilling N. or E. Wind, it may require one Course; but if it came from a humid Constitution, with either a long continued Southerly Wind, or long sultry Heat, and the Food little or bad, another Course seems to be indicated.

34. There are several Degrees of Malignity and Contagion; that is reckoned most malignant which kills greatest Numbers, and in the

smallest Time, or shortest Sickness. The Signs are, if in the same Country many People sicken suddenly at the same time, and have their Bodies livid, black, or of sundry Colours, or have a most offensive Smell; if at the same time they are excessively thirsty, or moist; if the Eyes look stern and froward, the Countenance frightful, the Mind foolish, Breath, Spittle, Sweat, Urine, and Fæces all intolerably fetid and discoloured; Restlessness, Pain, and Anxiety; Carbuncles, Anthraces, and Buboës are scattered on the several Parts of the Body; Swellings of the Testicles; black Marks on the Back like Bruises; black or green Eruptions, but especially where the Infection seizes most fatally in the shortest Time and greatest Distance, and least favoured by the Atmosphere, &c.

35. Epidemics that attack most suddenly in a stinking, thick, white Fog or Mist, are severe, fatal, and of short Duration:

36. A fatal Distemper may arise in one or a few Villages, Hamlets, or Corner of a Country, from its or their particular Situation, either being very high and mountainous, which in long, hot, dry Weather, reverberates the Heat on the Inhabitants of the small, narrow, parched Vales, may occasion inflammatory Diseases; or in low, wet, marshy Grounds, in long, rainy Weather, or stagnant, putrified Water in hot Weather, People may be afflicted with bad Fevers, &c. or by some meer Accident, as a Person sick of a putrid Fever may come into a Place, and spread the Infection.

37. A more intense Cold may contract the Vessels, and thicken the Fluids more, and so makes Diseases both more grassant and severe than in a milder Season.

38. A sudden Accession of Cold on the Sick, may so contract the Vessels of the Body, of the Skin especially, and so force the Humours on the Bowels, as to produce a Diarrhœa.

39. An uncommon hot Season may so dissolve the Blood, that it will scarce coagulate when let out of the Vessels, and Serum, and Crassamentum, or globular Part will hardly separate: Hence a putrid Disposition in the Blood, and an Acrimony, which fit it to be driven into the capillary Vessels in too large a Quantity.

40. Perspiration being too great in a hot Season, may so diminish the Quantity of Blood and nervous Juice, and thereby weaken the Solids, as to occasion all the Symptoms of Debility in a Fever.

41. It often happens in a dissolved State of the Blood, that Opiats (which above all things promote its Dissolution) are very injurious to the Sick; but Tea of a Poppey-head, Cowslip-Flowers, or of Corn-Poppies, or their Syrup, or Emulsions, or Diacodium, do great Service, being very mild, mucous Anodynes.

42. An uncommonly warm Season, by too much attenuating and exhaling the more soft, thin, and watry Parts, may increase the Acrimony of the Remainder, and crisp up the Fibres: Hence Madness. 1719.

43. The Drought and Heat of one or more Years together, preceding a putrid Fever, may so increase the Acrimony and Putrefaction of the Humours, as to change Remittents or Intermittents to Putrids, especially when the Heat of the Year and Putrids come on together; which are therefore like to diminish together.

44. A long continued Heat of the Air, by too much relaxing the Mouths of the perspiratory Ducts, and colliquating the Humours, are apt to occasion partial Sweats, in Fevers especially, about the Head, Neck, and Breast, where the Fluidity and Impetus of the Blood is greatest.

45. From this Colliquation and Consumption of the animal Juices it is, that such Fevers are more frequent in Summer than Winter; and that Fevers attending or preceding a severe Winter-Cold, are often accompanied with a Roughness and Dryness of the Skin, and an inflammatory State of the Blood.

46. We observe the greatest Benefit from Blisters in these putrid Fevers; for by attenuating the Blood, they refresh the turgid Vessels, and by their Stimulation contract them; and so preserve the Equilibrium, and restore the almost lost Motion of the Fluids.

47. The same Fevers in a rainy Season may have a stronger cold Fit, a milder and longer hot, enjoy a greater Intermision between the Fits, be more liable to a Looseness, and their Urine be higher coloured, from a greater Viscosity, joined with less Acrimony in the Humours. Where the Air is colder and moister, these

these partial Sweats in nervous Fevers are not only less frequent, but the Fever does not so generally terminate with a general Sweat.

48. The Symptoms of Sporadic Fevers are diligently to be compared with those of the present prevailing Epidemic, and consider how much of the latter the former has in them; for since both of them depend much on the past and present State of the Air, which is common to both, they must agree in many things, though they sometimes appear in a different Species. This Agreement *Sydenham* observed, but knew not the Cause of it.

49. Sometimes rheumatic, and other similar Pains are increased by bathing, because by the Warmth of the Bath the Impetus of the Blood is increased, its Texture more dissolved; hence it takes up more room, and distends the Vessels more; therefore sparing Evacuations should first be used, and Attenuants, both to make way for and promote the Blood's Rarefaction; for the Increase of the Pain by bathing, shews an Addition is made to the Inflammation.

50. In cold Weather, and long chilling Winds, the Solids are more rigid, and the Vibrations of the Fibres frequenter, from a cold Drought and pinching Winds; these add to the Blood's Velocity, straiten its Canals, and introduce an inflammatory epidemic Viscidity in the Blood; especially if all the Diseases have Pains attending them, whose Stimulus straitens the Vessels still more, occasion frequenter Vibrations and quicker Circulation.

51. In a moist Constitution, the Blood may be less inflamed, from the more turbid State of the Vessels and Fibres. In a humid State of the Air, Cathartics will not only work better, but have greater Success, from the Diminution of Perspiration, whereby the Humours rush more and readily on the Bowels, and often terminate Fevers this Way, when the Air is mostly humid. In a moist Air also, from Perspiration diminished, a greater Fulness of the Vessels, and a laxer State of the Solids, and a slower Motion of the Fluids, may arise in Fevers more frequent, Vertigo's, Sleepiness, Heaviness of the Head, Deafness, &c. And from the same humid State, the Texture of the pulmonary Vessels being relaxed, their Perspiration diminished, and the Inflation of their Vesicles lessened; the Blood passes them with greater Difficulty, and the Insides of the Vessels lined with a Lentor: Hence on the coming of Cold, the Vessels being more straitened, this Viscus is worse off than the rest.

52. In a moist warm Winter, followed by a seasonable Spring-Heat, inflammatory Diseases are both fewer and milder; but quite otherwise, when after a severe Winter, suddenly comes the vernal Warmth.

53. A warm Winter, by increasing a sluggish Phlegm, and accumulating it in the Vessels, in which the Blood's Motion is languid already, may give rise to a greater Number of icteritious Causes, especially if a Run of Agues has opened the Way; for the Rarefaction of the Blood being increased by the Heat, its Viscidity will

will chiefly be propelled into, and obstruct the hepatic Glands.

54. As a dry frosty Winter often produces inflammatory Diseases, so the Blood let is commonly thicker and darker coloured on the under Side, and the globular Parts from it serum sooner, and in greater Quantity.-----Hence Women, weak and lax People are less liable to inflammatory Diseases, than Men, strong and laborious People, whose Fibres are lighter and Blood denser and stronger. But on the contrary, the former having their Blood thinner, of a lighter red, and more dissolved, and their Fibres laxer and weaker, are more liable to nervous and slow Fevers.

55. On the same account such as live more delicately and luxuriously, whose Blood abounds more with acrid Particles, are more liable to Remittents than Intermittents, accompanied with a long, cold, shaking Fit before the hot; why the latter (considering their Number) are more common to Rustics, Husbandmen, and such as work hard, and live on more fizy and tough Food of hard Digestion.

56. In epidemic Diseases we must observe, that if the preceding Seasons have been very regular, and no foreign or outward Accidents to prevent it, the Epidemic of such a Constitution will be very uniform, all the Sick having near the same Symptoms; and the Disease will mostly terminate in the same manner, (allowing for different Temperaments, Ages, &c.) and the particular Genius of the reigning Malady being once found, the Cure will be very easy; but

but if too opposite morbid Seasons shall immediately succeed one another, and the last introduce another Epidemic, the Epidemics will be very irregular, and their Symptoms and Terminations at first will both be very dissonant, and reducible to no Form : Hence a great Difficulty in Cure, if great Attention be not given to both Constitutions.

57. The Epidemics of one Constitution differ widely from those of the same kind in another. *E. gr.* how different are the Plague, Intermittents, Dysenteries, Catarrhs, spotted Fevers, or Small-Pox of one Constitution, from the very same Diseases of another? Therefore the true curative Indications must differ as widely : Or thus, there are sundry Sorts or Degrees of the same Epidemic according to the Difference of the divers Constitutions, which though they be of the same Genus, yet must have different or opposite Methods of Cure.

58. Excessive cold, frosty, droughty Weather, continuing long, mostly give rise to the inflammatory Diseases, in the Spring especially, and in sanguine, bilious Bodies.

59. Though inflammatory Diseases be often the Product of a long, cold, droughty Season, in Spring and Summer especially ; yet if a warm, wet Season suddenly intervene for some Days or Weeks, and the former Cold or Drought return ; the aforesaid Diseases shall not only increase in Number, but in Severity. Probably from the sudden Rarefaction and Expansion of the Fluids, the rigid contracted State of the Solids still remaining, and the Sensity of the Skin,

Skin, and the little Help it affords to the Discharge of the uselefs or hurtful Recrements of the Blood, which may be lodged in the capillary Vessels on the Surface where the Pressure of the Air is lessened, but the Canals of the Blood continue strait, or the sudden Rarefaction of the Blood enables its Particles to get into smaller Vessels, the sudden Return of the Cold thickens and stiffens them, so as the more divided globular Particles cannot pass.

60. A Register of Epidemics, with the Variations of the Winds and Weather, carefully kept in several Places, would enable us to know with greater Certainty what Epidemic each different Soil, Situations, Businesses, and Manner of Life each Place is most liable to; and which, and where most mortal, or return ofteneft. A stricter Regard should be had to the Winds; for by a Remissness herein, I find several of both our *English* and *German* Journals contradict one another; nor have I yet found any that observe the Motion of the Wind from Point to Point; as when it is N. then shifts S. whether it moved by E. or W. Points, or from W. to E. if it went by S. or N. Points, or was a total Calm. Nor is the Heights of the Winds much noticed; or if there are two contrary Winds at the same time. It is more than probable, that a Series of such Registers for many Years, would be of great Service in foreseeing the next Seasons, and perhaps to foresee the next Epidemics.

61. Some sickly Constitutions may arise, without any present, visible, culpable Quality

of the Air, either as to Drought, Rain, Heat, Cold, Storms or Calms, but then we must look back to the last Seasons for a Cause.

62. Indeed several Epidemics we find have risen and spread, without any real or manifest Quality or Disproportion in the late or present State of the Air to produce them; as from some Fault or Defect of Fruits, Corn, or Vintage of the last Year, Fault of Flesh-Meat, some late Diseases among the Animals whereon we feed, Diseases imported by our Trade, Navy, Strangers, Armies disbanded, or Deserters; or from putrified Carcases of Animals lying either unburied or too superficially interred, so that volatile putrifying Effluvia's, ascending into and carried about in the Air, or poured down upon us, or sucked therewith into our Bodies; or from great Inundations in Low Countries, where Waters have long stagnated, putrified and corrupted the Air; or very great high Tides heaving on Shore Multitudes of Fish in hot Weather, where they are left to putrify and infect the Air; or from great Swarms of Locusts, or other Insects, devouring and destroying the Herbage, then dying, and infecting the Air; or from a contagious Epidemic translated from one Place to another. A most fatal Epidemic may arise from a meer Accident, like that in *Breslaw* in 1542, when the Plague had laid 14 Years concealed in Linnen, the Cloth brought forth and opened, the Plague infected, spread and carried off 5900 People; or the Case of *Eyam*, where the Plague came from *London* in some Patterns of Cloth or Fashions,  
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sent in a Letter to a Taylor, and killed near 300 People in that Village only, 1665. The like happened at *Verona* in 1511, and to *Alcmaria*, when a Woman brought some Cloths out of *Zealand*, with the Plague in them, they exposed them to the Sun; some Children playing on them, were infected, and spread the Disease. And in *Justinople*, when Cords formerly used for letting Corpses down into the Grave during the Plague, were brought from behind a Chest in the Church 30 Years after, to make Bell-ropes of, hence arose an Infection, whereof died 10000: The like Mischief was done by a Quilt at *Venice*, and by a Leather Doublet in another Place. But more remarkable still was the opening that old Vault, which proved fatal to a great Part of the World; and the sulphureous Exhalations, Conflagration at *Catava* in 1340; and the Plague from Chasms opening in the Ground. The preceding History affords many other such Cases, as well as Famine.

63. Malignity consists either, 1st, in the great Vitiation of the animal Juices from their natural healthy State; as when the Blood becomes coriaceous, adust, watery, incoagulable, bilious, acid, horridly putrid, acrimonious, &c. the Bile, instead of yellow, turns black; the Spittle black, brown, or yellow; the Sweat fetid; Urine quite altered from what it should be in like Case; the Blood so dissolved, that it mistakes its Way, or so sharp that it corrodes its capillary Vessels, or so changed that it affords Eruptions of an unnatural Colour, as yellow, brown, black, &c. Or, 2d, in the

greatest of the Obstructions, either of arterial or nervous Juices, or of both: Hence sudden Weakness, Deafness, Dimness of Sight. Or, 3d, in the Severity and Strength of the Symptoms, a Disease may be most malignant and epidemic, yet not acute, as nervous Fevers; others more acute and severe, yet not Malignants, as spotted Fevers, which often rage epidemically in Spring and Harvest at *Venice, Crete, Ragusa, &c.* Catarrhs; others may be most malignant, yet not epidemic, as private, pustillential, or putrid Fevers. Diseases are often most epidemic, yet not contagious; others contagious, but not epidemic, as the Small Pox, Measles, or Chin-Cough in a Town, Village, or Corner, which spread no farther.

64. A severe mortal Epidemic is generally succeeded by an uncommon Healthiness, from the late Distemper having carried off most of the declining worn-out Constitutions. Epidemics have their frequenter or seldomer Returns in different Countries, according to their fundry Soils, Situations, Air, and Use of the Non-Naturals, &c. Hence some have them yearly, as *Egypt, Constantinople*; others once in four or five Years, as about *Tripoli and Aleppo, &c.* others scarce once in ten, twelve, or thirteen Years, as *England*; others not in less than twenty Years, as *Norway* and the Northern Islands. A tyrannical Government greatly hinders the Healthiness, Fruitsfulness, and Populousness of a Country, as in *Spain, Turkey, &c.* as well as the Idleness and Laziness of the Natives,

Natives, as in *Spain, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, &c.*

64. During rainy Seasons, or a long, moist, Southerly State of the Air, Laxatives answer well in common inflammatory Cases; the Blood seldom being much inflamed, except by the hot Regimen and Cordials; but the Purges operate then in smaller Doses than at other times.

65. In Fevers seizing and affecting the Head much, even though accompanied with Reachings and Vomitings from the Origin and Consent of the Nerves, yet Vomits are much better omitted, (till after Bleeding, especially if the Season admit of it) and Laxatives both by Mouth and Glyster substituted in their room; for the first cause too great an Impetus of a dangerous Repletion or Concussion of the Brain, if not a Breach of some of its small Vessels.

66. Jaundices are very common after a hot Constitution succeeding a cold or moist one.

67. In our Quest of natural Causes, we shall run over the most considerable Meteors and the Phænomena in the Table, and see which of them do most ordinarily produce Epidemics and Mortality; and whether they produce them when alone, or attended by other Concomitants; and we think it cannot be denied, that what Meteors, Seasons, or Changes of Air, may produce Diseases alone, may be allowed to do the same when conjoined to other Circumstances; on the contrary, such Things as do not ordinarily, or very rarely occasion Epidemics when alone, cannot justly be charged with

with them, when accompanied with such Circumstances, that often produce Diseases. Now what these Things are that generally give Rise to such common Calamities, shall be fairly and faithfully tried from History and Facts only.

68. By comparing the preceding Tables of Earthquakes and Epidemics together, we shall find that though several of them have happened in the same Year, yet few of them fell both in the same Country; but still fewer where the Earthquake was neither preceded nor attended by such Things as are mostly the Fore-runners of a great Mortality; but fewest of all where the last immediately succeeded the other: This being of some Moment, it challenges our closer Attention: And compare a few of them, (*E. gr.*) that of 2513. the Earthquake was at *Sinai* in *Arabia*, the Plague in *Ægypt* three Months before. The Earthquake of 3556. was preceded by a Year's grievous Drought; that of 3641. was only a local Plague from the sensible pestilential Vapours, rising out of a great Chasm of the Earth; that of 262. was the general Plague, which begun eleven Years before this Earthquake, and lasted four Years after: --- That of 746. was in *Syria*, but the Plague was in *Sicily*, from whence it reached to the *Asiatic* Isles, and all *Greece*. --- In 750, and 75. the Plague raged in *Constantinople*, but the Earthquake was in *Syria*. In 1047. all Corns were blasted by Tempests, Thunder, Lightning, and a long deep Snow. --- 1085, and 6. were both excessive rainy Years, Rains, Dearth, and Death prevailed over both Man  
and

and Beast. - - - The Plague in *Greece* of 1091. was from a preceding Plague of putrefying Locusts, and not from the Earthquake of 91. - - - The long excessive Rains, Tempests, Thunder and Lightning of 1109, and 10. preceded that great Sickness and Death. - - - The Mortality of 1247. proceeded from the great Drought of 42, 43, 44. hence fatal Epidemics over all *England*. - - - Nor can the general Plagues which began in 1345. be the Effect of the Earthquake of 47, and 48. Nor the Plague which broke out at *Avignon*, and spread over all *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, and the *East*, be imputed to that Shake in *Kent*, *May* 21, 1382. Nor the Earthquake of 1523. be properly the Cause of that terrible Epidemic which began and raged in the South of *England* in 22. and almost depopulated the North in 23. when the South was very healthy. - - - Nor was the Shock of 1531. the Cause of the Plague in *Lisbon*. - - Nor the three Days Earthquake of *Basil*, or its fifteen Days Shakes of *Italy* in 38. occasion that general Dysentery over the North and *German* Kingdoms. - - - No more than that of *Dec.* 4, 1540. in *Germany* caused the fatal Ague and Flux in 39. in *England*. - - - Nor that of *Basil* in 48. raise the Plague in *London*, that very rainy Summer ; or the Peripneumony in *Germany*, after a stormy Spring. Nor can I think that the general Catarrhs, and Sudor Anglicus, the Effects of *Croydon*, *Ryegate*, and *Lisbon* Earthquakes, *May* 25. and *Jan.* 28, 1551. for the first broke out at *Sbrewsbury* forty Days before the Earthquake. That upon the *German Hills*, *Ap.* 20. had

had no Disease attending it till the pestilential Fever broke out at and about *Venice* in *August* after. --- A second Earthquake was felt at *Basil*, *Sept.* 16. --- This Fever began again at *Lamas*, 53. and the Earthquake on the *Elbe* was 17 Days after. --- Nor can the hot Fever at 55, and 56. in *England* and *Denmark* be more justly ascribed to the Earthquakes at *Constantinople*, *April* 10th. --- Nor the Plague that was imported from *Newhaven* in 62. nor the Disorders of the Breast the same Year in *Italy*, to the *Lovain* Earthquake of 63. Nor the *Spanish* spotted Fever, Tertians, and Plagues, which began in 69. be the Effects of the *Lovain* Earthquake, *May* 14, 69. --- Nor the same Diseases of 70, and 71. to the *Jumblings* of *Ferraria*, which lasted 27 Days together; or to that of *Venice* and *Florence*, *Feb.* 17. and of *Herefordshire*. --- Nor can the Plague of *Milan* in 75. be imputed to the Shake of *Bristol*, *Gloucester*, and *York*. --- Nor the general Catarrh of *Italy* in 80. to the small Shocks in *England*, *April* 6, 11. *May* 11st. --- Nor the malignant dysenteric Fever of *Breslaw*, 83. to the Rumble of *Dorsetshire*, *July* 30. --- Nor the inflammatory Diseases of the Breast in the Spring of 85. to the *Nottingham* and *Kent* Earthquakes in *August* after. --- Nor the *Italian* spotted malignant Fever of 9. is to the Commotions in *St. Michael's Isle* in *America*, from *July* 6, to *August* 10. --- Nor the Convulsions on the *Rhine*, and spotted Fever in *Servia* in 96. to the *Kent* Earthquake, *July* 22d, or to those of *Aug.* 30. to *Sept.* 4. in *Mexico*.

*Mexico*. -- Nor the Dysentery, Tertians, spotted Fever, and Wormy Plague of *Portugal* to the general Shock of *Sept.* 8. after. --- Or that of *Italy* and *Germany*, *Aug.* 29, 1601. --- Nor can we charge the Spring Peripneumony of *Tuscany*, or the Summer malignant Fever of *England* to the Shakings of *Westphalia* all *Nov.* 1612. --- Nor the *Lusana* Plague or *Montpellier* spotted Fever of 13. to the Shock in *Zant*, in *Jan.* --- Nor the Plague imported into *Denmark* in 19. to the Earthquake of *Frankfort*, *Jan.* 20. *Burgundy*, *May* 13, and 21. *Rhine*, *Aug.* 20. -- Nor the Spring Smallpox of 21. to that of *Burgundy*, *May* 25th. --- Nor the *Hungarian* Fever of 22. to that of *April* 25. or *May* 5. in *Norico*. Nor the *Italian* spotted Fever of 24. (which had made sad Havock in *England* in 23.) to the Earthquake of *Ratisbon*, *May* 8. *Argentia*, *Mar.* 25th, to those of *Bamberg*, *Feb.* 1. and *Noremberg*, *Dec.* 18. -- Nor the Plague, malignant Fever, and Dysentery of 26. to those of *Worms*, *Feb.* 2. *Germany* and *Calabria*. -- Nor the Plagues of *France* and *Cæneta* in 29. to these of *August* 1, and 6. and *Jan.* 25th, in the *Alpes* and *Rhoëtia*. -- Nor the Summer malignant Fever, with Spots and Looseness in 32. to the Shock of *Naples* in *Oct.* after. --- Nor the malignant Army's Fever in *Dec.* 34. to that of *April* 17. before. -- Nor the Plague of *Leyden*, *Numigen*, and *Esslinga*, in 35, and 36. to that Shock of *Sept.* 16. at *Noremberg*. --- Nor the *French* Tertians of 37, and 38. to that of *Tours*, *July* 1st, 37. or of *July* 3, 38. in the

the *Tercera* Islands, or of *Noremburg*, Dec. 19. or of *Calabria*, Sept. 7. or of *Mar.* 17, to 24. -- Nor the *French* Pleurisy of 40. to those of *Germany*, Jan. 25. on the *Rhine*, Mar. 21, and 24. and at *Mesblin* in *April.* -- Nor the Summer malignant Fever of 41. to that of *Lintz*, Oct. 26. -- Nor the *English* malignant Fever of 43, and 44. to that of *Poitiers*, Jan. 20, to 24. Sept. 6, 43. or that of *Marseilles*, Feb. 44. -- Nor the malignant Fever and Dysentery of *Denmark*, 45. to that of *Thuringia*, Sept. 12. or of *Noremburg*, Jan. 19. ----- Nor the malignant Fevers of 45, and 46. to that of *Apulia*, Ap. 11. May 29. --- Nor the malignant Fever of *Montpelier* 51. to that of *Northampton*, -- or even the *English* Fevers of 57, and 58. to that of *Bickley* in *Cheshire*, July 8. or the *London* Plague of 65. to that of *Oxford*, Jan. 19, 65-6. -- Or the scorbutic and vareolous Fevers of 68. to that of *Poitieres*. --- Or the fatal *London* Measles and Small-pox of 70. to that of *Kennebunch* in the *Main*. --- Or the Fevers of *Seguissiana*, or Measles, and Small-pox of *Geneva* in 76. to that of *Worcestershire*. -- Or the general Catarrh of 79. to that of *Piedmont*. -- Or the *London* Agues and *Breslau* Dysentery of 80. to these of *Basil*, July 24. *Milan*, Aug. 6. *Paris*, Ap. 6. -- or the Quartains on the *Rhine* in 81. to that of *St. Johnston* in *Scotland*, May 22d, or of *Ferraria*, July 17. -- Or the hungry Fever in *Leyden*, 83. to that in *England* on Sept. 17th. Or the Fevers which began in *England* in May 1727. to that Earthquake in *Warwickshire*, July 17th.

But

But endless Instances of this Kind might be given, where Earthquakes have either preceded the Eruption of Epidemics too long, or succeeded them; or the Stage of the one has been too remote from the other, so that it were as just to charge the Epidemic with the Earthquake, as the last with the first: Its true there are some Instances that such Shocks have produced Diseases, as that of *Rome* in 3641. that of *Jamaica* in 1692. that of *Antioch*, *Ost.* 22, 105. that of *Austria*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, in 1590. that of *Constantinople* in 1509. *Neira*, and one in *Sicily*, in 1693. But these were from some complicated Circumstances attending or following the Earthquake, as from the Conflagration of some burning Mountains vitiating the Air, excessive and unnatural Heat, Famine, Putrefaction of Serpents, Locusts, or other Vermin, a corrupt Air, excessive Rains, People stript of all and exposed in the open Fields, destitute of all the Necessaries of Life, or the like.--It was necessary to dwell a little on this Head, because some (without sufficient and undeniable Instances of Facts) do in vain seek for the Cause of Epidemics in undiscovered and occult Qualities of the Air, or its Contamination from secret unintelligible, indiscoverable, and therefore inexplicable, and imaginary Alterations in the Bowels of the Earth, emitting Effluvia which dispose our Bodies to certain Diseases, called Stationary, because they appear only at that Time: But such Alterations must either be general (in our own Climate at least) or particular. If the first, then the same stationary Diseases

eases might be expected to prevail all over our Islands at least, at the same Time, like a common grassant Epidemic, which in reality few of them do, except Catarrhs. If partial, they should affect only, or chiefly, such Places as ly on the same or like subterranean or supraterranean Soils, Earths, or Minerals. But the Registers consulted afford demonstrable Proofs of the contrary of these imaginary insensible Alterations affecting us so much with Diseases; the sensible ought much more, and should not be ridiculed before the Thing is closely and coolly examined. If from insensible mineral Effluvias, the best and most probable Occasion of their Excitation, Ascent, and Raging, should be during and immediately after Earthquakes of some or all the four Kinds mentioned; yet the contrary in general has been in part, and may be farther proved, from the far greater Number of Earthquakes that have happened without Epidemics; for of the whole Table of above 5 or 600 Earthquakes, not above 15 or 16 of them alone have preceded immediately before Epidemics, so as to be reputed any Cause of them in temperate and cool Climates especially. Its true many more have coincided in Time and Place, but then the Earthquakes were always attended with such Concomitants as generally prove a fruitful Source of Epidemics: And of those few Epidemics succeeding Earthquakes in the same Place, probably the last may have had other Circumstances attending than are recorded, for most of our Records are extremely defective.

69. Some indeed will own that Earthquakes rarely produce Mortalities, except they happen under such Signs or Planets, or their Conjunctions or Oppositions: This also may be tried, to give us a Specimen of the Regard we are to have for judicial Astrology. 1st, The following are said to be very near, or during the Conjunction of Sol and Mercury, (*viz.*) 1533, 38, 51, 63. 1605, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 36, 38, 40, 41, 46, 49, 57, 68, 69, &c. 2dly, Those under the Conjunction of Sol and Venus, 1552, 54, 56, 75, 85, 86. 1613, 26, 28, 29, 34, 37, 42, 43, 68. 3dly, These we are informed are under the Conjunction of Venus and Mercury 1554, 59, 71. 1618, 21, 26, 27, 36, 42, 44, 45. 4thly, As these are under the Oppositions of Mars and Sol, (*viz.*) 1510, 33, 38. 1612, 36, 49, 79, 81. 5thly, The following under the Conjunction of Mars and Venus, (*scil.*) 1538, 52, 54, 70, 71, 86. 1632, 37. 6thly, Under the Conjunction of Mars and Mercury were 1624, 43, 45, 67, 80, 82. 7thly, Under the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Venus were 1508, 39, 56, 69, 80, 86, 96. 1601, 9, 21, 26, 30, 38, 39, 46, 50, 78, 81. 8thly, During the Conjunctions of Saturn and Mars were 1506, 8, 16, 31, 36, 38, 40, 42, 48, 51, 54, 56, 80, 85, 86, 91, 95, 96. 1606, 32, 36, 37, 38, 43, 46, 48, 67, 77, 80. 9thly, Under Jupiter and Mars were 1577, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40, 51, 56, 70, 71, 81, 86, 91. 1606, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50, 65, 68, 69, 70, 76. 10thly, Under Saturn and Jupiter were 1516,

23, 38, 42, 52, 53, 54, 63, 75, 82, 83. 1601, 12, 13, 22, 24, 34, 38, 41, 43, 58, 63, 65, 68, 80, 81. Such as want more of this Stuff, may be satiated with it in astrological Writers.

70. Neither does it appear that the Month or Season of the Year (divested of other Circumstances) adds any Fatality to their Effects; even their Violence is not always attended by dire Effects; or terrible had been the Case of *Apulia* in 1627. when seventeen thousand People were lost in one; or in 1618. when fifteen thousand poor *Griffons* were killed; or 1551. when fifteen hundred Houses were demolished; or that of *Nordlingen* in 1577. when two thousand Houses were overthrown; or that in *Milan* in 1680. with others of like or greater Severity; yet we hear of few Epidemics: Or if Plagues and Mortalities were proportioned to the Duration of Earthquakes, dismal had been the Condition of *Ferraria*, which from 1570. had shaking Fits twenty-seven Years together; or of *Lisbon*, which in 1531. shook three Days; and of *Constantinople*, which in 1509. shook eighteen Days; and many others which have continued a Week, a Month, a Year, yet healthy in general. 'Tis undeniably true that Earthquakes, besides their present Mischiefs, have sometimes been the Cause of Diseases; but these ought not to be called Epidemics, but Endemics, because they are local, extending very little beyond the Bounds of the Shock; and even such are rarely to be found out of hot Countries, or where there are  
no

no Volcanos, or great Chafms sending out strong sulphureous Vapours, with or without Fire; or stopping old Springs, and opening new, of Salt or hot Waters, or the like: So that strip Earthquakes of other Concomitants, and their present Mischief, we shall rarely have them to blame, except for suffering Epidemics to precede them, as in 1727. when the Distemper begun seven Weeks before the Earthquake &c.

71. Out of 214 cometical Years, eighty of them stand on Record for sickly, or mortal; but several of these Epidemics, or Mortalities, were past before the Comet appeared, therefore not chargeable with them, except we make the Epidemic the Cause, and the Comet the Effect; as in 1513, 77, 85, 94. 1652. 1707, 23, 42, &c. 2dly, In others the Comet was seen in one Country, and the Epidemic raged in the other; as in 1500. the Plague was in *London*, but the Comet was seen abroad; 1506. the Sweating Sickness was in *England*, and the Comet seen in *Muscovy*; in 1556, and 7. were three Comets, but the moist Constitution and Disease began in 55. in 1684. the Comet was observed at *Rome*, but the Epidemics were in the North; in 1699. the Comet in *France*, the Diseases in *Germany*. 3dly, Though their Epidemics were such as the like Circumstances attending them, without a Comet, do ordinarily produce; for that of 872. was from Droughts, Locusts, and Famine; that of 110. from Tempests, Oppression, want of Agriculture and Food: These of 1506, 21, 28,

56, 57, 72, 80, 94, to 97. 1689, 98. with many others, were preceded and attended with great Rains, Floods, and long Moisture, &c. 1537, 58. 1683, 84, &c. were all great Droughts: These of 1585, 1702, 1707, &c. were only Catarrhs and Spring Diseases. 4thly, Neither does the Appearance of several Comets the same Year, or in a short Time, make the Seasons more epidemic or fatal, exclusive of other Circumstances; for in 1618. were four; in 1483. were three or four; the like in 1529. from 837. to 840. were three; from 1312. to 15. were four; from 1399. to 1404. were five; from 1531. to 3. were three; from 1556. to 60. were five, &c. yet none of these Years, except the last, were remarkably mortal. 5thly, Nor do I find the Case very much changed, (other Circumstances excluded) when I seek for their Effects this Way under the Conjunction of the sundry Planets; as under Sol and Mercury in 1577, 82. 1617, 18, 52, 61, 64. or under the Conjunction of Sol and Venus in 1516, 33, 57, 78, 82, 97. or of Venus and Mercury in 1506, 30, 57, 78, 82. or of Sol and Mars in 1538, 78, 80, 93. 1647, 81. or of Mars and Venus in 1511, 90. 1664. 1532, 56, 77. or of Mars and Sol in 1532, 39, 58. or of Mars and Mercury in 1647, 64. or of Jupiter and Sol and Mercury in 1569. of Saturn and Venus in 81. or of Saturn, Venus, and Mercury, 1622.

72. Of all the Earthquakes and Comets here recorded, only sixty-one of them have fallen in the same Year, of which sixty-one only eleven

eleven were epidemic; in eight whereof the Epidemics were ended at or before these Meteors happened; so that they seem neither conjunctly, nor separately, to have any Share either in raising or spreading general Epidemics. Of all the Earthquakes mentioned, these only bear Date of the Months; in *Jan.* 27, *Feb.* 17, *March* 15, *April* 25, *May* 19, *June* 13, *July* 17, *August* 12, *Sept.* 22, *Oct.* 10, *Nov.* 11, *Dec.* 20, in all 208. Of Famines and Earthquakes coincided the same Years, 44. Droughts and Earthquakes, 39. Rainy Years and Earthquakes, about 60. Floody Years and Earthquakes, 67. Earthquakes, Thunder and Lightning, frosty Years and Earthquakes, 32, &c.

73. Of all the Years in several Centuries remarkable for Northern Lights, these only are epidemical out of seventy-eight, (*viz.*) 1189. 1564. 1626, 28, 29. 1723, 27. and these not without other Concomitants in the same Countries with these Lights. So that we find far the greatest Number of these Years healthy in the general, especially when they are both more frequent and frightful in other Years; then it would be unfair to charge Epidemics on them.

74. From about 104 Instances in the Table of fiery Meteors, I cannot discover them to be any Forerunners or Prefages of general or particular Calamities to Nations or People, whatever Indication they may be hereafter of the general Conflagration.

75. Of 78 notable Conflagrations of the Heavens, though they coincided with several

epidemical Years, yet most of the Epidemics were either begun or over before the Conflagrations happened, as in 1347. 1574. 1623, 25, 26. 1737, &c. or they were in different Countries, or they were at too great a Distance for one to be the Cause, and the other the Effect, or attended with more suspicious Circumstances. -- Of sundry Instances wherein the Sun, or Moon, or both were of an unnatural Blood-red Colour, I find no Years epidemical from that only, whatever Handle the Cause of that Redness may give. --- Of many eminent Instances in the Table of terrible Prodigies, however they might several of them be the Premonitors, yet not the Cause of the following Diseases, without other Circumstances. --- The Bursting of Clouds, and Falling of Stars, portended no more than the present Harm, the Thickness and Moistness of the Air. --- Though several Suns and Moons are seen at once at different Times, yet none of them happened in epidemic Years without other Causes, whether recorded or not.

76. From the more extraordinary and uncertain Meteors in the upper Regions, descend we to the more frequent and common in the lower; as Thunder and Lightning, we find in the Table 142 Years, wherein these have been more frequent and terrible, and often most remarkable, for rainy, moist, tempestuous, unseasonable, bad Weather, and corrupt Air; nor were these Concussions and Explosions of the Air always alone, but often attended, immediately preceded, or followed, by Earthquakes, Hurricanes,

Hurricanes, Tempests, &c. And as a farther Proof of the bad Seasons, Famine and Mortality have often happened in the same Years. Strip them of other Attendants and Consequences, and we can't sustain them as an ordinary common Cause of Epidemics,—or every Year must be such, they not only being annual, but oftentimes in different Places in the same Year; all which will more apparently be seen from the Tables. Besides southerly rainy Years, and sultry, are most productive of Thunder and Lightning. The same may be said (and may be proved from the Tables) of Battles in the Air, Parelia's, Halo's, Irides, drying up of Rivers, irregular Tides, unnatural Rains or Down-falls, Battles of Brutes; Sun, Moon, or Stars, seeming too great, or too little; great Hails, Hurricanes, and Eclipses of the Sun or Moon, or Spots upon their Disc, &c.—Hurricanes, or high Winds, are so far from raising or spreading Epidemics, that they often put an End to them, as is most evident from the last Fortnight in *January, 1742.*

77. Having thus far lost our Labour, in Quest of the Rise and Cause of Epidemics, from Phenomena and Meteors, some whereof are too remote from us to affect in general; and others happening annually, should make every Year an epidemic, were they the Cause of them. Let us now enquire whether, and how far, great and long Rains contribute to the Generating and Spread of Epidemics; and this will best appear by appealing to Facts, and comparing the Tables of Rains and Epidemics together:

gether : That out of 120 excessive rainy Years, 91 were epidemical ; and out of 146 rainy Years, 93 were epidemical the same Year, and 36 the next Years after the Rains ; whence I observe, 1st, That its not every Rain that constitutes a Year epidemical or fatal ; for we often find that temperate or cool dropping Years are the healthiest. 2dly, Together with the Rainyness of the Season, the Winds are particularly to be regarded : Nor is the Temperature of the Air along with them to be neglected, for though N. N. E. and East Winds often produce frequent and great Rains, yet they are rarely durable in this Climate, and mostly cold and cloudy ; hence these, after hot Weather, produce catarrhus, peripneumonic Disorders and Intermittings, the S. E. and S. W. but chiefly the South Winds, ordinarily bring us the longest, though not always the greatest Rains ; these being the warmer and more durable, give Rise to Epidemics, putrid, pestilential, and slow Fevers. But as the predominant West Winds are, of all others, attended with the healthiest State to *Britain*, so if their long Continuance happens to be accompanied with frequent Rains, yet these seldom give Rise to fatal Epidemics : Perhaps because the Air by these preserves the Mean, between a too thin and relaxed State of the Solids of human Bodies, their Perspiration is more even or regular, the animal Juices neither too thick, viscid, nor depauperated : Hence when the Small Pox is rife in such a Constitution of the Air, they are often more favourable ; or if inflammatory Catarrhs, or putrid Fevers, have

have prevailed before, when this Constitution sets in, they soon and sensibly loose their mortal Virulence and Spread, though I do not take the Small Pox in general to depend on either Season or Temperature of the Air; for in different Places, in the same Climate and Constitution, I find them a perpetual Epidemic, scarce ever out in all Places of *Britain* at once; and besides, (as *Dr. Lister*, and *Dr. Hillary*, well observe) they are originally an exotic Disease, unknown to *Europe*, *Asia Minor*, or *Africa*, before the Spice-Trade was opened to the remotest Parts of the *East-Indies*, whence they were first brought into *Africa*, thence into *Europe*. The first Time we meet with them in *English* History is in 907. 3dly, Nor is the Mortality of these Years always chargeable on Winds and Rains primarily, but sometimes consequentially, for out of 254 Years of Scarcity, Dearth, and Famine, about 70 of them were from long and excessive Rains, cold, moist, dropping, cloudy Summers, and late Seasons; preventing either the Growth, Sowing, Ripening, Reaping, or Ingathering of the Corns; the Rains rotting them in the Ground, or great Floods washing them out of it. 21 Years Famine from Floods, 40 Years from Droughts, 24 from Frosts; others from Barrenness of Lands; some from Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, or from Corn either exported or hoarded up, or from frequent and unsupportable Taxes, Wars, want of Tillage, &c. Profound long Rains did not always produce Famines the same Year, but the next, and that a great Mortality.

Out

Out of the 254 Years of Famine, 133 were epidemic either that Year or next; yet only a few of them were noted for Thunder and Lightning. Out of 166 remarkable Years of Tempests, 78 of them were Epidemic, but few of them, simply considered, were immediately followed by Famine. There coincided 41 rainy and tempestuous Years. Rarely any Famines happened in the Years memorable for *Aur. Bor.* 4thly, Rainy Years are not only fatal themselves, as they bring on Famines and Plagues, &c. but by corrupting and spoiling the Fruits of the Earth, making them the Parents of Diseases. 5thly, Hence it appears that rainy Years taken together (except the Wind is either high West, by S. W. W. or N. W. or daily shifting the Points) are three out of four epidemic and mortal. 6thly, Hence appears the Use of a much wanted and neglected exact Register of the Heights, Shifts, and Changes of the Winds, and by what Points they move, and their more fixed Stations; which, together with the late and present Constitution of the Air and Weather, would contribute much to the Foresight and Knowledge of the Nature, Kind, Cure, and Event of future Epidemics; and what Sex, Ages, and Constitution would be most liable to them, and greatest Sufferers by them, and whether they would more especially affect human or brute Bodies; for we see the sundry Species of Animals have their several Plagues, as Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Fowls, &c. and of Mankind several Plagues act their Tragedy on different Constitutions. For *Dion. Halicarn.*

*Halicarn. Lib. 14.* *H. R.* tells us of a Plague which chiefly raged among Virgins and pregnant Women. *John Babb. Boler, Lib. 3.* mentions a great Plague; which levelled its Force only against young People. *Minderer* from *Gentil*, quotes one which cut off only strong People. *Horst. tom. 2.* instances one which raged only among the Soldiers, though disposed in Quarters. Rainy Years are more fatal to Sheep in low, marshy Countries, from the Rot; and droughty Years to Cattle from a contagious Murrain. 7thly, All Changes of the Weather, from one fix'd State to another, or even to Changeableness, is attended with a lesser Mortality to some Constitutions; and it is evident from parochial Registers and Journals of the Weather compared.

78. Among all the great Battles that have happened among Fowls, Fishes, Beasts, and Serpents, we find only two that are mortal, or memorable Years for great and durable Snows; only six or seven were epidemical of the several Years remarkable for extraordinary great Hails; seventeen out of forty were epidemical. Of seven Instances wherein Springs send out Blood instead of Water, only two were epidemical. Of the several remarkable bloody Showers, four of them happened in sickly Years.

79. Of 115 remarkable Frosts in the Tables, only 24 were followed by Dearth and Famine; but few of the Famines were from Frosts considered by themselves, for they mostly fertilize the Earth; but either, 1st, from their long

long Duration, as when it continued so late, that the Season of sowing Spring-Corn was past; or, 2dly, when a severe Frost came without Snow to cover the Earth, and preserve the Corn; or, 3dly, it was so late before the Frost came, that great and long Rains with Floods, had either rotted or washed away the Seed out of the Earth; or 4thly, when the Frost had lasted long, it was succeeded either by parching, cold, dry N. N. E. or E. Winds, or a burning Drought and Heat; or, 5thly, when a former Snow had laid so long on the Ground, till the sown Corn was rotten, as in 823, when it laid 29 Weeks without a Thaw; or, 6thly, when from the Intemperature of the Air, and Badness of the Season of the preceding Year, Corn had failed; hence a Dearth. All Frosts attended or followed by Famine, had also Plagues, epidemical Diseases, or great Mortalities along with the Famines, eight Years only excepted. Of all the Frosts and Earthquakes here recorded, only 32 of them happened in the same Year, some of them in very distant Places, and most of them in different Seasons. The same is true of Frosts and Comets, as appears by comparing the Tables.

80 As long Frosts often make room for inflammatory Diseases to succeed, so Frost coming soon after long Rains, a corrupt Air, or long, sultry, Southerly Constitution, the Severity of the Frost puts a sudden Stop to the Reign of putrid, pestilential, intermitting, or remitting malignant Fevers of a late rainy Constitution. Inflammatory Diseases coming on a  
Frost

Frost after long Rains, or a bad, sultry, corrupt Air, are often of the Nothus Kind, except in some young, strong, healthy, plethoric Persons, or such as live richly and plentifully-----Such as have lately recovered from the putrid and other Fevers of the rainy Constitution, if they are seized with Inflammations during the Frost, can bear little or no Bleeding without much Danger-----Long and dry Northerly and Easterly Winds turn the Blood too compact and viscous.-----In Diseases of the Breast, Expectoration is lessened or stopp'd by cold, dry, Easterly Wind: Hence Asthmatics often suffer, or have a Fit then.-----One and the same Winds are salutiferous and morbiferous to different Countries. *E. gr.* long Southerly Constitution is injurious to us, but healthy to *Constantinople*. The East Wind is dry with us, but moist in many Parts of *Italy*; our West Wind is moist, in *Italy* dry, &c.---Rainy Seasons are often attended with the Silence of Grasshoppers and noisy Frogs.-----We find Diseases sometimes influenced by the different Phases of the Moon, as in 1573, 74. 1698, 99. 1717, 36, &c.-----Nervous or spotted Fevers raging during and after a long Reign of cold, droughty, N. N. E. and Easterly Winds, have their Symptoms and Mortality sometimes increased by the Use of Blisters-----In fine, after our strictest Inquiry and most impartial Trial for the general Cause of Epidemics, by comparing both Histories and Tables, and having found our Labour in a great measure lost, whilst we sought for it (in our Climate especially) from

from Earthquakes, Comets, fiery Flames, or Battles in the Air, fiery Meteors, Parelia, Halo's, Irides, Aurora Boreales, drying of Rivers, Irregularity of Tides, rising or falling of Stars, unnatural Downfalls out of the Air, discolouredness of Sun and Moon, strange Springs, &c. exclusive of all these Concomitants and Circumstances which generally attend or immediately precede Epidemics and Mortalities, whether these Circumstances be simple and alone, or joined with the former Meteors. The Case then stands thus; according to our Tables, we have near 431 epidemical Years.

81. Epidemic Years in the Table are 431.

|                                                                         |      |                  |                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| Rainy and tempestuous Years                                             | 231, | Whereof Epidemic | 129                               |    |
| Out of 166 tempestuous unequal                                          | }    |                  | Years, and several of them rainy, | 78 |
| Of 142 Years notable for Thunder, Lightning, Tempests, and often rainy, |      |                  |                                   |    |
| Of 204 floody Years, many of them rainy and tempestuous,                | }    |                  | 84                                |    |
| Out of 115 frosty Years,                                                |      |                  |                                   |    |
| Out of 117 Droughts,                                                    |      |                  | 85                                |    |
| Out of 254 Famines and Dearth's,                                        |      |                  | 133                               |    |
| Of 21 Years of Locusts,                                                 |      |                  | 11                                |    |

Therefore from these Evidences, that the common and ordinary natural Causes of Epidemics are from Experience and Fact found to be long and great Rains, Droughts, and Heat, Frosts and their Consequences, Famines, Locusts, tempestuous and unequal Seasons, and Communication from other Parts.

82. The *Cossacks* in dry Summers are often plagued with Locusts, driven thither by an E. or S. E. Wind; they darken the Air, devour Herbage, lay two or three hundred Eggs apiece, then die in Autumn. The next Spring hatches these Eggs, and produces infinite Swarms, till either Rains kill them, Hogs eat them, or a N. or N. W. Wind drive them into the *Euxine* Sea.

83. A Famine, of all other Miseries next to the Plague, challenges a most particular Regard; to see if possible from History to find its preceding Signs, whether there is any certain or uncertain Appearance of Return; and lastly, to alleviate the Misery of the Sufferers, by pointing out some Substitutes in the room of ordinary Food, of which the present Calamity deprives them. This Inquiry not only deserves the Study of one, but of several Men; which in an ordinary Way might be in the Place of a *Joseph*, to foresee and provide for Scarcity in Time of Plenty: But neither our Time nor Conveniencies will afford us Light in these Things. However, the following Signs may be offered; *viz.* if there have been one or more Years luxuriant Crops together, without either preceding Famine, great Frost, or a Load of Snow going off without Rains the Year before. 2dly, A late very cold Spring, with N. N. E. or E. Winds continuing long. 3dly, Long profound Rains, or great washing Floods the Winter before. 4thly, Want of Tillage, whether from general Sicknefs, Wars, bad Seasons, or long Spring-Droughts. 5thly, A tyrann-

nical arbitrary Government, that destroys the Property of the People, either by insupportable Taxes, Loans, Demands, or maintaining great Armies free upon the exhausted Subjects; immoderate Exportation or inhuman hoarding up of Corn; Barrenness of Land, whether it be from Coldness, Wetness, or Inequality of the Seasons, or all three together.-----For Mitigation of Scarcity and Famine, among the Poor especially, Turnips, Rapes, Carrots, Potatoes, may be sown in Plenty, and converted into, or prepared and mixed with Meal for Bread; as was prosperously done in 1629, 30, 72, 93, &c. but especially sowing great Plenty of *French* Wheat, whereof even the barrenest Land would produce rich Crop: Nor should Gardens and Orchards be neglected for this Purpose. Some of the above Roots thrive best in dry, others in rainy Seasons. Some Soils which cannot bear Corn, will produce them in Perfection.

84. A Year may be said to be both rainy and droughty, if one six Months are rainy, and the other very dry; so may the same Year be reckoned both cold and hot. Do not great Snows seem only the remaining watry Vapours frozen in the Air, either before they should fall, or after great and long Rains ending with a Frost? If there is a Distance between great and long Rains, and a long Frost; do great Snows fall then, or only upon Frost coming soon after great Rains? Thunder and Lightning are often the Prefages as well as Companions of long Rains. The more woody and  
moun-

mountainous any Country is, the more liable to Rains.

85. Some Decades of each Century seem generally to have been more fatal or epidemic than the rest, as the 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th. This 823. 1025. 1123. 1125. 1128. 1222. 1223. 1228. 1230. 1426. 1427. 1521. 1526. 1527. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1723. 1727. 1728. Twenty in all this Decade. For the 5th, 548. 1141 to 52. 1242, 3, 4. 1348. 1440, 45, 50. 1545, 48. 1642, 3, 4. For the 6th Decade, 1051. 1151, 54. 1251, 52, 53, 58, 59. 1353, 55. 1555, 56, 57, 58. 1657, 58. For the 9th Decade, 484. 1086, 87. 1389, 90. 1485. 1583, 89. 1684, 85. with several others.----Not only do these Decades appear more mortal, but the Epidemic or Mortality happens in or near the same respective Years of several Centuries, which the Tables will evince.----These Decades have not only the frequentest Epidemics, but often the greatest Mortalities.----Besides universal sweeping Mortalities, every Country, or Corner of it, has had its own partial Epidemic or Endemic; for there is scarce ever a Year, but some Corner or other of a Kingdom suffers. As to the more remarkable Epidemics of the other six Decades, they may be seen in the Table, where the other four far exceeds them.----Frosts likewise seem to have the periodical Decades, whereof the greatest Frost seem to come within two or three Years, as is plain from that Table.----Nor can I say but even rainy and tempestuous Years have some kind of dark Periods within two or three Years of the same

Decades, in several Centuries. And perhaps a larger and better Collection might show something like this in Famines. There seems to be some Foundation for these, if once it be made appear that Epidemics have their Periods, since they ordinarily depend upon such common natural Causes.

86. To find the various Influences of the Moon (which we said before, sometimes had Influence on Epidemics) Changes of Air, or Ecclyses, during an Epidemic; after it is over, apply to the Parochial or City Registers of Burials, and compare it with the Journal of the Weather past; which every Physician should keep.

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# OBSERVATIONS

ON PARTICULAR

## Epidemic Diseases.

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### 1st, Of INTERMITTENTS and REMITTENTS.

*From the Histories of 59 Seasons of these Fevers  
being Epidemic, may be observed,*

1. **T**HAT the Intermittents may often be met with through the whole Year; yet the Time of their general Attacks is from *January* to the Summer Solstice; these are called Vernal: And from the End of *July* to *January* they are Autumnal; these often continue all Winter, if not much longer. This Division should never be forgot in the Cure.

2. Intermittents are denominated from the shorter or longer Intervals between their Fits: A Tertian is of all Intermittents the most frequent, there being near 600 of them to one Quotidian; it finishes all its Stages in less than 24 Hours at most; the next Day the Person is well, but the Fit returns the 3d Day. If he has a Fit one Day in the Forenoon, next Day in the Afternoon, and the 3d Day in the Forenoon,

noon, 4th Day in the Afternoon, it is a double Tertian. If he has two Fits the 1st, 3d, and 5th Day, and one the 2d, 4th, and 6th Day, it is a treble Tertian. If he has a continual Fever every Day, but one Day it is severer, and the next milder; or if it begins about ten a-clock Forenoon, rises to its Height, then declines till ten a-clock again, that it takes new Life, it is a Hemetritcean: If he has a Fit very near about the same time, it is a Quotidian: If it begin a Quotidian, and the Fit comes on two or three Hours later every time, it soon comes to a Tertian-----If the Fever begins one, two, or three Hours sooner each Fit, it soon turns Quotidian: If the Fever returns every 4th Day, (including the last Fit) it is a Quartan: If he has two Fits one Day, but none the 2d and 3d; then two Fits the 4th Day, but none the 5th and 6th, it is a double Quartan: If the 1st and third Days, the Fit comes with different Symptoms at sundry Times, and the next three Days the Fits and Symptoms exactly answer the first three Days, it is a treble Quartan. An exquisite Intermittent is that which keeps exactly to its Types and Periods; if it observe none of these, it is called Erratic, Anomalous, or Vague. If the Fever never goes off, but has its Exacerbations every Day, or every 3d or 4th Day, it is a Remittent: If the Fever comes on every Afternoon, or after Dinner and Supper, it is a Hectic. There are other Kinds of Intermittents, but not being epidemic, I pass them.

3. Intermittents, like other Epidemics, have their particular unknown Periods of Return. We meet with them several times very epidemic and fatal during the 13th Century: From that to near the Middle of the 16th, we seldom hear of them: Then for several Years we find them very rampant: Then they sleep about twelve Years, and waken with great Vigour. They set in with the 17th Century; but from the 5th to the 6th Decade of it, they make terrible Havock. They made also general and fatal Work in *England* from the 2d to the 3d Decade of this 18th Century; nay, before the present Century, they seemed only epidemic, or peculiar to fenny Places and the South of *England*; for no such thing was ever known to prevail epidemically in *Scotland*, or the North of *England*, except such as brought it from the South; though of late it prevails every where, when epidemic.

4. Though they chiefly depend on the past and the present Constitutions of the Air; yet from some unheeded Varieties or Accidents in the Seasons, human Bodies, or their Food, the like Constitutions produce different Intermittents, and different Constitutions produce near the same Kind of Agues. Thus 1610. 1616. 1681. being excessively drouthy and hot, produce Quartans in Plenty; but 1555. 1556. 1557. 1558. being extraordinary wet and rainy, the same Fever was as general and epidemic. 1572. 1601. 1690. were wet, Rains, and ugly Seasons; yet Tertians and Semiter-tians prevail every where. One and the same

same Season often produces various Sorts of Intermittents at one and the same time, as we observed every Year, and almost each Season from 1723. to 1729.

5. Intermittents are either the Product of Excesses or Inequality of the Seasons. Of the last Sort were these of 1601, 52, 67, 69, 78. 1701, 12, 13. From excessive Droughts came those of 1001, 1247, 1252, 1540, 1610, 16, 38, 43, 52, 57, 80, 81, 91. 1719. As did the following from Rain, Moisture, Fogs, and a southerly Constitution, 1296, 1237, 1555, 56, 57, 58, 72. 1601, 67, 75, 89, 90. 1702, 5, 12, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, &c. Uncommon Heats immediately succeeding severe Cold, or an intense sudden Cold, treading on the Heels of great Heats, contribute much to the Rise and Spread of this Disease, as in 1558. 1610, 43, 58, 69, 80, 91, &c.

6. Intolerable Heat, not ushered in by great Cold, North or East Winds, often bring Intermittents, without a cold Fit. As cold northerly or easterly, wet, rainy, unequal Seasons, seldom fail to usher in these Fevers, with a long cold Fit. In some few very irregular Seasons, the Fevers attack first with a hot Fit, succeeded by a Cold.

7. Intermittents produced by Excesses of Weather, especially if very irregular and unequal; or if Food at the same Time is bad, are apt, on the slightest Error in Medicine, or the Non-naturals, to degenerate into Semitertians, Remittents, Quartans, or continual putrid Fevers; which shews the great Affinity, and easy  
Transition

Transition of Intermittents, Remittents, and Continuals, into one another; and of regular into irregular, especially if favoured by the Constitution.

8. A long continued N. N. E. or E. Wind give rise to most irregular and scorbutic Intermittents, as those of 1668, 69, 77, 78, &c.

9. A long rainy Constitution, succeeded by a cold, dry, cloudy, Northerly or Easterly Winds, during the Reign of Intermittents, leave a general Scabbiness, as in 1691, 1726, 1740, 1742, &c.

10. Quartans are the most chronic of all Intermittents; for if they begin in Harvest, they mostly continue to the next Summer or Harvest, or they degenerate to Continuals in Winter, (as Tertians do to Quartans) as also by strong Purges, if they thereby become not double or treble Quartans.

11. *Sydenham* says, that autumnal Fevers, whether continual or intermittent Tertians or Quartans, mostly finish their Course in the same Space of Time, viz. in 336, 384, or 408 Hours; which makes the last run out to seven or eight Months: And the only Difference lies here, that the first run over all their Stages mostly between thirteen and seventeen Days at an even Pace; but the two last have several Fits for it.

12. The same Author adds, that when epidemic autumnal Agues set in, (which are generally Tertians or Quartans, it being rare to find Quotidians in Harvest) it is no easy thing to distinguish them at first from Continuals;

and it is no less common for them to change from Quartans to Tertians; and the contrary.

13. Aged People, flegmatic, and cacothymic Habits, low, boggy, wet, marshy Grounds, stagnant putrified Waters, coarse, cold, viscid, corrupt Foods, Dearth and Famine, low living, long rainy Weather, Corpulency, a sedentary inactive Life, Ale-tipping, living much on raw, crude, watery Fruits, gross eating, drinking muddy unfermented Liquors, going with the Feet or Body wet, Night-travelling in Fogs, raw Frost, missing Rains, &c. do all contribute to the Increase and Spread of Agues.

14. Scabbs, Pustles, or Ulcers about the Mouth or Nose, a Looseness coming on and stopping of itself, promise the speedy Solution and Termination of the Disease. But autumnal Quartans, after sixty Years of Age, are often fatal, especially if a colliquative Looseness or Hemorrhages attend.

15. If a Scurvy either occasions or attends Intermittents after a long Northerly or Easterly Wind, there is an Exacerbation and Weariness of the Sick after Sleep, the Urine is thick, has a fatty Scum and large lateritious Sediments; the Gums bleed on the least Cause; there are Knots, livid or yellow Spots on the Skin.

16. If the Stomach, Intestines, Liver, Spleen, or Mysentery are stuffed or loaded with gross Humours, too free living has preceded; Vomiting, Loathing and Want of Appetite attend; the Tongue is white, slimy, fur'd, yellow, or black, either below on the Sides, or above.

17. Malignant and pestilential Intermittents are known from the common Symptoms of Malignity; as great and sudden Weakness, Anorexia, obstinate Watchings or Stupidity, Anguish, Tossings, Pain or Weight at the Precordia, convulsive Motions, black or livid Spots on the Skin; Buboës, small, often, and easily interrupted; clammy or partial Sweats, chrystalline Spots, Tremors, &c. or some Pestilential has lately preceded, from which the Air is not yet purged. All such Fevers are justly reputed dangerous.

18. Though Intermittents may sometimes continue a Year or two; and their chief Attack is in Spring and Harvest; yet it is often in the last; and the sooner they set in, the more epidemic and severe they prove. And as most of those Fevers begin like Continuals; so the early Autumnals often turn out Quartans.

19. The Spring being the proper inflammatory Season, when the Body is best stored with Blood, flegmatic, and other gross Juices, Intermittents which set in then, have the Cure mostly begun with Bleeding, then a Vomit, after that a Purge; these are accompanied with and followed by Diluters, then the Bark; for hot Medicines given then might easily raise an Inflammation, or turn them to Continuals of a bad Kind.

20. On the other hand, we find Autumnals are most safely and successfully treated with Incisers, Saponaceous, and Acids, then the Bark and Warmers; for if Evacuants and Diluters are first used, the Fits are apt to change their  
Types,

Types, and from Tertians turn Quartans ; then may a Cacochymic with its Fever come on ; But if the Spring and Summer were very cold, with a Northerly or Easterly Wind, even though wet, yet mild Evacuants are used before the Bark, especially where the Case is as in (16.) then five or six Hours before the Fit, a Dose of the *Pulv. Cornachini* given, purges and vomits safely, at the same time diluting well ; but if it is given on the well Day, it answers no Design ; if given in the Fit, it might be fatal.

21. The Night before this Powder is given, such Things were used as relaxed both Bowels and Passages, cut and dissolved the Humours ; as Robs of Elder, Currants, simple Oxymel, or simple or compound Syrup of Cichory. These were called Concoctors of, or Digesters of the febrile or morbid Matter.

22. If the Sick have been accustomed to live freely, then a simple Vomiting or Nausea requires only that the last Things (in 21.) be used the Night before ; then give a Vomit six Hours before the Fit, it will be over in three or four Hours. They drink nothing till they vomit ; then they swallow a Draught of Hydromel or Carduus Tea, till they throw up again their Drink, &c. till the last stay on their Stomach. After the Emetics has wrought downward, give an Opiate in Wine, or some Cordial Water. The Sick are put to Bed before the Fit, and the Bark is safely given after it.

23. But if the first Passages are neither loaded nor stuffed, especially if the Humours are too much dissolved, or if there was Suspicion of some latent Vomica or Impostume in the Viscera or Pleuritic, Peripneumonic, or Anginous Disorders, Hernia, or former Hæmorrhages, Vomits have not been allowed of.

24. When Bleeding, Purging, and Vomiting have not succeeded at first, they are certainly found hurtful, by weakning the Body, and exposing it to other Diseases; then I find Sudorifics brought in Play; thus, for six Hours before the Fit, give three Ounces of a Decoction of the Woods every Quarter of an Hour. Some order aged People in Quartans to be set in a Sweating-Chair two Hours before the Fit, and give them Decoction of Gujac every Quarter of an Hour; for if old People are bled and purged in autumnal Tertians and Quartans, they are apt to become quotidian or hemitritæan. There is here no Room for the Bark, but such as are allowed to drink plentifully of an aperient Decoction of Sassafras, Burdock-Roots, &c. or take pretty large Quantities of Sal Polychrest. four Hours before the Fit.

25. In the cold Fit, warm, thin, watry Things are found best; but in the hot one Subacids, as Rob of Elder, Mulberries, and such Things as resist Putrefaction, as the acid Spirits. When the Fit is gone off, Broth with fresh squeezed Oranges is allowed, or to drink *Rhenish* or *Moselle* Wine with two thirds Water warm, or with Barley-Water and Toast four Hours in Bed, is allowed after the Fit; but

too much Sweating after that time is bad. During the Fit, and when it is near off, give Nitre in warm Water, then Rob of Elder, Currants, Cherries, Syrup of Wood-Sorrel, Decoction of Coffee or Sassafras. Too many Cloaths are not allowed to be laid on,-----Autumnal Agues require a Restorative nourishing Diet, when the Fever is off, of such Things as are light, of easy Digestion, and few Excrements, as Broths, Eggs, Creams, Jellies, &c. and corroborating Medicines, as Treacle, Diafcordium, and Wines medicated with lesser Centry, Wormwood, Sage, Elecampane, &c. with the Bark. When the Body has recovered its full Strength, (not sooner) purge off the Dregs of the Fever with Rhubarb.

26. Intermittents coming on an inflammatory Constitution, or after a frosty Winter, dry Northerly or Easterly Spring, and hot Summer upon a long dry N. E. or Easterly Wind, or upon a sudden hot Season succeeding a very cold dry one; or in plethoric, sanguine Temperaments; or where the Disease is attended with pleuritic, peripneumonic, angurous, or other inflammatory Symptoms; all these require Bleeding as the Basis of Cure.

27. A Southerly Constitution, whether rainy or sultry, great Moisture, old Ages, flegmatic, cacochymic Habits, autumnal Agues, (except as in 26.) stagnant, putrified Waters, marshy, wet, low, Situations; low, watery, crude, viscid Food, hard Labour, Famine, &c. do in general forbid Bleeding; but require mild Laxatives, and temperate Alexipharmics.

28. A malignant State of the Air, the Reign of malignant or pestilential Agues or Fevers, or with pestilential Symptoms, call for Cupping, Scarification, Cauteries, Blisters, Stimulants, &c. instead of Bleeding; and that all their Febrifuges be mixt with mild Alexipharmics to the Purpose.

29. In autumnal Agues of a good Sort, after some few Fits, and the Salt Draughts, give the Bark immediately; if there is no Inflammation, continual Fever, Load of Humours, or Obstructions to forbid it.

30. Strict Regimen and low Living in Agues, especially autumnal, or in a Southerly rainy State of the Air, is indiscreet and dangerous; and much Purgings often changes both Type and Symptom. It is therefore hurtful, and may be fatal.

31. As the *Peruvian* Bark is absolutely the best and surest Febrifuge we have; so in all simple Intermittents, from Drought and Heat especially, or long, dry, cold, frosty Northerly or North Easterly Constitutions, it may be certainly depended on; but in case of Inflammations or their Symptoms, or when they are epidemical, its Use must be preceded by Bleedings, and that sometimes repeated.

32. If during an inflammatory State of the Air, which brings in Diseases of the Breast, Lungs and Throat, Intermittents and other pe-riodic Distempers are ripe, the first often joins the last in the Fit; should the Bark be then used before Evacuations suitable in the first, it

may give rise to terrible Symptoms in the narrowed and obstructed Vessels, if not fatal.

33. On the contrary, should an epidemic Reign of Intermittents set in upon an old wearing-out pleuritic Constitution, the pleuritic Pains and their Symptoms will often attend the Fits of such as are lately recovered of the Pleurisy; then some Regard must first be had to the pleuritic Symptoms, (if severe) according to the Constitution, before the Bark is given.

34. Several Accidents from the reasonable Use of the Bark, in the regular Intermittents of hectic Persons especially, may be prevented or cured, by bleeding at proper Times, and in due Quantity.

35. But the Bark seeming to dissolve the Blood, and brace the Solids too much, has been thought improper to be given in the Fit, and scarcely in Remittents, Hemitritæans, or Hectics; therefore Things of a subacid, saponaceous, inciding, diluting Nature, have been ordered in its Room, to prepare the Humours for Discharge; for which the great Dr. *Willis* in the fatal Epidemic of 1643. with great Success brought in the Use of the Salt Draughts, which I have often found carry off vernal Agues without any other Help, and also reduce several Continuals (especially Autumnals) to Intermittents, Irregulars to Regular.

36. Intermittents, from a long, rainy, foggy Constitution, yield not to the Bark even after proper Evacuations, (except it be given with warm aromatic Bitters and Steel) otherwise it will only shove off a few Fits, which will certainly

tainly return from time to time with aggravated and increased Symptoms ; nay, an obstinate, profuse Use of the Bark during such a Constitution, instead of curing the Ague, disposes the Body for other Diseases, as Jaundice, Dropsy, Scabbiness, Rheumatism, &c. all of tedious Cure.

37. After a long Constitution of chronic Agues, especially Quartans coming on Temperaments already shattered and worn out by preceding Quotidians, Tertians, or other late Epidemics, and a too ready and liberal Use of the Bark, I observed all Febrifuges both useless and hurtful, till two or three Doses of Calomel were thrown into the Body over Night, and each Dose carried off next Day with some gentle Lenitive. This was often the Case in 1728, 29, and 30. then Febrifuges soon succeeded, and not sooner.

38. An Inflammation, Imposthumation, great Obstructions in the Viscera, cachectic or cacochymic Habits, forbid the Use of the Bark till they are removed.

39. Less Bark, and in less Doses, cures vernal Agues than autumnal ; in dry Years than in wet Years ; when the Disease is sporadic, than when it is epidemic.

40. The last Dose of Bark before the Fit, should be double the other Doses when the Body is prepared ; and nothing to hinder the Use of the Bark ; it may be given from one Dram to three or more safely.

41. Should the Bark run off by Stool, it is prevented, by adding *Japan Earth*, and three or

or four Drops of Laudanum to each Dose, or by giving it with Balsamics and Diacodium.

42. Should the untimely Use of the Bark increase the Fever, change its Types, or turn it continual, then bleed; give subacid soapy Things, especially Rob. of Elder, Syrup of Wood-Sorrel, Salt of Wormwood, &c.

43. When obstinate Intermittents, in old People especially, bring on a Dropsy, Purges do Harm by weakening the Body; Sweating, especially in a Chair, with Spirits burnt under it, is the surest Method; nor are Diuretics and Corroborants to be neglected.

44. A Vomit is the best Relief of the Head-ach in Agues, as is Camphire in Spots.

45. The nearer Intermittents approach to Remittents, the sooner will an indiscreet Use of the Bark bring the first to end in the last.

46. The nearer a Remittent is altered to a Continual Putrid, the quicker will the speedy Use of the Bark bring to a Continual, with a Delirium, Phrenzy, &c.

47. The Use of the Bark is much more successful in thin than gross corpulent Habits.

48. A severe, tedious Cold and Frost coming on Persons lately recovered from Remittents and Intermittents, may cause pleuritic Symptoms, (from the yet weak Tone of the constricted Vessels, and Viscidity of their contained Fluids) which if neglected, and only the Ague regarded, the Sick may perish; or if only the pleuritic Symptoms are minded, and the Ague overlook'd, the otherwise necessary Evacua-  
tions

tions made for the former, may occasion the Loss of the Patient by the latter.

49. During a Reign of Intermittents, the warmer and calmer the Season, the nearer the Nature of continual Remittents; and the contrary: Which easy Transition of Diseases must be ascribed to the several Degrees of Heat or Cold at one Season, as well as another; especially seeing both Solids and Fluids of the Body undergo the same Changes from these Causes. ---Hence the Reason why Epidemics may be found simple in their own Nature, in very dissimilar States of the Air. For the same Air which in Summer seems cold, and makes the Humours and Fibres more dense, seems warm in Winter, relaxes the Tone of the Fibres, and rarifies the Blood. This formerly made many suspect, that some occult Quality of the Air gave Rise to Epidemics, as well as to pestilential Contagion.

50. If during the Fit of Intermittents, the Bark is given, it increases the Restriction of the Fibres and the Rarefaction of the Tumours, which adds to the Strength of the morbid Matter and Acrimony; the Fuel of the Disease is more commixed with the Blood, and the Fever raves higher. But the more acrid and moveable Part being vanquished either by the Force of the Fever, its particular Paroxysms, or a proper Regimen; the febrile Lensor is not only diminished, but become of a milder Nature, and soon yields to the Bark. ---Hence we learn both which, and by what Mistakes in Cure, simple Intermittents may be turned to

Continuals, and Continuals into putrid, ardent, or malignant Fevers; and by what Means and Regimen; Fevers dangerous of their own Nature, may be changed to benign and less dangerous; and at what Time of the Disease it must be done.

51. In hot Countries, the scorching Heat is a main Cause why putrid, ardent, and malignant Fevers are more common than with us in cold; for the Blood being more dried up, and deprived of its smoother Parts by the Violence of the Heat, the febrile Matter becomes thinner, sharper, and more putrid; and the Fever must necessarily be of a worse Kind.-----Yea; perhaps malignant and pestilential Fevers themselves may take their Origin from hence; the febrile Putrefaction being so volatilized to such a Degree of Acrimony and Mobility, by Force of the Fever and Heat, as may quite destroy the Texture of the Blood and nervous Juice; as appears from the History and Symptoms of Plagues, the Nature of the venomous Effluvia, and some animal Putrefactions, as well by the Disease, as by Chemistry, being brought to the highest Acrimony and Volatility, and producing strange Changes in the Humours, not unlike these described.

52. Hence also the Cause of the Frequency of Intermittents and Remittents in this cold, moist Island; and why the former break out in hot and dry, and the latter in colder Seasons, and succeed them in the Decline of the Heat. And why from the same Propensity to Intermittents, and after some sharp Winters,  
these

these Fevers are attended with Pain of the Side, and other inflammatory Symptoms.

53. When very chronic Intermittents are difficultly carried off, it is sometimes a hard Task to conquer their Reliques, especially after many Relapses; yea such as sometimes makes *Sydenham's* forbidding all Purging after them ridiculous; in others, his Use of Chalybeates, Bitters, Aromatics, &c. as dangerous.

54. Remittents may be changed to Intermittents, from the Moisture and Coldness of the Air increasing the Viscidity of the Humours; and straitening the perspiratory Ducts. Hence it is plain, Chalybeat and warming Medicines given with the Bark, promote its Success. Quartans only differ from other Agues, in the greater Viscidity of the Humours, stuffing of the Vessels, and languid Vibration of the Fibres.

55. Remittents or Intermittents, in a cold, moist Season preceding a warm one, (when Pleurisies are much stirring) may, from the greater Constriction of the Fibres, and denser State of the Blood at that Time, be attended in the Fit with Pains in the Sides.

56. During very variable States of the Air, the Symptoms of Diseases will be so also, from the constant Variation of the Tone of the Fibres, and the Motion and different Texture of the Fluids, and their so frequent Rarefactions and Condensations. Hence Incertainty of Diseases, their Symptoms and Crisis's.

## Of Catarrhs.

*From Histories of Forty-three Epidemic Seasons,  
observe,*

1. **H**ENCE we gather the Marks or Signs of a Catarrh, (*viz.*) a Chillness, Shivering or Coldness, followed by a slow Fever, Dullness, Heaviness, Cough, Hoarseness, fixed or wandering Pains on the Extrems or Surface of the Body, Weariness, Want of Appetite, sudden Failure of Strength, Defluxions on the Breast, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Jaws, Neck, or Face; together with many other variable Symptoms, according to the Season, Constitution, Age, &c. of the Sick.

2. Catarrhs are the Effect of a long, corrupt, moist, or Southerly Air; or of its opposite Excesses or Temperature, from hot to cold, or cold to heat, or of quick Shifts of the Wind, after it has stood long in a Quarter, as from S. E. S. S.W. W. to N.W. N. N. E. E. many raw or white Frosts, often thick Fogs, a haizy or mizling Air; a foggy, warm Thaw after a Frost, &c.

3. Of all Epidemics, Catarrhs are frequentest, though less taken notice of, being seldom fatal. Hence it is, that though several Days or Weeks of a moist, sultry, warm Season succeeding a cold one; or the like cold, moist Time to succeed

ceed a dry one, be necessary to produce a general Catarrh; yet 24 or 48 Hours of such extream Changes, affect abundance of People with particular Defluxions.

4. Of all Places in *Europe*, *Italy* is the most liable to, and greatest Sufferers by Catarrhs.

5. Though Catarrhs be justly reckoned among Spring-Diseases, from the Inequality of the Air and Weather about that Time, yet we find they happen at all Times of the Year, whenever such general opposite Seasons happen.

6. Catarrhs supervening a long, rainy, moist Southerly Constitution, are of one Sort; and these after a long Heat and Drought, or cold Drought, are of another Kind. Human Bodies have their Vessels and Solids relaxed in the first, their Blood thin, watery, and poor; hence great Defluxions on the Breast, Nose, and Mouth, Swellings of the Glands, Dropsies, Diarrhœas, &c. In the last, the Solids being too much shriveled up and dried, the Vessels stiffer and narrower, the Blood thick, rich, or fizy; hence Coughs, Pains of the Side, Pleurifies, Quinsies, Peripneumonies, Hectics, &c. The first will fall more grievously on the Poor, Sedentary, and Luxurious; the last on such as fare plentifully, richly, and irregularly.

7. Catarrhs happening at the same Time with, or instantly succeeding any other Epidemic, often put on its Symptoms, or join it to themselves; as these which supervene the Reign of inflammatory Diseases, Intermittents, Remittents, &c. These often come, or return

on a Catarrh. Hence we find some Catarrhs so circumstantiated, that they fell little short of a Plague in their Generality, Contagion, Severity of their Symptoms, and Mortality.

8. Catarrhs, from a long, intense cold Air and Frost, with a N. N. E. or E. Wind, produce Inflammations; which falling more on the Breast and Lungs, turn to spitting of Blood, or purulent, sanious, bloody Matter.

9. These, after a long, moist, Southerly, cloudy, foggy Season, load and hurt the Lungs more with a thick, spiritless, inert Blood; so as they turn oedematous or semi-putrid, quite unfit for Respiration. Hence this Catarrh is attended with such Malignity, as comes little short of a Plague.

10. Most general and severe Catarrhs increase the Number of consumptive People, and are often fatal to such as were consumptive and asthmatic before, according to different Seasons and Constitutions of the Diseased. Thus the Season (of 8.) proves mortal to those of weak Lungs, or who have had several Breaches of their Vessels before, both from Elasticity of the Air expanding, widening, and tearing the Air-Vessels, and its Cold suddenly contracting the Blood-Vessels, and thickening the Blood, so as its Globules becoming hereby too big to pass the Capillaries, it stops and breaks them. That State of the Air (9.) is no less fatal to People of strong Lungs, because the Air is not springy enough to expand their Lungs, distend the Vessels, compress, attenuate, and mix the Blood and Chyle therein; hence the Lungs appear oedematous,  
and

and the Blood clotty or half putrid. Both should keep their Rooms during these respective Seasons and Epidemic; the first should seldom be without a Vessel of boiling Waters by them, to breathe much over its Steam; and the last should constantly keep a good Fire of dry Woods.

11. Catarrhs coming on a long Drought, Cold, or Frost, are often attended with arthritic, rheumatic, erratic, &c. Pains.

12. Catarrhs succeeding long Rains, or a moist, southerly, cloudy, foggy Constitution, forbid Bleeding absolutely, (except taken by Scarification and Cupping, or in some few Plethorics at the very first) for it mostly does Hurt after. Strong Purges are also to be avoided, both being generally found fatal: But the mild Lenitives, or laxative Glysters, often injected, are highly beneficial, with warm Diluters, Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Blisters, Pectorals, and at last Bitters are mostly successful.

13. The Catarrhs (of 8.) call for immediate and large Bleeding, and even repeating it, to prevent Inflammations of the Pleura, Lungs, Throat, &c. with cooling Laxatives, and Plenty of subacid, tepid Draughts, with a moderate Use of volatile Spirits dropt into them, besides proper Pectorals; but strong Cordials and hot Medicines should be refrained; for they hasten a fatal Fever with Inflammations.

14. Catarrhs coming upon or succeeding a pestilential Constitution, besides Methods proper to the Disease, call for Alexipharmics, or such Medicines as were found most serviceable during the other late or present Epidemic.

15. Catarrhs, attended with a perpetual, tearing, suffocating, dry Cough, after great and long Rains, besides suitable vulnerary Pectorals, require also the Assistance of astringent Earths, as Bole, sealed Earth, *Japan* and *Lemnian* Earths, Dragon's Blood, &c. but they are much better given in Subitance than in Trochy, whose Sugar palls the Stomach.

16. Catarrhs, in Hysteric or Hypochondriacs, need less Bleeding, but must have nervous Medicines mixed with their Pectorals.

17. Catarrhs that shatter, or leave a great Weakness on the Nerves, have their Cure best finished by Bitters, the Bark, *Valerian* Root, and Exercise.

18. A Catarrh is reckoned either cold or hot, according as the Body abounds with Phlegm, Blood, or Bile; as the Circulation is slow or quick, and the preceding Season rainy or dry. In the first, the Countenance is white, pale, swelled, the Persons idle and lazy; the last is accompanied with Heat, especially in the Head; the Face is often red; the Sick were quick, ready, and nimble, both in Body and Mind.

19. Malignant Catarrhs often happen in Harvest to old People and Women, from the Inequality of the Air, and a long continued N. E. Wind.

20. A Catarrh is either proper or improper. In the first, a sudden Defluxion falls on the Lungs, Breast, Throat, Jaws, Nose, and Eyes. This goes chiefly off by plentiful Spitting, running at the Nose or Eyes, or bleeding at the Nose.

Nose. It is improper when it falls on the whole Habit, with Heat, Feverishness, Laziness, Weakness, Weariness, &c. like a Hectic; and goes off by Sweat, Looseness, Urine, &c. This is often fatal to the Aged; for old People are not only more liable to Defluxions on the Breast and Head, but they are more fatal to them.

21. A humorous Catarrh falling on the Lungs, produces a Cough, Asthma, and labouring for Breath, Danger of Suffocation, and sometimes an Ulcer. But if from a Load of Blood rushing on the Lungs, there is a sensible Heat, Weight, Oppression, and sometimes a dull Pain in the Part, Thirst, and slow peripneumonic Fever; a tickling, hemming, dry Cough; a small increased Heat and Dryness of the Mouth. The humoral is often fatal to the Aged, as is the sanguine to Youth, especially the more active and laborious Part of them; for it often degenerates to a Phthisis. If the Disease falls on the Stomach, Pain, Fluctuation, Noise, Nausea, Vomiting increased, deprived or lost Appetite attend it. If it falls on the Bowels, a Looseness, Dysentery, or cholical Pains accompany it: If on the Joints, arthritic or gouty Pains go along: If on the Nerves, a Stupor, Palsy, Numbness, Dullness, Aversion, and Inability to Motion ensue: If on the whole muscular Habit, there is Weariness, Weakness, Heaviness, and Slowness: If on the Lymphatics, rheumatic or scorbutic Pains follow: If on the Head, when humoral, there is a Stupidity, Dullness, Sleepiness, with

with a pale and bloated Look ; when it is sanguine, there is a throbbing Pain, Watchings, Ravings, Redness of the Face, and Heat : If it falls on the Throat, then a Difficulty of breathing or swallowing, a great Suffocation or Strangulation, a Fullness or Swelling inwardly or outwardly : If it fix on the Glands or Surface, white, pale, bloated Swellings succeed, where the Matter is serous or pituitous ; but if it is salt or sharp, Itches, Scab, Scurvy, &c. take place after it.

22. Catarrhs attended with a pestilential Malignity, threatening Suffocation or Strangulation, from a sudden profuse Defluxion of Phlegm or Blood on the Lungs, or a spurious Quinsy in the Throat ; where the late Constitution of the Air, present Habit of Body, or Malignity of the Disease, render Bleeding dubious, dangerous, or fatal ; the Ancients used Cupping with Scarification on the Thighs, Shoulders, &c. and the actual Cautery immediately below the Omoplate, or under the Chin, or on the Sides of the Breasts, Seatons in the Neck, and Blisters, with the internal Use of Thickeners and Astringents.

## Of Epidemical Quinsies, Pleurifies, &c.

1. **A**NY external or internal Inflammation, Swelling, Ulceration, Straitening, violent or sudden Defluxion, Distension, Stoppage or Detention of the circulating or secreted Fluids of any Kind, in the Wind-pipe or Gullet, or their Muscles or Glands, is called a Quinsy; wherein the immediate Danger arises not so often from the Pain, as from the Suffocation or Strangulation, with such Humours as obscure, fill, stretch, and straiten the Parts of swallowing and breathing chiefly.

2. The preceding Histories present us with these Sorts of Quinsies: 1st, Where the internal Muscles of the Larynx are affected. Here the Difficulty of Swallowing is far greater than that of Breathing; for even Liquids cannot get down, but are thrown back through the Nose. This is very dangerous, from the Inflammation of these Muscles shutting up the Passage. 2d, When the outward Muscles of the Larynx are inflamed, there is Pain and Redness of the Neck, but less Difficulty in Breathing. 3d, If the internal Muscles of the Pharynx are inflamed, Breathing is greatly hindered; so that the Sick seem strangled, and in a few Hours are suffocated, cannot breathe but with stretch-

ed-out Neck and open Mouth ; their Jaws are exceedingly pained, but no Redness in the Mouth or Neck ; the Tongue is livid, black, inflected, or retorted, a most acute Fever ; the Lungs are often infected at the same time. This was the Nature of that Epidemic which raged 1565, and is the most dangerous Sort. 4th, When the outward Muscles of the Pharynx are affected, Respiration is less difficult, and a small Redness is perceived in the Jaws. This is least dangerous, though the frequentest of all. 5th, A pituitous Quinsy or spurious, from Flegm falling on the Jaws and Parts nearest the Larynx.

3. The Ancients will have this Disease produced by all their four Humours. If from Blood, say they, it is known from the Age, Constitution, and former Way of Life of the Sick, and State of the Weather ; Redness of Face, Eyes, and Jaws ; great Suffocation, Thirst, Pain, and Fever attend. If from Phlegms, there is much Spittle, little Pain or Redness ; greater Straitness, less Thirst, a Distillation from the Head, a phlegmatic Habit. If from Cholera, there is a burning Heat, acute Pain, insatiable Thirst, and restless Body. Former Life, Food, and Constitution discover it.

4. When epidemic Pleurifies or Peripneumonies happen, soon after long and great Rains, or a moist, Southerly Constitution, profuse, but especially repeated Bleedings, will be generally pernicious, and fatal to many, (hence so many thousands were butchered from 1525 to 30, wherein most that were let Blood of died)

but Evacuations must be mostly made by Glysters, Laxatives, Diuretics, and Pectorals.

5. But Quinsies, Pleurifies, or other inflammatory Epidemics, coming upon, or immediately after a very dry, cold, frosty, or scorching Season, especially in an E. N. E. or N. Wind, or on the Break of a long Frost, or in a dry, withering Summer, not only demand large, but repeated Bleedings, as the only Basis of an After-Cure; then cooling, diluting, lubricating Medicines nitrated, and Laxatives by Mouth and Glyster; but no Heaters or Stimulants internally were used.

6. Bleeding is found less dangerous, when a N. N. E. or E. Wind has long prevailed, though the Weather is moister than in a Southerly Season.

7. If epidemic inflammatory Pleurifies or Quinsies set in during the Reign of Intermitents, the pleuritic or anginous Pains, and other Symptoms, will often attend the Fits of Intermitents. Here the Bark must not be used till the Sick be blooded, and treated as Pleuritics; then may the Bark be safely given, and not sooner.

8. Inflammatory Epidemics in low, wet, marshy Countries, from great Inundations, or long Stagnation of Waters, require near the same Method of Cure as those from a long, rainy, foggy, moist, or sultry Southerly Constitution.

9. The inflammatory Epidemics of a sudden intensely cold, dry, or hot Season, immediately succeeding a long, humid, rainy or foggy State  
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of the Air, forbid Bleeding, except on the very first Attack of the Disease, and that in a moderate Quantity only; nor is it to be repeated, except in some few Plethorics, or such as live sumptuously or richly: But they indicate the Belly being kept soluble by emollient laxative Apozems and Glysters daily repeated, during the Increase and Height of the Disease.

10. For the same Reason, inflammatory Epidemics setting in suddenly with a rainy, moist, foggy Thaw, after a long Frost, Cold, or Drought, require the same liberal Bleeding as the late Frost and cold Northerly or Easterly Constitution, still remained; for the late sudden Change has only lessened the Spring of the Solids, and increased the Bulk of the Fluids.

11. Epidemic inflammatory Diseases, attended with a tearing, continual Cough and suffocating Defluxion, indicate lubricant and repellent Linctus's, Gargles, and Cataplasms. Hence the great Service that Bole, Plantine, red Roses, and other Astringents, have done in these Cases, along with other proper Methods.

12. Epidemical Quinsies, Pleurisies, &c. from a long, foggy, humid Southerly State of the Air, stagnant Waters, or fenny, wet Grounds, call for temperate Sudorifics, Diuretics, and Stimulants, as much as the other for Bleeding and Emollients.

13. In all inflammatory Epidemics, or acute Cases, where large and repeated Bleeding is indicated, and found successful, the Use of Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, and hot Cordials or Medicines, are forbidden.

14. In Quinſies or Pleurifies, attended with thin, pale Urine, languid, ſlow, or healthy like Pulſe, Tongue neither black, brown, chopped, furred, nor ſlimy, but the ſame as in Health, or paler: Theſe forbid both Bleeding, hot Alexipharmics, and Sudorifics; but moſtly call for Stimulation, Dilution, and mild Evacuation.

15. Theſe Diſeaſes, attended with high-coloured, brown or reddiſh Urine, without Curdling, Precipitation or Sediment, a black, duſky, dry, parched, peeling Tongue and Gums, an oppreſſed or high, quick, violent, ſtrong Pulſe, require liberal Bleeding at firſt, but forbid abſolutely the hot Regimen.

16. All acrid or bilious Ejections upward or downward, or both in inflammatory Caſes, with great Heat, Fever, black Tongue, and high Pulſe, indicate Bleeding freely, diluting, cooling, cleaning Laxatives and Diacodiums; but forbid all hot Medicines.

17. In all inflammatory Caſes, where Bleeding is moſt beneficial, it muſt be let out of a pretty large Veſſel, from a good Orifice, as near the Place affected as may be; for Blood let out of a ſmall Orifice does rather more Hurt than Good; and the Quantity of Blood let muſt be proportioned to the Age, Strength, and Conſtitution of the Sick, Greatneſs of the Inflammation, Danger and Time of the Diſeaſe, Severity of the Symptoms, paſt and preſent State of the Air.

18. Wherever Bleeding liberally is indicated, there cooling, ſubacid, ſaponaceous Things are moſt

most useful, as Nitre, Rob. Syrup and Water of Elder, Rob. of Currants, Cherries, &c. and laxative Glysters.

19. Where Bleeding is most wanted, strong Purges are hurtful; for they increase the Fever, Circulation, and Heat, drain off the thinner Parts of the Blood, and thicken the Remainder.

20. In inflammatory Diseases, whose Basis of Cure is Bleeding, a very thin Diet must attend it, as Gruels, small Panado, Fruits, &c.

21. In Epidemics which forbid Bleeding, Cupping, Scarification, Leeches, Blisters, and such like Drains, must necessarily be used. But those Epidemics of Throat, Breast, and Lungs, being so general, frequent, and fatal, I may be excused a little more Time to dwell on them, besides a Supplement.

22. When the Humour of a Quinsey falls suddenly on the Lungs, it either kills quickly, or the Sick become foolish, or have an Empyema. Frothing at the Mouth, indigested Spittle, sudden disappearing of the Swelling of the Jaws, without any Reason or Evacuation; if neither Mouth, Neck, Throat, nor Sternum are red; if Face and Nails are livid and black; these are all fatal Symptoms. But we observe, that the Prognostics are always taken from the Violence of the Disease itself, the Strength, Symptoms, and Fever which attend it; as Breathing and Swallowing are more or less hindered, or free; as the Sick retain or suddenly lose their Strength, &c.

23. A Peripneumony is an Inflammation of one or both Lobes of the Lungs: If the last,  
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the Mediastinum, Pleura, and Heart, are often affected from the same common Covering spread over all. We find this Disease attended with an acute Fever, Thirst, Dryness, and Roughness of the Tongue, Redness of the Cheeks, Heaviness, dull Pain and sensible Heat of the Breast, a greater Difficulty of Breathing than in a Pleurisy, Cough, Spitting of flegmatic, mixed, or purulent Matter; Pulse large, languid, and soft, or intermittent, intercurrent, Wave-like or Vermicular; a heavy, deep Pain at the Breast and Spine; sometimes between the Shoulders, or only felt under one Shoulder, and communicated to the Neck and Breasts, especially in coughing; some never feel it; but then if a Pleurisy attend, there is a pricking Pain in the Side, the Cheeks are red; then come Anguish, Weakness, Tossings, with a sensible great Heat over the whole Body; the Tongue is first yellow, then reddish, great Thirst, Fulness and Bloatedness of the Eyes; the Temple-Veins are elevated.

24. A Pleurisy is a mild, moderate, or severe Inflammation of the Membrane covering the Inside of the Ribs of the Breast, wherein the Lungs and Mediastinum are often affected; and sometimes the Midribs, from their Contiguity or Continuity, especially if the Lungs grow to the Ribs. But if the external intercostal Muscles only are affected, the Pain is outward, and cannot bear stretching, pressing, or lying upon. This some will have to be the spurious Pleurisy, wherein the Pains are rather heavy and dull than pricking, the Fever mild,

Breathing easier, and no Cough. But in a true Pleurisy, there is an extreme, fixt, pricking Pain in the Side or Breast, thick, frequent, ill-smelling Breath, acute Fever, Saw-like Pulse, a great Cough; the Sick lie easiest on the pained Side; Breathing is difficult. This was the Epidemic of 1603. 1612. but it was a Peripneumony that made such terrible Slaughter in 1348. 1548, 53, 64, 65. 1602.

25. As Emollients and Laxatives are of the greatest Service in all Inflammations of the noble Parts; so is every thing that increases the Blood's Motion, Momentum, or Drains of its thinner Parts, no less mischievous; as strong Purges, or strong, spirituous, penetrating Things; as Spirit or Salt of Hartshorn, Sal Armoniac, Sal Volatile, &c. given when the Lungs are over-loaded with Humours, overwhelm the Parts, and kill the Sick.

26. Now for a brief Recapitulation. Genuine Inflammations of Throat, Breast, and Sides prevail more in the Spring and Summer than in Harvest or Winter; more in droughty Weather, whether hot or cold, than in rainy, foggy, or long, cloudy, and moist; more during unequal than equal Seasons; rather on the long Continuation or short Severity of a N. N. E. or E. Wind; than of a S. S. E. S. W. or West Wind: They are more fatal to the Rich, Luxurious, or Intemperate, than to the Poor, and those of lower Circumstances; to the Inhabitants of dry, mountainous Countries, especially facing the N. N. E. and W. than to the Inhabitants of low, marshy, fenny Lands, especially

pecially if they front the S. S. E. or S. W. More mortal to Youth, Plethoric, Sanguine, and Bilious, than to the Aged and Phlegmatic; to Men than to Women; to such as work much and long in Water (as Fishermen, Ditchers, &c.) than to Workers on dry Land. Such Inflammations being from the too great Quantity, Sickness, or Sharpness of the Blood, require liberal and repeated Bleeding, as the Basis of Cure: The Blood let of such is mostly found compact, thick, very fizy, coriaceous, or saline; the Urine high-coloured, flammey, and hot; the Tongue and Mouth dry. Here is required much diluting, with the Use of soft, smoothing Pectorals. But though Bleeding in the Beginning is thus advantageous, yet must it not be let in the State or Declination of the Disease, or beyond the Age, Strength, or Constitution of the Patient; nor let when the Sick spit freely, with Abatement of Fever, Pain, Cough, and other Symptoms; or ought a Vein to be opened in Nature's Translation of the Disease to some safer, less necessary Place, as behind the Ears, Legs, Muscles, Kidneys, &c. Either none, or very little, must be let of the weak, indolent, or of lax, delicate Habits; or lately recovered; or yet languishing under other Illnesses. But if, even after repeated Bleeding with Relief, the Pain and Fever should return, bleed again; or if the Disease take a Turn to some nobler Part, as the Brain, Liver, Lungs, vomiting of Blood, &c. or in a great Perturbation or Impetuosity of the Disease at any time, let Blood. Though

formerly Healthy, Robust, Laborious, or such as spit none, or very little, thin and frothy, require the greatest Loss of Blood; as also when the Inflammation is from Bile, a scorching, hot, dry Season, an habitual and immoderate Use of hot, pungent, saline Foods, as Leeks, Onions, Shallots, Pepper, &c.

27. Pituitous Quinsseys, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, &c. are rarer in Winter and Harvest, than in Spring or Summer; in wet, moist, foggy, rainy, cloudy, misting Weather, than in dry, or long severe Frost; or they fall more among the poor and ordinary People, whose Food is low and mean, than among the Rich and Wealthy: They are commoner among the Inhabitants of fenny, marshy, low Grounds, especially during a S. S. E. or S. W. Wind: They are more fatal to Infants, Aged, Cachymic, Intemperate, Sedentary, and Sorrowful; to the Phlegmatic, Bloated, and Fat, than to Youths, Bilious, Laborious, Cheerful, Active, Lean, and moderate Wine-Drinkers: These Diseases of this Constitution (often follow, attend, or are mixed with epidemic Catarrhs) allow of little or no Bleeding, except in a few of a sanguine, plethoric Habit, or in high Living, and Excesses of Wine and Venery in the Spring-time; and even here it is let in a very small Quantity on the 1st or 2d Day at farthest. These Diseases of this Constitution are more frightful, dangerous, fatal, epidemic, and malignant than these of the last; for tho' the Symptoms are more acute in the last, yet are often less dangerous, sooner and easier cured,

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nor are they so contagious and malignant ; for those of this Constitution have more of a pestilential Nature in them, forbid all brisk Evacuations, as Bleeding, Purgings, &c. or whatever subtracts from the Strength of the Sick, accelerates the Circulation, or promotes the impetuous Afflux of Humours on the Parts. Here the Blood, though thinner, is more pituitous.

28. Bleeding in symptomatic Inflammations is determined from the Constitutions of the Seasons, and Sick, and Nature of the Disease they attend.

29. An uncommon obstinate Cough, and Pains of the Sides coming upon it, may be ascribed to the Sharpness of the preceding Season ; for by the Pains and Cough, the Vessels of the Wind-pipe, Lungs, and neighbouring Parts were quickly stiffened ; and on the Remission of the Cold, their Humours swelled, irritated the Fibres, and produced these Symptoms.

30. In a Pleurisy, with a rigid, contracted State of the Fibres, (as in Labourers in cold Weather, Ditchers, Fishers, or such as work in Water) let the Part to be let Blood of be well bathed in tepid Water first ; or let the whole Body be relaxed in a tepid Bath, especially after Bleeding freely.

## Of the Small Pox.

1. **F**ROM about sixty Histories of epidemical Small Pox in different Places at sundry Times, we see they reign from Pole to Pole; that all Nations are liable to them, *Americans, Europeans, Africans, and Asiatics*; as well those under the Frigid as Torrid Zone; and that in all Places there is a great Congruity as to the Time of their Eruptions, and other Symptoms.

2. That of all Epidemics they and the Measles have the least Dependance, or are least influenced, by the past and present Constitution of the Air, Weather, and Seasons, seeing they appear epidemically at all Times, and in all States of the Air, though rarely in a hard Frost.

3. As they seem to have little visible Dependance on the Air, neither does their Kind or Degree, Benignity or Malignity, seem to be much influenced by the Season of the Year, or Constitution of the Weather in general. For the Years 1365, 1440, 1556, 1564, 1635, 1715, 1717, 1607, &c. were chiefly moist, warm, rainy, southerly Constitutions, yet a most epidemic, severe, fatal Small Pox prevailed almost every where; 1667. was a cold, wet, northerly Year, the Disease was general, and very mild; 1669. was a cold Spring, but a most droughty hot

hot Summer, yet a most fatal Measles and Small Pox reigned; 1692. was wet and cold; 1724. moist and rainy, Wind northerly; 1730. rainy to *December*; 1733. a very favourable Spring, the Summer of 1736. very hot and dry; 1737. wholly anomalous; 1696. a very changeable Spring and good Year; 1699. a most agreeable Year; 1698. was as inconstant, and forty Days Rain in Harvest; yet in all these unequal Years a very favourable Small Pox reigned epidemically; 1672. was most unequal, between an extraordinary sultry Heat and most terrible Cold, so that Rains freezed in the Air as they fell; 1694. was a very cold Winter; 1722. was cold to *June*; yet in all three, Small Pox and Measles were very gentle, so that we find them both mild and severe at different Times in all Weathers.

4. Nor can I perceive that they observe any regular Order, as to set in and rage severely, then turn mild and favourable; for they often begin of a very benign Sort, then become severe, fatal, even malignant, as in 1673, 1715, 1717, 1729, 1730, 1736. othertimes they appear with a Malignity little short of the Plague, and turn favourable, as in 1670, 1723, 1716, 1736, &c.

5. At one and the same Time, and under the same Constitution, we find them exceeding fatal and pestilent in one Place, and as traitable and gentle in another: See several preceding Histories.

6. That the Small Pox are not at all, or very little influenced by the Air, is evident, 1st. Be-

cause there is no general Constitution of Weather wherein the Small Pox are not epidemic somewhere. 2dly. Because under the same Constitution, they are fatal in one Place, favourable in another, and not known in a third. 3dly. Because in the same general State we shall find them in one Village, Parish, Town, or Corner of a County, and no where else in the Kingdom.

7. In some rare Instances it happens, that such as have had Distinct, may have them again when the Confluent are epidemic; but such as have once had the flux Sort, never have them again, or rarely.

8. Neither having Flux, or distinct Kinds, prevent having the spurious Sorts, as Chicken Pox, Crystals, &c.

9. The sooner the Pox appear, the more dangerous they are; as when they come out the first or second Day they are always fatal; such as appear the third are moderate; but on the fourth proves them mildest of all, scarce any such die: But we must allow them to appear sooner in sanguine than in phlegmatic Bodies, in Summer than in Winter.

10. The more Persons are grown up, the more violent and dangerous the Disease.

11. The sooner they break out on the Head and Face, the sooner the Sick die; but if on Feet, Legs, and Arms freely first, such recover.

12. If Youth, high Living, sanguine, or plethoric Habit, Summer Season, and the Use of hot Medicines, meet in this Disease, not a  
right

right Suppuration, but an external and internal Gangrene, follows.

13. In the Confluent Sort, the Skin is hard as a Horn, and cannot perspire, the gangrenous Matter falls on the Bowels, Lungs, or Throat, and is quickly fatal; if on the Mouth and Jaws, a Salivation follows.

14. Where the Skin between the Muscles is white, it is fatal; if the Sick say they are choaked, and cannot swallow or breath, they die in three Hours.

15. If the Sick neither vomit, nauseate, nor are very hot, thirsty, or have much Anguish in the first Fever, all which will be mild in the second.

16. The warmer the lower Parts of the Body are kept at first, the more the Pustles come there; hence warm Bricks kept to the Feet; Stimulents to the Soles and Hams; the Hams warm, the Thighs covered; the Belly most covered; the Breast less; the Head and Face not at all at first, before the Eruption. The Room Windows open in the Day, and the Curtains drawn; but let the Windows be shut at Night, and the Bed Curtains open.

17. Though the Measles may sometimes reign the whole Year, yet they generally begin in *January* or *February*.

18. Very often the Measles introduce the Small Pox, they desert them in *April* or *May*; the one will be fatal, and the other gentle, at the same Time. We have here also Instances of the Small Pox introducing the Measles.

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19. The Measles and Small Pox differ in many Things; but chiefly in that the Symptoms of the first, (as Cough, Fever, Hoarseness, &c.) increase after the Eruption; but in the last, they either abate or wholly go off.

20. But since the Small Pox are so variable in their Kind, Degrees, Symptoms, and Danger, not to say Cure; and that they have so little Dependance on the past or present State of the Air; it can only be presumed from their Histories, when they are most likely to be mild, or favourable, or violent, severe, or fatal; for their Danger and Mortality depend not on their Epidemicness, but on their Kinds.

--- When therefore this Disease is the sole or chief reigning Epidemic, and the Disposition of the Air neither excessively inflammatory nor malignant, they will be much more regular and favourable, even though the present Constitution may appear not so agreeable, and their Method of Cure much plainer and easier; this may be inferred from their Reign in 1629. 30, 35, 47, 50, 51, 60, 67, 68, 91, 92, 95, 96, 1700, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 29, 33, 34, &c.

21. If their Course is attended or immediately preceded by another, or more prevalent Epidemic, their Danger will be proportionably lesser or greater, as of that of the other Epidemic; such was the Case of that pestilent Black Pox of 1440. attended with a most mortal, epidemic, spurious Peripneumony, which laid *Italy* almost waste; And those of 1621. which well nigh depopulated *Norway*; and the fatal  
 Confluent

Confluent Pox of 1635, and 36. which reigned along with several other Epidemics; and those of 1556. preceded by a late Plague, and attended with a malignant Spotted Fever; and of 1649. when a general Bloody Flux was so fatal in *England*; and in 1652. when Fevers and a Dysentery were acting their Tragedy; and of 1654. when Fevers from the great and long Drought were rife and mortal; and from 56, to 59. when the same Fevers still prevailed; and from 70, to 74. when a Bloody Flux, Fevers, and Inflammatory Fevers, were grassant; and at *Berlin* and *Hildesheim* in 95. when malignant Fevers, Dysentery, prevailed at the same Time; and in 96. in *Germany*, when a malignant Fever and Bloody Flux were making Havock; and of 98. at *Berlin*, when Pleurifies were rife and dangerous: The like was the Case in 1701, and 1711. when Purples and a general Cough invaded at the same Time; and in 1714. in *Germany*, when Famine and a most dangerous sickly Constitution, were united; and 1715. when an excessive rainy Year brought a fatal epidemic Catarrh among Children; and in 1713. abroad, when a malignant Spotted Fever was common; and in 1716. during a most general inflammatory Constitution from the long Frost; and in 17. in *Italy*, when Catarrhs, Pleurifies, and malignant Fevers made terrible Destruction; and in 1723, and 26. when Inflammations, Remittents, and Intermittents, scarce miss one Family, &c.

22. In many Places I find the Disease keeps pretty certain Periods of Return; as once in

three or four Years in large Towns, or in six or seven Years in wild, moorish, country Places; once in twenty Years in the northern Countries near the *Pole*, as *Norway*, *Frise*, &c. 'Tis observed that such as have them not then, in those last Places, mostly die before their next Return, so necessary do they seem to Longevity in these Parts. That they are mild one Time, and severe the next, and *e contra*, in the same Place; neither Registers nor Histories give any Certainty.

23. From all our Histories compared, the following Symptoms indicate the Disease to be the Small Pox, before they appear, (*viz.*) a Pain of the Head, with a Beating in the Temples and Forehead, Drowsiness, Frights, and Startings in Sleep, Anguish and Restlessness, involuntary Tears, especially in the Left Eye; Shining or Sparkling of the Eyes, Redness of the Face, with a Bloating or Fulness, Sneezing, Tremours, Yawning, Stretching, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Heat, Itching, or Prickling all over the Body, Pain of the Back; but especially if the Disease is ripe. The Measles are indicated from a rosy Colour of the Skin, greater Heat and Straitness of the Breast, a more vehement Inflammation, a lesser Pain of the Back, Tears drop with greater Heat of the Eyes, the Temples shine more, &c.

24. The following Signs promise a happy and safe Recovery, *viz.* a moderate usual Fever, little Thirst, no Frights nor Startings preceding the Eruptions; if Breath, Voice, Swallowing, and Appetite keep good, and all the

other Symptoms are mild; if the Pustles are few and red, neither contiguous nor continuous, of a good Colour, fill well, subside easily, are wholly or mostly externally; neither beset the Nose, Throat, Lungs, &c. internally, nor are black or livid. They are more favourable to Children, People of a loose Habit and temperate, than to Adults, such as have hard Solids, or are intemperate.

25. The sooner the Pox appear so much more they tend to the Confluent Kind: The more confluent the higher the Fever; the more Symptoms of Malignity, the greater the Danger: Such as set in with the Heat of Summer, and Middle of *December*, are reckoned worst of all; these of *January*, *February*, and *June* next; such as begin in *April* or Harvest are esteemed the mildest of all: But neither do I find this hold in our Histories. But it is certain, they are generally better when they are Sporadic than Epidemic, and where they come often, than where they come but once in seven Years, especially if they begin to rage about *Candlemas*; for in Summer they will prove a bad Sort: Such as begin in *May* are often gentle.

26. From our Histories the following Signs seem dubious or dangerous, (*viz.*) a very high Fever, especially if it abates not after the Eruption, Anguish, great Restlessness, insatiable Thirst, Difficulty of Breath, a Delirium, Twitchings, and Startings; a Looseness supervening the Eruptions; black or livid Faces, or Urine; black, livid, purple Spots, mixt with the Pox, Trembling of Hands or Feet, Pain  
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of Throat or Jaws, with Difficulty of Swallowing; a very confluent Sort; a small black Pox; great Hoarseness, or Roughness of the Tongue; a highly inflammatory or malignant State of the Air.

27. The fatal Signs observed, are, the highest inflammatory Fever, Phrenzy, bloody Urine, or Spitting of Blood; too speedy and unnatural an Eruption, a too colliquated State of the Blood; a sudden Diffipation of its thinner Parts, by Sweat or excessive Discharges; by turning pale, and full of clear Water, or being empty, or their Heads pitting in the Middle, and turning black; the Appearing of pale watery Blisters, or Bladders full of corrosive Water; the Pustles filling with Blood instead of Matter; peeling off of the Scurf-skin like Gloves or Socks. If in the Beginning or Increase they are hard, black, or cineritious; or if the Flesh under them is hard, livid, black, or like Lentils: If they rush out, and make a sudden Retreat, a Looseness or Dyfentery, with Fainting and Swooning; a Quinsy attending the confluent Kind. If the Head, Eyes, and whole Circumference swell monstrously, and the Sick at the same Time burn up with Heat, black Stools or Urine; a daily fresh Repulation of Eruptions or Pustles to the eleventh or seventeenth Day; the Small Pox, seizing such as were already emaciated and worn out, with the Measles, or a malignant Measles, suddenly supervening a dangerous Small Pox; both Diseases on the Body at once; a peripneumonic. Hectic treading upon the Heels of either; many large, livid,

vid, black, or white Purples. If the Sick is light-headed, horribly sick, restless, anxious, often making Water, but in small Quantities. If the Measles are attended with greater Fever and Heat, Fainting, Difficulty of Breathing, or are hard, green, violet-coloured, If in the Confluent Pox, there is neither Salivation nor Looseness: If the Hands swell not when Salivation ceases, and the Feet subsides.

28. As the Day of their Eruption is not the same in all Returns, Kinds, Ages, and Constitutions, so neither is the great, critical, or most dangerous Day fixed at all Times; for sometimes the Small Pox appear the first, second, but ofteneft the third or fourth Day, from the Sickening. The mild Confluent come out sooner than the Distinct: The worst Kind of Confluent sooner than the mild: Such as appear sooneft are always the most dangerous; hence such as come out at Sickening are the fataleff of all. The great critical Day in the Distinct is the ninth or tenth; but in the common less crude Pox, the eleventh; in the more crude, and worse, the fourteenth; in the worst of all, from the seventeenth to twenty-third: Some Sort is fatal the third or fourth Day: Such die not of the Pox, but of an Inflammation, highly malignant Fever, or the like. Such as die between the seventeenth and twenty-third Day, have them often black, dry, and crusted into the Flesh.

29. The same Small Pox seem not to have been so severe and fatal formerly as in late Ages, since the Antients do not treat of them particularly

particularly ; but are thought to intend them under such general Names as some think sufficient to express their Nature, as, *Papulas, Filius Ignis, Carbones ad ustos, Pustulas latas sublimes nigras, Ulcerosas Caput Cutimque Puero-rum occupare ; Exanthemata Eithymata multa & varia exercere, &c.* The *Arabians* first treated of them professedly, they always joined them to the Plague and pestilential Fevers ; but neither *Greeks, Latins,* nor *Arabians* tell us when they first began ; probably because they were long before their Days, but not being so fatal as now, they challenged no such particular Regard.

30. Many and great have been the Disputes and Contentions about the Cure of this Disease, especially concerning Bleeding, and the hot, temperate, and cool Regimen ; which Difficulties could only be solved with Certainty and Satisfaction, by fairly stating the different Methods, consulting and comparing the *Anteparacelsian* and *Sydenhamian* Courses with *Paracelsus's*. But medicinal Histories of this Disease are generally fewer, and more deficient, than those of other Epidemics, most of these we have being intended for the Support of some favourite Whim in Physick ; the Want of such Histories is really a great Loss, and a Wonder, since this is the great Epidemic that cuts off more of Parents dear Comforts, and of the rising Hopes of Nations, than several other Diseases taken together, (*viz.*) no less than a sixth Part at least, taking them one Time with another. I am sorry that my Vouchers are so few

few and imperfect, so as I cannot draw so full, clear, and certain Conclusions, in a Case so useful, and that wants Light so much; however, these offered may not be insignificant, till longer Time, more and fuller Histories, shall afford clearer and better.

31. That the Disease is inflammatory is manifest from the Distemper, and all its Symptoms, and even from the Blood let; for the first Day its healthy, the second, third, fourth, and every Day after, is more inflamed, like that in the severest Pleurifies.

32. Though Bleeding in general may not be so proper in this Disease, yet I find, 1st. That if the Fever of a Constitution runs mostly pretty high, and affects the Head greatly, or falls on the Lungs, with a taring, dry Cough, Heat, and Thirst, its much safer to let Blood of Plethorics than not. 2dly. If the Small Pox attack during a general inflammatory Constitution of Pleurifies, Peripneumonics, Quinsies, &c. Bleeding is far more adviseable than at another Time, due Regard being had to the Age, past Manner of Life, and Habit of Body of the Sick. 3dly. When during the late and present Temperature of the Air, high N. N. E. or E. drying Winds, cold or hot, with great Drought or long Frost, have or do still prevail, Bleeding, yea oftentimes repeated Bleeding, is mostly indicated (as in 5 below). 4thly. Grown up People, and Youth, better bear Bleeding than Children; rich Mens Children, and such as have been indulged the Use of Ale, Wine; and animal Food, require it more than  
 VOL. II. E e others

others. 5thly. Hot, dry, spring, or summer Weather, the Flower of sanguine or bilious Youth, former habitual Health, with high Living, Youth over heated with Wine and Venery immediately before the Seizure, or too sudden and rapid Eruption of the Pox, or their appearing like an Erysipelas; or during the Reign of a very confluent inflammatory Sort; or if contracted by hard Drinking in a contagious Air; vehement Sickness, violent Vomiting, Giddyness, and acute Pain of the Head, Delirium, fixed Pains of the Limbs like a Rheumatism; all these call for Bleeding, and even to be repeated.

33. Wherever Bleeding is necessary, and found serviceable, its no less necessary that the Sick be got up all Day out of Bed, and that they be kept no warmer, neither in Bed nor out of it, to the fifth or sixth Day, than they used ordinarily to be in Health, and kept to a cooling, diluting, thin Diet, as Oatmeal or Barley Broths, or Gruels, boiled Milk and Water, Small Beer (if not disposed to a Looseness) &c.

34. A long southerly, wet, moist, rainy, foggy, cloudy, warm preceding and present Constitution, forbid Bleeding, as not only unadvisable, but greatly hurtful in the general. 2dly. The late Epidemicness, or Prevalency of pestilential, malignant, nervous, corruptive Fevers, absolutely forbid, except in some Cases, (32. 5.) 3dly. Its less necessary, and seldomer wanted, in the distinct than confluent Kind. 4thly, It should be more rarely and sparingly used

used on country Children, especially of the Mean and Poor, than on others; and it should never be allowed without some special and urgent Reason, on these just recovering from some other late Illness, nor on such as are weakened with, and yet labouring under some present Indisposition. Nor, 5thly, Is it wanted where the Fever is mild and moderate, nor where the Head and Breast are not much disordered; or where there are no severe outward, arthritic, or muscular Pains.

35. Bleeding, Purging, or other Evacuations, unnecessarily used, lower the Fever too much, disturb Nature in all her Measures and Operations, and occasion an irregular Secretion and Expulsion of the Matter.

36. In general, when Bleeding is successful, the Use of hot Cordials, and Medicines given as Expulsives, are most mischievous. Where Cordials and Expulsives are wanted, the temperate ones, such as Diacodium, the testaceous Powders, Contrayerva Root, &c. do suffice; the State of the Air, Age, Sex, and Constitution of the Sick considered. For where Bleeding is forbidden, these, with Diaphoretics, become more useful; and also in weak Bodies, or where Nature is more slow in separating the morbid Matter for Expulsion.

37. When either a Foulness of the first Passages, or an Afflux of the variolous Humour on the Intestines, is indicated by a Vomiting or Looseness; a Vomit is called for in the beginning, and an Opiate after it. 2dly. When a Looseness attends the Confluent Kind from the

Seizure, without Gripes, or Weakening the Sick, its unadviseable to stop it on account of the Salivation, for that will succeed better with it than without it. 3dly. If a Looseness in general attends other Diseases of the Constitution with Advantage, (as in a moist, southerly, rainy Season) its not to be stoppt in this, but only moderated, if violent, to prevent its weakening the Sick, retaining or hindering the Progress of the Disease. 4thly, When a beneficial Looseness attends the Disease in general, the Use of Acids, or acid Spirits, is suspended. 5thly, Where the Sick is costive, the Fever highly inflammatory, the Matter most acrid in a Confluent Pox, all attended with Purples, or the Season excessive dry, Spirit of Vitrol judiciously used, is of the greatest Service.

38. When the Case stands (as in 32. 5.) that Spirit of Vitriol is most useful, the cool Regimen must attend it; but when that is unadviseable (as in 34. 1. 2.) the temperate Regimen must be preferred.

39. If severe dangerous Symptoms supervened, as Pain of the Side, Stomach, Ear, Kidney, Knee, &c. these are relieved that they might not retard the Eruption, wherein the Pox always flux.

40. Keeping the Sick too hot, by heaping too many Cloaths on them, on too great Fires in their Room, lying constantly in the same Place of the Bed, swallowing hot Cordials, too generous a former Life, a dry Spring or Summer, do all heighten the Fever, Inflammation, and Danger, and often cause a constant Repul-  
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lulation of new Eruptions, Purples, Phrenzy, and Sweats, Looseness, or Hæmorrhages.

41. Cold repels the Swellings of Hands and Face; and when these Swellings and the Salivation go off at once, Death is at hand.

42. The Danger of the Small Pox is always proportioned to their Number, chiefly of those on the Face; and from their fluxing on the Face have the Name of Confluent: For should they be distinct on the Face, and flux over all the rest of the Body, they would be called Distinct still.

43. Upon a regular Expulsion, the Fever mostly goes off, or abates.

44. The milder the Pox, the sooner they come to Maturity, and are the sooner over: The milder the Pox, the sooner the Danger (if there is any).

45. When the Pustles pit, (if not from over hot Keeping or Medicines) strike in, or the Swellings of Hand and Face subside, on Bleeding, Purging, or Cold-catching, then is the Time for Cordials, and seldom sooner.

46. After Bleeding at first (when proper) emollient Glysters, with Nitre, are injected in pretty large Quantities by some, and Fetus's used to the Groins, Armpits, Neck, Feet, Hands, &c. where the small Vessels lie, of Whey or Barley Water with Althea Flowers, Mallows, Parietaria, White Lillies, Dandelion, Mercury, &c. And give to drink plentifully of Diluters, as Barley Water, Milk and Water, and emollient cooling Herbs and nitrous Salts, as Nitre, Sal Polychrest, &c. The Diet should

be thin, and of easy Digestion, not too small in Quantity, of an aceffent Nature, as Whey, Butter, Milk, Whey of four Milk, and new Butter, Milk, Oat, Barley, and Rice Gruel, Apples, or boiled Pears: Refrain animal Food. If restless, delirious, or raging, keep them out of Bed.

47. Measles mostly go off the eighth Day, then the Fever, Cough, &c. increases, or a great Looseness comes on; Pectorals, Diacodium, or Bleeding, relieve.

48. When the Fever and Eruptions in the Pox go on regularly, Opiates are seldom used before the sixth Night, after which they are continued till all the Danger is past; and when there is a Necessity, they are repeated Evening and Morning. But they are given much earlier on the great critical Days, *viz.* the 11th, 14th, 17th, or 21st; then they are swallowed down by five or six a Clock at Night. If the Rage and Fury of the Spirits is great, with sore Sickness, in the Flux Sort, Opiates are wanted every eighth Hour; but then Liquid Laudanum (not Diacodium) is given. Opiates sometimes lessen the Salivation, but they digest and facilitate Expectoration, and promote the Swellings of Face and Hands, when they happen to subside; for the first swells the eighth Day, the last the eleventh Day. Adults have Opiates longer, oftener, and in greater Doses than Children.

49. The most dangerous Time of the Small Pox is generally on the Return of the second Fever, and that the whole Secret of preventing that

that Danger lies in giving Vent to the variolous Matter thrown out of the Pustles, whether externally or internally, into the Blood, by some proper Discharges. But which of the Body's Outlets will answer best, and which is the fittest Time to use them, is not so generally agreed by our Authors; some prefer one, some another, whilst others join two or three together; whilst at the same time they keep down the Hurricanes by Opiates, as much as possible, till the putrid Matter is discharged. Or the Secret lies in the right Use of Evacuants, Opiates, and Acids: This is only done by Reason, supported by Observations, not Whim or Fancy. No Doubt the Driness and Crustedness of the Skin preventing Perspiration, contributes much to the second Fever; for the perspirable Matter comes to the Skin, there putrifies, then thrown back to, and mixt with the Blood; therefore if it were possible to resolve the Disease at first with Suppuration, or preserve Perspiration afterward, the greatest Fatality would be prevented.

50. Besides preparing the Body with an earlier and larger Opiate, the Evening before the great Trial, most use a large Blister to the Neck, to derive the Humours from the diminished Salivation, subsiding Face, that the Pain may be past before the critical Moment comes, Tossings, Restlessness, Sickness, Vomiting, &c. At this terrible Juncture some great Men purge briskly, others apply more Blisters. The *Paracelsians* fly to their Alexipharmacs, and hottest Sudorifics; All which may be service-

able under their different respective Constitutions, but cannot possibly be all serviceable under the Reign of one and the same Epidemic, at the same Time; for Bleeding we find succeeds best in the general inflammatory Constitution; Cupping and Blisters in the spurious Inflammatory; Blisters and Laxatives in the southerly, moist; Diaphoretics and Laxatives in the malignant; Blisters and Diuretics in another Kind. All which wide Differences are most obvious, by comparing the Seasons of the Year, State of the Air, coincident Epidemics, the Pulse, Urine, Tongue, Throat, Breast, and other Symptoms.

51. Here we find several Helps used at different Times of the Disease, as at first to bath the Feet, Legs, Hands, and Arms with warm Water, or Milk and Water, or in a Decoction of the Emollients, to soften and relax the Skin of the extreme Parts, that they may be the more receptive of the variolous Matter to be expelled, and relieve the Face and nobler Parts. 2dly. That a Fever, or other Illness, having lately afflicted or weakened the Sick, before their Seizure with the Pox, or the present Reign of spotted or nervous Fever, must excuse the Sick from getting out of Bed for first five or six Days. 3dly. Upon the critical Day, or Day of great Trial, if the Tossings, Sickness, Anguish, Hurry of Spirits, &c. are very great, the Sick may be safely taken up, or often shifted from Place to Place in Bed; for from the Finishing the Eruption to this Day, they should not be got up in the Confluent Kind.

Kind. And in the favourable Distinct Kind, it is indifferent whether they get up to the sixth Day after the Invasion or not. 4thly. In a great Flutter or Hurry of the Spirits, severe Vomiting, Looseness, or great Pains, the Opiate may be intrepidly repeated, and increased till it answer, but keep due Distances between the Doses. 5thly. In Case of Blood-spitting, bloody Stools or Urine, and Purples, Poppy Water, Liquid Laudanum, distilled Vinegar, Diacodium, &c. in Julaps; then astringent Powders, and the like Julaps, with Spirit of Vitriol, after Bleeding. These last Symptoms happen chiefly in every hot Summer, or in an inflammatory Constitution, wherein the immediate Bleeding gives the first and best Relief. 6thly. In Suffocation, from a Load of thick Phlegm on the Lungs or Stomach, or the purulent Matter falling there; a Vomit is the best and quickest Help. 7thly. In a Difficulty or Stoppage of Swallowing, from Mouth or Gullet being covered with Pustles, gargle with Pectorals and Vinegar; or a Decoction of Figs, Lentiles, Linseed, &c. If these fail a Vomit is used. 8thly. In a taring Cough, the like Decoction with Pectorals is successfully used. - - - In a Word, here we find Blisters used in Weakness, where the Circulation is slow, Secretion languid, the Humours siezy, the Head greatly affected; or in the Flux Kind, when Spitting goes off without a due Swelling of the Hands and Feet succeeding it, or, on the Pustles subsiding, or their unteasonable disappearing from the Surface, &c.

52. Strong People, Adults, Aged, and Men habituated to strong Labour, have this Disease more severely and dangerously than Children, weak and lax People, from the greater Rigidity of their Fibres, and the Acrimony of their Humours. But in a dry cold State of the Air, this Rigidity, Acrimony, and inflammatory State of the Blood, is still increased. Hence Bleeding becomes not only safer, but more advisable, yea, necessary; and tepid emollient Bathing should be more frequent, attended with a cool Regimen. Therefore Inoculators should always have a special Regard to the Air, present Kind of prevailing Pox, the Person from whom the inoculating Matter is taken, the Constitution of the Person to be inoculated, their Age, past Manner of Life, &c. therefore should repeated Bathing of the whole Body, moistening, relaxing, and absorbent Diet be first used.

53. If they appear in a hot humid Season, after a cold dry one, they may, like other inflammatory Diseases, have their Inflammation increased. Evacuations may be used in them, according to the Degree of Inflammation, Time, or Kind of the Disease, State of the Air, Strength, Age, Sex, and Constitution of the Sick; as Bleeding, Vomiting, Laxatives, Blisters, &c. provided proper Indications be taken for their seasonable Use, from the Strength or Languidness of the Fever, the Load of redundant Humours oppressing the Sick, &c. If the Fever runs high, and the Sick strong, sanguine, or very bilious, all stimulant, and  
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painful Evacuants must be refrained; but where the Symptoms are the reverse, they may be used with Judgment.

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## Of Loosenesses.

1. **I**N these Histories, we meet with these several Loosenesses: 1st, The mucuous, wherein the Mucus of the Intestines is abraded and cast out like Snot. 2d, A clear, watery, serous, or lymphatic Looseness, which is either clear as Water, yellowish, or ash-coloured, which is most dangerous; all the salival or glandular Juice from the Mouth to the Anus, being carried off by Stool, the Body is dried, languishes, and dies in a few Days, with fainting. 3d, A purulent, sanious, or ichorous Diarrhœa; if it is bilious, it comes from the Liver; if Bile mixed with a thinner Matter, it is an hepatic Flux. A Sanious Matter gives Suspicion of a cancerous Tumour in the Stomach, Guts, or Pancreas. A Bloody-Flux is either from the Liver, or dilated Vessels of the Mesentery, or the Hæmorrhoids, or from broken, corroded, or ulcerated Vessels; the first has no Pain, the last a most exquisite one. 4th, A Lienteria, wherein every thing is carried crude out of the Body, as it was swallowed, very little changed, from the Slipperiness and Laxness of the Stomach and Intestines. 5th, A Cæliaca, wherein the Stomach discharges its Office; but the Intestines having lost their Power of Action, transmit the white, milky Chyle,

Chyle to the Anus, where it is discharged. 6th, A catarrhus Diarrhœa. If the thin, sharp, salt Serum of a Catarrh fall on the Nose, it causes Running and Sneezing; if on the Mouth, a Spitting; if on the Lungs, a Cough; if on the Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines, this Diarrhœa, with a slight Inflammation and Pain. 7th, Anatrabilious from the Spleen and Pancreas. If any Part of the Liver is putrified, the Fæces are most intolerably putrid and fetid: If from the Gall, the Stools are yellow, green, porraceous, &c. So that all Fluxes are either from Inflammation, Suppuration, Cancer, or Schirrus, Relaxation of the Intestines, or Dilatation of their Vessels.

2. The moister and rainier the late and present Constitution is, especially if it is cold and viscid, the more human Bodies are disposed to a Looseness; and a Disposition to a Diarrhœa attends most Diseases.

3. The more the Sick of a rainy, southerly Constitution are disposed to a Looseness, the more proper Laxatives (generally speaking) are indicated, and the better they suit the Patient and Disease.

4. The more the Sick of a rainy, southerly Constitution are disposed to a Looseness, the smaller Dose of a Purgative will suffice to operate, and promote that Evacuation.

5. The Looseness of this Constitution are chiefly catarrhus, from a Relaxation of the Intestines, Dilatation of the Vessels, Diminution of Perspiration, Retention and Accumulation of Juices.

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6. To attempt easing the Oeconomy of this Burden by Sudorifics, is found unsuccessful in the general, often hurtful, and sometimes fatal; for the retained, excrementitious Matter being thicker than the Lymph, only its more ferous and saline Parts can be propelled by the cutaneous Pores, and its more earthy must remain to load these secretory and excretory Ducts; but the grossest Parts of it can very easily be thrown off by the Glands of the Intestines.

7. The more the Sick are disposed to a Looseness, the greater Caution is necessary to avoid attenuant and stimulant Evacuators, which may only thin some Parts of the too ferous Blood, or irritate the Intestines to too profuse a Discharge, but by passing the Lacteals and entering the Blood, may accelerate its Motion, rouze and increase a Fever, and all its Symptoms: Therefore such Laxatives only seem proper, which act only by either Lubrication without turning rancid like Oils, or such as have their Salt wrapt up in much rough Earth, which may absorb, dry, heal, and restringe at the same time, as Rhubarb.

8. Such epidemic Loosenesses, if attended with thin, watery, pale, insipid Stools; a weak, low Pulse, pale Urine, and Faintness, forbid Bleeding, and require Things moderately warming. Such Stools are mostly painless; such Loosenesses come also sporædically, from Plenty of crude, watery Fruit eaten; from too great a Serosity of the animal Juices, or their strong  
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Impetus on the Bowels, or sudden Diminution of Perspiration.

9. The bloody, mixt, purulent, yellow, green, porraceous Stools, with exquisite Gripes and Pain, are mostly bilious or inflammatory; such require Bleeding, especially if an inflammatory Constitution attend. The White may be from the Foulness of the Intestines, Obstruction of the Mouths of the Lacteals, or a Weakness of the muscular Coat of the Bowels. Frothy Stools are from the Weakness of the Viscera, or Viscidity or Coldness of the Food, which generates Flatulency. Bloody, Ichorous, Sanious, and Purulent, are from the Sharpness of the Humours, which first abrade the mucous Coat, and then excoriate the Glands and small Vessels; such are attended with most intolerable Pain.

10. A pestilent or malignant Flux is known from the great Weakness attending it, Sickness, Severity, grievous Gripings, Bladders or Spots black or livid on the Skin, Vomiting, Anguish, Heaviness at the Præcordia, Watchings, Delirium; or Coma; Pain at the Stomach, Blackness, or corrosive Nature of the Fæces, Fetidness of Breath, Urine, and Spittle; Hiccup, Gangrene, &c. Such was the Disease in 548. 997. 1315. 1513. 1540. 1630. 1645. 1673. 1680. 1688. &c.

11. These Diseases, like several others, have had their sundry Returns; for from 790. they had scarce been known in *Britain* till 997. that a Dysentery made terrible Havock in *Britain*.

12. Though Harvest is ordinarily the Season for Looseness, yet we find they often attack epidemically at other Times, if encouraged either by a wet, rainy, foggy, cloudy, southerly Constitution; as these of 1315. 1391. 1513. 1537. 1538. 1555. 1673. 1687. 1688. 1695. 1724. 1726. of *December* 1737. &c. or from Drought and Heat; as these of 548. 1001. 1411. 1540. 1583. 1598. 1599. 1626. 1635. 1645. 1660. 1666. 1669. 1677. 1680. 1683. 1684. 1694. 1703. 1706. 1717. 1723. &c. or from an inconstant State of the Air; as in 1630, 88, 95, 96. 1714. &c. The Contemporaries of the first are Defluxions, Catarrhs, Agues, Dropsies, slow Fevers, pituitous Swellings, Worms, &c. The common Companions of the 2d are Cholera Morbus, inflammatory Diseases, hot, malignant, and inter-mittent Fevers, &c.

13. If the small Guts are chiefly affected, the Gripes are most severe, with Stinging and Prickling; nor do they so immediately precede the Stools, which are bloody, ichorous, or mixt. If the great Guts are affected, the Pains are neither so acute nor long, but the Stool follows immediately: The Blood or purulent Matter of the Fæces are not mixt, but lie upon the Stool. If there are Ulcers, Pieces like Fat or Flesh are mixt with the Stools.

14. If the Excrements are first thin, then turn thick or gradually, and the Disease free from Sickness or Pain, it is good; but if the Stools are mixt with Pieces of Fat or Flesh, or if attended with great Sickness, Weakness, or Gripes;

Gripes; or if yellow, green, livid, black, much mixt; or of an earthy Colour; or exceedingly foetid; or are discharged involuntarily; these are bad Signs: So it is of Hiccup, Bilious, Vomiting, great Sickness, Pain, or Oppression at the Precordia; insatiable Thirst attend. There is a greater Danger when the small Intestines are affected than the great. The Disease from Bile is soonest cured, that from the Phlegm more obstinate; but that with black Stools is mostly fatal. Old Men and Children are more liable to it than middle Age. Cancerous and schirrous Dysenteries, though they are sometimes the Result of inflammatory Disorders of the Bowels, yet they are never epidemic.

15. Bilious Dysenteries require Bleeding, Laxatives, and soft, cooling, anodyne Diluters, Acids, Opiates, and Absorbents. These (of 1. 1.) forbid Bleeding, watery, insipid, cooling Diluents; but yield to Laxatives, warm Alexipharmics, and stomachic Restringents; as these (of 1. 2.) gave way to Bleeding, cool Diluters, Absorbents, and Restringents; but were exasperated by hot Medicines, or strong Purges.

16. The watery or indolent Sort require Ipococuan, Rhubarb, Diaphoretics, and Restringents; the Bilious, Ipococuan, Rhubarb, Opiates, soft Diluters drank and in Glysters, Absorbents, acid Juices, &c. If from the Sharpness of the Blood, Bleeding, Rhubarb, Opiates, testaceous Earths, Balsamics upward and downward: If from Stoppage of the Bile, use Deobstruents, Antecisteries, and Bitters: If the Stools are frothy, they administered Rhubarb,

barb, with warming Carminatives, Restrainers, and Bitters: If black, Laxatives with Anti-hypocondriacs. A pestilential Flux had Alexipharmics mixt with their Evacuants, Absorbents, and Astringents; with Scarifying, Cupping, Seatons, Cauteries, &c. Balsamics given by Mouth, Emulsions, Decoctions, Electuaries, Linctus's, &c. with toasted Rhubarb; Restrainers and Diaphoretics do often best, and also given in Glysters. A Flux from Irritation in lax Bowels, yields to absorbent Earths with Rhubarb: In case of the intestinal and bilious Juices beginning to putrify, acid Juices or Spirits are best, and the Testacea used after: If from Acrimony, then fresh, soft, smooth Oils or Fats drank are good, with astringent Earths or Purgatives, or Emulsions of cold Seeds, Almonds, Pistach Nuts, Linseed, Oats, Barley, &c. Such as have an Inflammation; Cancer, Schirrus, Spitting of Blood, Impostume of the Liver, or Corrosion of the Intestines, must not use Vomits; but in other Cases they are best; but they must be taken three Days together, as Ipococuan. The same is true of Purges, where Vomits are omitted. The fittest Purges are Rhubarb, Myrobolans, Prunes; these do best with flaccid, very scorbutic, and half corrupt Bodies, or relaxed Intestines; and also in Camp-Fluxes; but should not be used in a critical Case. Two or three Hours after they have wrought, give an Opiate: Infants, and such as have very weak and delicate Stomachs, should have Glysters made with Rhubarb, Myrobolans, Syrup of pale Roses and Water.

In acrid Cafes, Calomel with Sugar is good. In very much Acrimony, Glysters are made of Althæa Roots, Linfeed, &c. or of Balsamics and Narcotics, with Milk, Wine, and Sack repeated Morning and Evening. The same we find good in hepatic Fluxes and phthysical Loosenesses, or to Infants; give them instantly after a Stool; give ʒij at a time; but be sure there is no Inflammation in the Case. If the Flux is from a Cachochimy, forbear liquid and mucous Things; use Biscuit with roasted Meat and the acid Juices, toasted Rhubarb, Marmalade of Quinsies, dried Roses, &c. Drink nothing but Spirit of Wine and Mastich infused in it. Use Astringents inwardly and outwardly. Let lax Habits refrain watery Things, and use Rhubarb, powdered Myrobolans to Gr. 4. in spissated Juice of Sloes, Japan Earth, Pomgranate Bark, Oak Leaves, Bistort and Formcutil Roots, Conserve of Roses, Bole, Sealed Earth, Marmalade of Quinsies, Medlars not quite ripe, Cinnamon; to which (if necessary) Balsamics were added both by Mouth and Glyster; as G. Arabic in the white Decoction, Turpentine and Sack in Glysters; to which add Liquid Laudan. if the Pains are acute, or the Intestines much excoriated, and the Mouths of the Vessels laid bare or abraded. Such Astringents are only to be used after Ipecocuan and Rhubarb; nor are they given in a critical Looseness, or where there is any fixt, acrid, malignant Matter; for an Inflammation would soon ensue. But after all, repeated Opiates at small Intervals (after Rhubarb) are best,

best, as *Bontius* has well observed, and *Sydenham* has copied it from him. Some have applied a Plaister of Treacle and Maltich to the Navel. If it is from a Putrefaction of the Liver or other Viscera, there is no Cure; only dilute and mix Acids with it. If the Flux is without Fever, and attended with most excruciating Gripes and Pains, with great Sickness and Faintness, large and many mucous Stools; we see that many Astringents often increase both Pain and Looseness, and Alexipharmics bring on a Fever, and heighten the Inflammation; Balsamics given upward and downward do best with Opiates, as G. Arabic dissolved in the white Decoction, an Emulsion of small Cinnamon and Plantain Waters with Sperma Ceti, or Oil of sweet Almonds with the Yolk of an Egg, and the testaceous Powders, and an Opiate thrice a Day, and Glysters of the emollient Decoction; Smiths Forge-water and Red-Wine with Turpentine, the Yolk of an Egg, and Liquid Laudan. but there must be no Inflammation of the Intestines; for only Bleeding, cooling Emulsions, nitrated Medicines, and Glysters are proper here. In a bilious Looseness, Glysters of small Broth are best.

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## Of Putrid Fevers.

1. **F**ROM the Histories of a great Variety of epidemic, putrid, spotted, ardent, pestilential, and malignant Fevers, carefully collated and considered, we find putrid and malignant Fevers are either intermittent, as these of 1573. 1574. 1592. 1598. 1562. 1658. 1712. &c. or Remittents, as these of 1643. 1696. &c. or Continuals, as most of them were.

2. In these Histories we see the great Affinity there is between the Plague, spotted, and pestilential Fevers; for the last often turns to the first; as in 1568, 73, 97, 98. 1601, 25, 26, &c. On the contrary, these Fevers often terminate in the Plague; as in 1556. 1564. 1666. or if it is a Plague in one Place, it is a spotted Fever in another; as in 1564, 68, 74, 92, 97, 98. 1626, 35, &c. Hence appears the easy Transition of one of them to the other, and the great Danger and Destructiveness of spotted Fevers.

3. Spots are not so peculiar to putrid Fevers alone, but they may also attend other Diseases, either epidemically or sporadically; as the Dysentery of 1513. several Pleurifies, Peripneumonics, Quinsies, Intermittents, Catarrhs, &c. but wherever Spots attend them, they are always of a malignant Kind.

4. Nor are Spots so essential to this Fever, that it cannot subsist without them ; for though we mostly meet with them in the latter End of Harvest, Winter, Spring, and even in cold Summers, yet we rarely see them in hot Summers ; for as the Summers go on, they vanish ; and as the cold Season approaches, they return ; yet the Fever is not a jot safer for their Absence, or more dangerous for their Presence.

5. It is in spotted Fevers as in other Epidemics, that the greatest Intemperature or morbid State of the Air, never affects all Constitutions equally alike ; but some are much sooner infected, and more generally and grievously afflicted with them than others, and more fatally struck ; as the spotted Fevers of 1505. 1508. 1528. were more fatal to Children and Youth of the richer Sort chiefly ; that of 1572. to robust Men and Tipplers ; that of 52. to the Strongest, Tipplers, and Intemperate ; that of 68. to the Fat and Corpulent ; that of 75. to the Aged, gross Habits, and Intemperate ; that of 73. to corpulent Habits, Women, and Poor ; that of 74. to Flegmatic and Melancholics, old Pot-Companions, and Cacochymics ; that of 91. and 92. to the Nobility and Rich chiefly ; that of 1643. to Cachetics, old People, Consumptive, and Valetudinarians mostly ; that of 49. to Tipplers ; that of 48. to middle-aged Men, Plethorics, Bilious, Melancholics, Intemperate, and the Inhabitants of low, wet Grounds ; that of 58. to the Aged, Infirm, and Hipp'd ; that of 91. to fat People : that of 99.

to the Intemperate, Drammers, bad Habits, Eaters of too coarse or bad Food.

6. Though they may set in at all Times of the Year, yet, like the Plague, they generally display their fatal Virulence in Summer and Harvest; such was the Case in 1601. 1610. 1620. 1622, 24, 41, 43, 44, 45, 49, 93, 99. 1713, 19, 32, &c. and in some of these whose Date we have not. It is true, if they begun in *November* or *December*, as in 1634. or in *January*, as in 1699. or in *February*, as in 1713, 19, 35. or in *November*, as in 1734. yet their greatest Spread and Havock were reserved for the following Summer.

7. The different Times of the Eruption of the Spots is another Difference in Fevers; thus in 1505, 8, 28. they appeared the 4th or 5th Day; in 1648. on the 7th Day; in 52. on the 1st or 2d Day; the same in 58. in 93. on the 4th or 7th Day: in 99. the 4th or 11th Day.

8. The Spots are often attended with Tumours, Bladders, or Excoriations; as in 1570, 74. or with Whealks, Parotids, or Carbuncles; as in 1613, 52. or with Anthraces, Buboës, or Carbuncles; as in 1537, 47, 76, 98. 1643, 97. and other pestilential Companions.

9. In these Histories we have sundry Days wherein the Crisis happened; as on the 7th, 14th, or 20th Day; in 1505, 8, 28. 1601, 41. on the 4th or 7th Day; in 1547, 64. the 7th or 11th 1568. 4th to 27th or 40th in 1572.

10. Here we see the State of the Urine, with its Changes and Presage, at sundry Times; as to the 4th or 7th Day pale and thin; thick,

thick, black, and turbid after, as in 1505, 8, 28. black and turbid, 1513, 37. high-coloured and confused, 52. thick black livid, reddish livid, with Clouds or Breaking, or healthy-like, or muddy. If it turned clear on the 4th or 7th Day, it was fatal, 1564. It was thin or thick like an Ox's, with red, turbid Sediment, in 1568. thin and pale, then reddish or yellowish, with Hairs; then bloody or black, 1573. thin, pale, then brown, bloody, or Jet-black, or a large Sediment of Bile or Phlegm, or most fetid, with a black Circle or Green, 1574. thin and pale, then thick and turbid, like a Draught-Ox's, 1643. first healthy-like, then a thick, turbid Sediment, 1652. thin, then thick and muddy, 1648. high-coloured and thick, 58. healthy-like, then reddish, with a Cloud or Bubble; then turbid or crude, with much red Sediment, and cuticle a-top, 1691. perfectly healthy-like at first, then turbid and red as Blood, in 96, &c.

11. We have here a few Instances where the Tongue was attended to, as in 1505, 28. 8. It was very foul in 1513, 37. it was moist and black in 68. it was black and trembled in 74. it was dry, sharp, chopped, inflamed or swelled, or scalic, or black, or green; some had its Skin peel off intirely; such all died. In 92. it was dry and white, with small Ulcers about the Throat and Mouth; in 1629. it was very dry, &c.

12. Nor was the Pulse left unregarded, being either like that of a healthy Person, or slow, low, and irregular, or quick, small, and

little irregular, or strong and unequal; then weak, unequal, and intermitting, or weak, quick, and unequal, or quick and strong.

13. Nor are the fatal Symptoms wholly neglected; for in 1505, 8, 28. Bleeding at Nose, difficult Eruption of the Spots, or their sudden Retreat, or their black and livid Colour, and a Strangury, were all certain Forerunners of Death. In 1513, 37. a great Pain at the Heart prognosticated the same. In 64. Urine turbid, muddy, thick, thin, clear, and pale, was fatal the 4th or 7th Day, In 73. great Tossings, Purging of Blood, before the 7th Day; Sweat between the 4th and 7th Day; black Spots, Delivium, Tremor, convulsive Pulse, Anguish, involuntary Loss of Excrements, were all fatal Signs. In 74. Tossings on even Days, Loss of good Blood before the 7th Day; cold Sweats between the 4th and 9th Day; small and black Spots appearing, Delivium, &c. were Signs of Death. In 98. turbid Urine the third Day; weak and obscure Pulse the same. In 1601. healthy-like Pulse; good Urine, with a Syncope; cold extream Parts, but parched up inwardly; and all such as were bled died. In 1613. Swellings behind the Ears were fatal; so was Sweating in 1629. and a small Pulse, thin, crude Urine, difficult Swallowing, and Palpitation of the Heart in 1641. and Buboës in 43. and a Pain of the Stomach or Head-ach prior to the Fever, Worms vomited up, Urine with a Cloud or Sediment in 49. Bleeding at Nose or Menfes, or a fresh Repululation of the Spots in 97, &c.

14. The following were found good Signs, (*viz.*) Deafness in 1570. Watchings on the 9th, 11th, or 14th Day; then deep Sleep; then a general great Sweat; Deafness, thick Urine in 74. a strong Pulse at first, watery Urine, and Pain of the Head 98. Looseness 1629. open Belly 7th Day, followed by a good Sweat in 99, &c.

15. From all our Histories collated, we find that these Fevers arise from long, rainy, moist, southerly Seasons; or from rainy Seasons, Scarcity, Famine, bad Food, Sieges, sultry Heat, Locusts, and Insects; or to Drought, whether attended with Heat or Cold; or to very unequal Seasons, and great Excesses of the Air and Weather; and in some rare Cases to Infection by Communication. These Histories, whose Accounts are a little more particular, tell us, that 37 of these epidemic Seasons were from Rain, moist and southerly Constitutions; 10 from great Drought either hot or cold; 5 from long Rains and Famines, as many from Rains and Sieges.

16. Evacuations in the Fevers have occasioned great Wranglings, that have swelled Volumes, but could never be so well determined, as by appealing to Facts collected from the Observations of several Ages: From these we find that Evacuations have generally been used with Advantage, even in the worst Kinds of these Fevers; but when to be made, how, and of what Sort, requires a little more Deliberation.

17. As these Fevers generally arise from different and opposite States of the Air, so they appear

appear under as different Shapes; for these, from long and great Drought, especially if in the Spring, very cool Weather, or in sanguine Persons; or if attended with some Inflammation, or inflammatory Disposition, begin with the Head-ach, Heat, Thirst, a quicker stronger Pulse than in Health, a sensible brisk Fever, Urine high-coloured, confused, turbid, or muddy; several vomit, Tongue dry, white, rough, black, or brownish, and sometimes Watching or Ravings; if such are bled the first, or the Beginning of the second Day, it generally succeeds well, though best if let in the Feet; such were the Fevers of 1552, 98. 1613, 44, 48, 52, 57, 58, 64, 65, 1719, 29, 32, &c.

18. If the Fever come from a long, moist, warm, southerly Constitution, or great Rains, Inundations, great Inequality and Excesses of Weather, especially if accompanied with a Famine, or the Use of uncommon and unwholesome Food; then the Disease attacks after a very different Manner. Here is little or no increased Heat, Pulse low, slow, small, often unequal, and a little irregular; no sensible Fever nor Thirst, a general Heaviness, Weariness, Laziness, Restlessness, sudden Prostration of Strength, and great Weakness, Urine much, thin, and pale; a great Perturbation of Mind, &c. Here, in the general, Bleeding is not only culpable, but most terribly fatal. Hereby we see that several Thousands have been sacrificed before the fatal Mistake was adverted to. This was the Case in 1505, 8, 28, 13, 37, 47,

47, 68, to 74, 76, 91, 92, 97. 1606, 29, 43, 91, 93, 96, 97, 99. 1704, 14, 15, 28, 35, and several others; a few Cases indeed may be excepted, as of sanguine, plethoric, and inflammatory Persons.

19. Whether Bleeding was serviceable or not, Purging was found mischievous in the general; but Lenitives, judiciously given at proper Times, were mostly used, both by Mouth and Glysters.

20. Though Bleeding and Purging (in Case of 17.) be justly refrained, yet other Evacuations were found as necessary as they were hurtful; as Scarification and Cupping on the muscular Parts of the Body; and about the 6th, 7th, or 9th Day, nothing came up to the Application of actual Cauteries to the Shoulders, Arms, Thighs, Legs, &c. In this they formerly placed their greatest Hope, and had answerable Success, even in the worst of these Fevers; nor do I see how the Neglect of it can be justified, or the Want of it compensated. The next is Blisters, which should be applied before the Head is affected; then lenitive Draughts and Glysters.

21. Though these (of 17, 18.) are the common Symptoms of their Seizure, yet their Increase and Height produce quite a more frightful Scene from the 4th, 5th, or 7th Day, as Anguish and Pain about the Heart, Præcordia, or Pit of the Stomach; Pains of the Back, Loins, Kidneys, Shoulders, Nap of the Neck, Mouth of the Stomach, Belly, Arms, Legs red; purple, livid, violet, black Spots of  
several

several Sorts, Colours, and Sizes, level with the Skin, or elevated above it, as Buboes, Anthracæ, Parotids, Carbuncles, &c. Tossings, Fainting, Strangury; Breath, Urine, Spittle, and Sweats, all fœtid; Deafness, Dullness, Tingling of the Ears, Delivium, Ravings, Lethargy; Watchings, Coma, Subsultas, Tendinum, convulsive Motions; black, corroding, fœtid, corrupt Fæces; black, bloody, stringy, hairy, thick, muddy, often-changing Urine; picking, catching, and gathering the Bed-cloaths; Cacoehymic Look, swelled Feet, thick, sharp, low, difficult, cold Breathing; Eyes red, sparkling, fiery, shining, staring, or languid, sunk, &c. Senselessness, Stupidity, Vomiting, Loathing; Heart trembling, Breast opprest, Inflammation, Sighing, Fainting; Tongue black, rough, trembling, sharp, chopped; oozing, fanious, or purulent Matter; scaly or green, or Skin peeling off; scorching, inward Heat; Hiccup; partial, difficult, easily interrupted, or cold, clammy Sweats; Looseness, crude, fœtid, wormy, watery, bilious, atrabilious Stools; Costiveness, Phlogosis, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Spasms; Fingers, Nails, Feet, Legs, Hands, Arms cold and livid; but to add yet to the Misery, these Fevers are often attended with other Diseases, as Quinsy, Pleurisy, Paraphrenitis, Thrush, Erysipelas, Hæmopte, dry Cough, and their Symptoms.

22. An erect Posture of the Bodies of the Sick, either in Bed or out of it, is generally found very pernicious in slow, putrid Fevers, (of 18.) many falling into a fainting Fit, and  
ex-

expiring immediately after it; or make them, so faint and low-spirited several Hours after, that they can scarcely survive.

23. Purging being mostly found hurtful or fatal, and the gentlest Lenitives being found Purgatives here; therefore Laxatives of the mildest Sort, and in small Doses, are only permitted; for (in 21. 1.) such only may be given either by the Mouth or Glysters.

24. By closely comparing these Histories, (18. 1.) we will see two different States of the Air, two different Fevers, though of the same Denomination, and therefore two different Methods of Cure; for those from Drought allow sparing Bleeding at first; then diluting, cooling, subacid, saponaceous Draughts, gentle Laxatives, mild Cordials, Opiates, or Diacodiates, as in 1552, 98. 1613, 44, in 48. to these were added Driers, Bezoardics, Diuretics, and Sudorifics. In 1652, 58, 65. 1719, 28, 29, 32, 34. the Method was pretty much the same, only Blisters were used more freely. In the warm, southerly, rainy Seasons of 1505, 8, 28. Cupping with Scarification, laxative Glysters, Diuretics, Diaphoretics. Cauteries, Cupping, Aperients. 1537. Cauteries, Cupping, Driers, Blisters, Frictions, laxative Glysters, mild Cordials, temperate Sudorifics. 1547. Cauteries, Cupping, Scarification, Leeches to the Hemorrhoids and behind the Ears, Seatons on the Groin and Scrotum. 65, 68, Scarifications, Cupping, cooling Lenitives and Glysters, Aperients, subacid Decoctions. 72. Attenuants, Diaphoretics, Sudorifics. 76. Cauteries, Cupping,

ping, Scarification, Leeches to the Hemorrhoids, Laxatives, Sudorifics, mild Alexipharmics. 1641. Laxatives, Alexipharmics, Bitters, Opiates. 1644. Diaphoretics. 48. Diaphoretic Abforbents, mild Alexipharmics. 93. and in 1528, 96, 97. Acids and Blisters. 99. Vomits, Laxatives and Diaphoretics. 1735. Vomits, Cupping, Scarification, Blisters, mild Cordials, astringent Aromatics, &c.

25. Of whatever Kind these Fevers were, or whatever Seasons they happened in, they shocked and weakened the Nerves, and all the Solids of the Body, that after the Height of the Fever, Corroborants were always found necessary, either of the warming, invigorating Class, as the *Confectio Raleighiana*, or some of the Thoriacs, or of aromatic Bitters, with gentle Restringents to brace up the shattered worn-out Carcasses; but the Use of the *Peruvian Bark* alone exceeds all other Things for that.

26. When Blood let (in this Case) gushes out of a livid, not red Colour, has little Crassamentum when cold, but is full of a muddy, obscure Serum, and the Sick are almost senseless, all the Members of their Body dull and sluggish, their Skin pale, their Countenance looks cadaverous; often Rigours, Torpors, and Coldness of their Extrems; Pulse low, slow, formicant, and unequal; little, pale Ulcers break out, and dry quickly; black, livid, and brown Spots appear outwardly, Gangrenes inwardly; the Blood sanious and dissolved, hence bloody and sanious Stools, intolerably sharp and fœtid; the Disease is now become truly pestilent,

lent, and the last Subterfuge and Relief (if any remains) lies in Astringents: But the Specific in Gangrenes and Mortifications, such as the Case before us is, is known now to be the Bark; it, with Snake-root, Elixir Vitrioli, Tincture of Roses, and the like, are all that are to be depended on, except Cauterics are joined with them.

27. The most liable (to Case 26.) are chiefly those of a laxer, weaker Habit of Body; the greatest Sufferers by long Grief or Sorrow; the Inhabitants of low, wet, marshy Countries, in a hot, moist, long southerly Constitution; or been necessitated to feed on uncommon and unwholsome Foods; or have been pent up in a Siege; or whose Luxury has induced them to eat cold, stupifying, relaxing Things much and often, as Melons, Cucumbers, Pompions, Mushrooms; or jolly Ale-drinkers; or gross, corpulent, cacochymic Habits, Debauchees, and Idlers.

28. Hence we see their Error who prescribe or indulge the Use of Water, watery, insipid, especially tepid Drinks to the Sick, which quickly run out of the Body very little changed, increase the Laxness of the Solids, hinder the Secretion and Propulsion of the nervous Juice, and add to the Lentor of the Blood: Therefore our prudent Ancestors wisely ordered for common Drink, such Things as dilute, attenuate, and somewhat invigorate; as Water, aperient Decoctions, Whey, all well chalybeated; rough red Wine and Water, acetous Drink, subacid and saponaceous Things, which  
retained

retained the Potables some time in the Body; and mixt them with the Blood.

29. From this lax State of the Solids, miserable Lensor and Diffolution of the Fluids, Diminution and Stoppage of the nervous Juice, and the great Disposition of the Blood to stagnate, we see why the livid, black, litrine, violet Spots, or like Bruises or Pinches, and the small, nasty, foetid Ulcers; and the Whole (of 26.) were justly deemed malignant and pestilential, and why red, florid, copious Pimples or Spots, appearing seasonably and regularly, are reckoned good, especially if followed by a gentle Salivation, or much, thick, muddy, separating, settling Urine; or a gentle, favourable Looseness; or generally equal, mild, warm Sweats; for by these this watery Lensor is wasted.

30. From the general Relaxation of the Vessels, Lensor, and dissolved State of the Blood, Want of, and Incapacity of the Juices to afford nervous Juice, and the Lymphatics are almost useless in this malignant and pestilential Disease, appears plainly the Reason why Bleeding, even at first, is so rarely useful in the general, and so often fatal; and why Scarifying and Cupping in any time of the Disease is very beneficial. 2d, When these nasty, slow-moving Juices are now stagnant, or near to it, and become sharp and corrosive, producing foetid, corroding Excrements and Spittle, nasty, small Ulcers, Excoriations, Bladders, and Gangrenes, &c. why actual Cauteries and Seatons were so much in Use, and found so successful  
in

in relieving the Body from that poisonous mor-  
tiferous Matter. 3. That in this State of the  
Juices, wherein the Lymphatics discharged not  
their Office, in pouring fresh Serum constantly  
into the Blood, but let it thicken, and become  
an Over-match to the Solids; the liberal and  
indiscreet Use of hot Alexipharmics, which  
commonly accelerate and heighten the Blood's  
Acrimony and Corrosion, and hasten on all  
the above dire tragical Symptoms in the Brain  
and Lungs, as on the Surface can never be ap-  
proved, except in Nature's Inability to expel  
the Eruptions; or when they strike in sudden-  
ly, or the Sick catch cold, or has imprudently  
used an erect Posture of the Body's Trunk too  
long. But what the proper Alexipharmics are,  
suited to each different Contagion, the forego-  
ing Histories abound with sufficient Examples.  
4. This gives the Reason why Purging in this  
Disease is so hurtful, as it carries off the Lymph  
or Serum which should thin the Blood; and  
laxative Glysters of Lenitives, which may in-  
sensibly determine some Part of this Lensor to  
the Bowels, there to be discharged, to the great  
Relief of the Head and Breast. 5. The Use-  
fulness of Scarification, and Cupping, and  
Leeches set to the Hæmorrhoidal Vessels, and  
behind the Ears, destroy the Notion of such  
as, from the Circulation of the Blood, main-  
tain, that one Way or Place for letting Blood  
is as good as another. 6. This shews us where-  
in a true Nervous Fever consists, which has  
been so often confounded with others, and

been so long a meer Sound, without any distinct Ideas.

31. The fatal Symptoms of these terrible Fevers are, when the Pulse is so weak that it is scarcely perceptible, or so quick that it cannot be counted, or unequal, that after ten Strokes it is imperceptible; it is quick one Minute and not another; or if it intermit, at the same Time the Sick is dying, the more it is so, the sooner he dies: Or if they breathe quick, short, dfficultly, with a great Motion of the Nostrils; or if at first they complain of a great Weariness, Weakness, as if they were beat, or have great Tossings at first; or if when very weak they desire to lie only on their Back, with Arms and Legs extended, but toss their Head perpetually, and move their Eye-lids and Neck; (except they are lethargic, or paralytic) or are for shifting from Bed to Bed, and Room to Room; the more their Reason is disturbed: Raving is bad, a Delivium worse, a Delivium with Fury worst of all: Quick, sharp, fierce Answers from formerly mild Persons; especially if the fond Parent is regardless of his Children, and the Miser of his Gold: If Appetite and Digestion are so weak, that, after a little Spoon-meat, they are sicker, and Fever higher: If their Urine, through the whole Disease, is very red, thick, and muddy, without Sediment; but turns presently white and thick, like a Draught Ox's after Labour, it is bad; but when it turns thinner, and appears good, the Brain is affected, and the Sick will die senseless: If there is little Urine in the Bladder, and yet  
must

must be discharged thin and watery, they die quickly : If Lips, Tongue, Hands, Arms, and Eyelids, shake and tremble : If the Hands were steady the first three Days, but on the fourth, it taken by the Hand, or the Pulse felt (the well Person's Hand being neither cold nor disagreeable to the Touch) they snatch it sharply away, they die : If they tremble when they take any Thing ; or if they seem to seek the Mouth when they would drink ; or seem uncertain when they have any Thing : If they gather or pick the Bedcloaths, as they would catch Flies or Fleas ; all such Signs are mortal : If the Eyes seem sorrowful, moist, and weeping, or as though they were full of Dust or Motes ; beset or shut up with Gore, or a gluey Matter ; or if they are half open in Sleep, and moist ; if they sleep little, or wake worse out of it ; if the Hypochonders are hard and inflected, Death is at hand, &c.

32. An ardent Fever belongs also to the putrid Tribe ; its known from its intense scorching Heat, most unquenchable Thirst, Dryness of all the Parts of the Body, Height and Severity of the Fever, and its Exacerbations on the odd Days ; thick, labouring, quick Breath, dry, yellow, black, burnt, and rough Tongue, and its sudden Fatality, killing on the third or fourth Day. The celebrated Bezoardics, Decoctum Sacrum, Diafcoordium, Theriacs, Me-thridates, Snake-root, Volatile Salts and Spirits, Preparations of Amber, &c. are all certain Poison here. Nature mostly cures such as recover, by an Hæmorrhage at the Nose, Vomiting,

ing, Loofeness, Urine, Spitting, which must all be attended to, which Way Nature is disposed to work. The Air of the Rooms must be kept pure and cool; the Windows often opened; the Bed Curtains not drawn; the Sick set much up in Bed, as in Convulsions, Spasms, and Cramps; People kept out of the Room; the Floor strowed with fresh, cool, succulent Plants, and often watered; Bed-cloaths thin and light, neither hot nor heavy: They must drink plentifully of tepid Water, soft subacid Things, as  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tamarinds,  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ . Water  $b. viij$ . boil one Quarter of an Hour, strain, and add Syrup of Violets,  $\mathfrak{z}ij. m.$  or Water with a little Honey, Nitre, and Lemon Juice, drunk very oft; or Barley-water, with Lemon Juice and Honey; or Barley-water with a thirtieth Part *Rhenish* Wine. This is the true Hypocritic and successful Course, after Bleeding.

33. The Way when they knew when a Fever would terminate by Urine, Loofeness, Sweat, or Spitting, I have shewn in a Peripneumony and Pleurisy. That it would go off by an Hæmorrhage at the Nose, they knew from a great Pain and Stiffness of the Neck, Pain of the Head, Heaviness in the Temples, Dimness of the Sight, Eyes red and full, Offensiveness of the Light, involuntary Tears, Redness of the Face, Itching of the Nostrils, Labouring and Working of the Heart and Lungs without Pain. The Hæmorrhage, if great to weaken the Body, saves; if small, Death is at hand. It happens the third or fourth Day: To encourage it, gargle the Mouth; foment often the Nose and Nostrils,

Nostrils, with warm Emollients. Marching an Army, in very hot dry Weather, a little faster than Men and Horse can bear, they may, from the general Cause of Weather, Heat, and Thirst, be mostly seized with a fatal ardent Fever, which, from its sudden great Havock, passes for the Plague. To these may be added from Dr. *Winteringham*,

34. People in Fevers, in a hot Season, succeeding a cold one, may complain of great Heaviness and Dulness of the Head; and on the least Error, be very prone to a Delirium, or Phrensy, from the Redundance, Acrimony, and Resistance the Humours meet with at the Skin, and cause a Repletion of the Vessels of the Brain, from the Rarefaction of the Humours by the present Heat: Hence these Symptoms of the Head, to which the Stricture of the Brain and its Membranes, and the natural and necessary Circuit of the Blood through them, do not a little contribute.

35. Putrids, and even Intermittents, in a cold, moist Season, and soon after it, may be attended with red, purple, brown, livid, &c. Spots, from the sharp dissolved State of the Blood, making its Way into the Capillaries on the Body's Surface, where, together with the obstructed perspirable Matter, they are shut in till the Air is warm, then they appear in such Spots, especially towards the Decline of the Disease, when the febrile Matter is propelled more powerfully to the Surface.

36. In Fevers which make their greatest Impetus on the Head, Vomits given, even at

first, (though Blood is let) are not only useless, but may be of bad Consequence; as the Vessels of the Brain being thereby distended or shaken.

37. Urine, in the Beginning of a Fever, being first very turbid, then turning pale as the Disease increases; the Remission of the Symptoms on the breaking out of a Diarrhœa, and all other Symptoms of the Disease, shew the febrile Matter to be very great; strongly wedged up in the extrem Vessels; hard of Concocotion; that the Strength of the Fever is too great for Nature, and not able to compass a regular Crisis.

38. Fevers, or other Diseases, setting in in the Winter, and, early in the Spring, indicate the Blood to be sharp and fizy, and the nervous Juices to be increased in Sharpness, but diminished in Quantity. A warm moist Season coming on, when the Fluids are in such a State, disposes the Body for Fevers of a bad Sort, as has been long observed.

39. A frequent Succession of Fevers of different Kinds, and their easy Transition into one another for a Series of Years, according to the Increase or Decrease of Heat, and at the several Seasons, proves the Nature and Disposition of these Fevers to be much the same; only their Difference seems to depend on a smaller Fluidity of the febrile Lentor, and a sluggish Motion of the Blood, in cold Weather; and a fluid State, a quicker Motion, and perhaps greater Quantity, Acrimony, and Putrefaction, in hotter. For often in Heat reign  
putrid

putrid Fevers; and as that goes off, comes in Intermittents, till Winter that Quartans supplant both; till the Spring that Tertians or Quotidians come in play again: And these, as the Heat increases, rise into Continuals; till at last the Volatility, Acrimony, and Putrefaction of the Matter being increased, they produce Putrids.

40. Hence we see why putrid, ardent, and continual Remittents, often spontaneously terminate in Intermittents; and why the Exacerbation of the Symptoms on even Days, was by *Hippocrates* counted a bad Sign: For when these Fevers are of a right Kind, like true Tertians, they, almost from the first Attack, increase and remit. But the anomalous Sort discover no Exacerbation and Remission before the sixth, eighth, or tenth Day: Hence the mildest of them scarce know a Remission before the fifth Day; which both denotes the greater Quantity of febrile Matter, and its increased Putrefaction.

41. Hence also, on Approach of the Sun's Heat, Vernal Agues disappear, but Autumnals prove both more stubborn and severe by the Winter's Cold; for the Blood and Lensor is dissolved by the Heat; or its Viscidity is increased by the cold Season.

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## Of the Plague.

1. **F**ROM above 160 Plagues mentioned in these Histories, I find that any most sudden, violent, contagious, destructive, general, and malignant Epidemic is called a Plague; for I do not observe any peculiar Symptoms of its own, but what are common to the Distempers it mimics; even Carbuncles, Buboës, Anthraces, Tokens, Spots, &c. are all common to some Kind or other of putrid Fevers. Hence whatever Epidemics have the quickest and generallest Spread, are the most infectious, have the most violent and malignant Symptoms, of short Duration in one Place, and make the greatest Havock of Mankind in that Time, are called a Plague. Thus stood the Case till the Middle of the sixth Century; then in 563. we meet with a mortal Dyfentery in *France*: From that to 987. we scarce find any particular Distemper specified besides the Plague: And so it continued in the North-western Parts, mostly, to the Beginning of the XVth Century, putrid, ardent, pestilential, and intermittent, and hectic Fevers, malignant Dyfenteries, Quinsies, Peripneumonies, &c. all pass in History by the Name of Plagues.

2. From the Plague of *Thucydides*, *A. M.* 3574. to that general one, *A. D.* 256. we meet with no well described Plague, or other Epidemic,

Epidemic, (a few in the *Greek* and *Roman* Authors excepted) and scarce any before them, from the Ignorance, Neglect, or Superstition of Historians, and Loss of ancient physical Writers.

3. These Plagues, or other Distempers, whatever they were, were preceded, and probably produced, from either, 1st, Famine, as in *A. M.* 3926. *A. Cb.* 192. 454. 1123. 1587. &c. 2d, From Locusts, or other like Insects, as in *A. M.* 3881. *A. Cb.* 766. 872. 1091. 1117. 1580. 1613. &c. Or, 3d, From stagnant Water and rotten Marshes, as *A. M.* 3493. 3653. *Cbr.* 1437. &c. Or, 4th, From long great Rains, *A. M.* 2446. 3450. 3574. 3653. 3763. *Cbr.* 564. 820. 1025. 1123. 1125. 1440. 1531. 1537. 1543. &c. Or, 5th, From a long, moist, southerly Constitution; whereof we have many Instances in this History, especially in *Italy*. Or, 6th, From long Drought and grievous Heat, as in *A. M.* 3524. 3556. 3769. *Cbr.* 253. 454. 486. 605. 1552 and 3. &c. Or, 7th, From a long, stagnant, foggy, corrupt Air, putrid Effluvia from the Earth, or Earthquakes, as in *A. M.* 3336. 3641. *Cb.* 167 or 71. 581. 820. 1406. 1440. 1477. 1479. 1506. 1547. &c. Or, 8th, By Communication of the Infection from other Places where it raged, as most of the late Plagues imported into *England*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other Northern Countries. Or, 9th, From putrifying dead Bodies lying either half buried, or not interred at all; as from Locusts  
thrown

thrown on the Sea-Coasts, People killed in Battle, and left; or the brutal Rage of a conquering Enemy over-running a Country, and carry Death before them, as was the Case of the North of *England* at the Conquest.

4. Plagues have also had their fundry Durations, as that at *Rome* in 3636 lasted two Years; *Camillus's* lasted three Years; that of 3737 was of a Year's Continuance; that of 3769 of three Years; the general one of 252 or 3 lasted fifteen Years; that of 562 raged fifty-two Years; that of *Germany* in 1006 was three Years; the general one of 1345 prevailed over all the World to 1361: The *English* Sweating-Sickness roamed the Northern cold Countries of *Europe* for four Years. But tho' several of these Plagues continued so long, yet it was not in one Place; the Sweating-Sickness staid not above a Month or five Weeks in one Place. The general Plagues of 252. 562. 1345. lasted not above three, or four Months in a Place, &c.

5. Any most sudden, violent, destructive, epidemic Disease, being a Plague, then the past and present Constitution of the Season, the Temperaments of the Sick being known; and the different successful Methods of Cure of that Epidemic, in various Seasons, being found, so is the Cure of that Plague: *Ex. gr.* should it be a slow, putrid Fever, after a long rainy, or moist warm southerly Constitution, in gross, flegmatic, or intemperate Bodies especially, then Scarification, Cupping, Leaches, Seatons, the actual Cautey, challenge the Preference; or if

a putrid, ardent Fever, then Bleeding very largely at first; in lately strong, healthy Bodies, cooling, moistening, &c. if a Peripneumony, Pleurisy, Quinsy, Dysentery, &c. we are to see the Cure of these Diseases in the like Constitution; but where it comes on long Drought, Heat, &c. and calls for plentiful Bleeding, it must be done instantly, or not at all. From these Histories, or from Reason, we see, that to pretend any one Method is proper and sufficient at all Times, even in a Plague seemingly of the same Kind, but under a different Constitution, is absurd and ridiculous. And to give the History of a Plague without the Constitution, is saying nothing.

6. Some Plagues attack one Rank, Constitution, Sex, or Age of Mankind; others other Sorts; as the Plague of 3479. and 3712. were chiefly fatal to Women, especially the gravid; that *A. D.* 167. was most fatal to the Noble and Rich; that of 1348. to Priests and common People; 1389. to Youth chiefly. The last Plague of *Manchester* killed neither Aged nor Infant, and very few Women. If several Plagues spared the Rich and Great, yet often a sweeping Disease of a different Sort came soon after, and levelled them with the meanest that died of the Plague.

7. Several of the most depopulating Plagues have displayed their first Fury on Brutes, then attack Mankind; as these of 3488. 3712. *A. Chr.* 605. 820. 987. 994. 1041. 1086. 1111. 1317. 1319, 48, 60, 70, &c. (see the Table.)

'Table.) It may not therefore be either below, or undeserving the Notice of Physicians, to regard and consider the Nature, Symptoms, and Methods of Recovery from general, violent, and fatal Epidemics on Brutes, that they may be better preserved, should the Disease attack the human Species.

8. Long and hard clear Frosts, with high Winds especially, after long calm or sultry Weather, put an end to pestilential Diseases, as Plague, spotted Fever, eruptive, malignant, contagious Diseases, from long, warm, moist, sultry, southerly, rainy Constitutions. The like does a long Continuance of the last Constitution to genuine inflammatory Diseases.

9. Various and odd contagious Plagues at some Times and Places attack and kill Multitudes of Creatures; as *Fernellius's* Plague of Cats in 1514. and sometimes they invade some Sorts of the same Kind more than others, as *Halicarnassus's* Plague, which seized only Maids; *Gentilios's*, which killed only lusty Men; *Boterus's*, that invaded only the younger Sort. Some Plagues only seize those of one Nation, though mixt with People of several other Countries; as the *Sudor Anglicus*; *Cardan's* Plague of *Basil*, which infected only *Switzers*; *Utenbovius's* Plague, which seized only *Danes*; the *Lues Moravie*, *Morbus Hungaricus*, *Lunenburgensis*, &c. (See above.)

10. That epidemic or endemic Diseases arise from insensible, subterranean, mineral, or fossil Effluvia, either at stated or periodic Seasons,

seems to be an Opinion received without sufficient Evidence and Foundation. 1st, Because such Steams or Effluvia must be volatile, or they cannot rise into the Atmosphere; but few Minerals or Fossils in their natural State afford such volatile Parts as ascend without a Vehicle. 2d, Such Places as are best stored with them are generally mountainous; and such Situations have both the most strong, healthy, and long-lived Inhabitants, amongst whom Epidemics seldomest come, (Measles, Small-Pox, and some accidentally communicated Plagues excepted) and mostly have them milder when they do come. 3d, Allowing Minerals to have such volatile Parts, they are more likely to mix with Water (and its Air) that continually washes them, abrades, and is impregnated with their smallest fugitive Parts, then rise up into the Air; but such Waters, far from being noxious, are generally the best, often medicinal, and greatly beneficial to Mankind, when properly used. Why should then the same Steams, or fugitive Particles, be morbiferous in the Air, and salutiferous in the Water? 4th, Nor is it less unintelligible that the Mixture of those Parts with Water should be continual, but with the Air periodical; or where the Minerals are such, as communicate no Parts to the intercurrent Water strained through them, yet it is generally found the sweetest and purest. 5thly, If Epidemics arose from such Effluvia, the subterranean Metals, Minerals, and Fossils being always the same, their periodic Steams, and  
con-

consequently the Diseases, should always be the same ; which does not hold good. 6th, Did Minerals afford such Steams, and these Steams Epidemics, then the last should always act their first and severest Tragedy where Metals and Minerals are most hoarded up ; which is no less false. 7th, All Minerals must either have the same common morbiferous Steam, which is not likely ; or different Minerals must have different : then the first would only be an Endemic confined to that District, or Tract of Ground, little wider than that Strata, or Species of Minerals, reached ; and the first Steams mixing with the second, would be changed, and lose its Virulence. 8th, Do Epidemics arise from mineral Steams? Then the same Kind of Minerals would probably send out their Steams much about the same Time, and different Tracts in distant Places and Countries, would be infested at once ; for the same Cause must produce the like Effects. 9th, If mineral and fossil Vapours were the Cause of Epidemics, these insensible and inexplicable Steams must either be sent out by them, whilst in a fluid or fixt State generating or generated ; if the last, they must perpetually be emitting their Vapours ; if the first, we must allow a Time for all Minerals to be in Embryo about the same Time ; for if different Places, or different Minerals, are *in fieri* at all Times, then they must be continually sending out these noxious Vapours, which would perpetually preserve Epidemics in Life and Vigour-----We see indeed,  
from

from several of the above Histories, that subterranean Vapours have occasioned both Endemics and Epidemics ; but this Cause is easily known from the Suddenness and Severity of the Effect ; as was the Case of *O ford*, *Delph*, *Cataya*, &c. These Steams arise in Damps, Mists, Fogs, Fires, Earthquakes, sulphureous Exhalations, Dewes, and the like ; and so are sensible, visible, and intelligible : but these either spread no further than the Cause extends, or their Progress is propagated by some general Cause, as Famine, bad and corrupt Air, long unseasonable Weather, Drought and Heat, Putrefaction of animal Bodies, &c. But more of this before.

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# SUPPLEMENT

To the 22d 23d and 24th Inferences.

From the History of Epidemic Quinsies, Pleurifies, and Peripneumonies: Shewing both the Antient and Boerhaaven Methods of Cure. And the Causes and Cure of the Symptoms of Fevers, according to *Boerhaave*.

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## S E C T. XXII.

*From the Practice of the Antients.*

**I**F the Head or Body was full either of Blood or gross Humours; or when the Inflammation, or Swelling hindered Swallowing, or Breathing, they let Blood in the Arm; nor did the Flowing of the Menfes, or Hæmorrhoides, at the same time prevent bleeding, if there appeared to be Danger of Suffocation. But if the Quinsy was from the Retention of these two Evacuations, they began with cupping and scarifying the Legs and Thighs. After Bleeding bilious Habits, they gave a Laxative; then they cupped the Breast, Shoulders and Neck, both with and without Scarification; then set Leeches to the Nose, or behind the Ears. If the Disease proved obstinate after this, they bled under the Tongue, where the  
Age

Age and Strength of the Sick permitted it. In Malignant Cases they bled sparingly at first, and repeated it after, if needful and safe. If the Disease was from the Head, they scarified under the Chin, Jaws and Neck. If from the Uterus, they cupp'd the Breasts; acrid Stimulants were applied to the Shoulders, Neck and Head; strong Frictions and Ligatures to the Extremes; Lotions of warm Water to the Hands and Feet, or a Decoction of Nettles, Mustard-seed, Crow's-foot, Nigella, and Calamint; or Blisters, Stimulants, Cuppings, and Sinapisms were repeated; Cauteries, Seatons, &c. to the Jaws, Breast, Neck, Chin, &c. to waste the impacted Humour, and lessen the Swelling.

After the first Bleeding, Laxatives were given, and inciding Coolers drunk along with them. Of the first Sort were Manna, lenitive Electuary, Cassia, Tamarinds, Prunes, Agaric, Senna, Poly-pody, and the loosening Salts. In sanguine Cases, Repellents were insisted on all the while. In pituitous, stimulant Glysters were injected. The Bilious used a Decoction of Mulberries and Plantin, or Juice of Roses, with Infusion of Violets in Barley-Water; or Emulsions of the cold Seeds with Syrups of Myrtles and Poppies, and chalybeated Barley-Water, Juice of Quinces; a Decoction of Dates, Prunes, &c. with Syrup of Roses, dried Roses, and Rose-Vinegar, &c. Restraining Gargles were much used.

In the Beginning, Emollients were applied outwardly of Fats, Oil of Sweet-Almonds, &c. or Decoctions of Althæa, Mallows, Violets, Elder-Flowers, Barley, Cassia, &c. made with

Oils or Fats. Fomentations were used of the Liquors these Herbs were boiled in; or Cauls, or Lungs of Animals were put about their Necks, and often shifted---- In pituitous and melancholy Quinsseys, tepid Repellents were added, as Maiden-hair, Liquorice, Althæa, Borrage. In the Encrease of the Disease, the putrid, malignant Humours were attenuated, both internally and externally, and gently cooled. Some of the former Repellents were added, with Juice and Syrups of Scorzonera, Myrrh, Saffron, Nitre, Pennyroyal, Origanum, Time and Calamint. In the State, or Height, they came to Coolers and Moisteners, with Bezoardics, (not Discutients and hot Attenuants.) The Matter being now fixt and at rest, and the Sick in Danger, then were used warm topical attractive Discutients, of Swallow's-Nest, Althæa, Fœnugreec, or of Meal-Water and Oil, with Saffron, Bay-berries, Melilot, Xungia, or other Fats; Dogs, Wolfs, and Swallows Dung, with Honey; Bdellium dissolved in Wine, with Juices of Liquorice and Cole, drunk or applied with Honey, &c.

For Prevention, they wore Amulets hung about their Necks of boiled Toads dried, or Vipers Sloughs or Skins, boiled in Oil of sweet Almonds, or a Thread wherein a Viper was hanged.

If the Disease was from a long scorching, hot and dry Air, they used neither Evacuants nor Repellents, but very cooling, moistening Drink, thinnest Spoon-meat, and Expectorants; as Whey, cooling Emulsions, Barley-Water with Nitre, Ptisans, and the like. Outwardly,

wardly, Ointments, cool Air; cold Water often held in the Mouth, cooling Epithems laid to the Forehead, Heart, Testicles, &c. Lotions of Cinquefoil, Pimpernel, Juice of Scorzonera, Terra Lemniæ, Roses and their Vinegar, Juice of Oranges, Lemons, &c. Their Diet was thin and light, as Barley-Water, or Cream, Panado, &c. but no Animal Food or Eggs.

The *Boerhaavean* Method, in all true inflammatory Quinsys, insists on bleeding and resolving the Disease if possible; Suppuration being Death, if the internal Membrane, or Head of the Windpipe is affected; but the Friends of the Sick are first to be admonished of the great Danger. The Jugulars and *Ranina* are to be opened first, then a Vein of the Arm, with a large Orifice; or take a large Quantity from the Arm first, then in the Feet quickly after. Let the Body be set upright, with the Feet in warm Water. They repeat the Bleeding; but Arteriolomy is preferred; then induce a mild Looseness, by throwing up 3, 4, or 5 Glisters a Day, of Flowers of Mallows, Althæa, Violets, Garden Poppies, Leaves of Mallows, Althæa, Mullein, with Tamarinds, Prunella, brown Sugar, Rhubarb, Cassia, &c. but no strong Purgers. Give for common Drink, Whey with Tamarind and Nitre, or Plenty of Whey alone, or a Decoction of Oat-Greats lbj. Syrup of Mulberries, and Cassia Fistula, of each ℥ij. Nitre ʒj. mix, and drink of it plentifully, or a Decoction of Prunes, Elder, or Dwarf-Elder Berries; But in haste, the Bowels may be washed with Barley-water till the above are got ready, If the

*Larynx*, not the *Pharynx*, is affected, and Swallowing possible, give thin Drink, as small Water-gruel, or Whey with Nitre, Sugar, or Honey, and Abstinence. At first, hold in the Mouth Troches, with Nitre, or Prunes, or Tamarinds with Nitre. Acids are good here, as Elder Vinegar; use a warm Vapour through the Mouth and Nose of Vinegar and Water; or through a Funnel. This Drink is recommended. Take Roots of Parsley, sharp-pointed Dock, Sorrel, Grass, *aa* ʒʒ. Leaves of Sorrel, Agrimony, Brooklime, *aa* Mij. of the four cold Seeds, each ʒij. boil in Water to ʒiij. strain, and add Robe of Elder ʒiij. Nitre ʒij. *M.* Dose ʒiij. every Hour; or take Barley-Water ʒij. Syrup of Violets ʒij. Nitre ʒj. But the following is better. Take Elder Water ʒvj. Vinegars of Elder and Marigold, of each ʒʒʒ *M.* externally use Fomentations, (and apply Blisters after) to the Ears, Neck, and Breast, of Emollients, as Mullein, Hypericon, &c. or Leaven of Bread to the Feet, Hams, Groins, Armpits and Parotids. Nitre is given liberally; acid Spirits, especially of Sulphur, diluted with as much Water as makes them grateful. Anodyne emollient Fomentations are ordered to the Breast. If the Disease is fixt in the *Os Hyoides*, and Head of the Windpipe, the above Course is kept to; only all the Parts of the Mouth are kept moist and lax to promote Perspiration, and hinder their drying. Outwardly, Spunges dipt in warm Water are applied to the Part; if possible, the Swellings are to be resolved. Bleeding, tepid Baths, cooling laxative Glysters, instead of Purges, are used. The following is

ordered to be held in the Mouth, but not to gargle. Take Violets, Scabious and Dandelion Leaves, *aa* *Mjß*. Flowers of Elder and pale Roses, of each a Handful; boil all in Water to  $\text{zxx}$ . add to it strained Honey of Roses, Syrup of Mulberries *aa*  $\text{zj}$ . Sal Polychrest.  $\text{zj}$  Mix, apply warm round the Neck a Cataplasm of Flowers of Althæa, Mallows, Garden Poppies *aa*  $\text{ziv}$ . Bismalve, Verbascum, *aa* *M*.  $\text{ij}$ . boil in Water, and, near the End, add two Swallows Nests, and bruised Lintseed, *q. v.* or made only of Lintseed, Water, and a little Vinegar; or of Honey of Roses, Violets, Mercury, and a little Salt, and foment as above. If the Mouth is suffered to dry, a Gangrene is hastened apace; therefore it should either be gargled every quarter of an Hour, or if the Teeth are shut, this should be injected with a Syringe, Water, Vinegar, Nitre, and a little Honey of Roses. When the Inflammation is in the 3d Degree, there is no resolving it; then, with a Syringe, inject Decoction of Emollients in Milk, with a little Nitre, till it break. If the Sick can neither eat nor drink, use nutritive Glysters without Laxatives 4 times a Day,  $\text{ziv}$ . at a time. If the Glottis is so compressed against the Epiglottis, that there is danger of Suffocation, and immediate Death; if the above Processes have been used without Success; if the Matter is too thick, and wedged in; if Breathing is so hindered that the Pulse is lessened; if the Inflammation is seated above the Windpipe and its Rings, Bronchotomy is advised; the Wound to be kept open till the

Tumour is suppurated and broke; and the Body in the mean time nourished by Glysters. The Part is known to be suppurated, from the Obstinacy and Duration of the Inflammation without Resolution; especially if the Tumour is elevated, whitish, soft, hot and smooth. Suppuration is promoted by such things as soften the Membranes; as Cataplasms and Fomentations of emollient Flowers, Leaves and Meals; when ripened, 'tis to be opened with a Lancet, and cleansed with Barley Water and Honey of Roses; then healed with Roses and Plantin, &c. If 'tis opened before 'tis ripe, it enrages the Inflammation. If the Cause of the Disease still grows, and is in the Larynx, Glottis, or Epiglottis, or even externally, it often turns to a Gangrene, which is fatal. This is known, when (if beside the Signs of a Gangrene) a former Redness and Swelling have disappeared without a good Effect; if the Pain is also gone, then the Jaws suddenly turn smooth, even, livid and sleek, then all is over. But a Quinsey of the glandular Parts, as the Tonsils, Uvula and Palate, are more liable to a Schirrus, from an Inflammation, Bruise, Blow, or rough handling when the Parts are inflamed; or even the Approach of cold Air to the Part, when the Ulcer is open; and till some Days after the Cure, warm Drink, warm Air, and keeping up, should be used. But if by any Accident it become schirrous, and the Tumour encrease so as to hinder swallowing or breathing, emollient Gargles, warm Air, and Drink should be used. When this succeeded not, a Caustic of  
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the *Lapis infernalis* was applied through a Cannula, but seldom succeeded well. A paralytic or convulsive Quinsey, where the Nerves of the Organs of Swallowing and Respiration are relaxed or contracted, so as they cannot perform their Office; hence a suddenly suffocating Quinsey to be treated as a Palsey or Convulsion.

If from a late rainy Constitution, unusually low Situation, or other like Causes, Lymph stagnates, or extravasates in the Lymphatics of the Jaws, Tonfils, Bronchia, or salival Glands, the Tumours will be pale, cold, watery, &c. here apply emollient, relaxing Cataplasms of white Briony Root boiled in Vinegar; or of Briony, Jalap, or other Purges; with Aromatics, as Mint, Camomil, Tansey, Pennyroyal, Groundivy, Swallownest, &c. And for opening and relaxing, use Gargles of the same, without moving the Throat much, but holding it quietly, and letting it slide down to the Jaws, without swallowing it; or green Ash-tree boiled in Water, Milk, or Hydrogal, to a Cream, and moisten the Parts; or a Decoction of bruised Figs, stoned Raisins, &c. or a Decoction of Prunella and Bugles are Specifics. If the Teeth are shut, that Gargles cannot be used, the Liquor is to be injected; or Fumes of Frankincense, Benzoin, Amber, or the like, were used, as were Frictions. But if the Parts could be come easily at, a Caustic of Vitriol, used through a Cannula, is best, or a Lancet Point. Apophlegmatisms of Mastic, Pellitory Root and Ginger made into large Pills, and held in the

Mouth; or perpetual Blisters behind the Ears, or Errhines; then gave Sudorifics. The Body being well covered up, burn Fumes under the Head, or Spirits of Wine; or put them in a moderate warm Oven; or give Theriac, or Diascordium: But such warm Things were cautiously used; for tho' the Disease seems cold at first, it often turns inflammatory, or peripneumonic; hence hot Things ruin the Sick. For Diuretics they gave Juice of bruised Mil-lepedes, in a little white Wine, three or four Ounces a Day. Hydrogogue Purges of Jalap, Scamony, Troches of Alhandal, &c. are proper. If the Disease is from Water, the Sick had few watery Things, but eat Biscuit, Horse-radish; and drunk a little Wine. If the Sick could walk, stir about, and rub the Parts, till they are red and warm, with coarse woolen Cloths, and took Sal Volatile Oleosum, it was proper.

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## S E C T. XXIII.

### *Of a P E R I P N E U M O N Y.*

**W**H E R E the Disease was from bilious Blood, Spitting was yellow, Heat and Thirst greater, Breathing more difficult, the Weight in the Breast less, the expired Air hotter, the Fever most ardent and acute, with a very quick Pulse; great Delirium, thin, yellowish, or pale Urine. This is still more evident, from the Age and past Life of the Sick,  
Con-

Constitution of the Air, Season of the Year, Country, &c.

If from Phlegm (which mostly is the Cause) Spittle is white, tough and frothy, the Fever, Thirst, Dryness of the Tongue, and Heat of the Breast are less; but the Weight at the Breast greater, the Pulse slower and softer: This often icizes old asthmatic and phthysical People.----- When 'tis from Blood only, the Spittle is red, Urine red and thick, the Face higher coloured, the temporal Vessels fuller and higher, and the whole Body heavier.----- If from Melancholy (say they) the Spittle is black or livid, Tongue, from first to last, black, dry and rough; the Sick are sad, and sigh much.----- This Disease is more dangerous than a Pleurisy; for tho' there is no pricking Pain, yet Breathing is more difficult; there is a great Heaviness at the Breast, a great Catarrh and a Thirst, which is rather quenched by cool Air than drinking; they long for cold Air and Water. The Breath is hot, the Extremes cold; they breathe thick and hot; the Nails are livid, the Tongue pale, and covered with a thick Mucus, the Spittle thick, sometimes 'tis sweet and purulent; some are delirious. If the Heat is intolerable, and the Sense of Straitness and Weight less, 'tis an Erysipelas of the Lungs, which is attended with Thirst, Fever, and greater Sharpness, a dry Cough, yellow Spitting, hotter Breath, a greater Desire of cold Air and Water; the Season of the Year, Constitution of the Body, and past way of Life, were all hottest and driest; the Sick opens his Mouth like a running Horse,

lolls

lolls out his Tongue like a Dog in a hot Day, speaks little, tosses much, is full of Anguish.

When both Lobes are affected, the whole Tongue is white and rough; if only one Side, that Side of the Tongue is more so than the other. If the Pain is only under one Clavicle, the upper Part of that Lobe is inflamed; if there is a Pain under both Clavicles, the upper Part of both is infected. When one or both Sides have a hot, dull Pain in the Middle, or lower down, the Lobes on one or both Sides are inflamed opposite to it. If the whole Lungs and Appendages are inflamed, the Sick lie cold, senseless, and die the 2d or 3d Day; if the Heart is not inflamed, they live longer: A Coma, profound Sleep, or Phrenzy, sometimes attend it. So pestilential and malignant is this Sort, that very few seized with it escape Death; but many recover of the pituitous Kind, if 'tis not diffused over the whole Breast.----- The Disease is much more dangerous, and the Pains more acute, where it reaches the Softness of the Sides and Clavicles, the Tongue much drier and paler, and the Jaws painful from the Defluxion, the Weariness greater, and the Breath shorter the 6th or 7th Day. Such as catch for their Breath on the 9th, mostly die, or have Suppuration. Want of Spitting is from the Weakness of the Sick, Toughness and Thickness of the Phlegm, or both. If a new Abscess forms, or the Heart is affected, 'tis bad. Abscesses behind the Ears, or on the lower Parts, are good. Thick Urine at first, and thin before the 4th Day, is bad; so is green or black Spittle in Melancholics.

lancholics. A pestilent or malignant Pleurisy, or Peripneumony is fatal. 'Tis the same to gravid Women, if their Spittle is not sweet; or if they pick and gather the Bedcloaths, or scramble on the Wall, or have a Looseness. When the Disease is from Cholera, it kills by its Acuteness, and causes bloody, florid Spittle. 'Tis worse when the whole Lungs are affected, than a part; but still worse where the whole Cavity of the Thorax is affected. Many Symptoms are worse than few. 'Tis worse in weak and old People, than in strength, youth, and middle-age. 'Tis also bad where the Sick breathe with difficulty; if the Urine is thin, sharp and small, partial Sweats break out about the Neck; a dry Peripneumony, with little and ill-digested Spittle, is bad; red elevated Spots on the Breast of such, is bad. Sweats, Coldness of the Extremes, with crude Urine and Spittle, with Difficulty of Breathing, are sure Presages of Death: 'Tis the same if a Pleurisy terminate in a Peripneumony. Diseases of the Breast are more fatal to Labourers than others. Heaviness and Sneezing, preceding and following acute Diseases of the Breast, before 25 years of Age, are dangerous, except to Women. Bleeding at the Nose on a critical Day, the Menes, or bleeding Piles, a bilious or frothy Looseness, are all good Signs. Snorting, from Difficulty of Breathing, is mortal.----- If the Midriff is enflamed, Breathing is small and quick, the Voice shrill and sharp, the Hippochondres drawn backward, Pulse hard and small, a strong Fever, an intense Pain from the Pit of the Breast

Breast, quite cross the Body, to the Vertebrae of the Back above the Kidneys; and sometimes Delirium and Convulsions.---If the Mediastinum is inflamed, there is an acute Fever, Breath hot and somewhat difficult, a Weight in the Breast, and a dull, constant Pain down the Middle of Breast and Back.

If Strength allowed, and nothing hindered, Blood was let of both Arms; then the Legs, Thighs, Back, Breast, and Shoulders were scarified and cupp'd. Frictions and Ligatures of the Extremes were used, and they anointed with sharp Things: But in a pituitous Kind, and frothy Spitting, sharp Glysters (without Bleeding) were preferred, as of Salt, Nitre, Turpentine, and Honey; or of Decoctions of Hyssop, Rue, and Oil; or of Thyme, black Hellebore, Agaric, Sena, Centry, &c. or Lennitives given by the Mouth, as Manna, Cassia, Syrup of Violets, &c. To the 4th or 5th Day, that the Body be not costive, nor the Fever heightened, they were repeated the 9th Day; there was rarely further Occasion for Bleeding, nor would their Strength bear it; but they drank plentifully of thin Diluters with Laxatives. After the 5th Day, they set about concocting the putrid and malignant Humours with such Things as moisten the Lungs and raise Phlegm, as Pulse, Oxymel with Rue and Goats Rue, Scorzonera, Baum, Angelica, Gentian, Scordium, Water Dittany, &c. When Diuretics or Laxatives were wanted, they were mixt with inciding, attenuating Pectorals. In the Erysipelatous Kind, Coolers took place, as  
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the cold Seeds, Scabious, Barley, Sebestians, Violets, Lettice; but no Repellents nor Astringents were permitted; or Mallows, Althæa, Violets, Borrage, Maidenhair, Linfeed, Elder-Flowers, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Coltsfoot, Lungwort, Oak of *Jerusalem*, Cassia, Manna, Oil of sweet Almonds, &c. If either the Humours were turgent at first, or when concocted, mild Laxatives with Pectorals were used; but the first were always given on the even Days, as the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, lest they should purge too much; and the uneven were the critical Days, whereon the Sick were either better or worse. In a dry Peripneumony, Moisteners and oily, slippery Things were used, as Ptyfan and Honey, Sperma Cœti, Oil of sweet Almonds, &c. To the 8th or 10th Day, a tepid Bath, stimulant Plaisters, Epispastics, Symplicisms, &c. a Sponge dipt in Oil, Salt, and Nitre; Pultises of Mallows, Althæa, Hyffop, Fenugreek, Origanum, Pulp of Dates, Iris, Myrrh, Frankincense, &c. Oxycrates of Wax, Resin, Veal-Fat, Butter, dry Iris, Ung. Nardin. &c. After Evacuations, Salt or Mustard in Cerates were used. In obstinate Watchings and Restlessness, some Opiates were allowed. In a Coma, acrid Stimulants were called in. In great Oppression of the Heart, cordial Epithems were applied. In Weakness, they ordered very thin, light, nourishing Food to be taken often and little. In Summer, they gave Mulse, or Honey and Water to drink; or cold, weak Oxymel, or Barley-Water with Syrups of Wood-Sorrel, Maidenhair, Violets, Jujubs, Corn-

Corn-Poppies, or Emulsions of the cold Seeds; or Whey with Violets, Coltsfoot, Lungwort, Scabious, and Poppy-Seeds. After these, they used more attenuating and pectoral Things, as Jujubs, Sebestians, Barley, Foxlungs, Liquorice, Raisins, Dates, Myrrh, Coltsfoot, *Jerusalem* Oak, lesser Centry, sweet and bitter Almonds, Horehound, Maidenhair, Violets, Honey, Juniperberries, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Cherrytree-Gum, Diatragacanthi frigid, Nettles, &c. When Fever and Danger were past, and the Sick left emaciated, the most nourishing Foods took place, as Capons drest with Honey, Liquorice-juice, Pompion-seeds, Pine and Pistac Nuts, sweet Malvatic Wine, Partridges, Pheasants, Woodcocks, Blackbirds, &c. or Milk with the Flesh of those Fowls boiled in it; or Broths of them with Dates, Sebestians, Raisins, sweet Almonds, Liquorice, Cinamon, Saffron, Honey. This is a Sketch of the Ancients. Now for the *Beerhaavean* Practice:

If in a Peripneumony the Matter be so attenuated, as to make it circulate equally with the other Humours; if the Sick bear the Illness chearfully, have no Pain, nor Difficulty of Breathing, nor Thirst; if they are lax and warm, live easily and delicately, the Blood fluid, the Belly not costive, the Inflammation not great, the Symptoms not violent, nor the Strength gone; if the Humour is flexile, fit to be carried off by Evacuations, first by early Spitting before the 4th Day, without much Cough or Pain; if it is free, and mixt with a little Blood in Streaks or Lines, (not in Drops,  
or

or thin and watery Spittle, for both are fatal) the Phlegm thick like Snot, whitish or yellowish; Here the Disease is in the bronchial Arteries; the Spittle within the 4th Day should be white, then turn yellowish, mixt with a little Blood; if later, it is so much worse. All Spitting that relieves Pain is good; if not, its bad. When the Sick, before the 4th Day, fall into a Looseness, with mucous, slimy, yellowish, stringy Stools, such always recover. So it is if the Stools are a yellow Mucus mixt with a little Blood, then turn white, and ease the Sick; but if watery, bloody, or half putrid, and after the 4th Day, they are fatal, the last coming from the Liver, as the first did from the Meseraic Vessels. Large Quantities of thick Urine, with muddy, red Sediment, before the 4th or 7th Day, (that Suppuration is come) and gradually turning white afterwards, with Relief of Breathing, Diminution of Fever and Thirst, shew the Disease resolved; or large Hæmorrhages from the Nose, Uterus, or Hæmorrhoids are good, if the Blood is good in Quantity or Quality, with Relief of the Symptoms. A free Diaphoresis, with moderate Heat and Sleep, is good.-----When by these Means the Disease is not terminated, if the Blood is smooth and good, it suppurates; if not, it turns to a Gangrene, Sphacelus, or Schirrus. If, before the 4th Day, the Disease is not resolved by this Spitting, Looseness, Urine, constant even Diaphoresis, Buboes, nor Swelling of the Belly, it will suppurate; for the Symptoms, though not the worst, yet are obstinate.

obstinate. A constant Delirium, a soft, undulating Pulse, often Shiverings in different Parts of the Body, Pain easier, but Difficulty of Breathing the same; flush'd Cheeks and Lips, a lurking Fever, especially at Night, Thirst, dry Cough, short Breathing without Wheezing; a small erratic or period Fever after Eating or Motion, &c. do all indicate the Impostume forming. The Sick can only lie on the Side affected, has no Appetite, sweats often about the Forehead or Throat in his Sleep, looks pale, makes frothy Urine, and emaciates sensibly. The Abscess breaks either into the Wind-pipe, Lungs, or Cavity of the Breast; or is a latent Vomica or Schirrus, and breaks not at all, or it is by the pulmonary Veins mixt with the Blood, and cast on some other Part; if on the Brain, it is fatal; if on the Intestines, or less noble Parts, it is safer, as on Legs, Thighs, Ears, &c. If there are Signs of a Resolution, viz. Breathing not Suffocating, Pulse strong and regular; a Fever, but all the Body equally warm, the Cough mild, let no Blood, or the Case will be worse. Let Body and Mind be at Rest, the Air be tepid, and the Sick hold his Head over a Steam; squeeze Sponges out of warm Water, and lay to the Nose; put the Legs and Feet in warm Water; the Food must be thin, the Drink light, as Whey. When the Sick begin to be weak, use Barley-water, Linseed-tea, or strained Butter-milk. Soapy Things are also good, as Rob of Currans, Elder, Mulberries, simple Oxymel, Nitre; mealy Things boiled to the Thickness of

of Milk, Honey and Water mixt, &c. But when the Sick are begun to spit freely, he must refrain Cold, or cold Drink, and breathe a moist, warm Air, and use softening Medicines; as a Decoction of Linseed ℥iv. Sal Polychrest. ʒj. Syrup of Althæa ʒj. mix to draw the warm Steam into the Mouth; or use Whey boiled with Flowers of Elder, Althæa, Borrage, Bugloss, Betony, and Hypericon without the Flowers; or a Decoction of Figs and Jujubs without their Kernels; or of Liquorice; or of Pelitory of the Wall, Agrimony, Dandelion, Poppy-seeds, and Fennel, with Liquorice. Their common Drink may be a Decoction of Barley; or this Ptyfan, Take Barley-water ℥j. Nitre ʒj. simple Oxymel ʒij. mix; or a Decoction of Corn Poppy-seeds, or Althæa Flowers, Scabious, or Mallows, &c. in ℥ij. of this dissolve ʒj. of new Honey, Nitre ʒj. or with Honey of Roses, Yolk of an Egg, and Syrup of Violets or Maidenhair, make a Linctus. Or a Decoction of the five opening Roots, with Oxymel or Sorrel; or Emulsions with Honey; or of Milk one Part, Water two, but bleed none. If, before the 4th Day, a beneficial Looseness comes, the Stools slimy, yellowish, streaked with Blood, and the Strength not lessened, the Bowels must be fomented with smooth, softening Glysters, to draw to the Intestines by the Cæliac and Mæseraic Vessels; as a Decoction of Mallows, Mullein, Pelitory of the Wall, Mercury, Althæa, Linseed, with a little Nitre and Honey; or Milk and coarse Sugar boiled; or Milk and Honey of Mercury;

and foment the Belly with the same; but use no Purges. If the Sick have a Strangury, or Stoppage of Urine, and what is made is thick, letting fall first a red Sediment, then gradually whitening before the 7th Day; the Pulse in the mean time good, Breathing better, Cough milder, Fever lower; then the Disease is falling on the urinary Passages; now Bleeding, Purging, and Sweating are all pernicious; but the Kidneys must be relaxed with new Milk, Butter-milk, or its Whey, for common Drink; or Fennel and Grass (but no Smalage) Roots in boiling Water. Ply warm, emollient Baths to Feet and Legs, made of new Milk, Whey; or Emollients boiled; or Glysters of the same Drink; sometimes a Decoction of Althæa, Mallows, Burdock, and Parsley-seeds, with Syrup of Althæa. Foment the Kidneys, and apply to them Cataplasms. By the like Steams, Fomentations, &c. used tepid, the Bleeding of the Nose, Piles, or Uterus, may be promoted. In severe, recent Cases of young Plethorics, strong Persons, well lately before, and used to Exercise, let Blood freely from a large Orifice, and repeat it next Day if needful. Let the Weak, instead of Bleeding, use Cupping and Blisters; presently after use cooling, moistening, softening Decoctions; gently encouraging a Diaphoresis, in small and often repeated Doses, as of Grass-roots, Althæa, Parietaria, Storzonera, Coltsfoot, Mallows, Mercury, Corn, Poppy-flowers, Melilots, Violets, Rosemary, Elder, Camomil, &c. to ℥ij. of this Decoction add Nitre ʒβ. Rob of Elder ʒij. mix; Dose ʒij. or

or 3 every Hour. Steams from these or the like, sucked in by the Mouth, and Cataplasms of the boiled Herbs laid to the Breast and Sides; or for Drink; use a Decoction of the five opening Roots and Nitre; or of Dandelion, Cichory, Endive, Fennel, Liquorice, Althæa-leaves, and Honey, adding a little Poppy-seed; drink what they please of it. If they have spit freely before, use a Decoction of Masterwort, Angelica-roots, and tepid relaxing Glysters of Leaves of Althæa, Mallows, Mercury, Parietaria, with Honey of Mercury, or Syrup of Althæa. Let the Food be thin, as Butter-milk, Emulsions, Decoctions of Barley, &c.---  
 If the Inflammation, Fever, or other Symptoms, are violent after the 3d or 4th Day, without Resolution, critical Evacuation, or Bleeding, either bleed not at all, or very sparingly; but use a suppurating Diet, as a Decoction or Jellies of Fish, Crayfish Broth, and emollient Focus's and Steams: thus the Abscess will be ripe the seventh Day. If the Matter whereof lie in the Cavity, the Surgeon must let it out; if in the Lungs, use a Vapour of Vinegar, or prickt Wine, with a sneezing Powder; excite a Cough with both Oxymels, and give Alteratives, smooth Pectorals. When it is broke, keep the Sick in Bed; give them Milk, Milk and Water, Milk with Rice, Barley, or Oat-greats; use Diacodium at Nights, a mild Detergent all Day, as woody Nightshade ℥j. Liquorice ℥j. boil in Water to ℔iv. or a Decoction of Burdock-roots, Veronica, Hypericon, Groundivy, white Horehound, Hyssop,

Sarsaparilla, five opening Roots, Saffras, Centry-flowers, Agrimony, Betony, &c. with Honey or Liquorice; or of Myrrh, Sperma Cœti, Camphire in Pills, with the Yolk of an Egg. The other Balsamics, as Lucatellus, Peruvian, Sulphur, &c. do great Hurt. If the Matter is for shifting to another Place, Rest must be procured, Strength and Spirits are to be kept up with spiced Spoon-meat, Wine and Water; use strong, relaxing Emollients. If without any Redness, Softness, or Inflammation of the Sides of the Belly, the Sick complain of a Pain of the Ear, it must be plied with emollient Fucus's, Cataplasms, dry Cupping, Blisters, &c. If the Disease shifts to the Legs, their Muscles are pained, and the Sides of the Belly are slightly inflamed. It is moving to the Liver, if there is a Pain there, with the Skin and Urine yellow; this is a dreadful Case: here aperient and saponaceous Things are to be used, both in Drink and Glysters, as Decoction (or to drink) fresh Juices of Lettice, Dandelion, Fumitory, Endive, Grass, Scabious, boiled in Milk; and add Honey, or Syrup of the five Roots. If it turns to a Schirrus, little remains except Riding, eating only Milk, with Venice Soap. If to a Gangrene, nothing avails, only try Myrrh, Nitre, and Oxymel in Rue, or Scordium Water, every Quarter of an Hour. If in a true, regular Peripneumony, Spitting stops suddenly (if not quickly restored, the Sick dies) by cold Air or Drink, hot Cordials, great Fever, &c. instantly fill the Room with Steams from Emollients; give large, warm Draughts of them  
with

with Honey and Vinegar, or simple Oxymel in warm Water, a little Diacodium. Use mild Diaphoretics, with Nitre; avoid chiefly Sweating and Surprizes.

A Bastard Peripneumony commonly passes for a Catarrh, and is a meer Load of Phlegm extending and loading the Vessels of the Lungs, and often lessening their Capacity, without any Signs either in Pulse or Urine; hence thought malignant; but, in Reality, a mere inert Load on the Lungs: for, from the meer pituitous State of the Blood all over, it sets in with Weariness, Weakness, and Prostration of Body and Mind; a small Difficulty of Breathing, Oppression of the Breast, scarce either Fever or Heat; then small Shiverings and slight Fever-Fits, breathing more difficultly, greater Weakness, &c. Hence they fly to Spirits, strong Wines, Diacodium, Treacle, Spirit of Hartshorn, Sal Armoniac, Sal Volatile, &c. to the great Increase of the Disease and Ruin of the Sick. Begin the Cure either with none, or most sparing Bleeding; use meerly tepid, diluting Glysters, Ease, Warmth, and tepid Baths, till the Sick take in more Air, and the Pulse is larger and harder. Eat Flesh-broth with Acids; drink Honey-water; use a Decoction of Dulcamara; or of the three Sanders, Dog-grass Roots, Fennel, Polypody, Eringo, Asparagus, Iris, Masterwort, Butchers-broom, Comfrey, China, Leaves of Althæa, Lungwort, Parietaria, Maidenhair, Mallows, Coltsfoot, Hyssop, Agrimony, Scabious, Hounds-tongue, Mullein, Flowers of Melilot, Elder, Althæa, Hypericon,

con, Corn-poppy, Lintseed, white Poppies, Fenugreek, Burdock, Fennel, Parsley, sweet Almonds, Juniper-berries, &c. some or more of these; and almost all ripe Garden-Fruits, Honey, Honey of Roses, Manna; and the Syrups made and kept of the above Herbs, especially of the five Roots, and tepid Bathing, Blister only where the Humours are sluggish, gluey, and not tending to Putrefaction; and the Vessels lax. This Disease has Coryzas, Heaviness, and all the Symptoms of a Catarrh; and is one; only it falls not always on the Lungs, as in the Aged, Phlegmatic, Hectic, Asthmatic, Phthysical, &c. If the Lymph or Phlegm fall impetuously on the Lungs, endangering Suffocation, Salt and the Volatiles are Death; but Honey, simple Oxymel, warm Water, &c. are best Cordials.

## S E C T. XXIV.

### *Of P L E U R I S I E S.*

**A** Bilious Pleurisy has very yellow Spittle, with red Streaks, &c. most intolerable Pain, burning Fever, sharp and intense Heat, insatiable Thirst, a troublesome continual Cough; small, short Breathing; a most hard Pulse; yellowish Urine with a reddish Cast; Restlessness, Coldness, and Lividness of the Extremes. A sanguine Pleurisy has bloody, indigested, red, thin, or ichorous Spittle; the Pain and Heat milder, Thirst not so great, Pulse not so hard,  
Breathing

Breathing eafier ; Urine red, reddifh, or reddifh-brown. The Pituitous have either a whitifh, very tough and thick Spittle, or none at all ; the Exuberation of the Difcafe was obferved to come on at Night ; their Thirft is not fo great, nor their Pulfe fo hard ; Cough and Breathing are troublefome ; Urine either thick and muddy like a Draught-Ox's, or white and thin. The Spittle of Melancholics is blackifh, livid, and thick ; thefe have their Exacerbations every 4th Day at Night, (as the Bilious have every 3d Day in the Morning, and the Pituitous every Day at Night ; and the Ancients often imagined, that the Humours correfponded to the fame Time of the Day ; Blood in the Morning, Bile at Noon, Melancholy in the Evening, and Phlegm at Night ; the like they fupposed to happen at the fundry Seafons of the Year, Countries, and Ages.) Tongue dry, parched, and black ; their Thirft is exceffive, they breathe exceeding quick, the Cough moft teasing, great Hawking, from the Thicknefs and Toughnefs of the Matter ; Urine black, pale, and muddy ; Pulfe hard and fmall, but languid, though quicker ; fometimes Spots, Rettleffnefs, great Crudity of Urine, Fainting, and Anguifh attend ; but Breathing efpecially fuffers ; and a grievous Pain, fhooting even to the Neck ; and not feldom a Weaknefs.

This Difcafe has its Increate, State, and Declination ; the firft is attended with a dry Cough, little or no Spitting. In the 2d the Spittle is a little more digefted ; but ftill more, better, and eafier in the 3d. In the 4th it is

well digested, much, and without Pain.-----  
 A Pleurisy is reckoned worse in the Left Side than in the Right; so is that which extends from the Jugular down to the Back. A sanguine Pleurisy is mildest and of shortest Duration; the Bilious worse, and of next Continuance; then the Pituitous; but the Melancholic is of longest Continuance, and of greatest Danger: But Respect must be had in all to the Constitution, Habit of Body, Climate, and Season of the Year. As Heat, and the Left Side affected, shorten the Disease; so Coolers, Thickeners, and the Right Side affected, protract it; which is known from the Quickness or Slowness, Ease or Difficulty, Mixture or Purity, Scarcity or Plenty of the expectorated Matter. For if they spit freely the 3d or 4th Day, the Disease was at the Height the 7th, and was terminated the 14th. If a thick, digested Spittle appeared soon, the Disease was short; but if the Sick spit none, or only crude Matter, the Illness was longer. Sudden, plentiful, digested Spittle, or a critical Looseness, soon terminated the Disease --- Where the Spitting was of sundry Colours, and the Pain very acute, the Sick died the 3d Day; if they passed that, they recovered. In every Pleurisy, the Pain was feverer by Day than Night. Bloody, bilious, or frothy Spittle, denoted Danger, or great Crudity; as did the yellowish, or reddish, pale, or frothy; but the green, glewy, livid, black, and that like Verdegrease; or the Urine crude, black, or like a Draught-Ox's; or where the Cheeks are red, or Eyes dull,

dull, are all bad Signs. But Coldness and Lividness of the Extrems, intense Thirst, greatest Difficulty in Breathing, quickest Pulse, Blackness and Roughness of the Tongue, Alienation of Mind, all shew Death at hand. A Peripneumony attending a Pleurisy, is bad. A Looseness supervening a mild Pleurisy, or slight Peripneumony, is often beneficial. When the Heart is affected, Tremors and Faintings attend. If the Brain is affected, there is a Delirium; if the Nerves, Stupors, Tremors, Spasms, &c. come on, A Pleurisy from a Vomica of the Lungs, is milder. Diseases of the Breast succeeding a Pleurisy, are by no means safe. If the Disease ends not in fourteen Days, a Suppuration follows; and whilst it is suppurating, the Fever and Pain increase. When it turns to Matter, Dryness of the Tongue, Thirst, Horror, and Delirium seize. If the Disease comes not to a Declination 40 Days after the Impostume is broke, the Sick turn consumptive, and waste insensibly. A Pleurisy is terminated by Bleeding Piles, Meneses, or bleeding at Nose. Repellents, Coolers, and Thickeners are to be avoided in Pleurisies.

In the Cure of this Disease, the Spittle, Age, and Constitution of the Sick, Season of the Year, Weather, Situation of the Place, and former way of Life, are always to be regarded. The Cure is mostly begun with Bleeding, to lower the Fever, lessen the Pain and Cough, with other Symptoms arising thence. First, they took a large Quantity of Blood out of the Arm, of the opposite Side, from a wide Orifice,

fice, or from the Saphæna, Sal Vatella, or Hæmorrhoids, and repeated it, if needful. In Malignity, with Spots, they cupp'd and scarified the lower Parts, and turned the Purifications to Ulcers with Oil, and Salt. The pained Part had Sinapisms, Blisters, Seatons, or Cauteries applied to them, or dried Roots of long Birchwort were burnt on them. Frictions, or Cataplasms of Linseed Oil were used. Sometimes they opened the Cavity between the Ribs.---- When no gross Humours were lodged in the Belly, nor a Tendency to a Looseness, they purged none; but gave emollient Glysters, or of pectoral Decoctions with Manna, &c. If bilious Persons were purged when they spit, the Spitting stopt, and they were in Danger of Suffocation.----They used 3 Sorts of Fomentations, the 1st. and 3d. were evacuant, the 2d. Anodyne. The first being moist and softening was safe and without Danger; for where there was no violent Pain, Fever, Cough, Plethora, or Cacochymic, they applied Spurges, or Flannels squeezed out of warm Water, or a Bladder with tepid Salad, or Linseed-oil, or of Sweet-Almonds, or a Decoction of Barley, Mallows, Althæa, Camomil, or Dill Flowers, Fenugrec-feed, Hens-grease, &c. In a watery, flegmatic State of the Blood, they preferred dry, stimulating Focuses; if these eased not the Pain, Purges were given, when Inflammation, Pain, and Fever were most intense; in sanguine or bilious Cases, nothing answered like liberal Bleeding, even to fainting; before and after which the 2d Kind of Focuses might be used  
of

of Pellitory of the Wall boiled in Oils of sweet Almonds and Violets; or Bran, Borrage, Mallows, boiled in Camomil Broth; or Coles roasted under the Ashes, and mixt with old Butter. Ointment of Althæa, Chicken Fat, new Butter, Oil of sweet Almonds, Violets, with Juice of Mallows, Parietaria, Fat of Eels and Rabbits, &c. with Althæa, Poppy Flowers, &c. of these they made also Plaisters or Cerates. The 3d Sort was for Suppuration.— To ease Pain, they gave inwardly soapy Things, with Waters of Scorzonera, Lungwort, Oak of Jerusalem, &c. or Linseed Oil, with Juice of Pellitory of the Wall, and Mallows; especially in pituitous and melancholy Habits. But to the Bilious they give Oil of Violets, with Waters of Barley, Violets, Jujubs, Sebastians, and Corn Poppy-flowers, or Oil of Violets and sweet Almonds, with Emulsions of Pompion Seeds, Syrups of Jujubs, Colts-foot, Liquorice, &c. After general Evacuations and Use of Fomentations, they gave slippery Linctus's and Latubatives. At the same time, they consulted the Kind, Quality, and Quantity of the Humours, and their Motion, by Cordials, Syrups, Bezoardics, Abstergents, Warmers, Coolers, Moisteners, &c. to attenuate, incide and soften. And, for the 1st three Days, to persist in Syrups of Violets and Myrtles in moderate Doses, with a Julap of Sorrel or Oxymel, with Barley and Corn Poppy-flower Waters, in bilious Persons especially; and also Syrups of Violets, Myrtles, Jujubs, Maidenhair, &c. in Emulsions of the cold Seeds. But the Pituitous and Melancholic had

Syrups and Decoctions of Liquorice, Coltsfoot, Hyssop, Borrage, Bugloss, Hops, Maidenhair, Scorzonera, Vipers-grass, Pimpernel, Cinquefoil, Elder-flowers; or of red Vetches, Camomil and Hypericon Flowers, Dates, &c. All their Drink was warm; for cold Liquors thickened and stopp'd the Flegm, and made breathing more difficult. When the Inflammation was past, more powerful aperient inciding Pectorals were used; as Nettle-seed, Origanum, Hyssop, Pennyroyal, Calamint, Iris-roots; or Horehound, with Oxymel, or Vinegar; or Oxymel of Squills, with Elacampane Root, Dittany, Scordium, Gentian, Germander and Scabious. To the Bilious were given Lambatives of Diatragacanth, frigid, Conserve of red Poppies, Maidenhair, Violets, Flowers of Beans, Strawberries, white Vetches, Scabious, &c. and tepid Baths. When the Impostume turns to Matter, its ripened with Cataplasms of Althæa, Mallows, white Lillies, Elacampane, roasted Onions, Violets, Camomil, Melilot-flowers boiled; then added Flower, Fœnugreek-seeds, Leaven, Swine and Hens-grease, Salad Oil, and that of sweet Almonds, Saffron, Linseed, Eggs, Milk and Butter; or of Pigeons Dung, Althæa, Butter, and Hog's-lard. When broke, they cleansed it with Honey of Roses, Violets, and Oxymel; or a Decoction of Hops, Goats-rue, Wormwood, round Birthwort, Dittany, Scordium, and Angelica, with Honey, or Barley-water, with Mulse, Oxymel, Syrups of Sorrel and Liquorice, &c. Thus far the Antients; now for *Boerhaave* and *Hippocrates*, &c.

This

This Disease is either originally in the Lungs, or comes from some preceding Distemper in some other Part of the Body, which, by the Heat of the Fever, throws its critical Matter, or Blood, on the Pleura, or Intercostals, where stagnating it produces an Inflammation, which ends by Resolution, Suppuration, or Translation of the Matter to some other Part. If Epidemic, its from long Drought, Cold, Heat, Rain, Moisture, &c. The Marks being given before, the Cure is begun with Bleeding (if necessary, or tolerable) out of a good Vessel and large Orifice, the Sick coughing, breathing in strongly, and putting some sneezing Powder, or a little Vinegar, up the Nose to cause sneezing. Bleeding in Bed prevents fainting. Bleeding at a small Orifice encreases the Disease, and does Mischief.

The next Requisite, after Bleeding, is the use of warm, emollient Fomentations to the Breast and Part, during the whole Course of Cure, made of Linseed, Fœnugreek-seed, Oats, Althæa Roots, white Lillies, Leaves of Fennel, Bismalva, Mullein, Mercury, Parietaria, Linaria, Flowers of Corn Poppies, Althæa, Elder, Melilot, Camomil, &c. boiled in Milk; the Steam of them is also to be taken, through a Funnel, into the Mouth, and let to the Part; Ointments, or Liniments made of their Preparations, must be applied; especially, a warm Brick laid to the Side.

For constant Drink, use pectoral and aperient Decoctions of Dandelion, Lettice, Cichory, Roots of Agrimony, Burdock and Cichory, with the Leaves; all the scabious Plant,  
Devil's-

Devil's-bit, red Poppies, fresh Roots of Grafs, Fennel, Scorzonera, Goats-beard ; but especially Meadow Daisy gathered in *May*. Take Roots of Cichory, Scorzonera, of each  $\text{ʒij}$ . Liquorice,  $\text{ʒj}$ . Leaves of Bifmalva, Wood-forrel, Endive, *aa Mj*. Flowers of Corn Poppies, Althæa, Verbascum, *aa Mß*. Seeds of white Poppies, Melons, Lettice,  $\text{āū } \text{ʒij}$ . boil in Water to  $\text{lbij}$ . Strain, and add Sal-prunella,  $\text{ʒij}$ . Rob of Elder,  $\text{ʒij}$ . hereof drink  $\text{ʒij}$ . warm, every Quarter of an Hour. Use, at the same time, Focufes, Cataplasms, Liniments, or Ointments of the above Herbs. Give the Sick small Barley-gruel, or weak Broth, with Lettice, Cichory, Endive, or Nitre. If costive, give Glysters of warm Whey, or emollient Herbs boiled in it, or of Honey and Water, or with Manna, Tamarinds, and Cassia; or they may drink at pleasure of Barley-water,  $\text{lbj}$ . Nitre,  $\text{ʒß}$ . Syrup of Violets and Corn-poppies, *aa ʒjß*. *Mix.* or a Decoction of Roots and Leaves of Fennel and Dill, in Whey and Water, with Nitre, and sweetened with any of the pectoral Syrups, or Honey, and drunk warm; or a Decoction of Roots of Butchers-broom, Liquorice, Grafs, Corn-poppies, Mullein, woody Nightshade, &c. Nitre, Sal-prunel, or Polychrest. Let the Sick daily sit up some Hours; nor should he be loaded with Cloaths in Bed.

These Things will be sufficient, if the Sick has a lax Habit, smooth, watery, and not sharp Juices, dilatable Vessels, mild Symptoms, slight Fever and Pain, Pulse soft and gentle, Breathing pretty easy. But Motion, Heat, cold Air, and pretty

such Meat and Drink as may encrease the Pain and Fever are forbid ; their Drink neither cold nor hot, but tepid.

Should Nature indicate or attempt a reasonable Evacuation, by Stools, Urine, Sweat, Piles, Menfes, or Bleeding at Nose, or by a Metastasis, Abscesses of the Nose, Ears, Neck, Legs, Shoulders, Intestines, or Tumors of the Testicles, &c. she is to be artfully and diligently assisted, and not disturbed by other Evacuations, as Bleeding, Purgings, &c. That she intends this may be known, from a Tension, Dulness, Pain, and a Weight of the external Parts to which it is removing. Here softening, soothing, relaxing Applications must be used to them. If it tend to the Piles, the Sick have a Tenesmus ; apply to the Anus, Emollients, or Swallows, or Focufes of Althæa, Baum, and Brancursine, &c. boiled in Milk. If to the Kidneys, the Urine is muddy and thick, the Sick have Pain or Stoppage before they make it ; here a tepid Bath, emollient Focufes, or lenitive diuretic Glysters do well. If to the Legs, the Hypochondres are first reddish and bloated. If to the Muscles, they have Pain, Heaviness, and Tension. If to the Intestines, there is a rolling and rumbling of the Bowels, with some Pain, and a Tenesmus before it. If to the Surface, encourage it by a gentle, thin, warm, easy Sweat, &c.

Should the Disease come to Resolution by spitting, that it may go on well, they should be kept quiet, have a thin Diet, a temperate, moist Air, Sleep, either natural or by Diacodium, and soft, small, pectoral, aperient Medicines.

dicines: If Pain, Fever, &c. resist this Course, lay Blisters on the Parts, having first softened and loosened them well.

If the Cough, Pain, Fever, Heat, and shortness of Breath exceed the 4th Day, without Cessation or Mitigation, not a Resolution, but Suppuration is to be expected; especially if there are often returning Shiverings, with slight short Heats after, and no Metastasis; and if either wrong Means, or none have been used. If a Suppuration goes on, there is a Throbbing and Beating, the Pain and Fever lessen, but a sensible Heaviness or Weight succeeds; Breathing is still quick, small and short Shiverings often. The longer before the Impostume breaks, the larger it is; but at last it empties itself into the Cavity of the Breast, and the Ulcer daily generates fresh Matter, or gathers or breaks often, till the Cavity is filled, the Lungs spoiled, and the Body is emaciated; all its Juices and Humours turning to this purulent Matter, if the Ulcer is not come at, and well cleansed. The Sick is in daily Pain, then he is easier; on the 14th he has most severe Pain from a Tumor being ready to break. On the 15th its broke, and he is well, till it gather and is about to break again. The Pain suddenly ceasing, the Apostem is broken into the Breast; as the Sick turns from Side to Side, the Matter fluctuates. Now the throbbing Pain turns to a Weight: Breathing is shorter, and more difficult; he cannot lie but on the Side affected; his Eyes are red, Cough incessant; he sweats about the Neck, Head, &c.

Whilst

Whilst it is suppurating, emollient Pultices should be applied to the Side, of Mallows with Honey and Pigeons Dung, or of white Lilly-roots, Oatmeal, roasted Onions, with fresh Butter, Flowers of Althæa, Melilot, Elder, &c. But if a Tubercle, or small Prominence appear not outwardly, after a judicious, diligent Use of these things for 2 or 3 Days, apply a Cautery, or Caustic, loosen the Escar, and open the Parts; if, after all, the Matter lies too deep, there is no harm done; use no Tent here, but keep it open. If it was broke before, and the Matter laid in the Cavity of the Breast, it must be opened and let out; then lay the Sick on the same Side, and let him cough strongly. When it is let out, inject Infusion of Scordium, or Honey, with a little Myrrh dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, mixt with Whey, and wash till the warm injected Liquor come out clear and sweet.

If the Matter of the Disease is neither resolved, translated, nor suppurated within 14 Days, and the Sick is quite free from the Pain of his Sides, only after a sudden Motion, and eating, he has a shortness of Breath, a dry Cough, and some Pain, the Tumor is become schirrous, and is mostly incurable; tho' it may be attempted by long hard Labour, in a dry, open, clear, mountainous Air, much Riding, and Emollients.

This Disease, when very violent, often turns to a Gangrene of the Side first, then of the Lungs themselves; this is suspected, when the Disease neither resolves nor suppurates in due

time; the Parts are also most lean, stiff, and hard, the Humours are sharp, the Fever strong, violent Pain of the Breast, the Pulse quick, trembling, weak and remittent; he either spits none, or with great Difficulty; or the purulent Spittle is tainted with Choler, round, purulent, or streaked with Blood, or black, footy, or stinking like Oil Lees. He has a great rattling in the Breast, the Countenance sad, the Eyes red and yellowish, with seeming Dust in them, and dim; tho', at first, sundry Colours were expectorated. He snoars in Sleep. The Tongue dry, blackish or black, Urine is very high coloured. The Side livid, blackish or greenish. Symptomatic (not critical) Stools watery, stinking and rotten. If the Lungs, or both Sides are inflamed at once; or if there is a Relapse of the Pleurisy. If Blood running briskly out of a large Orifice is florid, not fizzy, where the thick stagnates, and this thin is strained off. If Spitting stopt suddenly, without any Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, and Weight of the Breast; a hard, small, quick Pulse, and great Heat; Urine red or dark, with a Sediment of divers Colours, and separates not right at Bottom and Sides; or if the Sediment is black, and broke into small Parts like Brans. If they have loose, green Stools. If the Disease, at first, was mild; but worst the 5th or 6th Day. If the Back, Sides, and Shoulders are hot and red, with great Anguish; all these are fatal Signs. In such deplorable Circumstances little can be done, but instantly to use the actual Caustery to the Gangrene, and lay  
Focufes

Focuses and Cataplasms, of the powerfuleſt Cleanſers, over the Eſchar ; as of Rue, Scordium, Wormwood, Horehound, leſſer Centry, Roſemary, &c. boiled in Openers, lb̄. of Water, ℥j. Vinegar, with Nitre, then Sweating. Uſe anti-peſtilential Medicines in great Quantities ; as Diſtillation of Scordium, Maſter-wort, Horehound, Hedge-muſtard, &c. boiled in Water, with a little Wine ; then ſtrain, and add to it Citron and Lemon Juices.----- If in the worſt Pleuriſy, the ſevereſt Symptoms abate or vaniſh, without any viſible Cauſe, Breathing continuing quick and ſmall, the Pulſe the ſame, and remittent, with cold Sweats, a Gangrene is begun, eſpecially if the Outside of the pained Part is livid ; or if on Spitting bilious, yellow Matter, the Pain was relieved without Reaſon, the Sick quickly turn delirious and die.

When the Pain is ſo ſevere that the Sick is afraid of, and dare not breathe, the Blood gathers in the Lungs, and becomes a ſuffocating Peripneumony, whereof the Sick die ſuddenly. Old People, gravid, and child-bed Women are in moſt Danger from this ſort of Pleuriſy ; for the laſt having two Inflammations at once, uſe only the Ribs, and not the Belly, in breathing.

Girding the Breſt with Swaths and Bandages, as the *Africans* and *Italians* do, tho' it eaſe the Part much, yet if quick Relief be not found (by hindering the Diſtention of the Breſt) it encreaſes the Danger, and haſtens a Gangrene and Death---- If the Diſeaſe ſhifts from the Breſt to the Liver, 'tis known from a Pain there ; the Skin and Urine are yellow,

as in a Jaundice, and the Breast is easier ; but its a terrible Metastasis.

The Liver may likewise be inflamed, either in its upper or lower Sides or Muscles ; but its a terrible Case in any of the three ; and to finish the Misfortune of the Wretched, its seldom known till its too late ; being taken for a Pain of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, or Pancreas, from its Contiguity to them all, and its large Expansion from the 5th Rib above, to the lowest of the Back below, and from Side to Side. 'Tis attended with a continual intense Fever, a most insufferable inflammatory Pain, Heat, Pricking, Throbbing, Tearing, which is increased by every Motion of the Part, upward or downward ; as in breathing, coughing, belching, sneezing, vomiting, Expulsion of Urine, and Fæces ; they breathe high, small, quick, moving only the Ribs, not the Belly ; are almost choaked. The Sides are drawn upward and inward. They rave, are convulsed in several Parts, have a convulsive Laughter, have a severe painful Hiccup, turn furious, and the Part mortifies. All things to be done, are the same as in a Pleurisy. But from the great and constant Motion of the Parts, its Nervousness and Necessity to Life, every thing is quickly worse. This often ends in a Suppuration, and discharges its Matter into the Belly or Breast, like an Ascites or Empyema, which is let out ; yet being discovered too late, the Parts are purrified and irrecoverably spoiled, and new Matter will constantly gather afresh. The Cure, at first, is the same as in a Pleurisy ;  
only

only antiphlogistic emollient Glysters must be injected much oftener, even hourly, till the Bowels become paralytic; no Cauteries, Caustics, Emollition, nor Eduction, are to be attempted here.

If the purulent Matter of an Inflammation is re-absorbed into the Veins, remixed with the Blood, and thrown upon some Part of the Body less necessary to Life, and the Part is known from the Heat, Redness, Pain, and stretching of the Muscles; that Translation is to be encouraged by smoothing, softening, loosening Fomentations, Cataplasms, Blisters, &c. But if it tend to a necessary Part, as Brain, Liver, Lungs, &c. it must be diverted by Bleeding, Laxatives, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, &c.

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## Of the Symptoms of Fevers, and their Cure.

1st, *Of the Cold Fit.*

**T**HREE or four Hours before it comes, give every Quarter of an Hour  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. or 2 of this; Take Barley-water  $\mathfrak{h}$ ij. common Oxymel  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Sal Polychrest.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Rhenish Wine  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. mix; let the Sick be well clothed, and not sit too near the Fire; let him drink twice as much two Hours after the Fever; or let him go into a

Bagnio or warm Bath; or draw the Steam of warm Water into his Lungs.

2d, *For the Feverish Shaking.*

Take Barley-water lbij. Sal Polychrest. ziiij. Honey ꝑiv. mix; take a Spoonful every Quarter of an Hour, two or three Hours before the Fit.

3d, *Of Feverish Anguish or Anxiety.*

This, of all other Symptoms, is most frightful in the Beginning of a Fever; but must be well minded, whether it is from a Spasm in the Hyppid and Hysteric, or from an Inflammation. In the first Case, no Fever has preceded, the Pulse is good, Breathing easy, no Heat, nor Redness in the Face. Here the volatile Salts and Spirits, Tinctures of Castor, Amber, Rue, &c. succeed instantly. If an Inflammation in the Lungs, the Pulse is soft and weak, Breathing is most difficult. The Sick are restless, and moved from Bed to Bed, from Place to Place; sigh much, great Anguish, with a Fever. If it is in the Liver, the Signs are the same, only Respiration is free and easy. If this Anxiety continues strong three or four Hours; the Sick must die; for the Blood being stopt in its Course by the pulmonary Artery, its Projection from the right Ventricle must be stopt: hence Death. The spasmodic Anxiety is, when the Muscles which restrain the Vessels, straiten the Passages of the Vessels, and hinder the Impetus of the Spirits flowing in: hence Anguish about the Heart. A spasmodic Contraction happens in the Stomach, Gullet, and In-

Intestines, when the numerous small Blood-Vessels of these membranous Parts are compressed from the distending Flatus's, hence another Anguish about the Heart. Most Fevers attended with an Anguish, begin with a Loathing; a Vomit given them mostly prevents it. Anxiety from Curds on a Child's Stomach, is cured by a Peuk, or Sugar, Honey, and Venice Soap, given in a large Quantity; then Rhubarb after. If it is semi-putrid Meal in Famine, give a Vomit. If from Arsenic swallowed, give Gilla Vitrioli Paracelsi, and Solution of Copper, in some Acid; a Drop or two. In a Fever, give cool, mild Lenitives, that neither enter the Blood, nor stimulate much, but keep the Belly open; let a breathing Sweat be procured by proper Sudorifics; as take China-roots ʒij. Sarsaparilla ʒjʒ. Grass-roots ʒjʒ. Dandelion, Miv. Elder-leaves ʒij. bruised Parsley-seed ʒij. boil in Water to ℥iij. give ʒij. every 4th of an Hour, till he sweat: or use Grass-roots, or China alone. The saline Theriacs, and hot Things, are Death. If from an irritating Sharpness, it is diluted and removed by watery, tepid Drinks, drank plentifully with Honey, as of Tea, or the like Infusion or Decoction, or Ptyfan; the Steam of warm Water, emollient, watery Glysters, Woollen Cloaths wrung out of warm Water, or emollient Decoctions, and laid to the Parts; raw Whey, or Milk and Water drank in phthysical Anguishes. If it is from a Plethora, let Blood; give thin, watery, tepid Drink, Baths, and Fomentations. If from Vencry, give warm Water with Honey,

ney, and mealy Things with Nitre and Sugar ; wrap the Body in warm wet Woollen Cloaths. If some irritating Matter stick in the Stomach like a Caustic, give white Vitriol ℥j. in ʒij. of warm Water ; or ʒj. of Tincture of Copper dissolved in Vinegar. The Fibres are relaxed by such tepid, softening Diluters drank, injected in Glysters, and applied in Focufes to the Hypochondry, using at the same time Opiates with Anti-hysterics. In an inflammatory Case, where the Toughness is to be resolved, diluted, the Vessels loosened, and the Violence of the Blood's Motion to be checked, Salts and Soaps are good, as Nitre, Sal Prunella, Polychrest. &c. the Juice of all ripe Garden-fruits, the Juices of bitter Herbs not drying, Honey, Sugar, &c.

#### 4th, *Of Thirst.*

This is owing to the Dryness, Thickness, or Sharpness of the Blood. It is quenched, 1. By subacid, watery, tepid Drinks, as Water with Juice of Lemons, Oranges, or Citrons, with Sugar and a little Nitre ; and between whiles give Demittents, as Almonds bruised and boiled in much Water, Barley-water, or Greats, or Rice-gruels, Thea. 2. Foment the Nose, Lips, Mouth, and Throat with the like ; wash the Palms of the Hands and Mouth with Vinegar, or with Rose-water and Rose-vinegar ; or draw their Steam into the Lungs. 3. In ardent and pestilential Fevers, lay to the Sides Focufes and Pultifes of the like Nature ; as R Tepid Water ℔ij. Vinegar ʒij. Nitre ʒss. mix ; apply Flannels squeezed

squeezed out of this to the Sides. 4. Inject Glysters of the same Sort, and make them stay long. 5. If the Sick are weak as well as thirsty, add a little Wine to the above Drink, or a roth Brandy, with Orange and Lemon-Juice, &c.

5th, *Of Feverish Reachings with Horror and Nausea.*

1. It is from a small Convulsion of the Jaws, Gullet, Stomach, Intestines, and abdominal Muscles. It is from sharp, putrid, bilious Matter in the Stomach. It is known from long Fasting, stinking Breath, foul Mouth, Tongue and Jaws. If from Bile, it is acrid, not acid, and cured by Acids, as sharp Rhenish Wine and Water, sweet Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Vitriol, Juice of Citron, Lemon, Vinegar, &c. with Water. If from putrid Matter, Nitre, marine Salt, Sal Armoniac, or Cream of Tartar mixt with Marmalade of Quinces, or *Riverius's* salt Draughts. When these salt Things give no Relief, give Rhenish with ten times as much Water and a little Sugar. Use proper Food, as Juice of Currans or Mulberries with Sugar, and a little Rhenish in Summer, or Broth with Sorrel boiled in it, or slight Laxatives, as Tamarinds, Rhubarb, Cassia, Cream Tartar, Sal Polychrest. &c. These failing, give a Vomit (if the Strength and Pulse are good) of the Powder or Infusion of Ipococ.

3d. If from sluggish, ropy, cold Phlegm on the Stomach, the Countenance is pale, the Urine thin, no Heat, Thirst, nor bad Taste

in the Mouth, use watery Attenuants, aromatic Infusions of Wormwood, Centry, Carduus, &c. with Tinct. Myrrh, Elixir Proprietatis, &c. After that, give in the Morning Oxymel scillitic. ℥ij. with Water ℥v. repeat next Day, if needful, and use the above Bitters after. 4thly, If from a slight Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Intestines, it is known from Heat, Fever, and Pulse: here let Blood, drink plentifully of Antiphlogistics, as Water with Nitre, acid Syrups of Fruits and Vinegar; then antiphlogistic Fomentations, as Rhenish Wine, or Vinegar and Water, or Glysters of Vinegar and Water. 5. Seeing or remembering disagreeable Objects, remove them, change the Idea. 6. From an impetuous Motion of the nervous Juice, as in sailing on the Sea, riding backward in a Coach; here austere Things, Rest, Narcotics, and cold Water are good, as Lil. in Citron-juice, with a Draught of Water; then Quince-Marmalade, or Pomegranates, Syrup, &c. If from Worms, give in the Morning cold Water with a little Nitre and Iron dissolved in it. If from some small Shock or Fall, use Infusion of Tormentil and sharp-pointed Dock-roots.

6th, *Of Feverish Belchings and Wind.*

1. From an elastic Matter of any Kind, heated and swelled in the Body, and discharged often with a Noise. This is cured, 1. By Diluters, warm dissipating Waters gently aromatic, as Sassafras-tea, Seeds of Burdoc, Coriander, Fennel, Anise, Carvy, Cardamoms, Sallary,

wild Carrot, Smalage, Persly, the four greater and lesser hot Seeds; Roots of Angelica, Galangal, Calamus Aromaticus infused in hot Water; Glysters of Camomil-flowers, and the like. 2. If it is from Saltness of an opposite Nature, preponderate them one with another to find out the peccant one, and correct it. 3d, If from some putrid Matter in the Stomach, give Acids. 4. If from too much Fruit eaten, and lying on the Stomach, give Salt of Vitriol from ℥j. to ℥iv. for a Vomit; then Spirit of Sulphur in Drink: use the same in Choleras. 5. By allaying the Convulsions, and settling the Acrimony. If from Alcalis, give Acids, or testaceous Powders; if from putrid Acrids, use Acids; if from Sublimate Mercury, give a Solution of Salt of Tartar; if from Arsenic swallowed, drink great Draughts of Cream. To check the Spirits, give Opiates and mild Anti-hysterics made of Rue, Savine, Mint, Myrrh, Saffron, &c. Castor, Sagapenum, Ammoniac, Oppopanax, Assa foetida, Myrrh, Spirit. C. C. Tincture and Oil of Amber, &c. Inject Glysters, as of Burdoc-leaves, Rosemary, *aa.* M. ℞. Cardamom-seeds ℥℞. prepare and boil in Water to ℥iv. strain and add Sal Gem. ℥j. Honey of Roses ℥j. mix; use Fomentations of Mallows, Althæa, Melilot, &c. or warm Tiles to the Belly, with Brandy sprinkled on them; or Brandy with Treacle or Diacordium, or Philonium Romanum. Apply great large Cupping-Glasses to the Navel, Belly, Stomach, &c.

7th, *Vomiting in Fevers.*

From a Convulsion of the Parts, their Fibres being irritated, some Vomitings are curable, some not; as from a Cancer in or near the Stomach; then there is a most inexpressible Pain, and a Vomiting of purulent and atrabillious Matter; or from a Schirrus. If from an Inflammation, there is a pungent, ardent Pain of the Stomach, increased by Inspiration, a strong forced Cough, fearful Sighing on swallowing the least Drink or Medicine, with an acute continual Fever. When the Liver is putrified in a Jaundice, Vomits and Purges are Death; only mild Lenitives. In the Small Pox, Vomiting ceases on their Eruption only. In other Cases do as in Loathings, before. If the Vomiting is from a Load on the Stomach in the Beginning of a Disease, give a Vomit, lest in the End it produce a fatal Diarrhœa, Thrush, or Tenesmus.

8th, *Hiccup.*

This is a Convulsion of the Gullet, and a Contraction of its longitudinal Fibres, and these of the internal Coat of the Stomach; it is often cured by a Vomit, which brings up much black, pitchy, atrabillious Matter; whereon the Irritation ceases. A Hiccup, after the Use of white Hellebore, or vomiting up much arterial Blood, followed by a Fainting Fit, Bleeding, Superpurgation, or other Evacuations, is fatal. If it is from Emptiness, give good nourishing Food; if from some Acrimony, use

emollient Drinks ; if from thrushy Crufts suppurating in the Stomach, give Oil of sweet Almonds, emollient Emulsions, Sylvius's Diacordium, or the like ; but Opiates are of greatest Use.----If from Inflammation, Excoriation, Evacuation, Convulsion, &c. it is cured by the like Means as these are, in Vomiting, Loathings, Belchings, &c.

9th, *Weakness in Fevers,*

Is the Effect of the Influx and Pressure of the arterial and nervous Juices into the Muscles, obstructed ; whether, from the Emptiness of the Vessels, or the Incapacity of the Juices to flow along the obstructed Canals ; whether the Blood be too thick, fizy, or in too great a Quantity ; or external Compression of the Vessels in the Brain and Cerebellum : If from the first Cause, it is very visible, as after a great and long Fever, or great Evacuations by Bleeding, Hæmorrhages, habitual Vomiting, Purgings, Salivation, Sweating, Diabetes, scrophulous Tumours in the Mysterium, great Ulcers, too copious Perspiration. This Cause is always known from a pale Look, Leanness, small, little Pulse, falling of the Blood-Vessels, and shriveling of the Muscles : If by an Inflammation, the Fluids are thickened, that they cannot circulate ; it is known from an intolerable Heat and Redness over the whole Body, and the Blood is coreaceous. That they are obstructed, is evident from the Signs. If from the 3d Cause, the Body is weak and sluggish, idle ; the Mind dull, slow, or senseless ; internal and external Senses, Reason,  
and

and animal Motion are bad ; Sight, Smelling, Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, are all defective ; the Sick is sleepy, forgetful, has a Noise in his Ears ; is somewhat delirious or dosing, trembling, and has a Vertigo ; Things seem often black. If it is from a Weakness of the Heart, no hot Fits succeed the cold Shiverings ; the Pulse is weak, Breathing slow, the Extrems are cold ; there are no violent Motions. If from Emptiness, give Sorbiles of rich Nourishment, as Gellies, good Broths, aromatic Wines with Water and Acids, as Oranges or Lemon-Juice, often and little at a time ; Frictions, but no Evacuations, Volatiles, nor Elixirs. If from a Plethora, bleed and evacuate. Fat People should have no oily Things ; and they that have an Acidity in their Bowels, no Acids ; nor they that abound with putrid Humours any Vegetables, or what is made of them ; but Barley and Oat-Gruels with Acids. They that, by some Hæmorrhage, have lost most of their Blood, require Panado, with a little Orange Juice, Sugar, Rhenish Wine, and some Eggs every Quarter of an Hour. Should such thin watery Food threaten a Dropsy, avoid Liquids, and give often and in small Doses Rhenish Wine, Biscuits, and Filings of Steel. If the Weakness is from the Incapacity of the Liquids to move, as is often the Case of fat People, from the Solution of the Fat and its Mixture with the Blood, use Bleeding, warm Water Glysters, Fomentations, and Friction ; R Warm Water ʒx. Honey ʒj. Vinegar ʒss. Nitre ʒj. mix for a Glyster ; repeat it every two Hours till the Blood is moveable. If the Weak-

ness

ness is from Compression of the Brain and Cerebellum ; from too great a Distention of the Vessels of the Meninges (which is the Cause of 99 out of 100 in Fevers without Evacuations) use Blisters, Diluters, Nitre, Honey, Fruits, and saponaceous Things ; Pedelavia, tepid Fomentations, Glysters, and Cupping to the Feet.

10th, *Of Feverish Heat.*

The External is known from the Touch, the Internal from the Redness of the Urine ; it is from the too great Action of the Parts of the Blood against one another, and against the Vessels, and of the Vessels against the Blood. If the Heat is only from an increased Velocity of the Blood in the Fever, let Blood, give antiphlogistic Tepids, induce Quiet of Body and Mind, make gentle Ligatures, use Diacodiates, as Rhenish Wine ℥j. Citron Juice ℥ss. boiled Water lbj. Opium gr. β. Sal Prunella ℥ss. Diacodium ℥jss. mix, and drink of it.---- If it is from the Thickness of the Blood, it is known from the Hardness of the Pulse, the late Dissipation of its thinnest Parts, and the Sight of that let out. Bleed, and give warm Water, Honey and Vinegar, and a little Nitre ; use at the same time emollient Drinks, Glysters, Baths, Epithems and Fomentations to the Armpits, Soles of the Feet and Groins, and wrap the Body in Woollen-Cloaths wrung out of the same tepid Emollients. The sudden Discharge of Water drank by Urine in Fevers, is only prevented by mixing simple Oxymel with the Water ; this mixes it with the Blood. If from

a Plethora, Bleeding before the 3d Day of the Fever cures it. If from a Cacochymic, evacuate slowly, often, and correct it. If from the Fat of corpulent Peoples Bodies dissolved and mixt with the Blood, the whole Body is yellowish, (as in frightful, bilious Fevers, wherein the Urine is also most fetid and bitter) Blood (which must be let) has Fat swimming on it. Here give cooling, moderate Purges, as Cream Tartar, Tamarinds, &c. and use Acids, saponaceous Drinks (not Water alone) as Water and simple Oxymel, or with Syrup of Violets, Lemons, Oranges, or Sugar and Water, with Juices of Cichory, Elder, Currans, Fumitory, Rasps, &c. given in very large Quantities, as from  $\zeta$ iv. to 8. in a Day; or these mixt with Yolks of Eggs. If from Obstructions, cure them. If from the Narrowness and Stiffness of the Vessels and Fibres, use loosening Drinks, Glysters and Baths. If from several Causes joined, a like Course is used: Keep such out of Bed, or very cool and near erect in it; beware of Meats, Medicines, and close Air. When Dryness accompanies Heat, the Eyes, instead of Tears, appears dusty; the Nostrils, Mouth, Tongue and Palate seemed dry; the Voice shrill, Breathing difficult; the Lungs being parched, the whole Passage of the Stomach and Intestines are dried; little Urine. Hot Medicines make short Work up here, as Theriacs, Bezoars, Diaphoretics, and the like; but tepid Water, with Honey and a little Vinegar and Nitre drank; or instead of Honey, Rob of Elder, Conserve of Roses, or Syrup

Syrup of Violets; Glysters, Pedilavia of emollient Decoctions with Nitre; or Elder, Vinegar, or Focus's of the same; applied with Sponges behind the Ears, to the Armpits, Groins, Hams, &c. or with Barley-water and a little Rose-vinegar.

11th. *Of Lighthheadedness, or Delirium  
in a Fever.*

This shews a diseased State of the Brain; whether from Obstruction, or the Influx, Transflux, or Efflux of the nervous Juice in the Brain; or from sudden Motion, or some Stagnation. But whatever is the Cause, it must be quickly taken care of; for tho' there are five Degrees of it, yet its generally mortal if it enter the 3d; when Fierceness and Fury attend it. 1st. Use Pedilavia twice or thrice a Day in warm Water, or that wherein Emollients are boiled; then apply Blisters, or a Pultis of very sour Leaven, with some Syrup and Salt; this presently raises a Swelling and Redness. Some use Blisters, or live Pigeons slit, or Fishes, laid to the Soles. To young hale Persons beginning in a confluent Small-pox, wrap the Feet, and up to the Mid-leg, in Cloaths wet in warm Milk; or roll them in a Cataplasm of Meal, or in some emollient Decoction; let them lie till the Parts seem half gangrened: Its of surprizing Efficacy, both to prevent a Delirium in Fevers; and to determine the pocky Matter to the Legs. Either Blisters, or stimulant Plaisters may be applied to the Hams; as of roasted Onions, rasp'd Horseradish-root, Mustardseed, &c. with Salt

and Vinegar mixt; or Frictions of the lower Parts. Inject emollient Glysters every two Hours, of warm Water, raw Whey, &c. till the Brain is secured, with Honey, Nitre, and a little common Salt. Use a thin Diet (not too scanty) of thin Barley, Rice, or Sago Gruel, a little acidulated. Let their Drink be thin, watery and mealy; as Barley-water, or a Decoction of Leaves or Flowers; or Roots of Althæa, Elder, Garden Poppies, or Infusion of Corn Poppies, or a Decoction of Goatsbeard Roots, or of Scorzonera, &c. Boil'd Vinegar and Water, is good, &c. Never use Opiates in a Delirium (except it be from violent Motion) for they stupify to Death; but give Anodynes, as Syrup of Malepeony, of Lemon, Citron, Orange, Corn or Garden Poppies; Emulsions of Oats, Barley, sweet Almonds, white Poppy-seeds, and the four greater and lesser cold Seeds. Use these to the Neck, outwardly, for Focuses; but, to mix in Drink, Syrup of Corn Poppies is best; or, R. Corn Poppy-water, ℥xij. Syr. Flor. Tunic. ℥j. Spt. of Sulphur, ʒ. s. to make a grateful Acid, its excellent. Bleed in the Feet, or make the hemorrhoidal Vessels swell, and bleed thence; the last exceeds all other Things, and must be thus brought about: Inject every 3 or 4 Hours Glysters of Water, Honey and Nitre; then put up a Suppository of Honey, Aloes and Sal Gem, which in 3 Hours causes Pain, and the Impetus to the Brain is lessened; then set the Sick over a Vessel of warm Water, and receive the Steam at the Anus. An Hour after, lay on an emollient Cataplasim of only Mallow Leaves;  
renew

renew this Morning and Evening, and rub the small Knobs with Fig-leaves, or Figs; or put a Piece of Aloës into the Anus. But should all this fail, the following will not. Foment the Anus with Steams of warm Water, till these Knobs appear, then clean and dry the Parts well, rub it with Cream, and put on Leeches kept out of Water sometime till they are hungry; when they have sucked and fallen off, then sit over warm Water to make it bleed enough; to stop the Blood, lay a cold Cloth with a little Salt to the Part, or Spirit of Wine with a little Mastick, or Sugar of Lead, with Vinegar, or Alum-water. To procure the Menfes, bleed in the Foot; then sit over warm Water, and use emollient Focuses to the Part, if the Woman is not gravid; but if in Child-bed, and the Lochia stopt, the Uterus is enflamed, but inject lenitive Glysters, and mildest Focuses.

12th. *Of febrile Dosings, or Coma.*

Is either a constant Propensity to sleep, without Sleep, or a profound Sleep, from a Compression of the Origin of the Nerves, so as the Spirits cannot pass; whether from Evacuation, or Repletion, or the Thickness of the Blood, or gluey Fat, or inflammatory Disposition. If its from the last, let blood, give Diluters and Lenitives. If from Fat dissolved by Heat, rub the Head with Vinegar, but not with hot Things. If from Oil, then separate and throw it off by thin, watery, nitrous, saponaceous, and subacid Things. Where there are no Signs of Inflammation, small Broths, given often in

a Day, are good. The Cure in this Symptom is much the same as in a Delirium. A Pultis of boiled Mallows to the shaved Head is good. If a Coma attend great Heat, bleed, blister, cup, apply Leeches, inject emollient Glysters, use the like Baths and Focufes; but in a moderate Fever less will do.

### 13th. *Obstinate Watchings.*

They are mostly, from the Beginning, of the slightest Inflammation of the Brain. Rest must be procured to Body and Mind; Noise, Light, Pictures, Objects, are to be withdrawn; a moderate Air, made moist by cooling Herbs; as Poplar, Elder, Roses, Sorrel, Willows, &c. A smooth, emollient Diet, as Barley or great Gruels, with acid Juices, or Emulsions, of Poppy and the cold Seeds; and for Drink, Herbs of milky Juice, but not so narcotic as Poppy; as Roots of Goats-beard, Cichory, Decoction of Scorzonera, Lettice, sweet Almonds, &c. Light, pleasant Whisperings or Sounds, Musick, counting Drops of Water as they fall, smelling to narcotic Plants and Flowers; as of Beans, Henbane, Poppies, Nightshade, Violets, Roses, Elder, Ebulus, Poplar; or these strew'd on the Room Floor. Drink Emulsions of sweet Almonds, Poppy-seeds, and the cold Seeds. Use Anodynes; as Syrup of Violets, Althæa, Emulsions of Poppy-seeds; Conserve of wild Poppy-flowers to ʒxij. Diacodium, or Tea of Poppy-heads and Seeds, Horse-bean Water, Cowslip-flowers, Cloths dipt in Vinegar laid

to the hind Head. Opium must not be used, except preceded by Evacuations.

14th. *Of feverish Convulsions.*

They are from various and different Causes, which must be distinguished in the Cure. If from Inflammation of the Brain there is Heat, Pain, troubled and fatiguing Sleeps, eruginous Vomitings, Tingling of the Ears, Dimness of Sight, a Sort of Delirium; here use Pedelavia, tepid Baths, Blisters, Emulsions. If from a Convulsion of the Stomach, bleed in the Feet, apply Diluents to the Head, inject emollient Glysters. If from Milk curdled on the Stomach, or any thing swallowed that pricks and lies in it, give a Vomit, then the absorbent Earths. If from Acids, give Alkalines; if the last, use the first. If the Faeces are green, the Breath sour, the Belly swelled, if Drink drunk is nauseated or thrown up, and a Milk Diet preceded, if a Vomit be improper, give Whey, with *Venice* Soap, Syrup of Violets, and much Honey; then give a mild Peuk, dissolve the Residue with Sugar, Honey, and Soap; then cleanse with either a Vomit, or Rhubarb, *Venice* Soap, and Oil of sweet Almonds. If the Nerves in the Basis of the Brain are either compressed or obstructed, where the Blood is strongly impell'd, the impacted Mass is harder (Adults seldom have Convulsions without an oily Acrimony) use Diluters, Relaxers, Bleeding, and Lenitives, in large Quantities. If the Blood begin to stagnate about the Vitals, bleed not, except the Pulse

and Breathing are strong, and good Strength; *Goddard's* famed Drops are never safe, but in hysteric and hypp'd Convulsions. If there is a violent continued Fever, and Convulsions, with high-coloured Urine, Skin dry, Face red and hot, Breathing difficult, hard Pulse, and a Phrenitis from Obstructions or Inflammation, bleed in the Feet, use diluent Fomentations to them of Honey, Vinegar and Nitre; use diluting and relaxing Drinks. The famed Epileptics (*Valerian Root* excepted) often do Mischief, rarely good.

#### 15th. *Sweating in Fevers.*

These in the very Beginning are stubborn, from a Laxness of the extreme Capillaries, a too rapid Circulation, a Separation of the watery Parts of the Blood from the rest, thickening the Blood and causing mortal Obstructions there; this is never to be encouraged, but stopt, in the Beginning of acute Fevers, (the *Plague*, and *Sudor Anglicus* excepted) by rising out of Bed, sitting up, letting a cool Air into the Room, lying under, or putting on fewer Cloaths, refraining hot, or heating Drinks; use much soft, mild, coolish Liquors, but sparingly, and so check the rapid Motion of the Blood. Nasty clammy Sweats, after a Fever, are best cured by a Dram of Sage or Wormwood Brandy, at Night, or Venice Treacle, or the Bark, or the Salt Draughts,

16th. *Of Spots and Eruptions.*

These eruptive Fevers are of several Sorts, as erysipelatous, scarlet, red, petechial, and purple, or variolous, or Morbillous. The first is a large bluish red Spot under the Scarf-skin, throbbing, pricking, painful, attended with a continual Fever, without much Swelling; its a Filtration of the yellow or red, especially red Serum of the Blood; to these Places where Sweat or perspirable Matter used to be discharged, from the Laxness of the Vessels, especially the external, and the Force of the Blood depositing there its bilious Parts, hence its so apt to gangrene or scale off; this is seldom malignant or dangerous. A Scarlet Fever has red Pustles; like Scarlet, without Pain, appearing and evanishing suddenly often in a Day; these are seldom dangerous. The Petechial are only red Blood got out into these Vessels; they are red like Sparks of Fire, especially about the Glands. But purple Spots suddenly appearing in an acute Disease, are fatal, for they show these Vessels corroded by a Blood become caustic; the same being the Case in the Brain and Lungs, the Blood being so highly putrid, that its dissolved. If Spots are painful they threaten a Mortification; if painless, a Desquamation follows; if they appear suddenly, without Inflammation, Cough, or bad Breathing, if taken care of, they are seldom dangerous. If preceded by a taring Cough, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, they are dangerous; but more so if these Symptoms evanish not with the

**Eruption.** These Spots contain different Kinds of Matter, and show the different States of Blood and Vessels. Let the Sick take care of Cold, preserve due Perspiration, and use Diluters, as nitrous Antiphlogistics, Decoction of Roots of Fennel, Scorzonera, Goats-beard, Parsley, Leaves of Scabious, &c. with Nitre, and Juice of Citron, Lemon, or Orange. Sudorifics are often fatal.

17th. *Pain of the Head in Fevers.*

The Sick will inform whether it is of the whole, or a part, external or internal. In the First the Head is sore if touched; or pressed with the Finger, either from the Head itself, (then the Pain is permanent and equal) or from other Parts, as the Stomach, then its unequal, comes and goes. Its either pungent, tense, pulsative, or gravative as in a Catarrh. If malignant, its attended with great Horror, Dimness of Sight, Alienation of Mind, Vomiting, Silence, Fainting, and Coldness of the Extremes. If from Blood or Bile, the great Heat, Strength, Quickness of the Senses, Redness of the Face, Height and Quickness of the Pulse, Thirst, high-coloured Urine, Blackness, Yellowness, Dryness, or Brownness of the Tongue, &c. will discover it; as will the Pricking, Throbbing, and Beating of the Pain. If from Melancholy, Sleep and Excrements are very small, the Skin and Hair hard and dry. If its from Flegm, the last Signs are reversed. If the Urine is thin and white, there is Danger of a Phrensy. The Pain ceasing without Evacu-  
ations,

ations; or Diminution of the Fever, denotes a Gangrene, and Death. Cold Extremes in the violent Pain, are bad; an Inflammation is begun. If bilious Vomitings, Deafness, and Watching attend, they soon turn mad. A Pain supervening the Fever, with Tossings and Anguish, denotes the Crisis at hand, by an Hæmorrhage, or Vomiting. In case of a Plethora, or Inflammation, let Blood in the frontal Veins, and Arms or Feet, apply Leeches, or Cupping, with Scarification behind the Ears, and to the Neck or Shoulders, and Leeches to the Anus. Cup with, and without Scarification, the Legs, Thighs, and lower Parts; give Laxatives suitable to the Cause, or a Vomit, when there is no Fever. If the Stomach is foul or bad; then laxative Glysters. Blister the Neck, use Ligatures, Frictions, shave the Head, make an Incision of the Skin on the Sutures, snuff up an Errhine; to the shaved Head use Oil of Roses and Vinegar, boiled to the Consumption of the Vinegar; then use Anodynes. Lay Puppies, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c. cut up alive, to the Anus; Focufes or emollient Cataplasms to the Head; or a Decoction of Vervain, Marjoram, Hyssop, Maidenhair, Calamint, Bugloss, Flowers of Elder; or a Plaister of Cassia, Yolks of Eggs and Powder of Camomil; or a distilled Water of emollient and carminative Flowers and Seeds. Avoid Light, Heat, and the Passions. Apply unripe Oil of Olive, Oil of Roses, Juice of Knotgrass, Mint, Roses and Vinegar, and Fomentations of Roses, Pennyroyal, and Myrrh; or of Henbane,

bane, and green Poppy-leaves, and Crumbs of Bread to the Forehead, Temples and Nostrils.

In the hot Pain of the Head, after Evacu-  
ations, wash it with Rose-water and Rose-vi-  
negar; give, inwardly, improper Vehicles, Sy-  
rups of Violets, Roses, Sicory, Sorrel; or these  
in Decoction with Lettice, Hepatica, &c. or the  
cooling Emulsions of the cold Seeds; or Roots  
of Scorzonera, Heads and Flowers of Poppies  
boiled in Whey: Or, outwardly, Lotions, Li-  
xiviums, Epithems, Bags, Plaisters, and Odours  
of Coolers and Anodynes.----- For the cold  
Pains, use warm inciding Things, as Blisters,  
Sinapisms, Stimulants; and of Betony, Origan-  
um, Sage, Calamint, Dittany, Scordium,  
Flowers of Camomil, Seeds of Dill, Anise,  
Fennel, Nutmeg, Galangal, and the hot and  
emollient Oils, outwardly. Inwardly, with  
Plenty of attenuating Diluters, give the warm-  
ing Electuaries, or Confects, or Decoctions of  
the hot, cephalic Herbs, as Stœchas, Maiden-  
hair, Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Angelica,  
Thyme, or their Decoctions, or Wines. The  
Melancholic are relieved by Emollients and  
Moisteners; as Borrage, Mallows, Althæa,  
Maidenhair, &c. and the like, outwardly; the  
others, in Decoctions, Steams, Vapours, Epi-  
thems, Glysters, &c. Diet, Drink and Air, the  
same as in Fevers.

18th. *Of the Cardialgia, and Cardiagmos.*

The First, or Heart-burn, is only dangerous  
in Fevers. Its a great scalding, smarting, irri-  
tating or corroding Pain, or Humour, boiling  
up

up at times (not constantly) about the Mouth of the Stomach, from a sharp, thin, excoriating Humour like Water; its sometimes belched up the Gullet into the Mouth; and in some (but rarely) like Lee, or mixt with Blood. If Strength allow, Infusion of Ipococuan might be given, with Plenty of warm Water; then testaceous Powders, or, if very severe, mix them with Opiats, or mixt with Powder of Orange-peel, with a Slender Diet of Gruels, Panado, fat Broth, Jellies, &c. If the Fever permit, Sugars or Honey; Barley, Rye, Meals, and Aniseed, do hurt here; but Rhubarb or its Syrup, or Laxative, emollient Glysters are proper, and the mild, cooling Juices or Emulsions drunk. Some use cooling and Astringent Vegetables, outwardly; and inwardly with Absorbents. Some use Plaisters, and take Powder of Hen's Gizzard, ʒj to a Dose.

*Cardiagmos* has been falsely taken for a Pain of the Heart itself, and confounded with the Cardialgia; but its really different, being a fixt, acute, constant, biting Pain in the internal Surface of the upper Orifice of the Stomach, without scalding, smarting, burning, or excoriating Belchings; or being excited and increased by some particular Things, as Aniseed, Barley, or Rye-meal Foods, or Eggs, and mostly attends Fevers, seldom troubles in Health; its here the Reverse of the last. If from a cold Cause, its known from a Sourness, want of Thirst, a small, slow, weak Pulse, pale Urine, the Constitution, Habit, former way of Life, Climate, and Season of the Year. If from a hot Cause,

its

its attended with great Thirst, Bitterness of the Mouth, Heat, hot and dry Diet have preceeded, Urine very hot and yellow, Pulse weak and small; its mostly fatal, and the feverer, the more so. If practicable, and not attending the Plague, give a Vomit, especially an oily one, follow it with warm Water till it work both Ways; but first throw up sharp emollient Glysters, succeeded by Rhubarb and Agaric, all the same Day, if possible. After them give Alteratives, as Honey of Roses, with Syrup of Vinegar or Sorrel, or Oxymel simple, Violets, Poppies, Cichory, Fumitory, or a Decoction of Barley, Borrage, Sorrel, Scorzonera, Cinquefoil; or of Mallows, Violets, Camomil Flowers, Maidenhair and Dill; or of Mint, Dittany, Scordium, Citron Seeds and Bark. In the cold Sort use Alexipharmacs, as Theriac, Mithridate, Confectio Alkermis, Raleighiana, Species Diambri, Damosthu. Use, outwardly, warming, aromatic Focusses, Plaisters and Cataplasms of Sage, Origanum, Mint, Wormwood, Myrrh, Incense, Alth. or of Crusts of Bread, with Cloves, Cinamon, Numegs.— In the hot, apply Plantain, Roses, Violets, Nightshade, Olives, Poppies, boiled in Vinegar and Wine; inwardly, take the Triasantal. Diarrhod. Abbat. &c.

#### 19th. *Of the Thrush.*

This is a Heap of small, round, scaly Ulcers, which beset the whole Mouth, Jaws, Gullet, Stomach and small Intestines, from the excretory Ducts which discharge the Liquor into these

these Parts, having their Mouths shut up by a slimy, tough Humour; hence the small Exulcerations, more common in low, marshy Places, in hot rainy Weather, and more fatal to Infants and the Aged; especially after Dysenteries, and Inflammations of the Bowels, or great Spittings of coagulated Blood. They are mostly introduced by a continual putrid Fever, or an Intermittent turned to a Continual, beginning with a Looseness, or Bloody-flux, great nauseating, Vomiting, Anorexia, Anguish, Weakness, great Discharge of all Sorts of Humours, Numbness and Dullness, constant, easy Sleepiness, Heaviness and Pain about the Stomach. If it appear outwardly first, as on the Lips, and go inwardly to the Mouth, &c. its good. If it rise up the Gullet into the Jaws in a thick Crust, like shining Lard, its bad; for its from the Stomach and Intestines. Those of a pearl or white Colour, are good; but the tawny, yellow, livid, and black, are bad, threatening a Gangrene. They mostly loosen, and give way at the Bottom first, and fall off Piecemale, till they all gradually scale off, some more quickly, others more slowly. In some they repululate as bad as before, in others not. All the Parts obses'd are often dry, swallowing hindered, the Chyle prevented getting into the Lacteals. If they repululate, a fatal Dysentery, Atrophy, Hectic, or Salivation follows. In a Word, as to the Prognostic, if the Thrush is transparent, thin, white, soft, scattered, easily falling off, and not returning, its good. But if the Ulcers are very white and solid, tawny, yellow,

yellow, black, close, thick, and running into one, hard, tough, often returning, and eating into the Parts, its a fatal Sort.---- The Motion of the Blood must neither be lessened by Bleeding, nor accelerated by Sudorifics and hot things, but kept gentle and moderate, for the Protrusion of the Aphthous Matter by drinking plentifully of warm, diluting, resolving, and cleansing Decoctions; as Water with Nitre, Sal Polychrest, or Prunella, and Honey. If a Diarrhæa attend it, Astringents either reach it not, or do great Mischief. Warm loosening, cleansing Liquors must be used, in Baths, or Focuses with Sponges or Flannel, to the external, sensible Parts, as of warm Water, Whey or Milk, and Glysters of Honey and Water. The Food must be light, cleansing, soapy, and nourishing; as Water and Milk with some Bread, and a little Wine or Honey, (not Almonds) Juice of Rapes with Honey is best, or of Rapes and Roses. Next to it is poudered Linseed boiled to the Thickness of new Milk, strained, and given with Honey, or a Decoction of Althæa, or Mallows. Barley-water with Syrup of Violets, Althæa, Maidenhair, or the five opening Roots, are good; or the Roots of wild Carrot, rasp'd, boil'd and strain'd, with Honey. When the Crystals are fallen off, use Demulcents, Vulneraries; as Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb, or Syrup of Rhubarb, or a little Turpentine, with the Yolk of an Egg and Rose-water, or Oil of sweet Almonds fresh drawn, or Emulsions of Almonds and Poppy-seeds. When the Fever is abated, the Urine separated,

the Pulse freer, give Cordials and Strengtheners, (or the Sick die) as Decoction of Japan Earth, toasted Rhubarb, Pomegranate, Tamarisc, or Peruvian Barks, Syrup of Mulberries, yellow Myrobolans, &c. At last, give warm, cordial Purges, as Tinctura Sacra, or a Decoction of Rhubarb and Tamarinds, or Myrobolans. But for Childrens Mouths, I never found any thing equal to Borax burnt to a light, white Calx, then poudered fine, and mixt up with much Honey, given often with plenty of the above Drinks. I never saw this fail to cure in 30 Hours, as far as it reached; then gave 2 or 3 Doses of Rhubarb after to carry off the Crusts, or Manna and Honey dissolved in Water.

This Disease, or Symptom, often happens in Fevers, from omitting to purge at first; or from imprudently stopping a Diarrhæa, before Rhubarb, or some Laxative, was given. Old People are liable to it, from the Sliminess of their Juices, and Weakness of the Vessels; Children, from their Languidness; Astringents used straiten the Mouths of the small Vessels; Convulsion, or Hiccup, arise from the Thrush lining the inside of the Stomach, and the Crust being fallen off, the nervous Papilæ lie naked. Looseness, and Loss of Appetite attend it, from the Mouths of the Lacteals being shut up, so as nothing enters them. In a black, or livid Thrush, the Membranes are always gangrened. If the Uterus of gravid Women is beset with a Crust, her Blood being bad, and the Fœtus not nourished, she miscarries. If the Lung, or Liver are putrid, the Thrush attends, from

from the like in these Parts. If cold Water, or other actual or potential great Coolers are given, a Swelling, Heat, Suffocation, or Quinsy follows; for both scaling off, and Expulsion of the Thrush is prevented; hence Deliriums, Tossings, cold Sweats, and Over-watchings; for Cold, and Over-cooling, is Death here.

F I N I S.



## ADDITION to Page 170, VOL. II.

**O**N December 28, 1731, was an Earthquake in and about *Banbury*; and a terrible Hurricane and high Tide in *Holland*.

*Jan. 10, 1732.* A small Earthquake at *Seville*, in *Spain*; and in *July* a slight one at *Glasgow*; and a great one in the Province of *Laboro*, in *Sicily*.

In 1733. The Plague raged in *Tripoli* and *Tunis*.

In 1734. Was an Earthquake at *Portsmouth*.

In 1735. The three principal Towns in the Island of *Cyprus*, were demolished by an Earthquake. On *July 16*, several Shocks were felt in *Montserrat* and *Antigua*. *January*, a Hurricane.

In 1737. An Earthquake was perceived in *Shropshire*.

*Dec. 30, 1738.* Was a small one in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*.

*Feb. 24, 1740.* An Earthquake at *Salerni*, near *Palermo*, in *Sicily*.

In 1738, 39. The Plague raged in *Barbary*.

In 1743. It broke out at *Messina*, in *Sicily*, (being imported in some Bales of Goods from *Patras* in *Turkey*) and killed 46,129. From thence the Infection was carried into *Calabria*.

*Oct. 17, 1746.* The famous and rich City of *Lima*, in *Peru*, was totally swallowed up in an Earthquake, and *Callao*, 4 Leagues distant.

*June 26, 1748.* One very smart Shock was felt at *Chapple-le-Frith*, in *Derbyshire*, and a Mile and a half round it. And near that Place, on *July 24*, was a great Flood from the Mountains, with terrible Thunder and Lightening. The Flood carried off Part of *Hayfield* Church-yard.

## ADDITION to Page 322, VOL. II

FROM *June 27 to Aug. 5.* the Wind kept shifting Points between S. and W. except 6 Days N. one N. W. From *June 3, to Aug. 8.* was all hot, except *June 25. July 9, 19, 14, 15, 17, 25, Aug. 4,* all cool; but not cold. *May 11, to June 3,* no Rain. *June 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 29, 30. July 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25,* all small Showers. *Aug. 5 to 16,* Wind N. E. 12. N. 17, 18. S. to 23. W. 23, 24. N. in the Morning, and S. all Day; to 19 it veered daily to *Sept. 1.* S. to 6. E 6, 7. veered daily round. To 11, N. or E. to 19, between W. and S. 19, 20, N. 21, S. 22, veered round. To 29, W. 29, 30, S. W. *Oct. 1.* W. to 6, N. W. to S. 6, veered, 7, S. to N. 8; 9. veered each day from N. W. to N. W. round. 10, to 18, mostly N. 18, W. to *Nov. 3.* S. often pointing S. E. or S. W. all a stark Calm. *Nov. 3, N. to 8, W. 9, N. 10, W. to S. 11, 12, W. a Calm,* and 20. 13, 14, W. to S. daily. 15, N. 16, W. 17, N. W. 18, 19, S. W. 20, N. to S. 21, N. 22, S. 23, W. to 30, N. W. 30, and *Dec. 1.* W. to 5, S. W. to 8, N. W. to 14, W. and S. W. 15, 16, S. 17, W. 18, N. W. 19, to 26, S. and S. W. 26, 27, S. E. 28, N. E. 29, N. 30, E. 31, S. *Jan. 1, 2,* S. to S. E. 3, S. to W. 4, W. 5, 6, S. As there was an uncommon Calm from *Oct. 18, to Nov. 20.* so from that to *Jan. 6.* were mostly very high Winds, but without Tempest or Hurricane. *Aug. 16 to 22,* daily small Showers, or misting to 28. From thence, scarce any Moisture to *Oct. 17.* then showry to 20. Daily some little misting from 23 to 29. 29 to *Nov. 3.* some Rain daily. 3, 14, 22, 26, some daily Moisture. *Dec. 8, to 17,* often misting, or little slight Showers: 21, to *Jan. 3.* daily a little misting Showers or Rain. *Aug. 9, to 15,*

cool;

cool; 17, *Sept.* 5, 6, 15, 16, 23, 4, 25, 30. *Oct.* 1, 9, to 17. *Nov.* 3, to 9, 21, 26. *Dec.* 6, 9, to 13, and to 18 and 26, to *Jan.* 4, all cool. All the rest uncommonly, and unseasonably warm for the Time of Year. And all this Time we had only *Oct.* 5, 6, 10, 16, *Nov.* 10, 11, 12, 20, sharp Frosts. There was not only more warm, but far more clear Weather this Harvest and Winter, than ordinarily falls to the Share of this Island; very rarely any Fog or Mists; if cloudy, they were high and soon gone, only from *Dec.* 25, to *Jan.* 1, the Sun was not seen. As we had no Rain either to keep open, or open the Springs from the first Week in *May*, to *Dec.* 23, there was a general great Scarcity of Water, especially in *October*, *November*, and to *December* 23. For though there were frequent Showers to water the Surface of the Earth, and make a plentiful Year, and good Grain of all Kinds, except Oats, which rose from 7 or 8 Shillings the last Year, to 12 or 15 this, from both the Failure and Badness of their Crop in Fens and all marshy Places; from the severe Spring from *Jan.* 19, to *April* 22. that either chill'd the Earth, or deadened its vegetative Power; so that Oats, which used to weigh 11 or 12 Stone a Sack, did not weigh above 6 or 7. Wheat also, which was from 2 s. and 6 d. or at most 2 s. and 10 d. a Bushel, rose to 4 s. and 2 d. or 4 d. not from Scarcity, but transporting of it to *France* after the Peace, to relieve their Famine. All the Showers that fell never pierced above an Inch and an half, or two Inches at most into the Surface: Hence, in *December*, I was astonished, to see the Ground, in digging below that Depth, all Dust, as it had been Kild-dried. But they had more Rain in *Rutlandshire*, S. of *Leicestershire*, and N. of *Northamptonshire*, than in 1746, or 1747.

. With *August* set in an epidemic, severe Small-pox, which appeared on the several Sick at different Times. They came out on some the same Day the

Fever began; scarce any of them recovered; nor were there Instances wanting of their appearing before the Fever: Such died quickly; but in general, they came out the 2d or 3d Day, and might be felt under the Skin, like Sand thrown thick over the Body; and in a Day or two were too frequently like a *St. Anthony's Fire*, very small, thick and red; and in a little longer Time raised the Cuticle like a thin Bladder containing clear Water, spread over the Face and some other Parts of the Body. They often disappeared the 2d Day after their coming out, and Purples came in their Places; and the Pox never came out after: Such were quickly carried off. Where the Small-Pox kept out on others, the Purples were discerned through the clear Cuticle, in the Basis of the Pustle. On others they came out on the Interstices of the Pox: Both these were fatal Symptoms. Several other Children at the same Time, had them of a more favourable and distinct Kind, and did well, but their Number in general was but small. But besides the Blood lost through the Purples, some here and there discharged Blood by Nose, Mouth, and Urine: Such seldom reached the 5th or 6th Day. Thus stood the Case mostly through *August*; but to the Middle of *September* they were neither so rife nor mortal. After which they took fresh Vigour and Virulence, and were more epidemic than before. They were more fatal to Infants than Youth, which rarely is the Case; for tho' several of the latter of 15, 16, or 17 Years of Age, yet they mostly did well. None of the Sick salivated. If a *Diarrhæa* supervened the 4th, 5th, or even on the 8th Day, few recovered. And if it was attempted to check it by Restringtons, Absorbents, Anodynes, moderate Acids, &c. the Fever was raised to a Pitch, with all the Symptoms of a putrid, malignant Fever, 'till either the Looseness returned, or they died. If either *Rhubarb*, or any other mildest Laxatives were administered, either  
by

by the Mouth or Glyster, it was soon over with them in most. Where the Pox disappeared soon after the Eruption, if the Sick had hot Cordials given them, they raised the Fever, brought Purples and Diarrhæa; of which they died the 4th or 5th Day. Several who had the confluent Kind, had their Cuticle slip off like a Glove or Stocking from their Arms, Legs, and Feet, as well as their Face. The Pustles, tho' mostly small, were of several Sorts; as 1. Where the purulent Matter in the Pustle hardened to a horny Substance, and after the Height turned out like Crabs-eyes; such did well. 2. Some had the Pustles full of purulent Matter; they fared according to the kind of Pox. 3. Some had white, clear Pustles, filled with a transparent Serum. 4. Some had elevated, clear Pustles quite empty, which contained neither Serum nor Matter; such as had the two last Sorts died. Many had a very weak, small, trembling Pulse; the Skin even round the Basis of the Pox was pale, nor would the Pustle rise, fill, or even keep out often: Many such were set right again, by giving vegetable, acid, antiphlogistic Expulsives. The 2d Fever, which, in the confluent Kind, began from the End of the 11th to the 13th Day, proved mostly of the putrid or hectic Kind. Of the former they died before the 17th Day; of the latter they reach the 4th, 5th, or even 6th Week. Several, both before and after the Height of the Disease, had their Thorax so loaded with Flegm, as threatened immediate Suffocation; no Expectoration, yet scarce any Breath, and a great rattling, or boiling of Flegm in the Breast; such were surprizingly and safely relieved (having been blistered before) by a very mild Peuk of Tincture of Ipocacuan, with Vinegar of Squills; and this repeated as often as necessary; giving a small Dose of Diacodium, in *Aq. Puleg.* after it. The kind of Pox to be expelled was easily foreseen, from the fixt or erratic Pains in the Back, Loins, Hips,

M m 3

Thighs,

Thighs, Legs, or Arms. If these Pains fell on the Belly, they prognosticated a Diarrhæa to succeed; but this, with several other Symptoms, might have been prevented, by giving a brisk Emetic at first; and if that happened not to move the Belly, by throwing up an emollient, laxative Glyster, and giving an Anodyne immediately after its Operation. Some tried to purge them at the coming on of the second Fever, but its bad Consequences soon tired them of that Course. As to the Method of Cure, I can say no more of it, having been called to only 7 or 8 of them in a desperate Condition, tho' two Parts of three even of these recovered. The erysipelatous Kind prevailed 'till the Beginning of *September*, when they were not quite so fatal as before, when few had them. But from the 20th of *October*, that the warm, dry Season begun, to the 16th of *December*, that we had frequent daily Showers, it was a most melancholy Time; Numbers of Passing Bells and Funerals every Day; during which Time it was said, that 6 Girls died for one Boy; the Truth of which we shall see after. From the 16th of *December*, that we had daily Showers, the Disease daily declined both in its Severity and Numbers of Sick, 'till the profound Rains in *January* put an End to the Epidemic. The exact Number that had them during the last 5 Months, in the Town only, was 1160, whereof died 358; which is as 1 of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , or 4 of 13. Tho' this was the whole Number of Sick in the Small-pox, yet different Places in Town fared very differently: For the Children of the Inhabitants in low and moist Places, or where People were crowded too close; or in mean, dirty, ill-aired Houses, they lost 58 out of 114, which is above one half. Such as were situated full to the North, or, to a chill, cold, open Air, lost about 2 out of 5, of their Sick. The opener, higher, and cleaner the Streets were, (if not facing N. or lying cold) the better the Children escaped.-----The Case was  
much

much the same in the Year 1721-2, in different Places of the West-riding of *Yorkshire*; when the Small-pox raged there. For at *Huthersfield* only 1 of 10 died; at *Bradford*, 1 of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; the like in *New England*, in 1722; at *Chichester* 1 of 7; at *Hastings* 1 of  $8\frac{1}{4}$ . In the N. E. Part of *Halifax* Parish, 1 of 7 died; in the N. Part of it, 1 of 11 only. Thus we see the same Disease may not only be mild in one Part of the Country, and severe in another, at the same Time, but in the same Parish, yea Town; as we see in the above Account from the West-riding, &c. in Vol. 32. *Philos. Transf.* p. 211, &c. In a severe Visitation of this Disease, there may be several different Sorts of them in the same Place at once: For besides the above mentioned, some few had the Pustles come out and rise very large, but were quite empty till near the Height, they were in a few Hours filled and distended with good laudable Matter surprizingly soon. Such with good Care escaped, but with great Danger.

T A B L E from the *Philosophical Transactions*.

| 1721-2                   | Recovered. | Died. | The proportions tho' not exact are pretty near. |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Hallifax                 | 276        | 43    | 2. of 15                                        |
| N. E. part of the Parish | 297        | 59    | 1 5                                             |
| North part of it         | 268        | 28    | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$                              |
| Bradford                 | 129        | 36    | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                               |
| Leeds                    | 792        | 189   | 1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$                               |
| Wakefield                | 418        | 57    | 1 8 $\frac{1}{3}$                               |
| Rochdale                 | 177        | 38    | 1 6                                             |
| Ashton under line        | 279        | 56    | 1 6                                             |
| Macclesfield             | 302        | 37    | 1 9                                             |
| Stockport                | 287        | 73    | 1 5                                             |
| Huthersfield             | 180        | 20    | 1 10                                            |
| Chichester               | 994        | 168   | 1 7                                             |
| Haversford West          | 227        | 52    | 1 5 $\frac{1}{3}$                               |
| Hastings, 1730.          | 705        | 97    | 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$                               |
| Boston N. England, 1720. | 4100       | 900   | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                               |
|                          | 9431       | 1853  | 1 of 4 $\frac{5}{8}$                            |

## Died Monthly in Sheffield.

|                     | Males | Females |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| To Sept. 1. . . . . | 13    | 32      |
| Sept. . . . .       | 11    | 22      |
| Oct. . . . .        | 31    | 38      |
| Nov. . . . .        | 52    | 46      |
| Dec. . . . .        | 37    | 42      |
| To Jan. 10. . . . . | 8     | 8       |
|                     | <hr/> | <hr/>   |
|                     | 152   | 188     |
|                     | <hr/> | <hr/>   |

Besides the above, 18 were buried in private Burying Places.



## E R R A T A in VOL. II.

**P**Age 51, line 21, read *Alveticis*. p. 87, l. 28. *dele cil*. p. 108, l. 24. r. *as did*. 118, l. 18. r. *Mint* or *Hyssop*. 131, l. 19. for *Bol* r. *Bal*. 140, l. 20. r. *diamph. d.* 148, l. 19. r. *colat*. 227, l. 20, r. *ticking*. 243, l. 4. r. *Clock*. 265, l. 3. r. *repeated*. 267, l. 14. r. *reputulation*. 269, l. 31. r. *flegm*. 274, l. 28. r. *repetatur*. 297, l. 28. r. *rustiness*. 307, l. 3. r. *woula*, 314, l. 20. r. *isteritious*. 338, l. 32. r. *cases*. 339, l. 10. r. *tigbter*. 370, l. 11. r. *Ecclipses*. 380, l. 24. r. *anginous* 381, l. 31. r. *ri.e*. 385, l. 23. r. *Humou s.* l. 27, r. *rages*, or *rises*. 407, l. 30. r. *traetable*. 409, l. 8. r. *pustles*. 421, l. 30. r. *parietaria*, 430, l. 24. 440, l. 20. 444, l. 6. 450, l. 21. in all these read *delirium* for *delivium*. 432, l. 4. r. *if*. l. 33. r. *Anti-icterics*. 434, l. 14. after *but* add *with*. l. 20. r. *Tormentil*. 439, l. 27. r. *palic*. 442, l. 9. r. *womited*. 448, l. 7. r. *citring*. 452, l. 13. r. *lb*. 467, l. 21. r. *Artesintomy*. 480, l. 7. r. *periodic*. 483, l. 21. 484, l. 14. 490, l. 29 and last. 494, l. 11. 495, l. 18. and 22. 499, l. 1. 504, l. 8 and 31. 513, l. 3. 514, l. 20. 515, l. 16 and 19. 516, l. 6. 521, l. 24. 524, l. 2. 526, l. 13. for *Focufes* r. *Fotufes*. 487, l. 4. r. *Exacerbations*. 490, l. 4. r. *Scarifications*. l. 22. r. *Spunges*. 500, l. 4. for *Mufcles* r. *Lobes*. 504, l. 24. r. *demutients*. 506, l. 19. for *lil*. r. *Liq. Laud*. 522, l. 5. r. *in proper*.

The **CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE**, being  
itself an **INDEX**, here follows the **CON-**  
**TENTS** of what succeeds.

- D**rought, and the Variableness of the Air's Temperature,  
from 1731 to 34. Page 216  
Weather, 1733, p. 223. 1739, p. 248. 1734, p. 224.  
1736, p. 227. 1737, p. 233. 1738, 241. 1739, p. 248.  
1740, 253. 1741, p. 259, &c. 1743, p. 295. 1747,  
p. 318.
- General Catarrh of January and February 1732, its Symptoms,  
more or less chronic, and their Cure, p. 217. Sept. 1736,  
p. 227. 1737, p. 233. 1738, p. 241. 1739, p. 248. 1740,  
253. 1742, p. 287. 1748, 322. 1743, p. 311.
- Fevers in the Spring and May of 1732, p. 221. In Sept. 1734,  
p. 226. 1736, p. 229. 1737, p. 238. 1738, p. 243. 1739,  
p. 249. 1740, p. 256.
- Pleurisies about 41 to 44. 47. 1747 & 48, p. 320.
- Loosenesses and its Cure, and Pains of the Head, their Termina-  
tion in 1732, p. 223. 1733, p. 224. 1735, p. 227. 1737,  
p. 240. 1740, *ibid*.
- Small-Pox, 1733, p. 224. 1736, p. 228. 1737, p. 237.  
1740, p. 259. Pox and Chincough, 1741, p. 260, 308.
- Quinsies, Pleurisies, and Peripneumonies, 1734, p. 224. 1737,  
236. 1739, 250. 1740, 255. 290.
- Gout dangerous, 1734, p. 224,  
Jaundice, a strange Kind, 1734, p. 225.
- Strangury among Horses, p. 226.
- Dropsies, Bilious Colicks, Ophthalmias, Consumptions, Cholera-  
morbus, &c. frequent, 1735, p. 227.
- Chin Cough, 1735, p. 227. Fatal Measles, 1736, p. 227.
- Pains, and their Cure, 1736, p. 231.
- Meteors, 1737, p. 233. 1738, p. 242. 1739, p. 248.
- Intermittents, 1737, p. 237. 289. Erysipelas, 1737, p. 240.
- Scabbiness, 1740, 256. 290.
- Blood let watry, acrid, &c. 257. Vast Flood, 1740, p. 258.
- Inflammations, 1741, p. 259. Hemorrhages, p. 260.
- Convulsions, p. 290. Fatal to Child-bed Women, 1742, 291.
- Violent Pains described, with their Cure, 296.
- The History, Symptoms, various Alterations, and Cause of Chil-  
dren's sore Throats, p. 297 to 308.
- Jaundice very common, p. 311, 321.
- Which are the most frequent Epidemics, *Infer.* 1. P. 323
- When People are most liable to a Looseness, and Inflammations  
of the Belly, 2, 3.
- When Hemorrhages are most common, 4.
- What States of the Air most productive of Epidemics, 5.
- Various

## The I N D E X.

- Various States of the Air, and Diseases are not alike, 6.  
When the Seasons are inverted, so may Diseases, 7.  
What Diseases southerly humid Constitutions produce, 8.  
What Disorders sultry Weather and long Calms occasion, 9.  
A general Constitution most like to cause similar Epidemics, 11.  
All gradual Transitions of the Air consistent with a healthy State,  
12.  
Diseases seizing out of their Turn are mostly sporadic, 13.  
Regular Seasons produce uniform Diseases, 13.  
Opposite Constitutions may produce contrary Epidemics, 14.  
Opposite States of the Air during an Epidemic, may make its  
States dissimilar, 15.  
Epidemics of different Constitutions varying, must their Cure  
vary? 16.  
Does a different Use of the Non-naturals require a different  
Cure? 17.  
When wet Years are, or are not healthy, 18.  
Variety of Winds mostly healthy, 19.  
What Epidemics are most fatal, 20.  
Rainy Years are most productive of Vermination, 21.  
Common Effects or Companions of Vermination, 22.  
Epidemics anticipating their Season, may appear in Disguise, 23.  
When several different Disorders prevail, one will be predomi-  
nant, and denominate the Constitution, 24.  
If several Diseases appear at the same Time, their States will be  
much alike, till one swallows up all the rest, 25.  
All Epidemics have their several States, 26.  
Epidemics have a Period more powerful and severe, 27.  
No Epidemic to be rashly called new; what to do first, 28.  
Registers of Winds useful, 29.  
Several Causes of Epidemics besides the Air and Seasons, 30.  
The Nature of pestilential Effluvia, what, 31.  
Causes of Famine, 32.  
Epidemics when imported, how to be treated, 33.  
Signs of the greatest Malignity, 34.  
What Epidemics most fatal, 35.  
A fatal Disease may arise in a Place, yet not be epidemic, 36.  
An intense Cold may make some Diseases more severe, 37, 50.  
Effects of Cold and Heat on the Sick, 38, 39.  
—— too copious Perspiration, 40.  
In a dissolved State of the Blood Opiates are hurtful, how sup-  
plied, 41.  
Effects of Drought, Heat, and a dissolved State of the Blood,  
42 to 46.  
The Use of Blisters in putrid Fevers, 46.  
Symptoms of Fevers in a rainy Season, 47.  
Why Sporadics to be compared with Epidemics, 48.  
When Pains are increased by Bathing, and how cured, 49.  
The Sick more liable to Looseness, Diseases of the Head and  
Breast worse in rainy Air, 51.

## The I N D E X.

- Difference of Diseases in a warm Spring, after a cold or moist Winter, 52, 53.
- State of the Blood in a Frost, who most liable to Inflammations and Agues, 54, 55.
- When Epidemics similar or dissimilar, 56.
- The same Epidemics different, according to their sundry Causes, 57.
- What Seasons give Rise to inflammatory Diseases, 58.
- When and why inflammatory Diseases are severer and rarer, 59.
- Uses of Registers of the Motions, Shifts and Heights of the Winds, 60.
- Epidemics may arise without any Fault in the present Air, 61.
- Sundry Causes of Epidemics besides the Air, 62.
- Malignity, wherein it consists, 63.
- A sickly Time, why succeeded by a healthy, and several Returns of Epidemics, 64.
- Laxatives, why proper in rainy Seasons, 64. Vomits, why bad in Fevers affecting the Head, 65.
- Jaundices, when common, 66.
- What Things produce Epidemics alone, may also with other Circumstances, 67.
- What Epidemics have happened with Earthquakes, 68.
- Whether Earthquakes produce Epidemics under certain Signs, 69.
- If Months or Seasons of the Year add to the Effects of Earthquakes, 70.
- If Comets cause Epidemics, 71.
- The Effects of Comets and Earthquakes coinciding the same Year, 72.
- If Years of Northern Lights are epidemic, 73.
- If fiery Meteors presage or cause Epidemics, 74.
- If Conflagrations in the Air cause Epidemics, 75.
- If Thunder and Lightening occasion Epidemics, 76.
- If great and long Rains produce Epidemics, 77.
- If Battles among Brutes, great Snows, Hails, Showers, or Springs of Blood, portend or cause Epidemics, 78.
- If frosty Years are mostly epidemic, 79.
- Frosts, what Diseases they check or occasion. When these Diseases are of the noxious Kind. To whom most severe. Cold bad in Diseases of the Breast. The same Winds healthy and sickly to different Places. Diseases influenced by the Moon. Blisters, when bad in Spotted Fevers, 80.
- The most ordinary Causes of Epidemics, 81.
- Epidemics among the Cossacks from Locusts, 82.
- Famine, if possible to foresee and alleviate its Miseries, 83.
- The same Year may be rainy and drougthy, cold and hot, &c. 84.
- Some Decades of Centuries seem near to answer one another, 85.
- How to find the Influences of the Moon, Changes of Air, Eclipses, &c. 86.

## The I N D E X.

### OBSERVATIONS on INTERMITTENTS, REMITTENTS, &c. Page 371

- These are mostly vernal or autumnal, Obf. 1.  
 Intermittents denominated from the Distance between the Fits, 2.  
 They have their unknown Periods of Return, 3.  
 They are either the Effect of the Excesses, or Inequality of the  
 Seasons, 5, 6.  
 When they are aptest to change into one another, or into other  
 Fevers, 7.  
 Intermittents, whence irregular and scorbutic, or scabby, 8, 9.  
 Quartans, most chronic, and how they change, 10.  
 In what Time autumnal Fevers finish their Course, 11.  
 Hard to distinguish autumnal Agues from continual Fevers, 12.  
 What Constitutions and Things assist the Increase and Spread of  
 Agues, 13.  
 Signs of Crisis in Agues, and to whom they are fatal, 14.  
 Signs of a Scurvy attending an Ague, 15.  
 ——— free Living preceding an Ague, 16.  
 Malignant and pestilential Agues, how known, 17.  
 Most Agues set in in Harvest, the sooner the worse, &c. 18.  
 When their Cure is begun with Evacuations, and when not, 19,  
 20.  
 The Cure of Agues, and their Symptoms, 21 to 26.  
 What Agues do or do not require Bleeding, Laxatives, Blisters,  
 &c. 26, 27, 28.  
 What Agues require Cupping, Blisters, &c. 28.  
 To cure autumnal Agues of a good Sort, 29.  
 Strict Regimen, low Living, and purging in Agues, when hurt-  
 ful, 30.  
 Jesuit Bark, when the best Remedy in Agues, 31.  
 Bark how given, when inflammatory Symptoms attend the  
 Ague, 32.  
 The Cure when pleuritic Symptoms attend it, 33.  
 Several Symptoms from the Bark cured by Bleeding, 34.  
 Why the Bark not to be given in the Fit, &c. but the salt  
 Draughts, 35.  
 In what Season the Bark alone cures not, and how to be assisted,  
 36, 37.  
 What Things forbid the Use of the Bark, 38.  
 Less Bark cures Vernals than Autumnals, &c. 39.  
 In what Doses the Bark should be given, and how to prevent its  
 purging, 40, 41.  
 When Bleeding with the Bark is indicated, 42.  
 Purges injurious in old People's Agues, 43.  
 What the best Relief of Head-achs and Spots in Agues, 44.  
 When the Bark will bring a Remittent to a Continual, 45, 46.  
 In what Habits of the Body the Bark is most successful, 47.

## The I N D E X.

- In Agues, during a severe Cold, if pleuritic Symptoms come on, both to be regarded, 48, 53.  
 Why Agues in a warmer and calmer Season approach nearer to Remittents, 49.  
 The Danger of giving the Bark in the Fit, and how Agues become Continuals, 50.  
 In hot Countries, Heat a great Cause of Putrids, &c. 51.  
 The Cause of Agues and Remittents in England, 51.  
 How the Air turns Remittents to Intermittents, 52.  
 Why Symptoms of Agues variable, in variable States of the Air, 54.

### O F C A T A R R H S.

Page 388

- Signs of a Catarrh, Obf. 1.  
 Cattarhs, the Effect of what, 2.  
 ——— most frequent of all Epidemics, 3.  
 ——— most frequent and severe in Italy, 4.  
 ——— happen at all Seasons, but most in the Spring, 5.  
 ——— after a rainy or moist, and succeeding a Frost, different, 6.  
 ——— supervening an Epidemic, often put on its Symptoms, 7.  
 ——— most dangerous after a moist southerly Constitution, 9.  
 ——— when they produce Inflammations of the Breat, 8.  
 ——— why most fatal to consumptive People, both of weak and strong Lungs, 10.  
 ——— after Drought, Cold or Frost, attended by sundry Sorts of Pains, 11.  
 ——— from long Rains and moist Air, forbid Bleeding and Purgings, 12.  
 ——— from Cold, Frost, &c. regular, free, and often Bleeding, 13.  
 ——— succeeding a pestilential Constitution, their Cure, 14.  
 ——— with a taring Cough, after long Rains, their Cure, 15.  
 ——— in hypochondriac and hysteric Constitutions, their Cure, 16.  
 ——— that shatter and weaken a Constitution, how to cure, 17.  
 ——— divided into cold and hot, their Signs, 18.  
 ——— malignant when, and to whom they happen, 19.  
 ——— proper and improper, what, and how they go off, 20.  
 ——— humoral or inflammatory, their Signs, where they fall, &c. 21.  
 ——— attended with a pestilential Malignity, their Cure, 22.

### O F E P I D E M I C Q U I N S I E S, P L E U R I S I E S, &c. P. 395.

- What a Quincey is, and its different Kinds, 1, 2.  
 ——— the Antients will have it produced by all their four Humours, 3.  
 Bleeding, when pernicious or beneficial, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. The

## The INDEX.

- The Symptoms of those Diseases, when epidemic, often attend the Fits of Intermittents, 7.  
 The Cure of these Diseases when inflammatory or nothous, 11, 12.  
 What are injurious when Bleeding is required, 13.  
 The different Methods of Cure of these several Diseases, 14 to 22.  
 The Danger and Symptoms of a Quinsey falling on the Lungs, 22.  
 Peripneumony and its Symptoms, 23.  
 A Pleurisy, what, and its Symptoms, 24.  
 What Thing useful or hurtful in these Diseases, 25.  
 When, and to whom most common or fatal, &c. 26.  
 These Diseases nothous, when, and in whom, and how cured, 27.  
 How Bleeding is determined, 28.  
 To what the Cough and Pain in the Side may be ascribed, 29.  
 How to bleed in a rigid contracted State of the Fibres, 30.

Of the S M A L L P O X, Page 406.

- As far as we know they now prevail over the Globe, 1.  
 They appear in all States and Constitutions of the Air, 2.  
 And often as little influenced by the Seasons, 3, 6.  
 Nor do they keep a regular Order at all Times in their several Stages, 4.  
 They are gentle in one Place, and fatal in another, at the same Time, 5, 6.  
 Some few have them twice, 7.  
 Having the true Sort hinders not the spurious, 8.  
 What Time their Appearance is best or worse, 9, 11.  
 Adults have them worse than Children, 10. High-living bad, 12.  
 The Skin hard in the Flux-sort bad, 13. White between the Pustules bad, 14.  
 Where the second Fever will be mild, 15.  
 To expel them first and freely on the lower Parts, 16.  
 When the Measles begin, 17. They and the Small-Pox oft follow, and near another, 18.  
 Wherein Small-Pox and Measles differ, 19.  
 When they are most likely to be favourable or severe, 20, 21.  
 In some Places they keep pretty near their Periods of Return, 22.  
 The Symptoms that indicate a Disease to be them, 23.  
 Their favourable, dubious, or fatal and dangerous Symptoms, 24 to 28.  
 The great critical Day not always the same, 28.  
 They seem not to have been so severe formerly as of late, 29.  
 Many Disputes about their Cure, 30. The Disease inflammatory, 31.  
 When Bleeding is safe or useful, 32.  
 Sitting up a Day and a cool Regimen should attend Bleeding, 33.  
 When Bleeding is improper or hurtful, 34.

The

## The INDEX.

- The Mischief of unnecessary Evacuations and hot Regimen, 35  
 36, 40.  
 A Vomit when necessary, or a Looseness to be suffered or stop'd, 37.  
 Spirit of Vitriol, when useful, and Symptoms relieved, 38, 39.  
 Whence the Danger of Cold in them, 41.  
 Their fluxing on the Face shews their Danger, 42.  
 The Effects of a regular Expulsion, 43.  
 The mildest Pox often soonest over, 44.  
 When a proper Time for Cordials, 45. The Regimen Diet;  
 46, 48.  
 When the Measles go off, their Symptoms how cured, 47.  
 The coming of the second Fever the dangerous Time, what to do  
 then, 49, 50.  
 Different Management in several Stages of the Disease, 51.  
 Who have this Disease most dangerously, 52.  
 When they are more inflammatory, and how to treat them, 53.

### Of LOOSENESSES, Page 427

- Their several Sorts, 1.  
 When People and Diseases are most disposed to them, 2.  
 Laxatives then indicated, but in a small Dose, 3, 4.  
 Looseness of a southerly Constitution, of what Kind, 5.  
 Sudorifics improper here, 6.  
 What Laxatives proper or improper, 7.  
 Bleeding hurtful, but Warmers good, when, 8.  
 Different Stools, from what Humours, 9.  
 A malignant Flux, how known, 10.  
 This Disease has also some Periods, 11.  
 It attacks in several Seasons of the Year, 12.  
 Whether great or small Guts are affected, 13.  
 Prognostics of this Disease, 14.  
 The different Methods of Cure, 15, 16.

### Of PUTRID FEVERS, Page 436

- These are either Intermittents, Remittents, or Continual, 1.  
 The great Affinity between them and the Plague, 2.  
 Spots attend other Diseases, and portend Danger, 3.  
 These Fevers without Spots, but no less dangerous, 4.  
 No Constitutions of the Air affect all Temperament alike, 5.  
 These Fevers reign chiefly in Summer, but not always, 6.  
 Spots appear on different Days, 7.  
 Spots with pestilential Signs, 8.  
 These Fevers have diverse critical Days, 9.  
 Several Sorts of Urine in them, &c. 10.  
 The Tongue and Pulse in them, 11, 12.  
 Fatal Symptoms in them, 13. Favourable Signs, 14.  
 The Occasion of these Fevers, 15.  
 Disputes about Evacuations in them, yet useful, 16, 23.

They

## The I N D E X.

- They have appeared in different Shapes, 17, 18.  
 Proper Evacuations in their different Kinds, 19, 20.  
 Symptoms at their Increase and Height, 21.  
 Erect Posture of Body in them bad, 22  
 Two different States of the Air, two Fevers, and two Cures, 24.  
 The shattered Nerves need Corroborants after them, 25.  
 Where Bark should be tried and used, 26.  
 Who most liable to the worst Signs, 27.  
 Why simple Water improper in them, 28.  
 What Spots are good or bad Signs, and why, 29.  
 Bleeding, why improper, and also Purging and Alexipharmics,  
 why Cauteries, Seaton, Cupping, &c. good, 30. Fatal  
 Symptoms, 31.  
 Ardent Fevers, their Signs and true Regimen, 32.  
 To know how Fevers will terminate, 33.  
 Why feverish People in a hot Season liable to a Delirium, 34.  
 When Putrids and Intermittents may have Spots, 35.  
 Vomits improper in Fevers affecting the Head, 36.  
 Different Urines bad in the Beginning of a Fever, 37.  
 Fevers setting in early indicate a bad Blood, 38.  
 A Succession and Transition of Fevers into one another, shew them  
 to be of the same Kind, 39.  
 Why these Fevers terminate often in Agues, 40.  
 Why Agues disappear in Summer, and return in Harvest, 41.  
Of the P L A G U E. Page 456
 Most fatal Epidemics formerly called Plagues, 42.  
 Few well described Plagues, 43. 2. The several  
 Plague have had their several Durations and Perambulations, 4.  
 How to find the proper Cure of Plague, &c. 5.  
 Different Plagues for several Ranks, Ages, States, &c. 6, 9.  
 Several Plagues on Brutes, 7.  
 What Air often stops pestilential Diseases, 8.  
 Whether Epidemics or Endemics arise from Exhalations, 10.  
 The antient Practice in Quinsies, p. 464.  
 The Boerhaavean Practice, 467.  
 The antient Practice in a Peripneumony, 472.  
 The Boerhaavean Practice, 473.  
 The antient Practice in Pleurifies, 486.  
 The Hippocratic and Boerhaavean Practice, 493.  
 Symptoms of Fevers, and their Cure, 501.  
 Of Shivering, Shaking, Anguish, and Anxiety, 502.  
 Of Thirst, 504. Of Reachings, with Horror and Nausea, 505.  
 Of Belchings and Wind, 506 Of Vomiting, 508. Of Hic-  
 cuping, ibid. Of Weakness, 509. Of Heat, 511 Of Light-  
 headedness or Delirium. 513 Of Dofings or Coma, 515. Of  
 obstinate Watchings, 516. Of Convulsions, 517. Of Sweat-  
 ings, 518. Of Spots and Eruptions, 519. Of the Pain of the  
 Head, 520. Of Cardialgia and Cardiagmos, 522. Of the  
 Thrush, 524.

F I N I S.