

**Morbus epidemicus anni 1643. Or, the new disease with the signes, causes, remedies, &c; / [Anon].**

**Contributors**

Greaves, Edward, Sir, 1608-1680

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
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CORPUS EPIDEMICUS 1643

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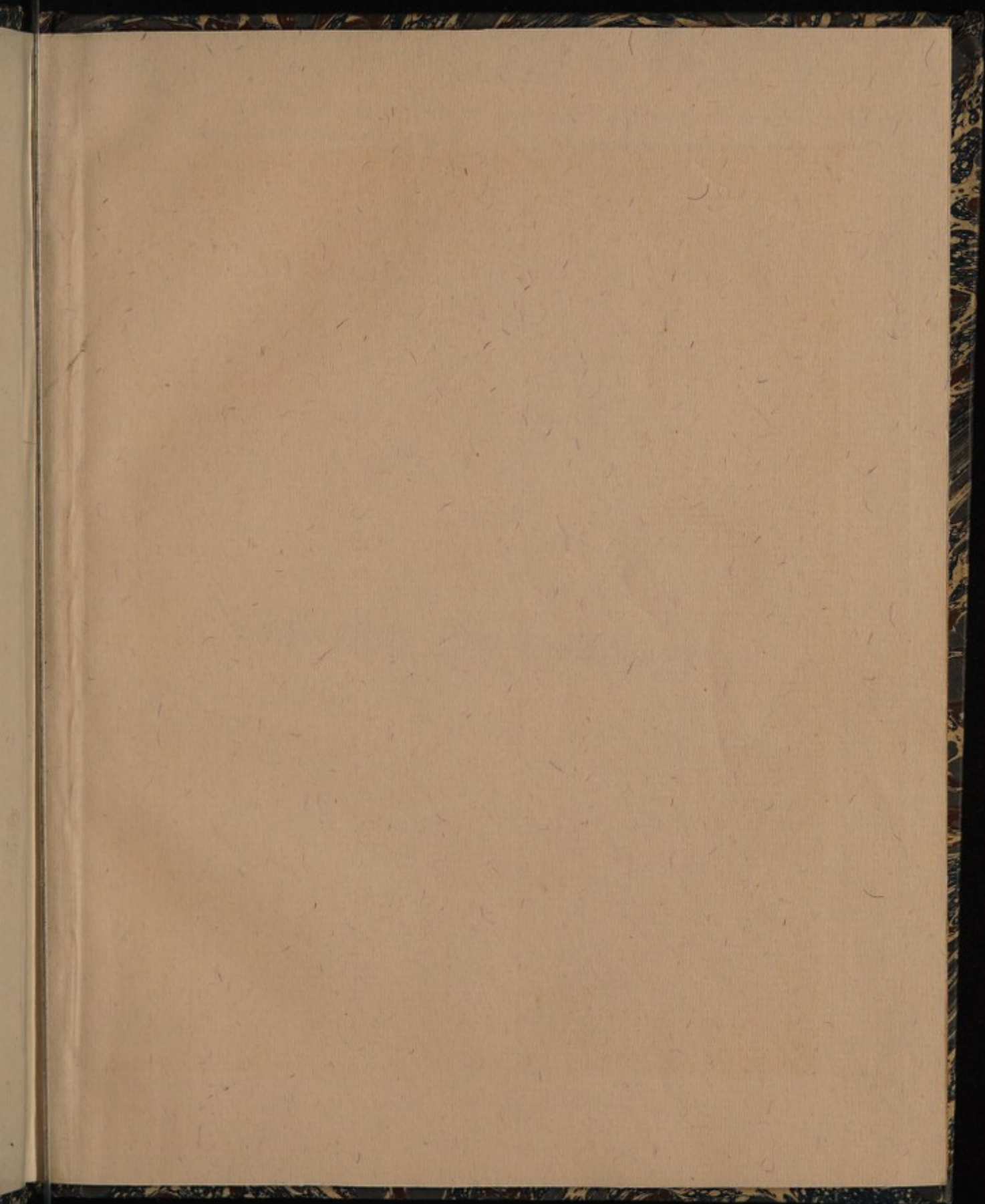






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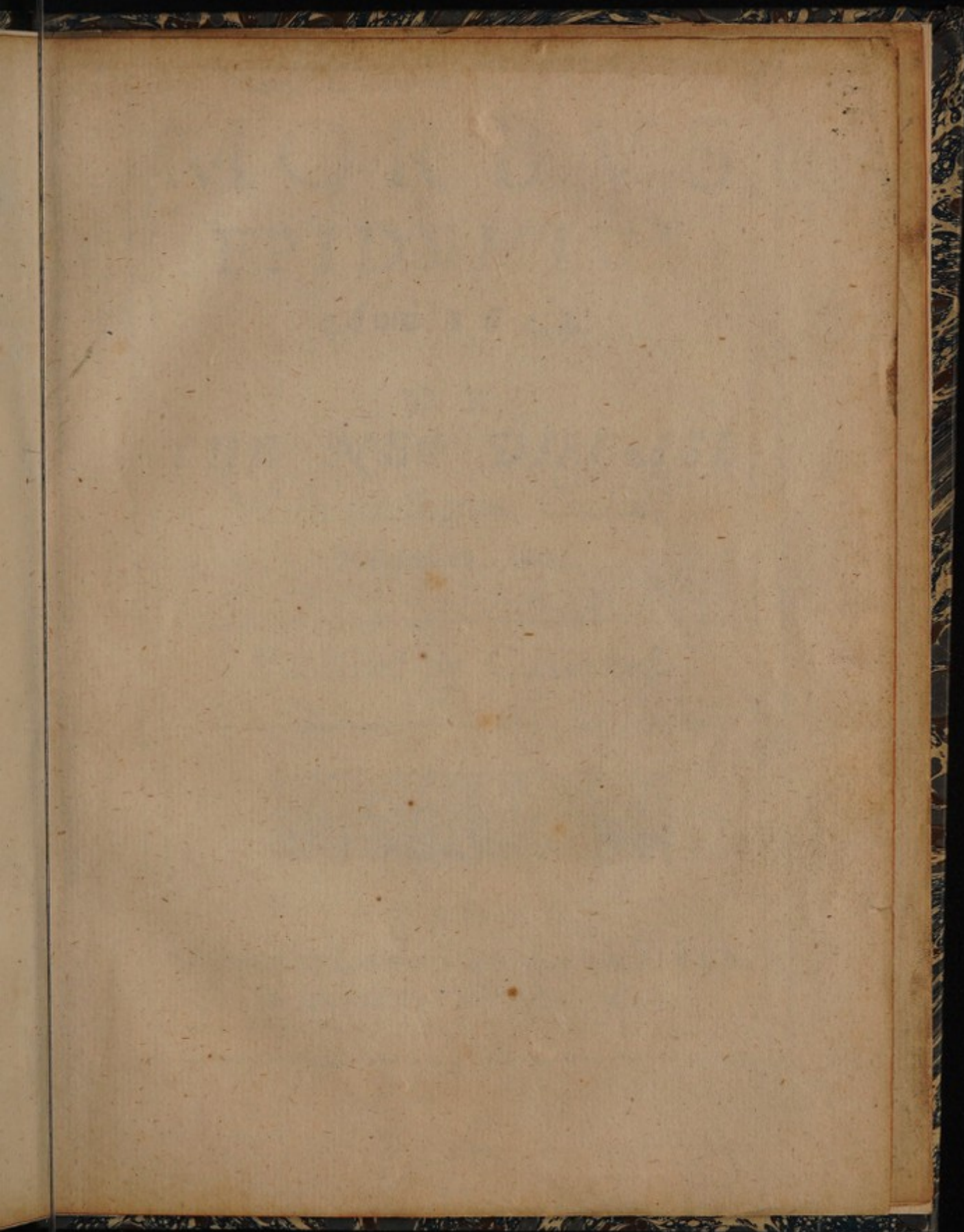
We will and commaunde yo<sup>re</sup> and execution of yo<sup>re</sup> inuencion the or senthe  
vpon the receipt hereof to come and make yo<sup>re</sup> personall appearance

GREAVES, Sir Edward

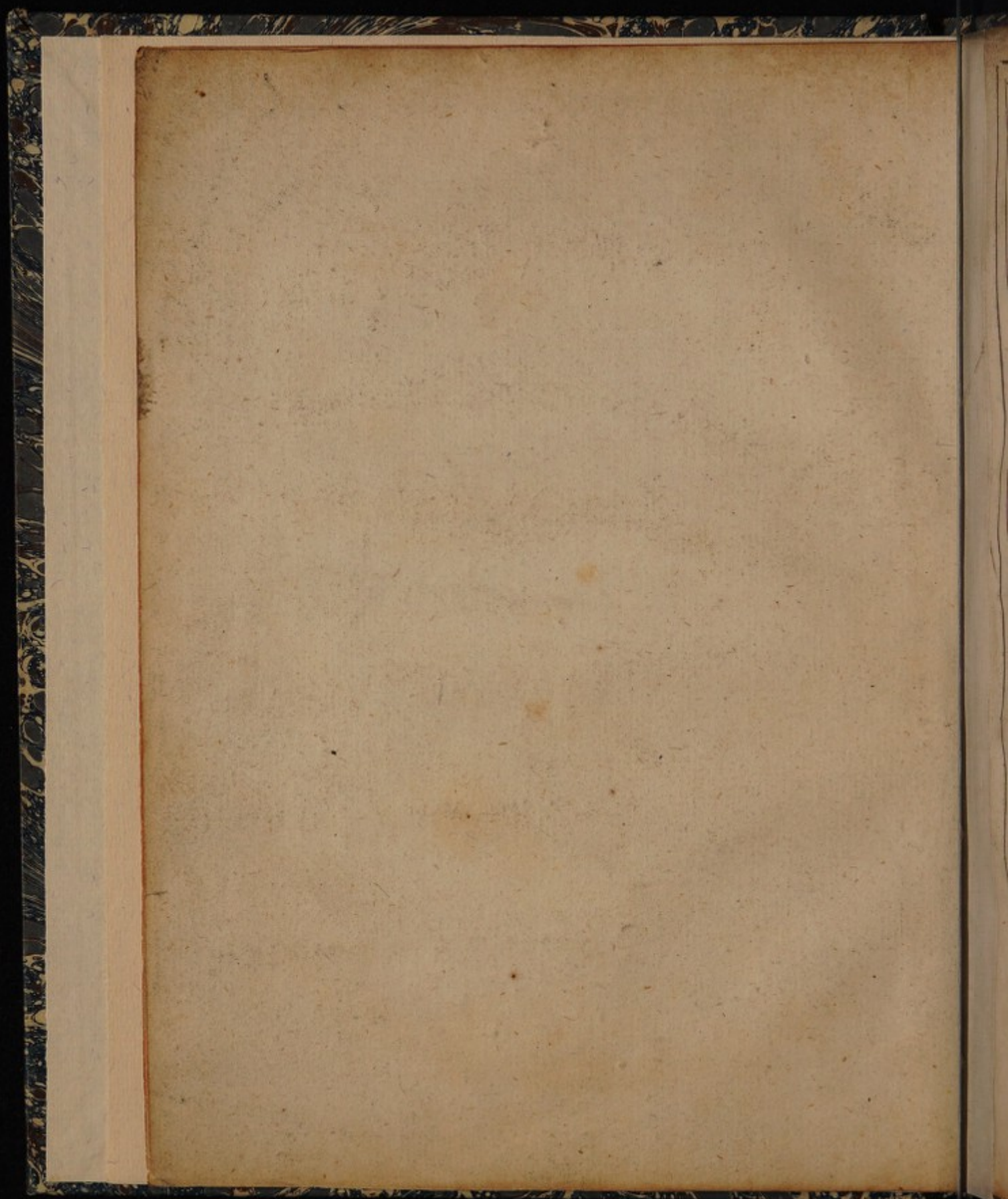
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# MORBVVS EPIDEMIUS

*Anni 1643.*

O R,  
*THE NEW DISEASE*  
With the Signes, Causes,  
Remedies. &c.

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Published by Command.

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OXFORD,  
Printed by LEONARD LICHFIELD,  
*Printer to the Vniversity. 1643.*

*By Dr. Edward Greaves*



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# MORBVS EPIDEMIVS

Anni 1643.

O R,

The New Disease.



His so frequently tearmed, *The New-Disease*, although as ancient as *Hippocrates*, to define it with *In Epidem.* the times, is a *Malignant*, and *contagious Feaver*, being comprised under the *Genus* of a *putrid, continued Feaver*, which proceedeth from putrefaction of *bloud*, or *humours* contained in the greater vessells. So that the disease may be truly called, *Febris putrida, continua, maligna, & contagiosa*; that is, a *putrid, continued Feaver*, both *malignant and contagious*; which we shall endeavour to prove, first, *Negatively*, by shewing that it is not the *Plague*, (as the Relations and Hopes of our enemies, and the Feares of others have suggested) which may appear by these Reasons,

A 2

First



Hipp. 3. B-  
pid. & Gal.  
comm. 1. in  
Lib. de Vict.  
rat. in Morb.  
acut. text 9.

c Inseparabi-  
le signum ē  
non proprium  
& quod non  
soli convenit.

d *Θεσπι-  
οντες αὐτοὶ  
μάλιστα, ἔθ-  
νησιν δὲ σφ' ἡ  
μάλιστα ὡς  
ἐκείνη.*

Thucyd. de  
Bello. Pelo-  
pon. Lib. 2.

First, *Pestis plerosq; ex iis, quos corripit, jugulat*, of those that are infected with the *Plague*, there alwaies dye, more then escape, but of this *Disease*, where one dies, ten at least, I may safely say more, recover.

Secondly, *Pestis summe contagiosa est*: as we may instance in that of the *Athenians*, described by the *Historian*, where the *Physitians* could no sooner come to their *Patients* reliefe, but they themselves were infected. -- *in q; ipsos seva Medentes erupit clades*. But in this many hundreds have visited their sick Friends without Infection; *Physitians*, *Chirurgians* and *Apothecaries*, who have been daily conversant with them, not any way tainted, although some few have fallen sick, for which it cannot be denied but that it is somewhat, although not extreemly, contagious.

Thirdly, those, which they call, *Bubones* and *Carbunculi*, are frequent concomitants of the *Plague*, neither was it ever known, but that the virulency of the *Plague* in some bodies, though not in all, betray'd it selfe by *Carbuncles*. Although I am not ignorant, but that these arise many times where the *Plague* is not, yet I am of *Horatius Augenius* his mind, that in the time of *Contagion*, every *Bubo*, ( unlesse proceeding a *Lue Venerea* ) is *Pestilentiall*, and so to be accounted. But wheresoere this *Disease* hath spread it selfe, I ne're yet saw any *Carbuncle* to arise: yet some of late ( I heare ) have appeared, but very rare, and I hope, ne're to be seen again.

Fourthly, Few, or none spotted, in the *Plague*, escape, in this sicknesse, although many are spotted, very few (in comparison of them that recover) doe dye.

Not

e Lib. 8. de  
Febr. cap. 5.



Notwithstanding, I cannot approve of their Opinion, who to avoid one extreame, runne into another, and because it is not the *Plague*, therefore conceive it not at all *Pestilentiall*, nor to contain any *Malignity*, or *Contagion*, wherefore I shall shew them in the second place, *Positively*, that it is *Malignant*, as we before defin'd it, and *Contagious*.

For if they allow that *Morbus benignus* is that, which, as Physicians say, *Supra propriam naturam nullum grave Symptoma habet*, they must be enforced to grant, that this is *Morbus Malignus*, because it hath, *pejora quàm pro sua essentia ratione, Symptomata*, or as *Galen*, Κακώδη ἢ νοσήματα παλῶμεν, ὅσα κίνδυνον ἀ- f L. Prorehet.  
πειλῶντα τοῖς χράμενσι, ἐκ ἀποκόπτεσι τὸ τῆς σωτηρίας ἐλπίδα. And text, 14.  
sure none, upon due consideration, can deny, but that the *Symptoms* of this Disease are more violent, and of farre greater danger, then what ordinarily belong to putrid Feavers; which dangerous *Symptoms* shall be set down among these following *Signes*, which will undoubtedly distinguish, *Malignant* Feavers, from others.

The first signe is *Magna virium imbecillitas sine manifestâ causâ*, A great weaknesse without any manifest cause appearing. which hath been, and is still very apparent in this Disease, in so much that strong men, in a very short time, have so much lost their vigour, as they have not been able to walk, or scarce to stand, without the help, and assistance of those about them, although there hath been no sudden evacuation to disenable them, either by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, or Bleeding, neither naturally, or by Art. Nay the *Malignity* sometimes hath so farre prevail'd over



the vitall spirits, that there hath been, to the great affrightment of those about them, *frequens Syncope, & Lipothymia*, Fainting and Swounding, as often as removed from their bedds.

The second signe is, *Pulsus frequens, parvus, & admodum debilis, formicans nonnunquam & intermittens*, A quick, weak, creeping Pulse, and sometimes intermittent. It would be too long and tedious to shew the causes of Simple, or Respective differences in Pulses, it will suffice to know, that the preservation, and distribution of the naturall heat, and vitall spirits, is by the Pulse, the use of which in generall is, *conservare & augere caloris nativi, or as Avicen, regere spiritum*. Now if the heart, being *caloris & spiritus vitalis fons, domicilium, focus, & officina*, and together with the Arteries the Instrumentall cause, shall be affected by putrid, malignant Vapours, empoysoning the streame, and current of Spirits, from this Fountain, the vitall Faculty must necessarily decay, and the Pulse be found weake, and Languide, and that with severall variations.

2. Lib. 1. Fen.  
2. Doctr. 3.  
cap. 1.

It is likewise very observable, that *Febris omnis, quâ Febris, pulsus facit magnos*, then on the contrary it must needs arise from the Malignity, that doth *parvos & debiles reddere pulsus*.

A great controversy there is, whither by the Urine also, Malignant Feavers may not be discern'd. My opinion with some others in brieve is, they cannot, because the *Maligna & venenata qualitas* doth insensibly steale, and leaze on the heart, without any violent agitation, or perturbation of Humours, from which proceeds the alteration of Urines, so that the greatest



greatest Argument of a Malignant Disease is, the *Vrine* to appeare good, when there are very bad symptoms. Both <sup>h</sup> *Hipp.* and *Galen* tell us, *nullum in Vrina esse signum quod delirium portendat*, and *delirium* is no where so frequent, as in these Diseases. Yet for the most part, *Vrina* *tenuis*, & *cruda sunt*, containing no sediment, or if they doe, *Excremento potius simile est, quàm sedimento.*

<sup>h</sup> In Comm.  
2. Prothet.  
ad text. 2.

Many other signes there are, taken from the Symptoms, or rather are indeed the Symptoms themselves, which you may read at large in <sup>i</sup> Authors, I shall, for brevities sake, mention them together. *Dolores capitis intensi, Vertigo, Oculorum caligo, narium stillicidia, Aurium surditas & tinnitus. Imaginatio lapsa, somnus variis & absurdis imaginibus interpellatus. facies horrida, Cardialgia, Lipothymia, singultus, Humorum corruptorum vomitus, vermium excretio, alvi dejectio valde fatida, atra, livida, virescens; extrema corporis frigida.* And neare upon all these have I observed in this City, in particular persons, since the progresse of this Disease.

<sup>i</sup> Theodoro  
Angelutio  
a Belforte: Eu-  
stachius Ru-  
dius.  
Ioh. Colle.  
Octavianus  
Roboretus.  
Coyttarus.  
Carolus Gal-  
lus.  
Th. Mina-  
dous. &c.

But what need we any farther signes then the *Spots*, which appeare upon halfe the number at least of those that fall sick. *Febres Petechiales, Petiulares, Lenticulares & Purpuratae*, were never yet known, or otherwise accounted then Malignant. except by <sup>k</sup> *Peredam*. whose worthlesse arguments, I passe by. Nor is it to be doubted, but the Spotted Feavers were very well known to the Ancients, although no tract, extant, hath been written of them, since <sup>l</sup> *Galen* makes mention of his *ἑξανθήματα*, and *Hippocrates* his *καρόπων αἰμαλίσματα*, & *ἐκφύματα*, like to the bitings of Gnats and.

<sup>k</sup> In Scholiis  
in Meth. Med.  
Michaelis  
Ioh. paschalii  
Lib. 1. cap. 1.  
<sup>l</sup> Lib. 5.  
Meth. Med.  
cap. 12.



and Fleas, the materiall cause of these Spots, is the most thinne, and subtile part of the morbidique matter, thrust out to the skinn, and although it be the strength of Nature, to send out these Spots, & therefore by some are accounted *Criticall*; yet they argue abundance of putrefaction within, and therefore may be accounted *Symptomaticall*. and (contrary to the common opinion) the more Spots, the more danger.

Some from the colour of these Spots draw *Prognosticks*, and tell you, that *rubra macula*, red spots arise from a good and well tempered bloud, though now corrupted, and therefore are of all the most safe. *Macula flava vel virides*, yellowish or greenish Spots from putrid Choller, and therefore are of a worse condition. *Macula punicea & nigra*, Black and blew spots from Melancholy, and adust Humours, and therefore are the worst of all. This for the most part holds true, yet oftentimes we find them escape, and dye too, with Spots of all Colours.

Concerning the *Causes* of this Disease, there are diversities of opinions; and that of *Divines* deserves the first place, as being most certain that Diseases are sent from God, as the punishments of sinne, who hath been most mercifull to this City, in sparing us heretofore, when our neighbours round about us were visited, but although with them, we acknowledge, that God may by his absolute power, and without ordinary, and second causes, send the Plague, or other Diseases among us, yet usually he doth it, according to his ordinary power, working by the mediation of ordinary, naturall Causes, which we shall now farther enquire after. And first to speak of the  
*generant,*



generant, then the *propagating Causes*. Some attribute the cause of the disease to the *Aire*, which this Summer, by reason of continued Raine, hath proved hot and moist, of which <sup>m</sup> *Galen* speaks thus. *Pestilentes (vel malignos morbos) oriri est necessarium, cum aeris temperatura, à naturali habitu ad caliditatem, & humiditatem immoderatam fuerit conversa.* of which constitution of the *Aire* <sup>n</sup> *Hippocrates* likewise writes at large. Therefore if the weather were seasonable and very hot, the humidity, as some suppose, would be spent, and the Disease cease. As it is reported the Plague doth at *Aleppo*, and other places in the *Turkes Dominions*. What may happen in that Continent, I know not, but in this our Island, I conceive there never wants moisture enough, to be answerable to the greatest heats, either of the *Canicular daies*, or any other, and then the danger may be, if the season proves hotter or dryer, that this disease may grow to a higher degree of putrefaction, and malignity, it being too, too often known, that these Malignant Diseases forerunne the Plague. But I doe not conceive those accidentall properties of the *Aire*, *Heat*, or *Cold*, to be necessarily requisite, either to the Generating or Propagating of malignant Diseases. Since we find them rage in all seasons, many years together, as that malignant <sup>o</sup> *Sudor Anglicus*, or the sweating sicknesse, *Anno 1486.* continued Summer and Winter, neare upon forty years. I am therefore of opinion with *Fernelius*, *Platerus*, & others, that the hot and Moist constitution of the *Aire*, can be but *Causa preparans*, but to make up the *adequate Cause* of Malignant Diseases, there is required that τὸ αἴτιον *Hippocratis*, which

m l. de diffier  
Febr. cap. 4.

n 3. Epid.  
Com. 3.

o Io. Caius,  
Lib. de Ephe-  
merâ Britan-  
nicâ.



is thought to be, *Aeris constitutio occulto modo & totâ naturâ nobis adversa*, the Aire having its alteration, and *ἀνωμαλία* from the occult influences of the Heavens: there may be such strange maligne influences of the starres, at this time, but 'tis more then we know, or more then Astrologers have foretold; if the Cause of this Disease must be found i<sup>th</sup> Aire, I should rather attribute it to those putrid exhalations, drawn up by the Sunne, from stinking matter, Dung, Carcasses of dead Horses, and other Carrion, in and about the City, and were there care taken for the removing these noysome inconveniences, and keeping the Streets sweet, and cleane, it would doubtlesse tend much to the abatement of the Disease.

A Second Cause is attributed to *Diet*, & although there be no such scarcity of Provisions as to force us to feed upon bad meates, yet I cannot altogether excuse our Drink, being for the most part (by reason of the multitude, and concourse of people) over-new, & not ripe or fit for drinking. I could wish the Brewers would somewhat regard our health, as well as their own profit, in drying their Mault sufficiētly, thoroughly boyling their Beere, making cleane their Vessells; whereas the complaint against them is, they make use of slack-dried Mault, not halfe boyle their Beere, adde few, or no hopps, & tunne it up in unwashed Vessells, which causeth the Drink to be crude, raw, and apt to corrupt within us. The Brew-houses all stand upon the Bankes of the River *Isis*, which of it selfe is a cold hungry water, the source & springs of it arising from *Corswold* in *Glocestershire*; where at the spring head, the extremity



extremity of coldnesse in the water is such, that as it is observed, Beastes refuse to drink of it; how great care then ought they to take i<sup>th</sup> boyling, whereby to alter, and amend this quality of the water.

But we need not look farre for a cause, where there is an Army residing, as the old verse shewes, which the *Athenians* called to mind in their Calamity; *ἤξει* p Thucyd. Lib. 2. *Δωριακὸς πόλεμος καὶ λοιμὸς αὐτῶν.* Or as *q Homer* speaks q Iliad. 2. of his Greeks. *πῖλεμός τε δαμῶ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιῶν.* It being seldom, or never known, that an Army where there is so much filth, and nastinesse in Diet, worse lodging, unshifted apparrell &c. should continue long without contagious Diseases.

The cause of its *Propagation* and diffusion is, *Natura eius contagiosa*. That this Disease is contagious is not to be doubted, since the Rule holds constantly true, All Malignant Diseases are Contagious, though all contagious Diseases are not Malignant, the infection, & *Seminium Contagij* being that which the *Graecians* call *ἀπὸ ῥοίας, μίσματα, πνεύματα, νοσήσας ἀποκρίσεις* which are sent forth, and flow from the party diseased, sometimes *per expirationem & halitum*, sometimes *per poros cutis & ἀδύλον διαπνοήν*, & after being transmitted, & received in *corpore analogo*, doe operate, & produce in it the same specificall Disease. The Question is how long these *semina morbi* may lye hid in the body before they <sup>s</sup> Fermentate the Humours, and break forth into action. *Cardan* and many others hold they may lurke not only dayes but some weekes, before the infection betray it selfe; as for example, the venomous biting of a mad Dog, doth long prece<sup>d</sup> *de ὑδροφορίας* or Feare of drowning; whether the Contagion be taken

*r Malignum esse, est proprietas alicujus tantum speciei morbi contagiosi.*

*Habet se contagium Fermenti instar, quod in corpore analogo receptum, similem dispositionem illi inducit. Sen.*

*t Lib. 1. de venenis. Cap. 26.*



immediately by contact, or mediately, & at a distance, and that either *per Fomitē*, or *per Aerem*, how the *μολυσμα* or *inquinamenta*, doe lurke in the body, and whether that body must necessarily be *corpus analogū* that must receive them, so that beasts cannot catch the disease of us, as we do not catch the Murrein of beasts, it is not Materiall here to be determined. Sufficient it is for our purpose, that it appears to be Contagious by infecting whole Families, & seldome in any house, where sicke Souldiers of either side are quartered, but the Inhabitants likewise fall sick of the same Disease; but if any man be yet obstinate, and will not beleive it Contagious, I answer him as *Proteus* in *Lucian* did *Menelaus*, who would not beleive he could turne himselfe into fire also, *πρὸς τὸν ἑστῆα*. Let him goe near and try.

The Remo-  
dies.

It may be thought by most, but lost labour, to attempt the setting downe any Remedies, since it is commonly reported, as *Coyttarus* writes, was of his *Febris purpurata*, that the Physitians themselves know not the Disease, nor the cure of it. True it is, we doe not here proceed altogether in the same order and method, as in common putrid Feavers, which contain no malignity in them, but as we find *altera indicantia*, so we must provide *altera remedia*, yet we are not destitute of Rule and Method, to be observed in the cure of these occult malignant Diseases, but as <sup>a</sup> *Eustachius Rudius* well conceives *Occultis omnibus præter naturam affectibus, tacitè quidem & occultè medicamentorum proprietate succurrendum, nontamen Empiricorum ritu, sed arte & methodo*. For as in many other things, so in the Nature

<sup>a</sup> Lib. 1. cap. 1.



ture, and Remedy of these diseases, we must with *Scaliger* have refuge to that *salutare Asylum* of occult qualities, who likewise tells you, *\* ad manifestas omnia deducere qualitates summa impudentia est*, and they, which goe about to endeavour it, *rationes ineptas, vel ridiculas adferunt*, as *y Galen* saith of *Epicurus* and *Asclepiades*. These *Morbi maligni* are indeed, *Fernelius* his *Morbi totius substantia*, *contra quos, non calidis, frigidis, humidis & siccis, sed his quae tota substantia agunt pugnamus*, That *Maligna* *Diadesis* contained in them, is not to be expell'd by any other Medicaments, but *Ἀλεξίμελα*. It will therefore plainly appeare, that in the cure of this malignant Fever now raging, all our intentions ought to be directed to these two, *the Malignity*, and *the Fever*, from which of these the greatest danger may arise is chiefly to be considered. The Fever sometimes requires Vomiting, Purging, Bleeding; especially in the beginning, of which we shall speak more hereafter. That which is principally to be regarded, is for the most part, *the malignity*, which being timely prevented by some *Alexipharmacall* Medicine, there will be little danger of the ensuing Disease. I have known some who presently upon complaint of Chinesse, of aking and dizenesse in the head, have taken a Cordiall, gone straitway into bed, and sweat, and risen next day, without any distemper: which may very well be, by discussing, and expelling the *μύσμα*, and *inquinamentum putredinale*, before it have fermented, and assimilated the whole Masse. And by this means alone, was cured that most fatall Disease *ἰσθρικός* or *Sudor Anglicus*, which raged with such destructive

*\* Exercitat.  
218. Sect. 8.*

*y Lib. 1. de  
Nat. Fac. cap.  
14.*



destructive violence, (till constant sweating for 24. houres, the only certain Remedy was found out) that neighbouring Countries did not believe this Island had so many inhabitants as died. It is requisite therefore to set downe proper and specificall Medicines, *ad διαφύσιν*, or the expulsion of the Malignity. *Theodoro Angelutio à Belforte*, who writ his book, *de Febre Malignâ* after his recovery from the Disease, and therefore may be the better credited, divides those Medicaments, which preserve the Heart from malignity, into fixe Classes, but more compendiously, they may be divided into these two, *Simplicia*, & *Composita*: of the first sort, are *Angelica*, *Valeriana*, *Carduus benedictus*, *Scordium*, *Acetosa*, *Tormentilla*, *Dictamnus*, *Scabiosa*, *Vincetoxicum*, *Ruta*, *Morsus Diaboli*, *Veronica*, *Pimpinella*, *Scorzonera*, *Calendula*, *Absynthium*, *Zedoaria*, *Imperatoria*, *Gentiana*, *Bacca Juniperi*, *Cornu Cervi*, *Os de Corde Cervi*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Smaragdus*, *Hyacinthus*. The second sort, or Compounds, are, *Theriaca Andromachi*, *Mithridatium*, *Confectio Liberans*, *Electuarium de Ovo*, *Diascordium Fracastorii*, *Pulvis Saxonicus*, *Antidotus Guidonis de Cauliaco*, *Pulvis Caesaris rubeus*, & *Gryseus*, *Electuarium Camphoratum Kegleri*, and others. Out of all which upon occasion we may make choice, select Cordials for our use and purpose, the poorer sort, and *Common Souldiers*, when they first find the Disease comming upon them, may take a draught of *Carduus-Posset-drinke*, and with it some *Diascordium*, *Venice* or, *London Treacle*, sweating after it, or an *Electuary* may be compounded of them after this manner;

R.

Gal. de An.  
tidotis. v.



R. *Confect. Liberant.* vnc. i.  
*Diascord. Fracast.* vnc. sem.  
*Theriac. Andromachi.*  
*Pulv. Saxon.*  
*Elect. ex Ovo.* an. Drach. ij.  
*Cum Syrup. ex Acetos. Citri.*  
*Vel Lulula fiat Electuarium.*

Take a Dramme of it in a draught of Posset drink, in which *Carduus, Angelica, Scabious, Sorrell,* or *Marrigold Flowers*, have been boyled; The Richer sort may take likewise of the same *Electuary*, and drink after it three or foure ounces of this *Iulep* made of distilled waters, which doe penetrate more, and sooner provoke sweat.

R. *Aq. Cardui.* b.  
*Angelice.*  
*Buglosse.* an. vnc. iij.  
*Sudorif.*  
*Theriacal.* an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb.  
*Syrup. ex Acetos. Citr. vel à Limon.* unc. ij.  
*Lulinle.* vnc. i.  
*Spirit. Vitrioli* gtt. 12.  
*Misce.*

Some repose great confidence in costly powders, as *Bezoar, Contrayerua, Gascons Powder, Unicorne's Horne*, and now a dayes the *Lady Kents Powder* (as it is vulgarly called) is in great esteeme. The ingredients of which are not commonly known, although we may guesse at them. 'Tis generally found by experience, they say, that this powder is of incomparable virtue, although I have known when it hath not answered our expectation, and that Cordialls fetcht from



from the Apothecaries shop, have at last proved more effectually. Neither doe I think it good to trust altogether to new inventions, when we have so many Antidotes approved of by the Ancients, and continued with happy successe to these our times. *Præstat bene inventis, ac probatis uti, quam nova componere;* and I know not who speaks thus to the purpose. *Cum omnia illa Alexipharmaca experientiâ potius quam ratione inventa sunt, nemo suam salutem gloriosis nonnullorum promissis concedat, neq; novis medicamentis, sed iis, quæ à multis probata fuere, confidat.* For if the Bezoar stones (which are thought to give the vertue to most of those powders) be very rare and scarce among the Indians themselves, sure the great number we have must needs be counterfeit, and very unsafe it were for any man to rely upon them alone, to save his life. What likewise that rare, treasur'd up Unicorne's horne is, I know not, nor could yet ever learne, and have no such confidence of its vertue, as to entrust my life to it.

Nor is it enough, to take *Cordiall Medicines* once, or twice, thinking then we are secure; but all the time of the Disease, as towards night, to drinke this or the like Iulep.

R. *Aq. Borræg.*

*Acetos. an. unc. j.*

*Bezoard. Sem. unc.*

*Syrup. Liniule. unc. j.*

*Diascord. Fracast.*

*Confect. liberant. an. Scrup. j.*

*Aceti scordii. drach. ij.*

*Misce.*



to drink likewise one or two ounces, every second, or third houre, of this following.

R. *Aq. Cardui.* b. unc. iij.

*Luiule.*

*Herculis Saxon.* frig. an. unc. ij.

*Bezoard.* unc. i.

*Syrup, Garyoph.*

*Luiule.*

*E Limon.* an. drach. [vj.

*Confect. liberant.* drach. ij.

*Alkerm.* drac. i.

*M. ft Iulapium.*

These or the like may be altered upon any occasion, and made fit to be answerable both to the Disease, and the Symptoms. The shavings of *Harts-Horne* are of singular good use in this Disease, both to boyle in Posset-Drinke and broth, or to make a decoction thus.

R. *Rasar. Corn. Cerv.* unc. Sem.

*C.C. prap.* drach. ij.

*Aq. Fontane Lib.* ij. sem.

*Coq. ad Tertias, addendo.*

*Rad. Scorzonere,* drac. ij.

*Sem. & Cort. Citri.* an. 3 jß.

*Santal. Citrin.* Sem. drach.

*Affunde Aq. Scordii.* unc. v.

*Ebulliant semel atq; iterum. Col. tum adde.*

*Succi è Limon.* unc. Sem.

*Syrup. è Limon.* unc. ij.

*Sp. Vitriol.* q. s.

*ad gratam aciditatem.*

This Drink quencheth the Thirst, opens obstructi-

C

ons,



ons, and resists both putrefaction and malignity. Of which, or other waters we may likewise make Cordiall emulsions.

R. Sem. Cardui. b.

Napi. an. ~~3j~~ 3jβ

Aquilegie. drach. i.

Melon. excort. unc. sem.

Simul contund. in Mortar.

Marmoreo, sensim affusis.

Aq. Borrag.

Cardui. b.

Acetose.

Scabiose an. unc. ij.

Ft s. a. Emulsio. cui adde.

Magist. Perlar. drach. sem.

C. C. ust. prap. Scrup. ij.

M. Dulcoretur Rotul.

Manus Christi perlat. q. s.

The Malignity thus provided against, we are in the next place to consider the Fever, and in this, as in other putrid Fevers, many times we find Nature endeavouring to expell the Morbifick matter by Vomiting, and that very often *cum agri euphoria*, and the great ease of the Patient, which course we may safely follow, and help Nature in the beginning of the Disease, for which Method in Practice, we can produce more reason and experience, than authority; although we are not destitute of <sup>a</sup> That neither, when there is *Turgida materia ad superiora vergens*. And in that Malignant Camp-disease, which raged in Hungary, anno 1566. and agrees very much with this our *Morbus Castrensis*, Tob. Coberus, writes thus. <sup>b</sup> In

<sup>a</sup> Gal. comm. in Hipp. Aph. 24. Lib. 1.  
<sup>b</sup> Obs. Castrensis, Vngaric. Decad. 2. Observat. 5.



*morbo Vngarico ad vomitum, tanquam sacram Ancho-  
ram, mox confugiendum esse, neminem negaturum, qui  
curationi hujus morbi interfuerit.* and drawes his Ar-  
gument from the copiousnesse of viscus, tough  
Humors, lodg'd in the stomach, and entrails, which  
Nature was not able to concoct, nor could they be  
otherwise discharged, but by this sudden evacuati-  
on. By this means usually, that *Saburra vitiosorum  
humorum in ventriculo & primis viis*, is removed,  
and the *Nausea, Dolor, Aestus, Amaritudo, Anxie-  
tas*, incident to this Fever, much lessened, if not  
quite taken off. Yet I would wish a man well advi-  
sed, before he adventure to give strong, *Antimoniall  
Vomits* in this disease, gentle and easy Vomits, as  
*Aqua tepida, Oxymel, Vinum Scyllit. Decoctum Ra-  
phani, &c.* may safely be administred.

But all Bodies are not apt, or fit for vomiting, and  
to such Lenitive Medicines, moderate purging Phy-  
sick may be prescribed, as *Syrup of Roses, Manna,  
Cassia, Tamarinds*, and (*Turgente Materia*) *Rheu-  
barb, Agarick, Sena*, or our common purging infusi-  
on, consisting of the three latter, & their correctives,  
with an addition of some proper Syrups to it. And  
these *minorative medicines* must be taken in the be-  
ginning of the Disease, (*si turgeat materia*) before  
the third day be past, otherwise better it is (in re-  
ference to that of • *Hippocrates. Concocta movere et  
purgare oportet, non cruda*) to forbear all these, and  
make use only of *Clysters*, or sometimes (if occasi-  
on so require) purging per *Epicrasin*. With these pur-  
gatives likewise *Heurnius* tells us, he hath admixed  
*Alexipharmaca*, putting Nature to contrary motions,



Purging and Sweating both at once, and that, with very good successe. But from strong violent Purgatives, as *Scammonie*, *Colocynth*, *Turbith*, &c. we must by all means abstain, it being known by sad experience, that they have proved fatall to the sick, by overmuch disturbing, and weakning of Nature, drawing inwards putrid, malignant Humors, after which, too, too often followes, a desperate *Diarrhea*, and *imprudens*.

e Lib. 3. de  
Dieta.

f Lib. 11. de  
Meth. Med.

g Lib. 14. de  
Meth. Med.  
cap. 10.

h Cap. 25. lib.  
6. sup. Synop-  
seos.

i Lib. 2. c. 36.

k Cap. 94.

In the beginning likewise of this Feaver, the opening of a *Veine* is very requisite, especially for *Plethorick bodies*, where the Quantity of the Bloud distending the Vessells is burdensome to Nature, and where Repletion is another Disease: For if fullness of Blood be of it selfe dangerous, as *Hippocrates* tells us, how great must the danger be, when this fullness shall be corrupted? Wherefore *Galen* universally pronounceth, *Saluberrima est in omni putrida febre sanguinis missio*. Yet some there are, who utterly condemne letting blood, and object the horrid Symptoms, and great weaknesse incident to this Feaver. But we finde in Pestilentiall Feavers (where the Symptoms and weaknesse are not lesse) *Galen* lets blood, and *Rufus* (more ancient then *Galen*) whom *Oribasius* commends for so doing. So likewise *Paulus Aegineta*, *Aëtius*, and with the Grecians consent *Avicen*, *Averroes*, the chiefe among the Arabian Physitians. Phlebotomy therefore doth well before the fourth day be past, after which time when the Disease hath diffus'd it selfe, and wrought a Turbulency, and confusion in the Humours, for the Generality it is observed, not so much to help, as weaken



weaken Nature, although by Leeches the *Hæmorrhoidæ Veins* have been opened after that time with good successe. And in case the Physician be not sent for till five or six daies be past, *Galen* adviseth us (if there be *Ingens morbus & virium robur*) after that time to let blood. <sup>1</sup> *Quoniam quintum sæpe diem, aut sextum ab initio expectant, priusquam nos ad curandum accersant, expedit nihilo secius sanguinem detrudere, etiamsi huius auxilii tempus sit omissum.* Where there is *Cacochymia, sine Plethora*, we must sparingly diminish the Quantity, and (as farre as may be) endeavour to amend the Quality. And since there is no losse of blood without some losse of Spirits also, we must not unadvisedly draw blood, but seriously consider, and weigh the <sup>m</sup> *σκοποῖ τῆς φλεβοτομίας*, set <sup>m</sup> *Lib. eodem.* down by *Galen* for our direction. The Patients, Age, Strength, Constitution, Country, Diet, the Time, &c. Guided by which we cannot erre, nor shall ever have cause to repent of what we have undertaken. The Question is when the Spots appeare, and that Nature seems to thrust out the Disease, whether we may let blood, or not? <sup>n</sup> *Fracastorius* Forbids it. But the <sup>n</sup> *Lib. 3. de Contagione. Cap. 5.* Answer in briebe is, we may; because the spots are only putrid evaporations, thrust out to the circumference, the seeds and matter whereof remain within, in the Center, and are in part drawn away by letting blood: in the Small Pox or Measels, the case is farre different, for there the Putrid matter it selfe is thrust out to the skinne, which by bloodletting would be drawn back again. But in <sup>o</sup> *Febre Petechiali*, *Iohannes Colle*, and *Ludovicus Mercatus* (if you think <sup>o</sup> *Lib. 6. Cap. 4.* them Authentick) say, *Semel, bis, ter, vel sæpius sanguis*



*sanguinem detrahere licet.*

p Lib. 2. Meth.  
Med.

q Meth. Med.  
cap. 4.

I know no reason, why the Common people account it death to sleep after letting blood, and therefore keep them waking all the day after, or at least six houres. p *Fernelius* only gives the reason thus, *ne languidior calor extinguitur, aut obruantur imminuti spiritus*, which after one houres space, I thinke we need not feare; I am sure q *Galen* when he had drawn blood from his patient, usq; *ad animi deliquium*, within two houres let him sleep, and would not wake him, and in the greatest *Haimorrhages* which come of themselves, we let them presently sleep without danger.

*Vesicatories* applied to the extreme parts, Armes, and Leggs, are of good use, by drawing and diverting the virulent matter from the head, and Principall parts. *Cantharides* are most in use to make them, nor did I ever yet find, which many feare, that the Bladder suffered any inconvenience from them, they may be applied safely upon any, but a Criticall day.

Concerning *Ligatures*, and *Frictions*, of the Leggs and Thighes, setting on Cupping-glasses, scarifying, applying Pigeons to the Feet, or opening Veins in the Feet, if a *delirium* be instant; to speak particularly of these, and to answer all doubts & objections, which may be raised, would require a Volume. There being as r *Thomas Minadous* calls them, an Ocean of difficulties, *De sanguinis missione*, saith he, *de Phrenigmis, optime deus? quanta habita dissentio est, de Cucurbitulis, de malleolorum scarificatione, de hirudinibus, de ipsis interdum Frictionibus, de Lavacris. &c.*

r Lib. 2. cap. 3.

Concern-



Concerning Diet, and the government of the sick, *quoad res non naturales*, some are of opinion, because those of the Northern Climates are the greatest feeders, therefore Meat, and the custome of feeding ought not to be prohibited in acute Diseases. But reason, & experience shew the contrary, *Vicius tenuis* is here by all means to be observed, and the more violent the Symptoms are, the more sparing and slender the Diet. Nature having enough to doe in concocting the peccant Morbifick matter, cannot with security be taken off, from that employment, to concoct meat also, and who ere shall adventure to give meat, will find, that he doth not so much nourish the Man, as the Disease. But for the most part, their stomacks nauseate and abhorre solid meats, therefore their chiefe nourishment consists of broths, altered with the shavings of *Harts-Horne*, sufficiently infused in the water, over Embers, then boyled with these or the like Rootes, and hearbs, as *Succory leaves*, and *Rootes*, *Persly roots*, *sweet Fennell*, and *Asparagus roots*, *Sorrell*, *Borrage*, *Buglosse leaves and flowers*, &c. Broths in this or the like manner prepared, are as well Medicaments, as nourishments. Sometimes for exchange they may be permitted, *Watergruell*, *Pannado*, *Cawdle*, *Mace-Ale*, or the like.

They wrong the sick very much doubtlesse, who in the extremity of Heat, and droughth, altogether forbid Drinke, suffering the very radicall moisture to be dried, and consumed by the preternaturall heat prevailing, therefore small Beere, as they may not drink overmuch, so neither must it altogether be debar'd them; but because many times through negligence,



gence, it is cru'de and not well boyled, 'twere safer to take cleer Posset-drinke, with a small quantity of sugar added, or to make it more effectually, boyle shavings of *Harts-Horne* in the *Posset-drinke*, adding some few drops of the *Spirits of Vitrioll* withall to drink sometimes *Harts-Horne decoction*, and other *Julaps* before mentioned, which quench the thirst, resist Putrefaction, and mitigate the violent heat of the Fever. I have heard diverse commend *Vlmaria*, or *Mede-sweet*, and attribute so much to it's virtue, as the cure of this Disease, being boyled in Broth, or Posset-drinke. I know no such rare virtue it hath, yet I conceive it may conduce somewhat to those who are troubled with the *Diarrhea*, or *flux* in this Disease, being of a *styptick* quality, as also *cold*, and *dry*.

There is required a pure *Aire*, voyd of all noysome, offensive smells, and Temperate, as not cold, to cause a constipation of the Pores, so not overhot, to encrease the Fever, yet the patient must be sufficiently covered with cloathes, to discusse, and breath forth Putrid Fuliginous vapours.

Sleep strengthens the Spirits, encreaseth the natural heat, and concocts vitious, peccant humors. Therefore if hot vapours, by inflaming the Braine, attenuate, and disperse the Animall Spirits, and so consequently cause continuall waking, we may warily use *Medicines* to fixe, quiet, and sweetly compose the same spirits, and so procure sleep. Such are *Theriacal recens*, *Philonium*, *Requies Nicolai* &c. and if need require *Laudanum Paracelsi*. *Diacodion* with some *Diascordium Fracastorii* admixt, doth the like.



like. Or the temples may be annointed with *Vnguentum Populeon*, *Oleum Violac. Nymphaeae, Nacis. Mosch. express.* and some few graines of *Opium*.

Repose and quietnesse is very requisite, Motion and exercise dissipates the naturall Heat, which should be employed in concocting the Morbifick matter: therefore *Hippocrates* justly reprehends *Herodicus*, for that he had kill'd many, by advising them, to strive and use exercise in Fevers. f 6. Epid. Com. 3. text. 34.

Many inconveniences, and ill symptoms follow from the Excrements overlong retained, therefore if the body be not otherwise answerable, every other day make use of a *Glyster*, or *Suppository*.

Be Cheerefull and Pleasant, as farre as the Disease will give leave, avoid all sad thoughts, and sudden passions of the Mind, especially *Anger*, which addes fire to that Heat, inflames the Bloud, and Spirits, and at length, sets the whole Fabrick in Combustion.

After the Remedies, I conceive it may prove very *The Preservatimes* beneficiall, and worth labour, to set down in brieffe some *Preservatives*, for avoiding the Disease. The Common-souldiers or poorer sort, may take a Clove or two of Garlick in the Morning, which by *Galen* l. 1. de diff. Febr. cap. 3. himselte is called *Rusticorum Theriaca*, and although it be noe good food or nourishment, yet 'tis a good Medicament. Next they may drinke Worm-wood Beere in the morning, which resists putrefaction of humours, and keeps out infection, or they may eate with Butter some few leaves of *Rue*, or *Sage*, & when they accompany their sick fellow Souldiers, let them smell to *Rue* or *Wormwood*. Let them burne in the houses where they are Quartered, *Pitch*, *Refine*, *Frankincense*,



*kinence, Juniper wood, or flash a little Gunpowder.* The Apothecary will afford the better sort *Ruffus his Pills*, which are good, as against the Plague, so all malignant Diseases, make halfe a dram into three Pills, and take them in the morning fasting. They consist of these three things, *Aloe*, which strengthens the Stomack, and Intestins, freeing them from vitious ill humours. *Myrrhe*, resists putrefaction, *Saffron*, strengthens the Vitalls. Of these three likewise consists *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi*, only there is *Oile of Sulphur* added, which is also very well knowne, to resist putrefaction. This is doubtlesse an excellent Preservative being taken six or seven drops, in some Bezoardick water, or in a little glasse of Sack, or Whitewine. Those which goe to the sick, may doe well to put some *Mithridate*, or *Venice-Treacle* into their Nostrills, to bite *Zedoarie*, or *Angelica*, and hold it in their Mouthes, or smell to *Balls*, or as they usually call them *Pomanders*, made of *Ladanum*, *Benzoin*, *Syrac*, *Calamit*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Rhodium*. &c. Let them burne in their Houses, the wood, and berries of *Juniper*, *Bayes*, *Amber*, *Myrrhe*, *Benzoin*. Other preservatives I could here likewise put downe, but they are for the most part more Elaborate, Chymicall, and not to be readily procured against this present occasion. But the best means of preserving us, and those which, (under God) we chiefly rely upon, are *Medicamenta Alexipharmaca*, Antidotes, and those that doe (as we said before) *totâ substantiâ agere contra Morbos malignos*, as *Theriaca*, *Diascordium*, *Mithridatium*, &c. Those being absolutely the best Preservatives against the Disease, which are the Remedies



Remedies of it. <sup>a</sup> Galen himfelfe moft excellently <sup>u</sup> Cap. 16.  
 in his Book *de Theriaca ad Pifonem* approves and ad-  
 vifeth this courfe. *Sanus frequenter Alexipharmacis*  
*utatur, ut exterius occurrentibus injuriis, & contagio*  
*corpus refiftat, & fi quando paffum aliquid fuerit, ad*  
*fanitatem facile reducatur.*

Thus for the ease and benefit of others, have I de-  
 fcribed what things are neceffary and usefull againft  
 this Epidemicall Difcfe: and that I might conceale  
 nothing materiall, I have defcended even to the low-  
 eft and meanest Directions, which fome perhaps  
 would have pretermitted, as flight and triviall,  
 but I account nothing minute and con-  
 temptible, which may conduce to  
 the Life and Prefervati-  
 on of MANKIND.

**F I N I S.**



Remedies of it. " Galien himselfe most excellently " Cap. 16.  
in his Book de Libera et Prisonis approves and ad-  
vances the use of it. I have frequently observed  
that it is very useful in the cure of contagious  
fevers, especially of the kind which is called  
putrid, and which is attended with a  
great deal of inflammation. Thus for the cure and benefit of others, have I de-  
scribed what things are necessary and useful against  
this Epidemical Disease: and that I might be con-  
sidered as something useful, I have descended even to the low-  
est and meanest Directions, which some perhaps  
would have presumed, as slight and trivial,  
but I account nothing minute and con-  
temptible, which may conduce to  
the Life and Preservation  
of Mankind.

FINIS.







