

Aphrodisiacus. Containing a summary of the ancient writers on the venereal disease ... Extracted from the two tomes of Aloysius Luisinus, which by the direction of Dr. Boerhaave, were lately revised and reprinted at Leyden. Together with an index of all others omitted in that collection ... from the beginning of the sixteenth century down to the present time. With a large preface, by Daniel Turner.

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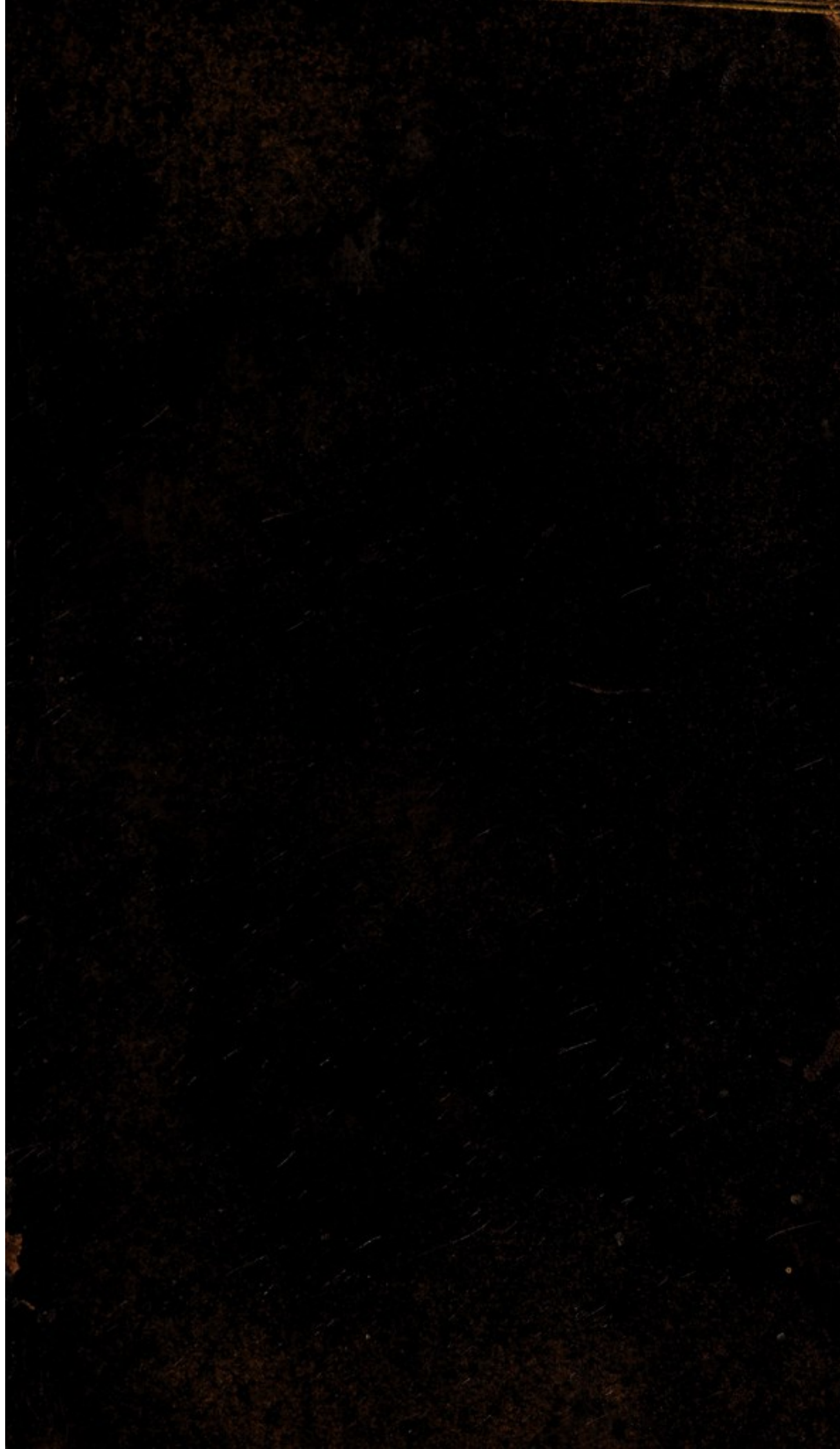
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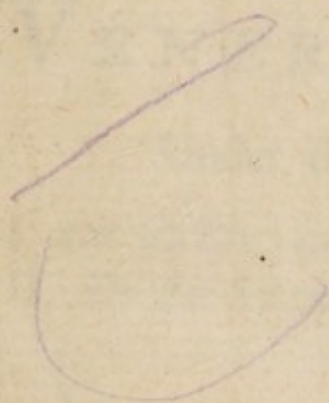


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1777

APHRODISIACUS.

Containing a

SUMMARY

OF THE

ANCIENT WRITERS

ON THE

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Under the following HEADS:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| I. Of its ORIGINAL. | | III. Of the VARIOUS |
| II. Of the SYMPTOMS. | | METHODS OF CURE. |

Extracted from

The two TOMES of ALOYSIUS LUISINUS, which
by the Direction of Dr. BOERHAAVE were
lately revised and reprinted at *Leyden*.

Together with

An INDEX of all others omitted in that Collection,
whether ENGLISH or Foreigners, from the Beginning
of the Sixteenth Century down to the present Time.

With a large PREFACE,

By DANIEL TURNER, of the College
of Physicians in London.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN CLARKE, at the Bible under the Royal
Exchange. MDCCXXXVI.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

AS the principal End I propos'd to my self, in the following Survey of these ancient Authors, was to collect their Opinions in respect to the Original of this Distemper, with the Nature of the Symptoms at its first Appearance among them, and the various Methods practis'd for the Cure thereof; so it is very possible that by the transient View taken of other Parts of their Writings, some Omissions (but I hope none of Moment) may have happen'd. And truly whoever pursues their Arguments much farther, will find (as Dr. *Freind* observes of some few of them) little other than Scholastick Disputation about Trifles, in which many long Chapters are run out, with very little Instruction or real Benefit: So that the *Contents* merely of some such, are all which our Reader must expect from the present *Abstract*.

I cannot chuse but think it an Omission in this Revival of these ancient Writers, that no Care was taken about the *Dates* of their first Publications, which might have guided us to the Time of Precedency the one of the other. That little Assistance I got herein, (for I had not seen Dr. *Astruc's* Treatise till most of these Sheets were printed off) was from *Vander Linden*, who takes Notice of some of their *Editions*, but refers generally to the two ancient *Tomes De Morbo Gallico*; which whether or no therein enter'd, I am altogether uncertain, who have never seen them neither. But as to what I call the principal Parts, I have somewhat farther to observe:

And first, as to the *Rise* or *Origin*; where, tho' all seem to agree that it broke out at the Close of the *fourteenth Century*, *i. e.* between the Years 1492. and 94. when the *French* were making Spoil in *Italy*, and besieging *Naples*; yet they vary as to the *Cause*: One Party alledging it to be the Effect of a *Siderial Influx*, or a *Conjunction of certain Planets*, which happen'd some Time before, as a Presage of this Calamity, and whose malevolent Aspect had this Effect

The PREFACE. v

fect upon Mens Bodies, or dispos'd the Humours thereof to such particular Putrefaction, as brought forth the same; whether by the *Medium* of the *Atmosphere*, or immediately darting this malign Impression, is not so evident. If the first, there seems less Need of this *Conjunction*; since not only by the manifest Qualities of the Air, as the *hot, cold, moist* and *dry*, altering the Seasons of a sudden from one Extreme to another, but some secret and imperceptible Exhalations from the Earth, either above or under, there ariseth often an *Epidemical Sicknes*: And such by others of them are alledg'd to have fallen out at this Time, as well by two several Earthquakes as an Inundation of Waters from an Excess of Rains; upon which great Heat ensuing, the whole *Atmosphere* round about, was corrupted by the putrid Exhalations, and this particular Sicknes thereby engender'd.

The *Conjunction* is indeed to be less heed-
ed, since the *Fautours* thereof differ so
much about the Time, and the *Constel-*
lations themselves. Thus one will have it
to be a *Convent* of *Saturn, Mars* and *Ve-*

nus, in *Scorpio*. A second of *Saturn* in the Head of *Aries*. A third, that *Saturn* and *Mars* were retrograde with *Venus*. A fourth, that *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, and *Mercury*, met in *Libra*. A fifth, *Mars* and *Venus*. A sixth, *Jupiter* and *Venus*. A seventh, *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, in the 23d Degree of *Scorpio*.

But quitting these *astrological Figments*, we come to another Sort, who were extreme fond of the Name of an *Epidemick*, and would have this Distemper to take Rise some how or other, from a distemper'd *Atmosphere*, however differing from other *contagious Pests*, in that it destroys none; and is, besides, of longer Duration: Neither is it circumscrib'd like those, to a particular Country or Region, but in the same Way universally communicated to all People whatsoever, or wheresoever residing.

There were others who accounted it little differing from a *Camp Sickness*, owing to the Heat of the Climate, with the vast Concourse of People, (not less than fourscore thousand) with their irregular Way of Life. And if there be any Truth in the Account of their Flour being mix'd with Lime, and
their

their Springs also poison'd by their Enemies, before their Surrender, no Doubt a Sickneſs might ariſe among the Soldiers, but muſt have ceas'd with that preſent Generation thereby infected.

A farther Narrative they make of the ſame Malady deriving its Origin by Means of a *Leper's* copulating with a *Courtezan* of *Valentia*. But from this we might have expected the leprous Infection, rather than our preſent *Lues*, ſo widely differing therefrom.

In ſhort, if it were not a little unphiloſophical, and a great deal immechanical, I could methinks join in with the *Theologues* of thoſe Times, in ſurmizing a Kind of *Digitus Dei* in this Affair, or that Providence (I hope without Offence I may be allow'd the Term) has fix'd this Sting more immediately upon the genital Parts, where its prime Reſidence is ſeated, to keep Men within due Bounds as to this particular Appetite, or ſenſual Gratification. Whether ſo or not, I believe it will be granted, that many hundreds have been aw'd thereby, or through the Fear thereof reſtrain'd from thoſe Liberties they had otherwiſe taken,

and which many thousands have repented their having taken. But if it should admit of Controversy whether the Disease it self was at first the Offspring of unbridled Lust, it is beyond Controversy that its Infection is for the most part communicated that Way. I might say, that for one who receives it by any other, there are one hundred who bring it upon themselves and their Issue, by Means of these Rencounters, or in Pursuit of their libidinous Inclinations.

It is in the *Woman's Vagina* surely, rather than on the *Virile Member*, or at the Entrance thereinto, the *Semini* of this filthy Disease (however it came there) seems to have been lodg'd at first, and thence by the Man's *Penis*, in the Time of a *Coitus*, taken up: When the contagious *Fomes* being afterwards gotten into the Blood, there is less Wonder it should produce such a Train of unhappy Symptoms, and find other Ways of transmitting it self, where there is Heat, Moisture, and close Contact of the diseas'd with the sound, than that by which it was at first brought forth: In like Manner with that common Disease we name the *Scab* or *Itch*, whose Way of infecting is in this Respect

spect alike, that some light Friction, at least a mutual Contact intervene between the distemper'd and the sound Party: When it is said that the *Fomes* of either (as is most evident in one of them) may be lodg'd or entertain'd in the Linen or Woollen left off by the infected, which some report to have been formerly the Case of the other: Yet the Heat of the sound Body who puts on such Woollen, or who lies after the diseas'd, in the same Sheets, is requir'd to raise the contagious Particles thence in the Form of Vapour, and transmit them to the before sound Person lying therein. Much easier still will it be convey'd, where both Parties lie together in the same Bed, or are otherwise very conversant each with the other, especially where there is a Contact of two bare or naked Parts, rubbing against one the other.

Here indeed lies the Difference between these two *Contagions*, that however they both require such mutual Contiguity, assisted with Heat on both Sides, yet the Corpuscles of the one are of a diverse Texture and Quality from those of the other, as appears by their Effects; the one being
circumscrib'd,

circumscrib'd, as it were, to the cuticular Compag, not fitted to enter deeper; the other being of a more *septic, arsenical, or caustick* Quality, by which it is enabled to corrupt not only the outward Teguments, but to devour both Flesh and Bone.

How the first infected Person came by either, is the Difficulty to be resolv'd, the Conveyance since from the one to the other being manifest to all. For the Solution of which, at least to inform how this which we call *Lues Gallica aut Venerea*, came among us, there are a very great Number, (and those too of the most learned and eminent among these old Writers,) who agree that it was brought out of the other World: Mistake me not, I mean that new one then lately discover'd by *Columbus*.

One of them, as I remember, tells us, he set out upon this Expedition in the Year 1492. when returning in 94. he brought back with him a Crew of Soldiers therewith infected by the Women, Natives of those Western Islands, where the same Sickness is common; and who giving it to their own Countrywomen upon their Return, falling out in the Time of the *French* Encampment

ment about *Naples*, the Contagion spread quickly after through the Army, by Reason of their debauching with the *Italian* and *Spanish* Women, now infected as aforesaid, by those who came Home along with *Columbus*. Whence the same was in a short Time dispers'd all over *Christendom*. But I shall have no Need to enlarge farther upon this Subject, which will be so often met with in their several Discourses. So that having done with its *Origin*,

I come next to the *Symptoms*, where I must acknowledge I find nothing so surprizing as this, *viz.* that the Disease should rage so many Years before it shew'd it self in that common, and usually first Appearance with us, the *Stillicidium*, or dripping of purulent Matter from the common *Meatus*, generally, altho' improperly, named the *Gonorrhœa*. For as the Manner of Conveyance, I mean that by Copulation, was the same then as now, together with the much greater Part of the *Symptoms*, 'tis not easy to account for the Absence of this. Nor will it perhaps be more so, to give a Reason for another very odd one, the shedding of the Hair, not only of the Head, but of the
Beard

Beard and Eyebrows, an Accident long since disappear'd with us: For in Regard to the rest, there seems nothing of Moment. The *Pustules*, *Chancres* and *Serpigines*; the *Ulcers* of the *Throat*, *Palate* and *Nostrils*; the *Gummata*, *Nodes* and *nocturnal Dolours*; the *Spina* and *cortical Cariosity*, I mean that beginning in the *Medulla*, as well as that on the outward *Lamella*: These, I say, are still the same with what they were two hundred Years past. They might possibly vary as to the more or less of one or t'other, at certain Periods of Time; but this makes no essential Difference in the Symptoms themselves. At its first breaking out it is reported not only to have raged more fiercely, but the *Contagion* it self to have been propagated after the Manner of the *Itch*, by lying in the same Linen, putting on the Apparel of the diseas'd, eating or drinking out of the same Dish or Cup, or by conversing barely with them. But this, after some Time, began to remit, the Disease of it self, they tell us, growing milder, inso-much that some of them with great Assurance foretold its approaching Termination: Nay, one of them from the Stars, had set
the

the particular Year thereof, as you are given to understand, and which was remark'd by Dr. *Freind*, but how truly, let the present Generation declare. So far surely from Truth, that we are not without Examples at this Time of as deplorable Objects from the same *Contagion*, as any that could fall out, I think, in former Days. I have seen three my self, in the Compass of so many Years last past, two of which Mr. *Y—s* *D—y* was a Witness to, where the Poison, notwithstanding all Endeavours, the one under a double and copious *Ptialism*, each of forty Days Continuance, to put a Stop thereto, spread notwithstanding, and, like an *Aqua Fortis*, devour'd both Flesh and Bone, leaving each of them at the Year's End a rotten Skeleton, as well as a rotten Carcass; all three taking their first Rise from *Chancres* between the *Glans* and *Preputium*. Proceeding now

From the *Symptoms*, we come, in the last Place, to their *Methods of Cure*, which are chiefly comprehended under the three following; the *Mercurial Unction*, the *Fumigation*, and the *Indian Decoction*, I mean that of *Guaiacum*. For tho' they had all
of

of them their *Preparatives*, which they nam'd *Concoctives* or *Digestives* of the several Humours, with their *Purgatives* or *Evacuants* thereof, as also their *Topicks* for the *Pustules*, *Ulcers*, and *Tumours*; yet the Strefs was laid upon one or other of the foresaid *Processes*, in order to the Cure. *Vigo*, who was one of the best Surgeons of that Age, seems to have perform'd all his (and 'tis evident by the great Wealth he acquir'd, that he perform'd many) in the first Way; but as divers Accidents fell out in those early Days of Practice, through Want of due Precaution taken, by which some weakly People might be endanger'd, and others lose their Lives, possibly from the hasty Advance of the Salivation, or from the *Tormina* of the Guts, with *bloody Fluxes* thence ensuing, a Dislike was taken thereto by others, and the Remedy cried out against as fitter for *Empiricks* than *Physicians*. And if this was censur'd, much more the *Fumigation*, which, as us'd by some at that Time, it could scarce happen otherwise, but that many infirm or weakly Subjects must be over-set, either through *Deliquium* or *Suffocation*; the Sick being surrounded
with

with his Head inclos'd within the Blanket, Canopy, or Covering, wherein the *Fume* was burning. Others, indeed, were more cautious, making a Slit therein, for the same to be left out, tucking it close round about the Neck, that the Smoke might be confin'd within: And by this, it appears, many extraordinary Cures were effected. Yet as by the former, inadvertently manag'd, some happen'd to be destroy'd; so probably under this, by practising with Constitutions no ways suited thereunto, more Mischief might fall out, which brought still a greater Odium upon it. Even those who did make Use of it, excepted against several Subjects, as unfit to undergo it, and agreed, for the most part, that it was suited to none but *athletick* Habits, or robust Constitutions. But we need not dwell longer upon this Topick, since the Practice (at least as us'd by these *ancient Writers*) has been long since discontinued, unless that partial one for the Ulcers of the Throat and Nostrils, Excrescences about the *Anus*, *Verruæ*, and stubborn *Chancres*; which in my *Siphylis* I have recommended, and which, I am persuaded, might

might be render'd still farther serviceable, in correcting the malign Nature of all obstinate Venereal Ulcers whatever, or wherever seated; by inclosing the particular Part in such Manner that the Smoke might strike up to it, and be confin'd for some Minutes daily, for a Week's Time. A very remarkable Instance of this, you will meet with in one of the following Authors.

Besides the *Uction* and the *Fumigation* externally, there were two *mercurial Preparations* given inwardly, in the Form of *Pills*; the one was *Vigo's Precipitate*, the other *crude Quicksilver* mix'd up with Purgatives, under the Title of *Barbarousse*, or, with the Moderns, *Pil. Barbarossæ*: The first, however at this Time us'd by some empirical Practitioners, tho' at some Times it was known to succeed, as in Constitutions able to stand the Shock of its rough Operation both upwards and downwards; yet at others, being follow'd by bad Accidents, was discarded general Practice, and decried by some equally with the foregoing. The last, whether not sufficiently experienc'd, or not so certain in the Cure, tho' we meet with no Outcry against it, nor could there
be

be surely any Objection, unless at some Times occasioning a sore Mouth, and that but seldom, was not much us'd in such general Practice: However, it may serve to convince us, that the *crude Quicksilver* im-bodied with *Purgatives*, and form'd into a *Pill*, is not a *modern Invention*.

These are all the *mercurial* Remedies observ'd or made Use of (so far at least as my View of them extended) by the old Practitioners for this Disease. As to the *Gonorrhæa*, so call'd, it was so new a Symptom to many of them, that they knew not rightly what to make of it, as appears by their giving it that Name, which it yet retains with us, implying no other than a *Flux of Seed*, or, which they took to be the same corrupted by the Venom of the Disorder, and flowing down from the *prostate Glands* ulcerated thereby. For Removal of which, their Intention was levell'd chiefly at the contempering and softening the Acrimony of this polluted seminal Matter, as they accounted it, and taking off the *Stimulus*, by Expressions of the *cold Seeds*, of *Almond Milks*, and *Emulsions*, giving *Cassia* between Whiles; also *Turpentine* in large
a Doses,

Doses, with *Rhubarb*: After which, *Restringents*, as well external as internal, to finish the Cure.

Some few indeed were apprehensive of Mischief from the hasty healing or restraining of this Flux, and very prudently order'd *Purgatives* between Whiles; but the Generality treated it as we do any Ulceration about the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, or in the *urinary* Parts.

I come now, last of all, to take Notice of their grand *Antidote*, the *Guaiacum*, which the greater Part agreed to be not only the safest, but the most certain Remedy also for the Distemper; even those who had tried, at least were well acquainted with the others, (excepting *Vigo*) yet extol this above the rest: Which makes it a little remarkable, that for more than one hundred Years past, so little Notice has been taken of it, unless to give it after a Cure finish'd, or so thought to be, by the *Unc-tion*, as is the Custom of these Times.

There is an Observation in one of these Authors, *Nicholas Poll*, so remarkable upon this Subject, that I could not pass it without due Reflection; where he tells us, in

his

his *Proem* to his Discourse, that there were near three thousand *Spaniards* labouring under this Malady, who about the same Time were recover'd by Means of this Decoction. Nor can we surely, without the greatest Injustice, arraign the Integrity or Veracity of so many learned Men, who have confirm'd its Success, from their own manifold Experience; in which those *Natives* of *New Spain* have long since wholly confided. And surely where the *Uction* fails, as under the best Management it will at some Times; or where Nature, as we may say, opposes this particular Secretion of the *salival Juice*, together with which the *contagious Particles* are usually drain'd off, 'tis a Justice due to the Sick, that we attempt his Relief by some other Way: And what better, or more encouraging, than that which has the Sanction of Antiquity? When, if there was less Learning, there was less of Craft, more Faith and Honour also mix'd with their honest Simplicity, than among many with us. Altho' I might bring modern Vouchers, should there be Occasion, particularly one, from *Leyden*, the famous *Professor Boerhaave*, to

which I take the Freedom to add the following:

About *Michaelmas* last, a Gentleman of a good Family came up to *London*, recommended by his Surgeon in the Country, from whom he brought a Letter of the following Import, *viz.* that six Months before, he had open'd a *Bubo* by *Caustick*, which, in Opposition to all his Endeavours, would not digest, but spread, and turn'd to a malign corrosive Ulcer, with callous Lips, and discharging only a crude sanious Matter. What he thought strange was this, that the *Calomel* had no Effect, but seem'd rather to increase the Virulency the more he took of it, mix'd up with a purging Pill, such as the *Extr. Rud. vel Pil. Coch. min.* He had several serpiginous Ulcers broken out upon his Body, two upon the Arms, one upon the *Omoplate*, with a gummy Tumour about each Cubit, and a thickening of the Membrane upon one of the *Ulna's*, as if threatening a *Caries* underneath.

A Month before this, he had attempted a *Salivation* by the *Calomel*, but tho' given in small Doses, and restrain'd by *Opiates*,

it

it still ran through him with severe Gripes, which forc'd him to desist.

This was the State of the Case, and the Condition in which I found him; when, after he had rested a few Days, having gently purg'd him with *Lenients*, such as the Infusion *ex Rad. Rhei cum Syr. Ros.* I put him into a *Semicubium* every Day, for three or four Times, in order to prepare his Body for the *Unction*; then caus'd a Dram of the *Hydrargyrum* with *Axungia*, to be rubb'd upon his Arms and Legs, every other Night; putting him into his warm Bed, and covering him up close: When, after the second anointing, he fell into such profuse Sweats, that his Nurse was forc'd to change both Shirt and Sheets, as soon as he arose in the Morning. I then order'd a Blanket to be taken off, and that after the next anointing they should give him his Liquor, which was the *Decoctum album*, with a Solution of the *Gum. Arabicum*, to be drank only lukewarm; yet was he no sooner anointed, and laid down, but the Sweats came on: Upon which, I gave Direction he should be anointed in the Morning, and kept out of Bed till the Evening. And

when we had thus gone on for three or four Days more, taking no longer to the Pores of the Skin, the Medicine now went off with as great a Flood of Urine, attended with some light Tortion of the Guts, as if threatening a Flux thence.

I had the Curiosity to examine the Waters in several Chamber-pots, but could never discover the Globules of the *Quicksilver*.

When we had thus proceeded for ten Days, and consum'd about an Ounce of the Mercury, finding it to so little Purpose to wait for a *Ptyalism*, in a Mouth no ways affected thereby; I resolv'd upon the Decoction of the *Lign. Guaiaci*, when lying by for a few Days more, I directed the same to be prepar'd thus:

℞ *Ligni Guaiaci magis resinosi per Limam aut serram recenter in pulverem redacti* ℥i.
Cort. ejus grosso modo Contusi ℥iv.
Stent simul Infusione calida vase clauso, per 24 horas, in ℥xvi. Aq. Font. dein lento igne Coq. ad dimidii Consumptionem vase itidem arcte cooperto, & frigesacta, coletur.

I should

I should have observ'd, that in all this Time we gain'd no Ground upon the Ulcers, which seem'd further to spread, altho' during the Sweats the *Gummi's* lessen'd a little; which put me upon the Attempt of their total Resolution in that Way. In order to which, I gave of the turbid Colature abovemention'd, a Pint, Night and Morning, as hot as he could swallow it, covering him up close, as at first, with a good Fire by his Bed-side. His Morning Draught he took about six, lay till Eleven, the first three Hours under a plentiful Perspiration, when gradually lessening his Coverings, he put on a dry Flannel Shirt, got up about twelve to take his Dinner, which was a Couple of white Sea-biscuits, and two Ounces of Jar Raifins, with a Draught of a second Decoction upon the same Drugs. At six in the Evening, his Blankets well air'd before the Fire, he was again cover'd up to sweat, taking a Pint more of the same Decoction, where he continu'd after little Time thoroughly wet, till eleven, when removing one Blanket, after he had taken another Biscuit and Draught of the smaller, he compos'd himself (without getting up) to Rest.

This *Regimen* was strictly pursu'd for a Lunar Month; and it was surprizing to smell the fœtid Steams which arose from his Body, as often as he mov'd, or turn'd himself in his Bed. After which, once a Day, and that with less Rigour, for ten Days more, only intermitting one Day in five, for a lenient Purgation *ex Aq. Lact. Alez. ʒiʒ. Elect. Lenit. ʒʒ. Syr. Viol. ʒii.* without which he had no Stool through the whole Course, which he pass'd with very little Reluctance; the rather, as finding his Sores healing: Insomuch, that at the Fortnight's End the Ulcer in the Groin was mundified, with the Flesh florid, and the Callosity about the Lips, in great Measure dissipated, as well as the gummy Tumours on the Arms: So that we applied only dry Lint, with a Piece of common Plaister. At the Month's End they were dried up, and the Ulcer in *inguine* contracted into a narrow Compass, healing quickly after.

I confin'd him, however, to his Chamber, till the End of *November*, purging him, but very gently, two or three Times, and

and then recruited him with white Meats, such as Chicken, Rabbet, and the like, every other Day, for his Dinner, with his Biscuit still, and small Decoction for his Breakfast and Supper. Between Whiles, instead of these, a Couple of rear poach'd Eggs. Quickly after this, he undertook a Journey, in two Days, of seventy Miles, in a Chariot that was sent up for him; since which, I have heard he is grown strong, well flesh'd, and in good State of Health.

This Method reduces the Patient more than the *Salivation*: For altho' in the last there is a plentiful Evacuation as well of *nutritious* as *excrementitious* Juices, yet is there a more plentiful Recruit of other Fluids to supply their Places; whereas in the first all the *Cells* and *Vesicles*, as well *muscular* as *membranous*, are continually perspiring their Liquor, with a very small Supply, and that of an exsiccating Quality: Whence their *Tomentum*, as we may call it, being thus exhausted, the Fibres fall closer together, as the *Vesiculæ* coincide. However, as they take their Rest, have their Bowels in good Order, and are freed from the Complaints of a sore Mouth, their

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Faintness,

Faintness, through the Perspiration so long and often repeated, with the very slender Refection, are the chief. The first ten Days my Patient was wont to reel and stagger, upon getting out of Bed, but after complain'd little; nor did he once seem inclinable to faint away under the Height of the Colliquation, his Abstinence being the more sufferable, as at all Times temperate in his Way of living.

I have intimated this with a Design purely, if I could, to prevail with those Gentlemen who have the Care of the *foul Wards*, I mean more particularly those of the *Lock* and *Kingstand*, to revive this ancient Practice, when they have to do with Patients, upon whom a *Salivation* cannot be rais'd, or who are still growing worse, as (according to the Observation even of these old Writers) many of them will do, after the Use of *Mercury* in what Form soever: But then it must be done in Time, before a *pocky Hectick* is advancing; for tho' I can place very little Confidence in the *Sarsa* or *China*, which some of them (as you will find) have recommended, especially those in our Druggists Shops: Yet the *Guaiaicum*, as
a compact,

a compact, ponderous, and refinous Wood, retains the same Vertues, and, if rightly manag'd, why should we doubt but that it may avail with us, as it did formerly with the *Spaniards, Italians, French and Germans*, where it was at one Time made the *Asylum* for this Distemper.

Neither yet would I have it thought that I am hereby depreciating the *mercurial Uction*, which, with our Countryman Doctor *Freind*, I must still believe (notwithstanding the vain Pretences of some few of the more learned, with the bold Assurances of *Quacks*, and other *Empirical Pretenders to Nostrums*,) will be found the most general, as well as the most effectual Cure, at least where that has fail'd, it will be to little Purpose to give *Mercury* in any other Shape whatever. But as there are certain peculiar *Temperaments* which oppose, as I said but now, this *salival Secretion*; and some Diseases also of the *Venereal Kind*, which stand out against it, however regularly carried on: It is but reasonable, at such Times, we try the Efficacy of another Remedy, recommended to us by many of those *ancient Authors* who had practis'd both, who

who nevertheless found, some of them, that altho' the former (as might easily fall out in their Way of Management) was most painful and hazardous, yet in many of the more stubborn Cases it was the most certain. Nor was the latter without its mischievous Consequences at some Times; for thus, according to what I have observ'd in my *Syphilis*, I find among these old Writers, *Matthiolus* has enter'd the following Observation in discoursing on the *Indian Cure*, viz. *Sicciore Habitudo Homines, Morbo Gallico laborantes, Ligni hujus potatione, cum heceticam febriculam tum Tabem incurrasse.*

Dr. *Astruc*, in his Treatise just publish'd at *Paris* upon this Subject, acquaints us, he thought it no way strange that the *Guaiacum* and *Lignum Sanctum*, brought into *Europe* in the Year 1517. or thereabouts; that *China*, *Sassafras*, and others, coming afterwards, should be receiv'd with such great Applause, bringing along with them the Characters not only of much safer, but of more certain Succour and Relief to the afflicted Patient, than the Method by *Quicksilver*; which through the inadvertent Use thereof, had been so destructive. For

now,

now, faith he, they concluded they had got an *Antidote* not only against their Disease, but the Poison of their former Remedy: *Sed O Spes (inquit ille) Hominum fallaces!* they soon found many of their Distempers so inveterate, as to elude the Force of all these foreign Drugs, and which would yield to nothing unless the *mercurial Unction*.

Alphonsus Ferri, another of them, (as this Gentleman farther takes Notice) in his Discourse upon the *Lign. Sanctum*, tells us, that when the *Decoction* has been us'd to no Purpose, we must at last come to the *Unction*.

Fallopins also, a very noted Author among them, acquaints us, as I have remark'd in the following Pages, that in the Year 1560. a young Man having tried the *Decoctions* both of *Guai. China*, &c. unsuccessfully, was afterwards undertaken by a certain *Quack*, and cur'd by the *Unction*: Upon which, faith he, in all the most stubborn Maladies of this Kind, when I had us'd those Remedies ineffectually, I betook myself to the same Way.

Fracantianus has the Ingenuity to own likewise, that altho' at first, through ill Management,

Management, many Accidents had fallen out, which had brought an ill Name upon it, infomuch that it seem'd in a Manner to be laid aside; yet in the Compass of a Year or two, the Distemper raging more than before, and growing obstinate, many, and among these of the more learned Sort also, found a Necessity of returning back again to the *Uction*.

Lastly, To sum up the whole, our learned Foreigner himself, having gone through the several Symptoms, and made his Prognostick of a confirm'd *Lues*; coming now to the Cure, expresseth himself thus:

Satis constat ex iis quæ supra dicta sunt (lib. 1. cap. 9.) virus Venereum, nulla Methodo certiore, tutiore, efficaciore profligari posse quam Hydrargyrosi, quam etsi periculo vacet, rite adhibita, gravem esse & periculi plenum, si temere, præpostere, præpropere, & inconsideranter administretur.

I have given these Hints the rather, having seen a Discourse just publish'd, under the Title of *A New Treatise on the Venereal Disease*; in which the Author decries this Method, and represents it not only as very frightful and dangerous, but most uncertain;
pre-

pretending to remove all Degrees thereof, tho' not by *mercurial Unctions*, yet by *mercurial Remedies*, without a *Salivation*: By which he hopes to save our People the Charge and Trouble of a Journey to *Mompelier*.

' There has been, it seems, very little
' material communicated to the World
' upon this Head, for one hundred Years
' past, unless from Mr. *Wiseman* and Dr. *Gideon Harvey*. Some *Quacks*, indeed, have
' pilfer'd Books, to furnish out a Twelve-
' penny Pamphlet, or so; whilst others have
' stuffed theirs with bawdy Tales, and Scraps
' of old Ballads.* So that there appear'd
a kind of Necessity for this learned Man,
out of a generous Concern, as he says
himself, for the Good of Mankind, and
at the Importunity of his Patients, to be-
stir himself, who from his large Expe-
rience, and steady Observation, together
with mechanick Reasoning upon the Sub-
ject, offers not only to lend his helping
Hand, but assures the Unfortunate (all of
whom he wishes as happy as himself) that

* See the Preface and Introduction to the new Treatise.

he can set them to Rights, without that severe Penance enjoyn'd by the *Surgeons*.

However, he must bring better Vouchers of his Ability to perform these Feats, than appear in this Performance, notwithstanding his asserting those very Eyes of his can witness what he says for Truth.

It is indeed surprizing, that the Gentleman should be so angry with the *Surgeons* for undertaking the Cure of *Claps*, and administering certain *mercurial* Medicines, to promote the healing of *Chancres*, and other *Venereal Ulcers*; whilst himself, with a Head full of idle Notions, is dictating to them, quite out of his own Province, how to extirpate *Caruncles* and *Carnosities*; what *Digestives* they should apply to their *Ulcers*; what *Cataplasms* to maturate the *Bubo's*; and to bring the *Hernia Humoralis* also, (which in one Place he calls a Tumour of the *Scrotum*) to a mild *Suppuration*: Nay, does he not tell them they must snip the *Prepuce* in a *Phymosis*, which he as pertinently names an Adhesion of that Part to the *Glans*? And that they must cure stubborn *Gleets* by throwing up an Injection with

with seven Grains of *corrosive Sublimate* dissolv'd in four Ounces of Water.

These, and twenty other topical Applications, as little to the Purpose, he has laid down, which were surely never intended to inform those Gentlemen, who know much better than himself, how to treat the several Symptoms, so much as to amuse the Publick with a Conceit of his universal Knowledge in the Distemper, and that upon Occasion he can act in both Capacities, as well of the *Physician* as the *Surgeon*.

But what must we think of a Man who has the Confidence to affirm, that it is agreed on all Hands this Remedy of a *Salivation* is worse than the Disease; and that rotten Bones are rather the Effect thereof, than of the Disease it self: That the same has levell'd one thousand Noses, and such like Stuff? As if no one applied for Help with carious Bones, but such as had first undergone the *Unction*, which is the only Remedy able to check the Progress of the Poison, and to secure sound ones from being therewith tainted. Nor could he be ignorant that more than three Parts in four, of the most learned, and the best experienc'd Practitioners,

tioners, as well at Home as Abroad, are agreed that in all stubborn *Poxes*, this is the prime Remedy.

I think I may say safely that I have salvated 100 Patients; and notwithstanding this Gentleman's Cavil at the 30th History in my *Siphylis*, I can say as truly, that I never lost one of them under the Course, tho' some few have been disappointed of their Cure. Many of these too were bony Cases, I mean such as had *Caries* either on the *Cranium*, the *Tibia*, or *Ulna*, the Bones of the *Palate* or *Nostril*, long before they underwent the *Uction*; as will be attested by the Surgeons who have recommended them, and who for more than twenty Years last past, or since I quitted that Profession, have attended the *Exfoliation*.

As to the Gentleman's flat Noses, Professor *Boerhaave* himself, who was not overfond thereof, tells us, in his Preface to this Collection, that if the Parts primarily affected be the *Os Palati*, (as fine and spongy as those of the Nose) the *Uvula*, *Tonsillæ*, or others of the Throat; I then rely, faith he, upon no other Method, but a strong *Salivation*, to be rais'd with all Speed.

Our

Our *Hospital Surgeons* need no other Evidence than their own publick *Registers*: Whoever pleaseth to look over Mr. *Palmer's* Letter, in my *Siphylis*, will find his Account stand thus, for the last Year he had the Oversight of the *Lock*.

Admitted from <i>January</i> 1719-20. in-	}	115
clusive, to <i>Jan.</i> 1720. exclusive,		
Cur'd and discharg'd, — — —		108
		Died 7

N. B. All these, of which many the most deplorable Subjects, as well as Objects, receiv'd their Cure by the *Uction*; and when the Author of the *New Treatise*, who seems to be setting out for *Venereal Practice*, will present us with one quarter Part of the like Cases, recover'd by any of his Prescriptions, with as few Miscarriages, and as well attested, he may be farther regarded.

There is no Doubt to be made but that several hundred Persons are salivated yearly, in the Cities and Suburbs of *London* and *Westminster*; and I dare say it will be granted me, that few, if any one of these, had not tried the Force of *Mercury* in some Shape or other, before the same was enter-

priz'd; which surely puts the Question out of Dispute, that altho' some are so unhappy either by the Nature of the Disease it self, the large Quantities of *Mercury* ineffectually and indiscreetly administer'd formerly, or through Singularity of Temperament, as to miss their Cure; yet generally speaking, when all others have been fruitless, we, for the much greater Part, succeed with this. But I must ask Pardon for employing so many Words about a trifling Performance, who am now to speak a few more upon one of greater Import, under the following Title:

DE MORBIS VENEREIS,
LIBRI SEX.

The Author Dr. John Astruc, chief Physician to Augustus the Second, late King of Poland; Physician in ordinary to the Duke of Orleans, &c.

This Author has taken the Pains not only of tracing the *ancient Writers* in the following Collection, but all others omitted therein, who wrote at the same Time, as well as those who came after, to the Beginning

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ginning of the *sixteenth Century*, and thence down to the present, a Table of which I have caus'd to be annex'd; among whom, those of my own Countrymen, I shall here farther observe, in the same Order he has plac'd them, together with his *Comments* upon each; by no Means concealing his Reflections upon my self.

In the Year 1596. William Clowes (King's Surgeon) wrote a Book under the Name of A brief and necessary Treatise touching the Venereal Disease, which underwent a third Edition, in the Year 1637.

Comment. This Gentleman is the first *Englishman* I find to have written upon this Distemper. He places the Cure in *Fumigation, Mercurial Unction, Sudorifick Decoctions*, with some *Mercurial Preparations* given internally; among which, he extols the *Turpeth. Min.* and another Preparation which he names *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*, whose Manner of Preparation he lays down.

What is commendable in this Author is this, that in almost every one of his Chapters he advises, where there is any Difficulty, the learned Physician should be consulted;

a Modesty (saith he) rarely met with among the *Surgeons* of our Times.

1670. John Winell publish'd a *Traët* (which I must own I never met with) concerning the Nature, Origin, Signs, &c. of the Venereal Disease, in eleven Chapters.

Com. But whatever is to be found therein, has been often said by others, so that this is but a mere *Epitome* of them; neither yet well digested. What is of chief Regard, the Author says that when the Disease first appear'd in *Europe*, the Symptoms are reported to have been more fierce and cruel than at the Time of his Writing. So that he was not without Hopes, like some others of the old Authors, that it was then upon its Declension, and would go off as did the *Mentagra* in *Italy*, and the *Sweating Sickness* in *England*.

He exclaims against the *Fume* and *Unc-tion*, preferring rather the *Indian Alexipharmick*, meaning *Guaia-cum*, and a sort of *magnetick Antivenereal*, which he names also *Sympathetick*, but which he industriously conceals (*Quack* like) as a great Secret: So that the Intent of his Publication of this
his

his Book, is to procure Fame to his Remedy; by a specious Shew or Argument, which could not otherwise support it self.

1673. Edward Manwaring, *his History and Myſtery of the Venereal Diſeaſe; in ſixteen Chapters.*

Com. This Author has ſhown much Diligence in collecting the divers Methods of Cure, practis'd by the fundry Nations all over *Europe* in thoſe Days; but adds nothing of any Regard of his own thereto. He cautions indeed his Countrymen againſt ſome dangerous Remedies enter'd in his Treatiſe, as us'd in ſome Places, and mention'd by ſome of thoſe Authors he has recited. But ſurely it had been much better as he ſet forth his Book in his own vulgar Tongue, that he had wholly ſuppreſs'd thoſe hazardous Remedies, and kept them, by that Means, out of the Reach of the common People.

1676. Richard Wiſeman (King's Surgeon) *at the End of his Chirurgical Treatiſes, publiſh'd one of the Venereal Diſtemper.*

Com. He takes no Notice of its Origin,

but questions the receiving the Infection by putting on the Apparel, or lying in the same Sheets with the diseas'd; and as to the Cure thereof, proposes a *Salivation* by *Mercurials* given inwardly, where the Distemper is not confirm'd, but in a radicated Pox, by *Mercurial Unction*; and afterwards sweating, to perspire the morbid Reliques through the Pores of the Skin. He gives also a *Receipt* for a Solution of *Sublimate*, to answer the same Intention, which he says was much cried up by some Practitioners, but owns that he had never tried it: Wherein he fell short of his Duty, by recommending so desperate a Remedy, against which he ought rather to have inveigh'd, as a *deadly Poison*.

1680. Thomas Sydenham. *Among other of his Epistles, wrote one to Dr. Paman, concerning the History and Cure of this Disease, which he does not think brought from the American Islands, as was then commonly believ'd, but from the Blacks in Guinea.*

He freely confesses he knows of no Cure for the Disease, unless by Mercurial Salivation, whatever others, either of the learned
or

or ignorant, may pretend to the contrary. And if our People, saith he, by going to France, meet with better Success than at Home, it must be imputed rather to the Advantage of a better Air, than any better Methods practis'd by the French than the English Physicians.

Com. There are two Things wherein this learned Man seems greatly to err; the *first*, that he would by no Means have the Patient either to be let Blood, or purg'd, before he enters upon his *Salivation*, which he calls diminishing his Strength, when he has most Occasion for the same.

The *second*, that the *Salivation* must be left to it self to go off, or that no purging or sweating Remedies be prescrib'd after; with a View of carrying away the Remains either of the Disease, or the Remedy, by any other Passages out of the Body. By which over-officious Method of proceeding, he thinks many Relapses have been occasion'd.

1684. David Abercromby, *his Treatise of the Venereal Disease, oftentimes without Mercury, and always without Salivation.*

Com. As this Author wildly supposes
the

the Cause to consist in a *cold Vapour*, derived from the *genital Parts*; so consequently *Quicksilver*, which is allow'd to be of a cold Nature, cannot be its proper *Antidote*.

His Method consists in Purgation, and Infusions of *Guaiacum* in Wine; in which, notwithstanding his Clamour against the same, he allows that *Quicksilver* may be decocted: Nay, so forgetful is he of what he had said at the Beginning, that in his sixth Chapter he proposes Pills with *Mercurius dulcis*, *Scam. Troch. Alband. Aloes* and *Rhubarb*; and so inconsistent, that three Years after this, another Discourse was set forth by the same Author, under the Title of *A Cure for Venereal Bubo's, and a safer Method of Salivation*. So that he unsays in the latter, what he had said in the former.

1694. *Martin Lister.*

Com. In his fourth Exercitation he treats of the *Venereal Disease*, but, which is always the Fault of this Author, too short and confusedly. Besides, there are some of his Observations which do not clearly appear to have any Relation to that Distemper.

His

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His Opinion is, that it was brought from *America* into *Europe*, and that the People of those Islands contracted it by their feeding upon large *Lizards* there abounding, under the Names of *Iquanae* or *Igvanae*.

The Cure, he says, consists in *Mercurial* Purgations, especially with *Mercurius dulcis*, and the *Guaiacum Decoction*; by which the Venom of the Disease is overcome by the former, and of the Remedy, by the latter.

This Author is very bold in prescribing *Cantharides* internally for an Ulcer on the *Prostata*, after the Manner following:

℞ *Spir. Vini rectif.* ℥ss. *Gum. Guai.* ʒss.
Cantharid. ʒi. *Cochinel.* ʒii. *Suc. Hypocyst.*
ʒii. *Spir. Sulph.* ʒi. *digerentur in Ciner.*
Calid. ad 12 horas. Filtrentur per Char-
tam, & capiat gut. xl. ex Cerevisia tepida
mane ac sero, quotidie.

In his Preface, he promises freely to impart his Remedy for suppressing the *virulent Gonorrhœa*, which he had successfully prescrib'd for many Years, but which seems to be no other (for he no where directly points out the same) than the *Cochineal* aforesaid,
which

which he has enter'd in his eleventh and twelfth Observations, relating thereunto, in the following Form:

℞ *Cochinel.* ℥iii. *Cantharid.* ℥i. *Vini Rhenan.*
℔i. *digerentur per diem.*

Of this he gives one Spoonful with four Ounces of the *Decoct. Guaiac.* twice a Day, and says it cures the *Gonorrhœa*, at least by the Assistance of the following *Injection*, us'd even at the Beginning, as appears in his thirteenth Observation.

℞ *Aq. Plantag. & Papav. Rhead. ana* ℥iii.
Opii bene Ustulati ℥i. *Mel. Ros.* ℥i. *Troch.*
ex Minio puro Metallico ℥ii. *unde ait intra*
paucos dies, & Urinæ punctiones, & Go-
norrhœam ex toto desinere.

But I would advise, saith our *Commentator*, no Man to tread in this Gentleman's Steps.

How it happens that Dr. *Gideon Harvey* has escap'd the Notice of this Foreigner's Catalogue, who publish'd his *Venus* some Years before this, is hard to account for. But the next in his List is

1714. *Richard*

1714. *Richard Boulton.*

Of whom, he tells us, there is nothing new in his Discourse relating to this Dis-temper. He approves of *Salivation*, but in a very abrupt Manner, and seems rather taken up with describing certain other Remedies, such as *Bleeding, Purging, Vomiting, Clystering, Sweating, &c.* which however necessary, are by no Means sufficient to vanquish the *Venereal* Poison, abstract from the *Salivation*.

1715. *Walter Harris.* He came after Sydenham, by whose Advice, he says, he publish'd his Book *De Morbis Acutis Infantum*; and that he had the Honour to be Physician to the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, who in the Year 1693. sent him Abroad upon very important Affairs of State.

Com. The Author seems truly to be as superstitious as an old Woman, in relating the Story of an Infant of six Months old, who upon the Death of *Charles II. King of Spain*, on the *Christmas* Eve preceding the Year 1700. coming out of a Convulsion Fit,

Fit, for a Quarter of an Hour together distinctly utter'd the following Words, alternately, *O God! O Jesus!* which he believes prophetic of that bloody War, ensuing presently after.

In his last *Dissertation* he takes Notice of the *Venereal Disease*, which he surmises had its first Rise from repeated *promiscuous Coition*; and must be therefore of an older Date, even in *Europe*, than is commonly believed. To confirm his Opinion, he cites sundry Places in *Hippocrates, ex tertio Epidem.* and says, that the Disease differs much according to the several Regions or Countries; that it is much milder in *Spain* and *Portugal* than in *England*; and contrary to many Peoples Persuasion, that it more and more declines, Experience teaches us that at this Time it rages as cruelly as ever, insomuch that it may be made a Question if greater Numbers of People are not taken out of the World by *Venus* than by *Mars*.

He allows *Salivation* (tho' he has set the same in the worst Light) to be the only Remedy that is fit to encounter with the Poison of the Disease, if not always to extirpate the same; for he doubts the Possibility

bility of utterly destroying the *Fomes* thereof: Nor does he think the Woods, whether *Guaiacum*, *Sassa*, *China*, &c. of sufficient Energy, at least in *England*, to subdue this Malady of themselves, or without the Help of *Quicksilver*, however useful to strengthen the Tone of the Parts, and give Vigour thereunto, now so much enfeebled by the *Mercurial* Course, and helping to repair the Damage done thereby.

As to the *Quacks*, with their boasted *Secrets*, he leaves them to be punish'd as they ought, by the *Civil Magistrate*; since Arguments of any Kind have as little Weight to restrain them, as to convince those who are abus'd by them.

Lastly, he takes Notice of a Conceit of the *English*, especially the vulgar Part, that when they have got the Disease, if they can but debauch a sound Woman, or prevail to lie with her, they shall free themselves from the Infection: By which stupid Error, many an innocent Creature has been ruin'd, whilst these vile Fellows are not a Jot the better. The same (saith our Commentator) was formerly a foolish Persuasion among

among the *Italians*, as you will find in our *Comments upon Hercules Saxon.*

1717. William Cockborn, *publish'd a Book which he calls of the Symptoms, Nature, Cause and Cure of a Gonorrhœa, which being translated into French, was printed at Paris in the Year 1730. so that less need be said thereon.*

Com. There are two Particulars he labours to defend.

The first, that the Seat of this Disease is never to be found in the *Prostate Glands*, nor *Vesiculæ Seminales*, but in the *Lacunæ*, and *Glandules* of the *Urethra*.

The second, that he has found out an Injection which will presently mitigate the Acrimony of the Humour, and speedily, as well as safely, restrain the Flux.

But since he has thought fit to conceal his said Remedy, which he so highly extols, he is deservedly to be censur'd; for that through Avarice (if nothing worse) he so industriously suppresses a Medicine which he would have his Reader to believe will be equally serviceable in a *Fluor Albus*; by which it should seem that he envies the

Good of Mankind, which every learned and honest Physician should scorn, as unbecoming the Character of all such.

His Pretence that some loose People might make an ill Use of it, if it were divulg'd, is frivolous and mean; as if, according to *Seneca*, (*De Beneficio*) Medicine was not intended for a vicious Man, or that any Remedy whatever ought to be suppress'd for Fear some wicked Men should partake of the Benefit thereof.

But had our *Commentator* duly reflected, this Excuse is still more ridiculous, in that the most profligate may purchase it at any Time for a Guinea, tho' he may not be Two-pence the better for it; whilst the most sober and honest shall not have it without. Which evidently shews it to be a mere Piece of *Quackery*, like some others, since practising the same Amusement, to draw in Customers, with the like Bait of curing without taking a Grain of Medicine.

1732. Daniel Turner publish'd a *Treatise* nam'd *Siphylis*, or a *Practical Dissertation*, &c.

Com. In the former Part he treats of
the

the *Gonorrhœa*, in the latter of the *Lues Venerea*; together with their *Ætiology* as well as the *Therapeutick*, copiously enough, but not in that Order as might have set the same in a better Light: The common Failing, which is much to be regretted, in most of the Works of the *English Physicians*.

1. He is of Opinion, with *William Beckett*, his Countryman, that the Disease was known in *Europe* before the Year 1494. to confirm which, he brings the same Testimony with *Beckett* (of whom before in our first Book, and sixth Chapter) out of an ancient Manuscript, written by *John Ardern*, an *English Surgeon*, who liv'd at the End of the fourteenth Age; and from some other Manuscripts, penn'd in the Years 1390. and 1440. where mention is made of the *Arsura Virgæ*, call'd otherwise *Incendium*, in *English* a *Brenning* or *Burning of the Yard*, occasion'd by *Coition*, which they believe to be the same with the virulent *Gonorrhœa* contracted at this Time in the same Manner.

For the farther Confirmation of this Opinion, he has enter'd some ancient *Statutes*

tutes for the better regulating the *Stews*, at that Time allow'd of, viz. in the Year 1430. among which this following:

De nephanda Scortorum infirmitate, & Prostibulis Arsura infectis.

2. As to the Manner of propagating the Infection, he confesses he was formerly of Opinion, that no Person could receive it without having some Appearance, in one Shape or other, upon the genital Parts: But he is since convinc'd of the Possibility thereof, and gives some Instances, which he thinks demonstrative: But which (saith our Commentator) do not seem conclusive.

3. And as to the Cure, directs a *Salivation*, when the Distemper is mild, by giving *Calomelanos* internally; but if confirm'd, by the *Mercurial Unction*. He recommends also the *Fumigation* of *Cinnabar*, for the *Caries Pudend. Ulcers of the Nostrils, Nodes, Gummata*, and other topical Diseases from the *Venereal Poison*.

4. He is over-tedious in reciting Things relating to himself, and in his own Defence, which if true, are nothing to the Purpose, and can serve only to enlarge the Bulk, as well as Purchase of the Work.

5. He reprehends the *Quacks* who pretend more particularly to the Cure of this Disease; a Sett of Men who will be ever despis'd by all honest Physicians, as well as by every true Lover of Art. But to what Purpose should a Man reason with such as are destitute of Reason? and whose Principles are as variable as their Practice.

6. He takes Notice of a *London Empirick*, (*but here he mistakes, for it was a noted Physician*) who to dispatch the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, administer'd a Solution of *Sublimate*, to be drank daily in Water-gruel; which makes him tremble to think of. But I must cease, saith he, to wonder at such audacious Men, whose *Impudence* always keeps in the same Track with their *Ignorance* and *Imprudence*.

7. At the Conclusion he sets down thirty Histories of Patients under various Symptoms of the Distemper, afterwards subjoins some Remarks upon Monsieur *Chyconeau's* Method, by the *Mercurial Friction*, with Mr. *Palmer* (an *English Surgeon*) his Letter to him about a *Salivation*, and a Discourse of his own concerning *Gleets*, inscrib'd to the Surgeons.

Thus

Thus I have given you the Sentiments of this learned Foreigner upon our *English* Writers about this Subject. I am sorry the Author of the *New Treatise* came too late for the Catalogue; that the great Discoveries he has made with those Eyes of his (if they had been thought worthy) might for the Good of his Fellow Creatures have been transmitted to all Parts of *Europe*; altho', to be serious, if my Judgment may have any Weight, who for forty Years past have been as conversant in this Branch of Practice as most others, and was requir'd as to the Preference of the two *new Writers*, it must be deliver'd on this wise, *viz.* as the *New English Treatise* is the most worthless and insignificant, so the *New Latin one* of *Dr. Arnoc*, however free he has made with my Countrymen, as well as my self, (setting aside some Absurdities in his own Practice) contains not only the most ample Collection, but affords us also the most useful and instructive History of the *Venercal Disease* that is hitherto extant: For which, with the Author of the said *English Treatise*, I will appeal to the Determination of *proper Judges*, I mean the most experienc'd in this Practice.

A TABLE of the several AUTHORS in the ensuing Collection.

In the first TOME.

SEbastian Aquilianus.
Nicholas Leonicensus.
Nicholas Maffa.
Natalis Montesaurus.
Anthony Scanarolus.
James Cataneus.
John Benedict.
Jerome Fracastorius.
George Vella.
John Paschal.
Nicholas Poll.
Peter Andrew Matthiolus.
Sir Ulrich Hutten.
Wendeline Hock.
Coradine Gilini.
Lawrence Phrifiſius.
Conſalvus Ferrand.
John Almenar.
Aloyſius Lobera.
Leonard Schmai.
Peter Maynard.
Anthony Benivenius.
Alphonſus Ferri.

John

AUTHOR'S NAMES.

John de Vigo.
Anthony Gallus.
Jasper Torella.
John Baptift Montanus.
Andrew Vefalius.
Leonard Fuchfius.
John Manard.
John Fernelius.
Benedict Victorius.
Amatus Lufitanus.
Anthony Mufa Braffavolus.
Nicholas Macchellus.
Jerome Cardan.

In the second TOME.

Gabriel Fallopius.
Anthony Fracantianus.
John Langius.
Peter Bayrus.
Anthony Chalmeteus.
Leonard Botellus.
Dominius Leoni.
Augerius Ferrerius.
Peter Hafchard.
Gulielmus Rondelitus.
Dionysius Fontanus.
Joseph Struthius.

Bartholomew

AUTHOR'S NAMES.

Bartholomew Montagnana.

Marinus Brocardus.

Benedict Rinius.

Francis Frizimellica.

Peter Trapolinus.

Bernardinus Tomitanus.

John Sylvius.

Michael John Paschal.

Prosper Borgarutius.

Bartholomew Maggi.

Alexander Trajanus Petronius.

ERRATA.

In the Preface.

Page 14. Line 9. *read* Alex.

In the Book.

P. 9. l. 17. *r.* gravative. p. 129. l. 24. *r.* possible. p. 131.
l. 24. *r.* Heraclius. p. 145. l. 24. *r.* one half Pint. p. 177.
l. 15. *dele* the Patient.

APHRO

Anthony Scanarolus, of Modena, to that excellent Physician, Nestor Morand, of Bononia. *A Disputation concerning the French Disease.*

Written in Defence of Leonicensus, against the Objections of Natalis Montesaurus, of Verona, 1498.

BY the Date of this Treatise, it will appear, that the foregoing *Leonicensus* was the first Writer of them all; and that he delivered his Sentiments within a Year or two after the Distemper broke out in *Italy*, which they generally agree to have happened between the Years 1494, and 1496. The Design of this, the Reader will see, by the Dedication, was, to vindicate his Master *Leonicensus*, from the Cavils of the foregoing *Montesaurus*, the former having declar'd it a *New Disease*, and taken some Pains to difference the Eruptions from those of the *Arabian Effere* and *Psora*, their *Safatus*, and other *Exanthemata*, going under the various Appellations

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before-

beforemention'd, of the *Arabian* Writers, and some, also, of those describ'd by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*. The latter had charg'd the former with mistaking the Sense of these Authors, and setting them in a wrong Light; intimating, that whoever takes upon him to assert the *Morbus Gallicus* to be a new Disease, or that the same was unknown to the old Physicians, is in an Error. And as this was meant particularly of *Leoniceus*, our Author going over the Quotations which had been made from the Ancients, here justifies this last from any such false Construction of their Writings; and demonstrates the Distemper, how seemingly soever like, in some pustulary Appearances, essentially different in its Nature, as well as its Original.

James Cataneus, of Genoa, his *Treatise of the French Disease*.

FIRST, he sets forth its Original, and the Name by which it was generally known. As to the former, with the greater part, he dates the Rise thereof from the *Christian Era* 1494, in the Papacy of
Alex-

Alexander VI. At the Time when *Charles VIII.* of *France* invaded *Naples*, there arose (saith he) a monstrous Distemper, unknown to the World before, breaking out as well on the Face, as other Parts of Mens Bodies, with innumerable Scabs, and stinking Sores; sparing neither Age nor Sex, noble or ignoble, all suffering alike. Together with these, appear'd hard Knobs, like Stones, about the Limbs, attended with the most grievous Pains, especially in the fore-part of the Night; insomuch, that almost any kind of Death seem'd preferable to this loathsome Disease; which soon spread it self all over *Europe*, some giving it the Name of *Pudendagra*, because it frequently seiz'd upon the *Privities* of both Sexes, in the Time of *Coition* with an infected Person. The *French* nam'd it *Neapolitane*, as if peculiar to that Place: On the other Hand, the *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, denominated it the *French Disease*; these being the People on whom it was first observ'd during their Abode in *Italy*; and which the *Italians* took for the same with the *Carbunculus*, which *Pliny* takes Notice of in the Time when *Paulus*

and *Martius* were *Consuls*; a Sickness, he tells us, peculiarly affecting the Province of *Narbon* in *France*, and of which died, in the same Year, two of their *Consuls*. But this (as our Author rightly observes) has no Affinity with that *Carbuncle*, being truly a new Disease sent down from Heaven as a Scourge for our Iniquities, especially those of *Adultery* and *Fornication*.

Secondly, He gives us the Definition thereof, in the Manner following, *viz.* A Disease arising from an universal Infection of the Mass of Blood, depending on a *Menstrual Venom*; whence the Surface is overspread with Scabs and Ulcers, and the whole Body with tormenting Pains.

Thirdly, He reckons up the Occasions, or the Modes rather, by which the Poison is convey'd from the diseased to the sound Person, as chiefly, and primarily, by *Copulation*; whence the Parts of Generation, in either Sex, being therewith affected, the Venom is let into those of the sound, besides which, there are certain others of little Regard, which he observes: Such as the Woman's Seed, which he names *Gutta*; as falling out of the Veins from all Parts of
of

of her Body. The like of the Male, depraved or altered from its natural State, by means of a contagious Quality, communicated from the Blood. How this Contagion is derived to the Man, first of all, from the Woman, in the Time of a *Veneral Congressus*, I shall here deliver you, in his own Words.

Principalis & potissima causa generationis hujus Mali, talis est, viz. cum ex Concubitu cum Infecta, Membrum Virile inficitur, Ulceraturque à Veneno quodam Menstruali, ex Matrice Fœminæ ipso Membro Virili infuso; quod quidem Virus, paulatim inficiendo Corporis Membra corripit, & ad Venas usque perveniens, sanguinem cum quo similitudinem habet, totamque Massam humorum, tali Veneno Menstruali inficit.

After thus delivering his Conceit about the Contagion, he enters some distinguishing Notes of the Distemper from that of the *Leprosy*, which some, at that Time, would have to be the same.

Fourthly, He takes Notice of the Signs of the Infection, and first tells us, that if any Person has lain with a Woman, and finds, quickly after, a Heat, or Burning in

his Yard, (he does not say in his Urine) unusual before, he has Cause to fear some Mischief will ensue. But if, after the second or third Day, the same does not remit, but rather increase, and his Member appears inflam'd, or tending to ulcerate, he ought to take Care in Time, and, by all Means, prevent the Contagion getting higher up, and tainting all other Parts of his Body therewith, which will be quickly sprinkled over with Scabs, especially his Head and Face; to which succeed intolerable Pains of his Limbs, upon his lying down to Rest, imitating those of the *Rheumatism*: Afterwards, Ulcers on the Throat and Palate, and now the Distemper is confirm'd. All which Symptoms will vary, in their Nature and Quality, according as the Woman's *menstrual Blood* is differently disposed by a Habit more or less *phlegmatick*, *sanguine*, *choleric*, or *melancholy*.

After this, his *fifth*, concerning *Prognosticks*, which he takes, in great measure, from the foresaid *Temperaments*; and concludes with a Remark, that, of the two, the Man is most apt to receive the Contagion,

gion, being hotter of Constitution, and more prone to be inflam'd in the Action; the Pores of the *Penis* more open to let in the same, especially those of the *Glans*, during the Heat and Attrition thereof against the Parts of the Woman, or their Agitation one against the other.

We now come to his *sixth*, which he terms *De Preservatione*, or his Remedies to secure the recently infected Person from the Consequences of such Infection, if not immediately provided for. And here he cautions against all cold, repelling *Topicks*, as was the Manner of the *Surgeons* at that Time, by which the *Venom*, instead of being attracted outwardly, and discharged by the Pores, was shut up, and drove strait inwards. First, then, He directs (notwithstanding his Caution concerning the Restrictants) an Epitheme of *Bole* and *Dragon's Blood* with *Vinegar*; but this as a *Defensative*, to be laid round the Body of the *Penis*, quite up to the *Pecten*, or *Pubes*, and renew'd as it grows dry: Which, by constipating the Pores and Passages, is intended to prevent the *Contagion* passing farther. After this, he is to split a young

Chicken (as we do the Pigeons upon other Occasions) alive, and therein, or betwixt the two Halves, encompass the whole *Penis*, till the Animal grows cool, when a second must be applied, after the same Manner: And thus, saith our Author, the *Venom*, affixed to the virile Member, having its first Origin from the menstrual Blood, will, by Sympathy, be drawn forth by the warm Flesh and Blood of the Chicken thus applied thereto. Immediately, upon this, the Part is to be wash'd with a Dram of common Salt, and a Scruple of *Sublimate* dissolv'd in three Ounces of *Plantane*, and as much *Fumitory* Water; and the Sores, if there be any, dress'd up with an Ointment compos'd *ex pulv. Aristol. rotund. Virid. ær. Ammon. Myr. ac Terebinth.*

His *seventh*, *De Curatione*, consists of proper *Regimen* for *Diet*, *Phlebotomy*, *Digestion* of the Humours, *Evacuation* by suitable *Purgatives*, the Administration of *Vipers*, the Use of *Baths* and *Ointments*; each of which he treats a-part, and, among the latter, refers to a *Mercurial Liniment*, which he orders to be rubb'd in, as the Patient stands betwixt two Fires, from his
Hips

Hips to his Heels, twice a Day, till his Teeth begin to ache, and his Chaps to swell; when he must forbear: For now, saith he, the *menstrual Venom* is rising upwards to discharge it self by the Mouth. After this, he sets down some Remedies to obviate the Accidents arising from the *Unction*, as well as those from the Distemper it self; tho' these last, he rightly takes Notice, will give way to the general Cure, or vanish during the Course of the *Salivation*.

At the Close of all, he sets down his Ointment, call'd *Malagma Gallicum*, prepar'd thus:

℞ *Axung. Por. ℥i. Adipis Viperæ ℥iij. Ol. Laurin. ℥iij. Argent. Viv. extinct. ℥ivss. Lithar. Aur. ac Argent. ana ℥ij. Mastich. & Thur. ana ℥iss. terenda, terantur, & misceantur simul, pro Malagmate.*

There are some, he says, in this Cure, make use of *Fumigations* with *Cinnabar* or *Quicksilver* blended with *Sulphur*; which is known to have perform'd Wonders, altho' it must be allow'd the *Malagma* is the safer.

Upon the whole, it should seem, as if this Gentleman wrote before the Vertues of the *Guaiacum* were taken Notice of, at least that he had not the same Opinion thereof as the greater Part of the Practitioners of that Age, who not only prescrib'd it, but gave it the Preference (many of them) to all other Methods.

There is one very good, and a very just Remark, of this Writer, as to the *Salivation*, that those who are not freed of the Disease thereby, grow, quickly after, worse than before; the *Caries* still spreading on their Bones, and their Ulcers more corrosive, also.

John Benedict, a German, *his Book of the French Disease*, 1530.

Containing Four Chapters.

Notwithstanding, saith he, this Distemper is usually called by the Name of *Morbus Gallicus*, or the Disease of St. *Mævus*, yet has not the Computation been rightly adjusted; for hereby we are given to apprehend the same must be unknown
to

to the divine *Hippocrates*, as also, to *Galen* and *Avicen*, with other Ancients, whether *Greeks* or *Arabians*: Otherwise, they tell us, these ancient Authors would have given it as well a Name, as a Place in their Works. It must be allow'd, there is great Resemblance in the Eruptions; so that some of them may be reckon'd with the *Asafati* of the *Arabians*, others enter'd in the Chapter of *Achores* with the *Greeks*; whilst others, again, are number'd with the *Scabies* among us. However, our Business, leaving Disputes about the Name, is, to speak of the Cure, which must be effected not by *Words*, but *Remedies*. Let it therefore be the *French* or *Neapolitan*, let it be either *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra*, or any Species thereof, we shall call it an evil Disposition of the Epidemic Kind, impressing all Parts of the Body, especially the *Liver* and *Veins*; the former from some Alteration in the Air, by means of a celestial Influx, such as happen'd in the Year 1423. when, the *Astrologers* say, there was a Conjunction of *Saturn* in the Head of *Aries*.

Having thus defin'd the Distemper, and
laid

laid down the antecedent Causes, he places the Conjunct in the four Humours, particularly *Melancholy adust*; enlarging thereon after the Manner of the old Writers, who at such Times were wont to lay all the Fault either on the *Liver* or *Spleen*. He then reckons up the *Signs* of the Distemper, tho' not in so orderly a Manner as some others; viz. Erosion of the *Virga*, Heaviness of the Head and Neck, Pains of the Coller Bones, extending to the Shoulders, then downwards to the Arms and Legs, which molest chiefly in the Night Season; Pustules of divers Kinds, principally on the Head: Some of these are broad and red, arising from Blood; others narrower, of a citrine Colour, from Bile; others, again, whitish, from Phlegm. When these last are accompanied with great Itching, it denotes a salt Phlegm mix'd with Blood; and when blackish, Melancholy. From the *diagnostick* Signs, he comes to his *Prognosticks*, taken chiefly from the Continuance of the Disease, and the Age of the Sick: After which, he makes the following Comment, viz. that as it is a contagious Epidemic, and, like
others

others of that Nature, rages most at its first breaking forth; so, like them, it should have its Declension, when the Symptoms will grow milder, till it ceaseth quite, which yet, he owns, is in no wise confirm'd by Observation, or Experience, altho' it is frequently seen that some, by a singular Temperament, do escape, tho' accompanying with an infected Person; whilst others, of a different, abounding with adust Choler, are more prone to receive it, and harder of Cure, than the cold and phlegmatic. Such as have the Benefit of the hæmorrhoidal Flux, have a great Advantage; likewise, those who have the larger Number of Pustules, and the fewest Pains on the Membranes: For these are freed from Danger, in the same Manner as the Sick of the Small Pox, by the kindly Eruption and Maturation of their Pustules, are preserved from the falling of the Venom upon the internal Parts. Of this he gives an Example in one *Martin Saver*, who, being broke out all over with these Pustules, was suspected, by the Townsmen of *Schofhausen*, as a *Leper*, and by the Magistrate interdicted the Place. When our

Author

Author had survey'd him, and understood that he had been lately very intimate with a Strumpet at *Venice*, he took the Charge and Cure of him, at a House hir'd for that Purpose; and having soon freed him from this foul Scab, sent him home joyfully to his own Town. Upon which he founds his last *Prognostick*, that where there are a great many Pustules in the Skin, without Pains, the Distemper is more easily subdu'd than when accompanied with *Gummata*, and painful Swellings. And if it be ask'd why the Disease is not at present so contagious and severe as at its first Appearance; the Answer must be, that the People are more careful how they contract it, or the Physicians more expert in applying their Remedies; which ushers in the *Cure*.

First of all, by Rules for Diet, and the other *Nonnaturals*, whereby to alter the Patient's Temperament, either *hot, cold, dry, moist*, or of these compounded, and changing them to their Contraries, afterwards concocting of the Humours, to fit them for their several Evacuations by such Medicines as may carry off the offending *Phlegm, Cholera, &c.* giving, betwixt Whiles,
his

his *cordial* and *corroborative* ones, to fortify the principal Parts against the *Venom* of the Disease. Lastly, We have his *Liniments*, some with *Sublimate*, and others with *crude Quicksilver*, much after the Manner as used by the *Arabian Physicians* for the *Scab*, without any View of raising a *Ptyalismus*; others with neither: And altho' he gives us a Receipt for a stinking Breath, it does not seem intended for such as may be caused by the Use of *Mercury*. Indeed, by his Recommendation of boil'd Vipers, and the Flesh of Eels, one might imagine he was of Opinion that the Indications were much alike for this Disease, as for the *Leprosy*; at least, by the Premises, it looks as if our Author was unacquainted with the Cure by *Salivation*, as well as that by *Guaiacum*; of which he remains silent: And tho' he seems to have a great Value for the *Sudatory*, yet it is not such as is promoted after the Use of either of these, nor with the like Intention.

There are two or three Observations, or Directions, rather, I must not pass: The one, that if a Man, after the Action, discovers any Heat, Inflammation, or Exco-
riation,

riation, about the *Glans*, he must foment the Part with a Decoction of Betony and Chamomile, made in White Wine, adding a little Pomegranate Wine. For want of such timely Care, he gives his Reader to understand, that from a very slight Appearance at the first, of this Nature, he knew a Person, at *Venice*, who had his whole *Penis* and *Testicles* eaten away by the powerful Contagion: Nor should any one, saith he, be asham'd to apply instantly to the Physician, who, if an honest Man, will be a good *Confessor*, in keeping the Secret, as well as a good Healer of his Sores; and whilst the Fomentation can be got ready, he must, the Moment he is disengag'd from the Woman, wipe the Part clean, with his Shirt, or Handkerchief, and then wash it well with White Wine, or hot Water, but not cold. The other, which is the more excellent Advice, is this, which he delivers at the Beginning of his second Chapter, in the following Manner.

As the Disease is a just Judgment from Heaven upon the libidinous Man, the best Preservative is our Prayers to God that we may enjoy *sound Minds in sound Bodies*; implying,

APHRODISIACUS.

The FIRST TOME.

Sebastian Aquilianus, *his Treatise of
the French Disease.*

*Inscrib'd to Lodowick de Gonzaga, Mar-
ques of Mantua. In Three Chapters.*

THE *first* of which is concerning
the *Name*, wherein we have a long
School Jangle about the *Definition*
of a Disease according to *Galen*, with an
Application of the Symptoms of an *Ele-
phantiasis* (*which he will have to be the same
Distemper*) to such *Definition*. Indeed the
whole Chapter runs upon this Topick,
with an Explanation of the Difference be-
tween the *Lepra* and *Elephantiasis*, or in
what Sense they were taken by *Galen*,
Avicen, and some others. Thus he tells us
whatever *Avicen* says of the *Lepra*, *Paulus*
has applied to the *Elephantiasis*. Again,
B whatever

whatever *Galen* discourses of this last, *Avicen* mentions concerning the first; by which Means, that which is the *Elephantiasis* with *Paulus* and *Galen*, is the *Lepra* with *Avicen*: So that, by the Nature of the Dispute, his Title should have been, *Tractatus de Elephantiasi, & ejus differentia cum Lepra*. For as to that he intends to speak of, it might as well have been, *De Morbo Aliquo*, as *Gallico*. His second Chapter, he stiles of the *Unity* and *Plurality* of this Distemper; where it is concluded, after the same Way of Disputation, that altho' many Passions may arise, that is, Injuries may be done to the Body, or its Parts; or, in other Words, tho' the *Symptoms* may be many, yet the *Disease* is one. And having settled this Point, he comes, in his *third* and last, to speak of the *Cure*, which is introduc'd with some Remarks upon the Seasons and Distemperature of the Air, disposing to certain *Epidemics*: And placing this Disease in a *gross Phlegm*, admix'd with *black Choler*, or *adust Melancholy*, when he has laid down his Rules for Diet, he prescribes his *Preparatives*, or *Correctors*, of the said Humours, and then
his

his *Purgatives*, to discharge them. But as the Cause thereof is twofold, external and internal; so, likewise, the Remedies. Of the first Sort there are eleven, of the last twelve. We have given an Account of some of the latter, and, among the former, (*which seem intended for cleansing of the Skin*) we have, first, the following Ointment.

℞ *Sapon. alb. in fol. tenuissima divisæ & in Aq. Endiv. ac Plantag. lot. ℥iv. postea coq. in succo Lapathi acuti, ad levem spissitudinem pro Unguento.*

Another thus:

℞ *Sulph. & Nitri, ana ℥ij. Unguenti ad Scabiem ℥iv. m.*

With these the Patient is to anoint one Day, and the next to bathe with a Decoction of Mallows, Barley, and Flower of Lupines. Which not sufficing, there is a *Liniment* with the *crude Quicksilver*; which the weakly People are caution'd how they meddle with, for all such will relapse,

not being able (*I suppose he means*) to go through with it. Such as can, he allows may be cur'd, provided they keep afterwards to his *Pills*, drink *Viper Wine*, and observe strict Rules of Diet. Finally, to remove the *Stigmata*, or the red Marks left after the *Scab*, this following:

℞ *Chrystal. calcinat. ac bene trit. q. v. dein accipiatur fructus cujusdam speciei Pentaphylonis, quos fraules dicimus, & redigatur in Aquam, quæ permisceatur cum prædicto præparato Chrystallo, quousque accipiant formam Luti.*

This, he assures us, will remove the Scars, not only of this filthy Scab, but all other Defilements of the Skin whatever. Besides this, he extols a Water under the Name of *Aqua omnium Metallorum*, of which we shall give some Account hereafter.

Nicholas

Nicholas Leonicens, *his Book of an Epidemic, which the Italians call Morbus Gallicus*, 1498.

Address'd to the Illustrions John Francis, of Mirandola, Earl of Concordia.

THIS, by the Preface, appears to have been a Disputation in the College of *Ferrara*, where the Author was Professor. He gives it the name of an *Epidemic*, saying, that as in former Days new Diseases fell out, unknown to the past Ages, so has it happen'd lately among us, when a Distemper has over run all *Italy*, (all *Europe*, it may be said) and for which no proper Name has yet been found, other than that of the *French Disease*, as if brought by them into these Parts, whose Army was therewith infected, soon after the Siege of *Naples*.

This Author, contrary to the foregoing, has taken great Pains to distinguish the Disease from sundry others, both *Greeks*

and *Arabians*: Which, however, in some Appearances on the same Parts, having a small Resemblance, were yet of a different Nature and Disposition. Such as the *Lep-
pra*, *Lichen*, *Psora*, *Asaphatus*, *Pruna seu
Carbo*, *vel Ignis Persicus*, with some others: Which having describ'd, and shew'd their Disagreement with this, he comes to enquire into the Causes thereof, which the *Divines*, he says, impute to the Anger of Heaven, the *Astrologers* to the *Planets*, others to a peculiar Malignity in the Air, to which he seems to agree; assigning, as a Cause thereof, the Overflow of the Rivers, and the wet Season; whereby almost all *Italy* was, in a Manner, delug'd: Upon which, a hot and moist Season ensuing, there was less Reason to admire that the whole Atmosphere round about should be infected by those putrid Exhalations arising from the Earth, and give Birth to the Distemper, which happen'd about that Time. Add, to this, the Earthquake which shook the City of *Ferrara*, and the Countries adjacent, at the same Season. Whence, saith he, that foul Scab, if I may so term it, broke out, and spread it self all
over

over *Italy*. Hence he proceeds to define it thus:

The Disease call'd *Morbus Gallicus*, is a pustulous Scab, of a particular Nature, breaking out, first of all, about the *Pudenda*, and thence spreading it self all over the Body, produced or brought forth by a Corruption of the Humours therein, taking its Origin from a hot and moist Intemperies of the Air: To which he adds a very proper Remark, that, where Nature is not strong enough to throw off the Infection into the Skin, there is great Danger of its falling upon the Joints, or on the Membranes of the Bones; where it soon begets more threatening Accidents, and painful Symptoms.

And thus he concludes his Treatise, without touching upon the Cure, only promising his Reader, that if this, which he now offers, meets with a kind Reception, 'tis not unlikely but that he may publish another upon the same Subject.

Nicholas Massa, *his Book of the*
French Disease.

To Cardinal Charles Borromæus. Written
at Venice, 1563.

In Six Tracts.

HE rightly defines it, a *Contagious*
Sickness, contracted otherwise than by
Copulation, tho' that is the most usual; or
without having the *genital Parts* in any
Manner affected. And tells us, that he
had known an intimate Friend of his,
who had receiv'd it by lying in the same
Linnen only one Night, where, before, a
Person had lain, with a foul Ulcer on his
Thigh. Besides this, that he had cured
three Children, the same Year, who had
never suck'd, and therefore could not be
that Way infected; but must receive it in-
trinsically from the Womb, or extrinsically
from the Steam or Vapour of some infected
Person within their Reach, or, possibly,
from the Breath of some about them.

The *Fomes* he will have consist in a *pu-*
trid

trid Phlegm, arising from some Distemperature in the Air, or, as the *Astronomers* will have it, from a Conjunction of *Saturn*, *Mars*, and *Venus*, in *Scorpio*: Which happen'd in that Year when the Distemper first broke out among us; by whose malign Influence the Humours in Mens Bodies were alter'd, and, putrifying in the Liver, were thence, by the Veins, convey'd to all Parts of the same. Hence he proceeds to reckon up the Signs of the Infection, *viz.*

Hard Pustules rising above the Skin of the Head, especially on the Forehead, where the Hair terminates, altho' the same are spread also over other Parts; the Patient, after Sleep, feels a Heaviness upon his Limbs, with a gravitative Weight thereon; Pains on the Head, especially towards the Evening; with the like about the Shoulders, as well as the other Joints: Ulcers on the *Virga*, with an ill-condition'd Hardness round their Basis, and hard, also, of Cure. The same about the *Pubes*, which arising after Coition, give a certain Proof of the Infection: To which succeed *Abcesses* in the *Groins*, which free the Sick, oftentimes, of the Infection, because these

1

Parts

Parts are the *Emunctories* of the Liver. Sometimes a Relaxation of the *Uvula*, with Sores therein, as well as on the Almonds, that break without ever coming to Apof-temation; by which their malign Nature is made manifest. These commonly appear after a Relapse, or when the Infection has been taken some Time, rarely in the Beginning. Together with these Pains on the Limbs, there arise frequently hard knotty Swellings, called *Nodes*; also *Gums* adhering to the Membranes of the Bones, as well those of the *Clavicles*, or Breast, as of the Limbs, and on the Head. Next succeed ill-condition'd Ulcers, eating into the very Substance of the Bones themselves. Branny Scales, with Fissures, on the Palms of the Hands, and Soals of the Feet. *Serpigines*, in divers Parts, with crusty Scabs all over the Body; and, when the Disorder grows inveterate, the Joints swell, and are painful; the Patient, at length, if not careful in his way of Living, becomes *asthmatick*.

Having thus laid down the Signs, he proceeds to the Cure; first directing a proper *Regimen*, as to those Things we call
Nonna-

Nonnaturals; such as the *Air, Meat and Drink, Sleep, &c.* After which, he mentions Bleeding, Cupping, and Leeching; and then subjoins his Discourse of the Excellency of the three grand Specifick Vegetables, the *Guaiaicum, Sarsaparilla,* and *China Root*, in overcoming this Distemper; prescribing Rules for those who take them, and the Method of preparing them for Use. To which he adds, an Account of the great Success which had attended the first of these Drugs, as well in many others, as in this Disease. After which, he speaks of the *Mercurial Ointment*, to be rubb'd into the Joints, and attempts to prove *Quicksilver* of a hot Nature, gives Rules about the anointing, lays down a *Regimen* for the Sick under it, also *Recipe's* for several Sorts of *Unction*, with his Remedies for the Accidents attending, especially the sore Mouth. Hence of *Baths, natural and artificial*, in the same Sickness; and, lastly, he entertains us with an Account of the *Fumigation*, which he allows in the most desperate Cases of this kind, and where all other Methods have fail'd. He not only speaks of the Manner of Administration,

stration, but directs several Forms thereof, with Prescriptions for succouring the Patient under the attending Symptoms; and concludes with *topical Applications* for the Scabs and Pustules, for the falling of the Hair to ease the Pains, resolve the Gums, to suppurate *Apostems*, to dress the several Sorts of Ulcers, and for removing or hastening *Desquamation* of the foul Bones; shutting up his Discourse with one Chapter, which he terms *De Preservatione à recidiva*. In order to which End, he advises to shun the Conversation of the infected, especially lying in Bed with them. But if, saith he, a Man be such a Fool as to risque the Distemper again, by having to do with a suspected Person, let him wash his *Penis*, both before and after, with hot Wine, or Vinegar; and let the Woman, also, be as well sponged therewith. To the like Purpose he expresth himself as follows, in his Chapter of the *Passions*, and about *Coition*. *Si vero quis, cum infecta Muliere coire voluerit, quod fatuum est, lavetur Vulva cum Vino aut Aceto, & Membrum Virile cum Aceto; quoniam non sinit imprimere malam illam qualitatem, & non moretur in Coitu,*
&

& post lavetur membrum virile, ut supra.
Et è contra, si Mulier cum Viro infecto coiverit, lavet Viri Membrum & Vulvam, ante & post Coitum, & non morentur in Coitu.

There is one Passage, I could not overlook, which shews us a sort of Emulation there was at that Time between this learned Physician and that famous practical Chirurgion, *John of Vigo*, for assuming the Invention of the *red Precipitate* going by his Name, as will appear by the following words:

‘ Altho’ *Joannes de Vigo*, who is allow’d
‘ to have been an excellent Practitioner,
‘ has taught us how to prepare his *red*
‘ *Powder*; yet I am no ways oblig’d to
‘ him for the same: Because, before he
‘ publish’d it, I had often prepar’d it my
‘ self, which was taught me by an *old Chy-*
‘ *mist*, a wonderful Operator in that Art,
‘ from whom I had, besides, many other
‘ Secrets. *God rest his Soul*, for he is
‘ gone.’

Now whether *Vigo*, or *Massa*, or the old *Chymist*, was the first who prepar’d this noble *chirurgick* Remedy; if the former,

as appears, was the first who publish'd it, whilst the latter made a Secret thereof: 'Tis plain the Praise and Commendation must be *Vigo's*, for revealing and making the same publick, and which I must number among the most useful Legacies which were ever left to the Practitioners of that Art.

Natalis Montesaurus, of Verona, his *Treatise of the Dispositions*, vulgarly call'd Mal Franzozo, 1498.

THIS Author divides his Discourse into Six Chapters: The first he names, Of the Essence of these *Dispositions* in general; in which are certain distinguishing Marks of one Disease, or Symptom thereof, from another; which he manages, as he does the following, in the School Phrases. His second contains an Enquiry into the special Essence of these *Dispositions*; or where the specifick Difference of certain Eruptions consists: Such as the *Variolæ*, *Morbilli*, *Formica*, *Clavus*, *Verruca*, *Scabies*, &c. as they happen to partake more or less of some distemper'd Humour in the Blood;

Blood; such as *Phlegm*, *Bile*, *Melancholy*, or of *Wind* and *Water*. His third is about *Pain*, and the divers Kinds thereof, attending these sundry *Dispositions*: In which, some Account of the *Bothor* of the *Arabians*; as of the Difference between the *Safatus* and *Tinea*, or *Achor*, the *Albotus* and *Tusius*: For Confirmation of all which, we have many of the *Arabian Authors* call'd upon; more particularly *Abolai*, *Rhazes*, *Almansor*, *Zoar*, *Avicen*, *Halyabbas*. His fourth Chapter recites the Causes of the *Safatus* and *Tusius*, which are owing to a *salt Phlegm*, *adust Choler*, and *Melancholy*, bred in Mens Bodies by reason of a wet Season, and great Heat following, such as fell out in the Year 1496, and 1497. which *Disposition* took Rise from a Conjunction of *Saturn* in the Head of *Aries*, always fruitful in these *Pustules*. And hence he proceeds to his fifth, of the *Signs*; wherein a great Buffle about the *Temper*, *hot* and *moist*, *cold* and *dry*; as well as of the *Humours*, *salt Phlegm*, *Choler adust*, with the like: Till we arrive at his sixth and last, concerning the *Cure*. In which, giving Advice about the *Nonnaturals*, especially

pecially *Diet*, he prescribes Evacuation of those Humours abovemention'd, with the *Pills de Turbith. Mesuæ, Fumiter. Nicholai. Ind. Regis Sabor.* and others of the *Arabian* Compositions, with the following *Topic*, as an Ointment, to be rubb'd upon the *Scab*.

℞ *Mastich. Cort. Thur. Myr. Sulph. Viv. ana ʒij. Lithar. Auri loti cum Aq. Lapath. Cerus. Ireos. ana ʒvi. Suc. Aurant. vel Limon. vel Acetos, ʒij. Ol. Ros. Pingued. Asini & Ceræ. q. s. pro Unguento.*

To this succeeds his Solutions of certain Objections against the Doctrine of his Favourite *Abolai*, as if disagreeable to that of *Galen*; particularly in respect to the Words *Sturnus, Turdus*, and *Turda*; with others of the same Moment, and their seeming Difference about the *Althoim, Erysipela's, Pruna, Formica, Ignis Persicus*; all which, our Author would have, related to the *Morbus Gallicus*, and that the Ancients were not Strangers thereunto.

Anthony

of *Naples* by the *French*, which happen'd, he says, about ten Years before that of 1500. *i. e.* in the Year 1490. So that he seems to differ a few Years in his Chronology, from the rest.

He allows it a Distemper common to *Asia*, and great Part of *Africa*; the *Italians* call'd it *Morbus Gallicus*; these, again, *viz.* the *Frenchmen*, *Italicus*; the *Spaniards*, *Paturfa*; which they seem to have brought from its native Place: The *Germans*, the Disease of *Mevius*, but oftener the *French Sickness*.

Again, saith he, there are some who name it *Pudendagra*, because it first of all seizeth on the *Pudenda*; as the Disease which *Pliny* mentions was term'd *Mentagra*, *ob Mentum primario ab illo affectum*.

This Disease was first brought by the *Spaniards* from their new-discover'd World, where it is reported to be as familiar as the *Scabies* with us; by which, tho' some in the Country were infected, they scarce knew how, by common Conversation, yet the greater Part receiv'd it, in the Way of *Contagion*, not by touching simply the diseased Person, but generally by that Contact

where

where two sensible Parts are heated, by Friction, the one with the other, as falls out in *Coition*; and it was hereby that our People generally took the same, altho' many Children had it from the Breast of an infected Parent, or Nurse. Sometimes the Poison lies conceal'd some Months, tho' Signs there were thereof even in the Countenance; such as Sadness, or Melancholy, Lassitude, and pale Complexion. The first apparent Symptoms were fretting, or chafing of the Skin about the *Pudenda*, difficult of healing, or, if heal'd, quickly breaking out again. To these ensu'd hard crusty Pustules about the *Calvarium*, or Scalp, like those which in Children are call'd *Achores*; some dry, others moist, some livid, others whitish, others again of a citrine, others still harder, and of a reddish Aspect, discharging a stinking *Mucus*; these ulcerating, spread still farther, not only preying on the Flesh, but corrupting the Bones underneath. Add to this, Ulcers, also, in the Throat, by which some lost the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, the Palate, Nose, and Eyes, when below it devour'd the whole Genitals of the Man, and the *Pudendum* of the

D 2

Woman,

Woman. Among the rest, there arose *gummy* Swellings on the fleshy Parts, of the Bigness of a little Loaf, which bursting, discharg'd the like mucilaginous Matter. These were seated generally on the Arms and Legs, some continuing to the Patient's Death, without gathering or breaking, and as if all these were not sufficient, together with the Pustules, or some Time after ensued the most intolerable Pains on the membranous Parts, keeping the Patient awake all Night. There were some who had these Pustules without Pains; others, Pains and no Pustules, altho' the greater Part had both. In the mean Time, the Body languish'd and fell away, lost Appetite, accompanied with Loss of Sleep. Sadness, Anger, and Peevishness, sat upon his Brows, Listlessness to Action, the Face and Thighs were sometimes bloated, as if with Wind, a light Fever attending; but these not common. In some the Head ach'd perpetually, without any Respite; nor would the same yield to any Remedies whatever. If Blood was drawn, the same appear'd entirely mucous, the Urine turbid, greasy, divuls'd, and of a Colour inclining

to red: Whence alone, where there was no Fever, I have foretold many labouring with this Distemper. The Body was generally costive, hard, and dry Stools, altho' somewhat mucous.

These, saith he, were the Appearances at the first Approach of the Distemper among us; but, after twenty Years, the Pustules were less numerous, and then we had more *Gums* than before. These Pustules, also, upon their breaking out, were drier, and more crusty; and the Pains, when such accompanied, still more severe. Even within six Years past, or at this present Time, the Disease has varied; for we seldom see these Pustules appearing, at least not so frequently as before; the Pain's lighter, or scarce any at all; but the Gumminess increases, and, that which is most surprizing, the Sick begin to shed their Hair, not only of their Heads, but of their Eyebrows and Beards; by which they are made ridiculous to the World; some appearing with bald Pates, altho' young Men; others without any Eyebrows, and others, again, with smooth Chins, like Women, or Boys. This Misfortune, at

first, we thought might fall out by the Use of Quicksilver; but were soon convinc'd it was the Effect of the Disease. What is still more lamentable, Men now begin to have their Teeth loosen'd in their Sockets, and some to fall quite out.

I have given the Sense of almost this whole Chapter, that I might present the Reader with the truer Idea of the Distemper from its first Rise, if we may confide in this Historian, and its Variation of Symptoms in less than thirty Years: And altho', among the rest, he takes no Notice here of the Swelling in the Groin, which we call a *Bubo*; yet, it is evident, the same was known to him; as appears by this Verse in his *Latin Poem*:

*Hinc atque, hinc invicta locos, aut inguen
edebat.*

As the *Raucedo*, from the Ulcers behind the *Uvula*, and about the *Larynx*, from the following:

—Atque exiles rendentia guttura voces.

From

From the Signs, or Symptoms, he comes to speak of the Causes, about which, he says, there were diverse Opinions: Some contended that it was the same with the *Elephantiasis*, and known to the Ancients; others, that it was related to the *Saphati* and *Lichenes* of the *Arabians*; but that *Leoniceus* was of a differing Opinion, and had declar'd it a new Disease, to which he seems himself inclinable; telling us, that it was nothing strange that new Distempers should arise, which having reign'd their Time, must cease, and make way for others; as was the Case of the *Mentagra*, and that this was most likely to arise from the evil Aspect of the Planets, falling out at that Time, and corrupting the Air; whence abundance of thick and sordid Phlegm was ingender'd in the Body, as appear'd from the *Mucus* issuing forth the Pustules, as well as the *Gummosities* themselves.

'Tis here he gives us a Relation of a poor Barber, of his Acquaintance, who lighting upon an ancient Book of *Receipts*, found one, among the rest, with this Title; *For the Scab, attended with Pains on the Joints*: And perceiving this Distemper ac-

companied with the like Symptoms, he shew'd the Book to some Physicians, and ask'd whether he might not experiment the same. They told him there was Quick-silver therein, and forbid him meddling therewith, for that it was very dangerous so to do; tho' they instantly practis'd therewith themselves, and got immense Sums of Money for their Cures perform'd thereby; depriving the poor Man as well of the Credit of the Discovery, as of the Profits thence arising.

Whence it appears, there were Practitioners, in those Days, of as little Honour and Honesty, as some among us, who would have the World believe the Fund of medical Knowledge is lock'd up in their own Breasts, or that no Man understands the Cure of some particular Disease so well as themselves: And this Delusion is carried on, for the most part, under the Pretext of *Nostrums*. But, quitting this, we return to our Author, whom we find, in this his *Lucubration*, silent as to the Cure, tho' it appears, by his Poem, that he was no Stranger to all the Methods at that Time

Time practis'd. First, as to the *Fumigation*, he writes thus:

*Sunt igitur Styracem in primis qui Cinnabarique,
Et Minium & Stimmi agglomerant, & Thura minuta,
Quorum suffitu pertingunt corpus acerbo,
Absumuntque luem miseram, & Contagia dira.*

He speaks, it must be own'd, with some Diffidence thereof, as an uncertain and a hazardous Remedy, in the subsequent Lines.

*At vero, & partim durum est Medicamen, &
Acre,
Partim etiam fallax, quo faucibus angit in ipsis
Spiritus, eluctansque animam vix continet ægram.
Quo circa totum ad corpus nemo audeat uti
Judice me. Certis fortasse erit utile Membris,
Quæ papulæ informes, chironiaque Ulcera
pascunt.*

That he was also acquainted with the *Unc-tion*, and the melting down of the *Hu-mours*

mours thereby, will appear by these following Lines:

*Argento melius persolvunt omnia vivo
Pars major, miranda etenim vis insita in illo est.
Quodque est condensum humores dissolvit,
Colliquat Concreta.—*

The next is the Cure by *Guaiacum*, to which, in the same Poem, we find consecrated the Hymn following:

*Salve magna Deum manibus sata semine sacro,
Pulchra Comis, spectata novis virtutibus Arbos,
Spes Hominum, externi decus, & nova gloria
Mundi.*

The last two Chapters of his *Lucubration* are taken up in defining the *Elephantiasis* and *Lepra*, the latter being superficial, the former more profound, and deeper radiated. In a Word, by his Description, as they both partake more or less of a *salt Phlegm*, and *Melancholy adust*, so they differ only in the greater or less Degree of Malignity

lignity or Corrosivity. And thus the worst Sort of *Scabies* may pass for the milder Species of the *Lepra*; the worst Species of this, for the *Elephantiasis*; and the worst of the last, may be deem'd an *universal Cancer*.

George Vella, of Bruffels, *his Tract*
of the French Disease.

In Seven Chapters.

THIS Author places the Effence of the Disease in *natural Phlegm*, and cites *Avicen* to confirm the same; besides which, in order to make the Matter more clear, he attempts the Proof in the Way of *Syllogism*, thus:

That Humour with which the *virile Member* is defiled in the Time of *Copulation*, with an infected Woman, is surely the Cause of such Infection to the Man who lies with her: But *natural Phlegm* is that Humour which so contaminates the *virile Member*. *Ergo*,

Leaving his *Major* with the other Parts of the *Demonstration*, he enters afterwards upon some Marks of Distinction between
this

this and the *Elephantiasis*; the *Ignis Persicus*, *Impetigo*, and certain others, in respect to their Offspring, and in Defence of his *phlegmatic* Opinion, raises and resolves Arguments brought against it, which take up two or three of his Chapters, in which both *Galen* and *Avicen* are quoted frequently, as Umpires of the Dispute.

His fifth Chapter contains the *Regimen* proper for the Sick to observe, in respect to the *Nonnaturals*; in his sixth he gives us a Case of a Person in whom a large Quantity of *red Choler* engender'd in the Liver, was after thrown out upon the Skin, and exulcerated the same: And in his seventh and last he speaks of the Cure, wherein he sets down a *mercurial Ointment*, to be used for ten Days, about the Arms and Legs: But, at the same Time, prescribes daily *Clystering*, to prevent the Humours taking their Course to the Mouth. His Father, he says, was wont to use one Grain of *Sublimate*, a little soften'd, to the foul Ulcers; & *cum eo causticabat sine dolore, & corruptum ab incorrupto separabat*. His Observation to discover whether or no there is a foul Bone under these Ulcers, is very
just,

just, viz. by the loose and rotten Flesh growing over, and the unconcocted Humour flowing from it: For where the Bone is not tainted, the Flesh appears firm and solid, and the Matter discharged smooth, white, and equal. For the *Nodes*, he adviseth a thin Plate of Lead to be bound thereon, which, by reason of the *Quick-silver* therein, will quickly disperse them. But if our Author writes not so much to the Purpose as some others, he concludes his Subject like a right honest, well-meaning Man, and a good *Christian*, in acknowledging, *Quod omnia narravit prout Christus Redemptor sibi largitus est, qui non ad detrahendum, sed ad melius scribendum, alterum inspirare dignetur.* So that taking our friendly and charitable Farewel of him, we come next to

John

John Paschal, a Sweed, *his Book of
a certain compound Distemper,
call'd the French Disease, 1534.*

Containing Nine Chapters.

THREE of which he fills up with
the *Order* or *Method*, the *Essence*,
and the *Cause*; of the latter whereof he
makes three more, the *complexional*, *compo-*
sitional, and *solutional*, i. e. the *solutio con-*
tinuitatis; each of which are learnedly sub-
divided. For we are given to know, that
there is a Disease in *fieri*, in *facto*, and in
futuro. His fourth Chapter treats of the
Cure in general, his fifth he names *De pro-*
hibitione talis Morbi; for which End, he
gives us many purging Compositions, *ex*
Agarico Sal. Gem. Colocynth. Epithem. Elle-
bor. Eupator. Hermodaët. Turbith. gumm.
Mastich. Stæchad. Hier. Cas. Fistul. Anis.
Chamædr. Scolopend. Myrobol. omn. &c.
Also, some ready compounded, as the *E-*
lect. Diacath. Diaphæn. Con. Hamech. The
Pills *Ind. de Fumo Ter. Ruf. de Agar. Hier.*
cum octo rebus, and such like. These more

or less compounded, and decomposed; as the *constitutional Cause*, or as the *Phlegm*, *Choler*, whether yellow or green, black and adust *Melancholy*, shall indicate. Hence we pass to the sixth, the Disease in *facto*, and for which we have a *mercurial Ointment*, which requires ten Days constant Labour to bring it to Perfection; that is, one Pound of *Quicksilver* extinguish'd with the *Fasting Spittle* of several hale young Men of a hot Constitution; after which, for a Month longer, three or four Times in a Day, more *Spittle* must be added; this Juice being not only an *Antidote* against the Poison of the *Quicksilver*, but of it self exsiccatig, resolving, cleansing, subtilizing, and inciding the viscous and virulent Humours of the Disease.

When you have thus prepar'd your *Quicksilver*, you are to add a Pound of *Axung. Por.* which, according to our Author, is likewise very friendly to Nature; and this is to be the Work of three Days more assiduous stirring about, in order to incorporate the same. To these are after added, the Fat of *Goats, Stags, Bears, Lions, Leopards, Bulls, Capons, Pheasants*;

as the Necessity of the several Cases shall require, or as the Temperaments; that is, the constitutional Cause, hot and moist, hot and dry, cold and moist, &c. shall indicate; or as the *Phlegm*, *Choler*, *Melancholy*, and the like, have Predominion; according to which, the Ointments, as well as the Purges, have their several Classes.

Besides this, he proposes sweating the Patient in a Stove, by means of red-hot Fire-stones, placed at a proper Distance, and sprinkled with Vinegar; after which, his Body is to be well rubb'd, especially his Joints, with the Oil of Savine, or Dill: And in this Way of sweating he seems to place much Confidence, the same being recommended by *Galen*, as the most powerful Means of resolving all nodous Distempers, and dissipating tough Humours impacted about the Joints.

His last Method is that by the *Guaiacum Decoction* observ'd in his sixth, prepar'd by boiling one Pound of the fine Powder thereof, in fifteen Pints of Spring Water, to five; taking Care that the Scum be reserv'd to dress the Sores; and, after, the remaining Drugs are to be boil'd a new in
twenty-

twenty-four Pints of Water, to the Consumption of four Pints. The first of these Decoctions he calls *Aqua prima*, the last *secunda*. Of the former, the Patient is to drink half a Pint, as warm as he can swallow it, every Morning, four Hours before Dinner-time; covering himself up close in his Bed, in order to sweat; in which he lies till Noon, when he is allow'd four Ounces of dry Bisket, and two of Raisins, stoned. His Drink is to be a Draught of the *Aqua secunda*, or the second Decoction, made warm; nine Hours after this, or about the Even, he takes another half Pint of the first, sweating as in the Morning, wrapt up close in his Bed: After which, he sups as he had dined.

This Method he pursues for five succeeding Days, against which Time, a fresh Quantity of the first Decoction must be provided, and so continu'd till the Expiration of forty; drinking, all the Time, the second Water, at and between his Repast: Altho', at the End of twenty Days, he is allow'd for his Dinner a little Flesh of Chicken, with Wine, well diluted, instead of the second Water.

E

During

During this Course, if he goes not to Stool, a lenient Glyster may be thrown up once in three Days; and, once in ten, a lenitive Bolus of *Diacatholicon*, or *Lenitivum*; Regard being had to the Kidnies, by applying the *Ceratum alb. Galen*, or the *Santalinum*, to the Region thereof: And if the Sick be not easy to sweat, at the twenty Days End, he must be put into a Bath, prepar'd of the Decoction of *Chamomile*, *Melilote*, and *Dill*; out of which, being thoroughly dry'd, he is to be laid in a warm Bed, well cover'd with Blankets, where his Sweating must be continu'd, and so daily through the wonted Course.

The same Method of Sweating, for some few Days, he recommends before the Use of the *Unction*; as rendering the same more easy in entering the Pores. And this Method of curing by the Sweats, thus constantly renew'd, with the very slender Diet for so long a Time, he believes to be the Effect merely of *Inanition*, rather than imputable to any specific Vertue in the Wood, which confers not any Property, nor yet acts by any Quality occult or manifest, saving that of the sensible Perspiration, which

any other Decoctions, drank in the same Manner, would promote; otherwise, there would need none of that Regimen prescribed under it. The *Egyptians*, he observes, used to cure their Diseases by Abstinence alone; and we must allow, where there is *Plethora*, or *Cacochymia* either, *Inanition* is the best Remedy; that is, cutting off the Supply by Fasting, and making use of such Evacuation as is best suited for carrying off the offending Humours.

After providing against Accidents attending, he lays down some Rules by way of Preservation, which may secure the Sick from the Hazard of a Relapse, or any Symptom of the Distemper *in futuro*; particularly Purgation, at proper Intervals. And in his last Chapter he enters his *Prognostic*, which must be fallacious, as founded rather upon the Time since the Infection was taken, than the Nature of the Symptoms thence arising.

Nicholas Poll, *his Account of curing the French Disease by the Wood Guayacan*, 1536.

In Nine Chapters.

IN his Preface, he takes Notice of a great Number of *Spaniards*, of all Degrees, seized with this loathsome Sicknes, who, having tried many Experiments, could have no Cure till they made use of the *Guaiacum* Decoction; by which, about three Thousand Persons, many of them under the most deplorable Condition, were, near the same Time, restor'd to Health.

This put him upon the Enquiry how the same Remedy might be order'd, so as to suit with the several Climates, particularly the northern: Taking his Hint from those who brought this Wood from the western Islands, and practis'd therewith, not from any Knowledge of the Nature of the Sicknes, but from their Experience of its Vertues, in overcoming it. When he found the same Remedy would cure, as well in *Almain*, as in other Countries, altho'

tho' of different Tempers, and Complexions, tho' not in the same Time as in *Spain* and the *West-Indies*.

In his first Chapter he lays down Directions for preparing the Patient's Body by a suitable Concoction of the diseasy Matter; and, next, of purging the same by such Medicines as are suited to the Age and Habit of Body. And as the Matter of the Disease partakes more or less of a *salt Phlegm* and *Melancholy* conjoin'd, so such Purges must be preferr'd, as are best adapted to work upon those Humours.

In his second he observes the *Regimen* proper for the different Climes, which in the northern, or cold Countries, must be varied from that of the *Spaniards*, or those in the *Indies*; greater Allowance being made to the first, than the last.

In his third he sets down what is proper for the Sick in the Time of drinking this Decoction, as to his Diet, particularly; which is gradually to be lessen'd every Day, for two or three before-hand; and then entering upon the Course, he takes half a Pint thereof each Morning, as warm as he can swallow it; when, being cover'd

up close in his Bed, he is to sweat as his Strength will allow, for two or three Hours, wiping himself diligently; and, tho' rising to Dinner, he must, however, keep up close in his Room, unless the Weather be very sultry, when he is allow'd to look out, but not to tarry long from Home. His Meal must be light and slender, rising with a strong Appetite, rather than filling himself to Satiety. This Method of living he is to prosecute for ten Days, when the ten following, a little more Liberty is granted, rather increasing, than shortening his Allowance, till he comes up to thirty, or as the Distemper is more confirm'd, to forty, still pursuing the Sweating-drink Morning and Evening, three Hours after a very light Repast for Supper. If at any Time overcostive, he must intermit one Day, for the sake of a *lenient Clyster*, or *lenitive Purgation*.

For those who have lived freely, in order to keep up their Strength, he not only allows the Flesh of Capon, or Chicken, for Dinner, but a poach'd Egg for Supper; and having prepar'd a double Decoction, as was the Custom at those Times, or an

Aqua

Aqua prima ac secunda, as the first was given medicinally in the Morning and Evening, to raise the Sweats, so the last, between Whiles, as well as at Meal-times, for Thirst.

When he has given these Prescriptions for Diet, loosening the Belly, and Liquor for his Thirst in his next three Chapters; we come to his seventh, containing his Method of preparing this Decoction, which, in the Words of a devout Catholick, he lays down as follows:

Accipiat in nomine Jesu Salvatoris, Ligni Guayacani [quod Sanctum plurimi Hispanorum cognominant] nigro aut croceo colore tincti lb. Comminuatur in frustula minima quantum possibile fuerit, & in vase mundo posito, super infundantur Aq. Font. lbxij. bullianturque lento igne quousque consumpta fuerit medietas.

But this Decoction he makes stronger or weaker, according to the Age, Sex, Temperament of the Sick, as well as the Nature and Condition of the Disease; the Proportion above makes twelve physical

Doses, for six Days, which is as long as it will keep: So that, on this Day, a fresh Supply must be got ready.

In his eighth he mentions the Time which this Method of Cure requires, and which, he tells us, differs, as does the Disease it self, with the Climate: For those who have been in the *Islands*, assure us, that the common People of the Country, tho' much diseased, have been healed in ten Days, especially if they pursued the most strict *Regimen* with the slender Diet. The better Sort, who must have larger Allowance, required often twenty, or more, some thirty; nay, some few of these ran up still higher: The Rule, in general, is, for the same to be continu'd, whether for the less, or the longer Time, till the Symptoms give way, and the Disease is overcome. For there were many, he says, among the *Almains*, whose Bodies had been so tamper'd with, and spoil'd by *Quicksilver*, that this Method, however protracted, sometimes availed not.

In his last, we have another Method of taking this Decoction, brought from *Spain*, viz.

℞ Pulv.

℞ *Pulv. Lign. Guayacan. Cyathi duo. Aq. Font. Cyathi quindecim; infunde calide in Vase clauso, & postea lento igne consumantur tres partes.*

Of this, the Sick is to take a *Cyathus* [we suppose ℥ss.] Morning, Noon, and Night, keeping close all the While in his Bed, and sweating in the same Manner as when he takes it only Night and Morning. His Diet a little dry Bisket, with a few Raisins; and, if never so thirsty, he must drink neither Wine, nor Water, only a little of the same Decoction, which, by reason of its unpleasant Taste, will take away his Inclination for the same, or any other.

This Regimen is to be follow'd close for eight, nine, or ten Days, not suffering him to rise during that Time; after which, for six or seven, he is allow'd the Yolk of an Egg for his greater Refection, and thence, for the next twenty, a little Flesh of Chicken, or Capon, for his Dinner, or Supper.

By this Method, he assures us, the most
corrosive

corrosive and profound Ulcers, even to the very Bones, will be consolidated, and the most tormenting Pains removed at the same Time; so that if the Diseased had been afflicted therewith for ten Years past, and had never so many Sores running upon him, he will be cured: Nor need he fear altho' some of them are not healed, during his Restraint; for he will see the Force and Efficacy of the Remedy to be such, that they will soon after cure without Difficulty, or Danger of breaking out again.

N. B. This Decoction is to be prepar'd a-fresh once in two or three Days, at farthest. It operates both by Stool, Vomit, and Urine, as well as by Sweat; and has been often experienced by the *Spaniards*.

Peter Andrew Matthiolus, *his Narrative about the French Disease,*
1598.

THIS Discourse is carried on in the way of *Dialogue*, between *Matthiolus* and his Friend; the former having long consider'd the strange Nature of the Disease,

Disease, and the sad Condition of the Afflicted, who could find no Relief, unless by *Mercurial Unctions*, and *Fumigations*, both which, he thought, very hazardous Experiments; began to consider if some better and safer Method might not be discovered, for the Ease and Benefit of the Sick: With which View, they enter into Debate; wherein, first, an Enquiry after the Cause: And here they take Notice of various Opinions, such as the *Supplicium divinitus inflictum*, or the Anger of Heaven, by reason of Mens Wickedness; the Infection of the Air, by means of so vast a Conflux of People in the *French Army*, over-spreading *Italy* at that Time, as falls out frequently, tho' of a differing Kind, in Camps and Sieges; an evil Aspect of *Saturn* and *Mars*, retrograde with *Venus*; by which, the Regions, under their Influence, receiv'd a malign Impression from the Air, disposing the Humours of Mens Bodies to the Generation of *adust Choler*, and *Melancholy*. Again, there were those who gave it out that the *French*, in passing over a certain Mountain, met with some leprous Women, with whom familiarly conversing, they

they receiv'd, and, in their Return, spread the Contagion through all Places they march'd.

Hence they enter on a Dissertation about the *Elephantiasis*, and endeavour to prove, that, among the great Variety of Symptoms belonging to that Disease, there are scarce any that bear a real Resemblance with the *French Disease*, as the same are recited by *Galen*, *Celsus*, *Paulus*, and others; much less, still, with the *Malum mortuum*, *Ignis Persicus*, *Erysipelas*, with which some have also compar'd it: 'Tho', it must be allow'd, certain Humours in Mens Bodies, such as *Phlegm*, *Choler*, and *Melancholy*, differently dispos'd, will diversify the Symptoms, particularly the Pustules, and Tumours, as well as the Pains attending those therewith infected. However, it is concluded, that the Distemper was never known in this Country, till the King of *France* brought his numerous Army into *Italy*; where revelling in all Excesses, disregarding all Things, either sacred or profane, and setting no Bounds to their Lust, they quickly suffer'd for the same; the Disease first taking hold of the obscene Parts,
in

in both Sexes, immediately after their Coition; the *Virga*, *Scrotum*, *Pubes*, and *Inguina*, of the Man; with the *Pudenda* of the Woman. *Massa* was, indeed, of Opinion, the Contagion might be taken otherwise than by this Conjunction or Contact of these Parts, or without their being affected notwithstanding the same: Which might fall out, for that the Poison being very subtile, passed through the Pores, and by the *Veins* directly to the *Liver*; polluting the Blood, without leaving a Taint first of all upon those Parts.

Hence they come to examine the Difference between this Sicknefs and that which went formerly under the Name of *Mentagra*: And observe, that as the one, the *French Disease*, took first hold of the *Privities*; so this last upon the *Chin*, whence the Name. As the first rages among all Sorts and Conditions of the People, the last was found chiefly amongst the *Proceres*, or *Magnates*.

And now enters their Discourse about the Cure, which, as *Matthiolus* takes Notice, was attempted various Ways, but, chiefly, by the Means of *Quicksilver*, which

was thought hurtful, and, by some, exclaim'd against; notwithstanding he sets down the usual Method of their proceeding, after the Manner following:

When the Humours were digested, and lessen'd by proper *Catharticks*, the *Unction* was made use of, consisting of about two Pounds of the *Axung.* Oils, and other Ingredients; six Ounces of the *Quicksilver*, two Drams of *Sublimate*, and a Dram of *Camphor*: But this is to be made stronger, or weaker, to suit the Nature of the Disease, and the Strength of the Sick. For, as he rightly remarks, no certain Quantity thereof, any more than a certain Number of Anointings, can be determined; there being so great Difference in Mens Habits, and the Condition of the Humours to be wrought on thereby. This one general Rule is to be observ'd, that the sick Person be daily anointed with a due Proportion, rubb'd before the Fire, about his Arms and Legs, till his Teeth begin to ach, and his Chaps to grow sore, and swell; when his Driveling is to be kept up, till his Pains, and all the other Symptoms, are abated, or wholly cease.

There

There is another Way, he takes Notice of, by which a *Salivation* is also raised with a *Lotion*, in which are two Ounces of *Sublimate*, dissolv'd in two Quarts of simple distill'd Waters, which was used in slight Infections.

For the opulent, or wealthy, the Ointment is made odoriferous, with *Pomate* and *Rose-water*, *damask'd Soap*, with *Cyprus Powder*, *Musk*, and *Camphor*: The Chamber, also, scented, or fumed with *Lign-Aloes*, *Storax*, *Benzoin*, *Calam. Aromat.* and *Ambergrease*.

After this, he makes some Provision for the attending Accidents, and delivers a *Regimen* for the Sick to observe, in regard to what are call'd *Nonnaturals*, more especially as to the Use of *Venus*; and then digresses about the Properties of *Quicksilver*, and the best Way of preparing it for these Uses, giving also a Form of a *mercurial Spargadrap* prepar'd with *Mercury*, *Cinnabar*, and *Sublimate*, which had cured the Disease in ten Day's Time.

Quitting the *Mercurials*, he presents us with the Form of a purging *Apozem*, which the Patient is to take for forty Days; likewise,

wife, a Treacle-water with Vipers, very profitable in this Illness: And to shew us that he was not forgetful of the *Fumigation*, he gives, also, an Account thereof, but speaks of it as a hazardous Method: For tho' he says he had tried it with Success in some few, he had known others who were destroy'd by it: And therefore recites it as the last Refuge, and only to be used in the most desperate Cases, and in strong rustick Habits, or Constitutions, when all other Methods fail. Here he cites *Galen*, in these Words, *Ægritudo, quæ non habet nisi unam Viam ad curandam, velit, nolit, Infirmus oportet quod per eam transeat.* Or as *Hippocrates*, *Extremis Morbis, extrema exquisite Remedia, optima sunt.*

Of these *Fumes*, prepar'd with *Cinnabar*, *Sandarach*, or *Auripigmentum*, and the Gums usually admixt, and form'd into Powders, or *Troches*, he lays down several; and tho' in his *Topicks* for the *Pustules* and *Chancres*, he uses, with the other Writers, certain *Septicks* of *Sublimate*, *Aq. Fort.* *Alum.* *Vi-triol.* and the like; with a View to destroy them, without digesting and carrying off the Poison thereby: Yet, in the *Tumours*
form'd

form'd about the *Emunctories* of the *Armpits* and the *Groins*, he cautions against *Repercutients*, and advises the *Maturation* of all such, by the strongest *Suppuratives*.

Nor is he unmindful to acquaint us of the Cure by *Guaiacum*, which pleases him beyond the rest, as the safer Remedy; of which he gives us several Forms, as well simple as compounded; the former in the Quantity or Proportion of the Powder to the Water, being suitable to others, with the like Method of Administration and Government under the Course; the Scum to be reserved also, with which the Pustules and Sores are to be smeared: So that we shall have no Need to enlarge farther upon a Subject which will so often recur, and upon which we have already so amply discours'd. But we must not pretermit a Query, started by one of our *Dialogists*, like that in the foregoing Discourse, whether there is any singular Property in this Decoction beyond that of many other *Diaphoreticks*; or whether the strict Abstinence has not some Share in the Cure? For that it had been objected, not only that some had tried it without Benefit, but that other

Drugs had been made use of to answer the same Intention? To this it is answer'd, that altho' certain other Woods had been experimented in the same Manner, and under the same *Regimen*, they had nevertheless been unsuccessful: And if this did not answer the designed End, it must be imputed to the Negligence of the Artist, in not duly preparing it, and rightly administering thereof, and seeing that the Sweats were kept up for a sufficient Time; or to the Unruliness of the Sick, who will neither be govern'd, or grows impatient under the profuse Evacuation, with the exceeding slender Diet such Course requires: Or, possibly, by such his Restlessness, gets Cold, by rising and going out too soon.

Towards the Close, he gives us the Preparation of an Oil drawn by the Retort from this Wood, exceedingly profitable for the Pustules and Ulcers, to remove the Pains also, by anointing the *Gummata*, and the Swellings of the Joints. In a Word, it appears, upon the whole, that whether or no this Author was so conversant in the Practice, he was as well acquainted with the Nature of this Distemper, and the several

veral Methods of Cure in Use at that Time, as most of the contemporary Writers upon the same Subject.

Ulrich de Hutten, *Knight, a German, his Book of the Cure of the French Disease, by the Administration of Guaiacum.*

Address'd to Cardinal Albert, Archbishop of Mentz, Prince Elector, Primate of Germany, &c. 1519.

As I have not only given some Account of this Author, in my *Practical Dissertation*, but publish'd also very lately, a new Edition of the old *English Translation*; I shall take less Notice thereof in this Place, tho' it seems as if it was pretty much upon his Account that this new Collection of these ancient Writers, was set on Foot, to whom a Preference has been given above the rest, as will appear in the *Preface* to this first *Tome*, by that excellent Physician Dr. *Boerhaave*, who encouraged the Work.

The Author (as it appears) had been

a long Time miserably afflicted with the Disease, as he here sets forth his Case: And after trying the Force of other Means, among which, repeated *Salivations*, to no Purpose, was at length prevail'd on to enterprize this Method, by which he was restor'd to Health: So that he thought himself in Duty bound to communicate his Case and Cure, for the Good of his Country; and which he has, indeed, set forth with so much Candour and Ingenuity, so well becoming the Character of a good *Christian* Man, as well as that of a Gentleman, and a Scholar, that there seems no other Vouchers wanting to the Truth of his Relation, than his own honest Simplicity, his Sincerity, and Fidelity, altho' the same has lately had the Sanction of a Person whom the physical World will allow as good a Judge of the Disease, as of the Remedy.

Our Knight divides his Treatise into twenty-six Chapters: The first of its Rise, which he dates, with most of the rest, from the Year 1493. when the *French* Army invaded *Italy*, where it was first taken Notice of. And when, soon after, certain superstitious

stitious People had found out divers Names for it, such as the *Scab of St. Job*, the Disease of *St. Evager*, the Monk, of *St. Marvius* and *St. Roch*; which last were invoc'd for Help under their Affliction.

In this Chapter he speaks of the Symptoms, particularly the *Pustules*, *Scabs*, and *Ulcers*. In his second he enquires after the Causes, reciting what others had said before him; besides, he takes Notice of one Thing in which (as I remember) the rest are silent, that is, from the eating of Pease, forbidden in some Places, by which many were thought to be diseased; for that there thence arose a certain winged Insect, whence some surmised the Contagion, as others from the feeding upon Swine's Flesh, distemper'd therewith. His third of Diseases apt to ensue thence. His fourth is concerning the Remedies first made use of, after the breaking out thereof. The fifth such as he used himself. Hence, in his sixth, he comes to the Description of *Guaiacum*, its first Invention, and divers Appellations. The seventh of its Preparation; in which he is very exact in taking Care the Vessel be close cover'd, and the Fire moderate, as

well for the Infusion, as the Decoction; reserving the Scum for the Use of the Sores; his Proportion, differing from most of the rest, having one Pound of the Powder to eight of Water, simmer'd leisurely away to the one Half. His eighth contains the Method of administering it to the sick Person, the *Cyathus* implying half a Pint, which he drinks hot twice a Day, Morning and Evening. In his ninth he speaks of the *Regimen* for Diet. His tenth cautions against mixing any other Ingredient with this Wood, which was the Way of some among the Physicians, whom, in his next, he reprehends, as if they fear'd the People should know how to cure themselves, without calling for their Assistance, who went about to persuade them that other Things were necessary, besides this simple Decoction; and that none should meddle therewith without first consulting them. His twelfth, therefore, contains an Enquiry whether, in this Way of Cure, any Thing else was wanted, and whether Regard should be had either to Age, Sex, Habit, or Constitution. His thirteenth whether it will not effect the Cure in other Countries, as

well as in *Spain*. The fourteenth of the best Season for enterprizing thereof. The fifteenth, that both *Wine* and *Venus* are utter Enemies to this Cure. The sixteenth, that neither must any *Salt* be allow'd therein. The seventeenth, of the slender Diet, and strict Abstinence, under this *Regimen*. The eighteenth, how consequently to bear Hunger with the least Difficulty at this Time. The nineteenth, his Invective against *Luxury*, and his Commendation of *Temperance*. The twentieth, whether by the strict Observation of this *Regimen*, the Diseased will not be restor'd to his former Health. The twenty-first, Rules for keeping his Body in Order, as to his being over-costive, or lax, during the Cure. The twenty-second, how the Sweats are to be promoted, and how long continu'd after each Draught of the Decoction. The twenty-third, If the Patient is to expect his Cure suddenly, or by slow Degrees. The twenty fourth, Of the Nature and real Energy of the Remedy, in this Sickness, with its surprizing Force in overcoming the same. In the twenty-fifth, he sets down, and describes, his own Case, with the Success he had found from it.

And in his twenty-sixth, or last Chapter, gives Directions how the Patient should behave, particularly as to his Diet, and Way of Life, after his Recovery by the Use of this Remedy.

Wendeline Hock de Brackenau, of the College of Bononia, his Tract of the French Disease, 1514.

In Sixteen Chapters.

THE Rise whereof, according to this Writer, is also taken from the Year 1494. whence its Progress for twenty Years; which we are to suppose the Time of drawing up this Account, viz. in the Year 1514. who is of Opinion, that it proceeded not singly by *Contagion*, but took Beginning from an extraordinary Influence of the *Erratic Stars*, or a *Conjunction* of the *Planets*, as well as an *Eclipse* of the *Sun* and *Moon*; like what is mention'd by *Joannes Alexandrinus*, when certain Distempers arose by the Name of *Phymata*, also *Exanthemata*: And, as *Pliny* relates of another, named *Mentagra*, which happen'd in the Reign of *Tiberius*.

Tiberius. He then enters on the Comparison betwixt this Disease and the *Elephantiasis*, in some of its Appearances; but concludes, however, with the Generality, that it was first observ'd in the *French Camp* in *Italy*. And as the *Lepra* was called by the Name of *St. Lazarus*, so this, by the *French*, had that of *Mal Mort* given it by some, by others *Morbus Sancti Sementi*.

This is the first Time I have heard of this Saint, whose Reliques, it seems, were deposited in *Britain*, and held in great Veneration by the *Mendicants*, and others, who went on Pilgrimage thereunto. But leaving the Name, the Disease, 'tis plain, appear'd so strange, that no one knew how or what to administer; the *Physicians* themselves being at a Stand. So that now was the Time for *Quacks* to boast their Skill with all Sorts of *Mechanicks*, *Barbers*, *Simplers*; nay, the sorriest *Vagabonds* were ready to undertake the Cure: And these, if the People had but Faith, would promise to raise the Dead again to Life. When, if it so happen'd (Nature being strong enough to encounter their Horse Drenches) that any one recover'd, or was freed of their *Scabs*,
by

by means of their *Ointments*, and other Trumpery; great Praise, as well as great Rewards, were given, let them kill, in the mean Time, as many as they pleas'd; so egregiously was this divine *Science* of *Physick* abus'd by these People, at that Time.

In his next Chapter, we have an *Astrological Lecture* about the *Planets* and *wandering Stars*, and how, by their Means, this Mischief first befel us, which our Author calls by the Name of *Mentagra*; tho' that appears to have been a different Distemper, as we have already observ'd. And, after this, we have another concerning the *Variolæ*, *Morbilli*, and other *Exanthemata*, breaking forth the Skin when he enters on his *preservative* Method, against the spreading of this Contagion: Giving Rules about the *Nonnaturals*, and then recites his Method of Cure, which he enterprizeth by Bleeding and *specifick Purgatives*, both *Pills* and *Potions*; of which we have great Choice. The following is concerning the Mitigation of *Pain* in this Disease, with the Cause thereof, and why so troublesome a-Nights; but in such Manner as to amuse rather than afford his Reader any real Instruction. We

We now come to the correcting of Accidents, which are differently represented, as the different Humours offend, *viz. salt Phlegm, Choler, and Melancholy adust*; and for the Relief of which we have divers Ointments and Plaisters, without Mercury, tho' prepar'd with many other good Things to assuage Pains, and ease the Complaints. And if these avail not, others, with *Quick-silver, and Lotions, with Sublimate*, to clear away the Scabs; but without any View to a *Salivation*. For during their Use, the Patient is constantly purged, for Fear the Humours should fly up to the Mouth. In the same Chapter there is great Dispute about the venomous Nature of this *Mineral*, whether the same be *hot or cold*? And now we have *Paulus, Almanzor, and Serapio*, asserting that it is *hot and moist* in the fourth Degree; with *Avicen*, on the other Side, that it is *cold and moist* in the second; *Platerius*, that it is *hot and dry* in the fourth; and so on, till we come to his Conclusion, which is of a Piece with the rest; *i. e.* a Solution of the following Problem, Why the Pains attending this Disease, continue for so long a Time; and are not,

not, without great Difficulty, to be dispers'd. But we have dwelt long enough upon this Author, and therefore hasten to the next, of as little Regard.

Coradine Gilini, *to the illustrious Duke Sigismund, concerning the French Disease.*

IN this Relation there seems to be a Mistake in the Printer, setting down 1469, instead of 1496. and even then we are later by two or three Years, than generally agreed by the other Writers for the Time of its first Appearance. However, our Author will have it at this Time, and that on the 16th of *January* there fell out a *Conjunction* about Noon, of *Saturn* and *Mars*, which was a *Portent* of great Mortality among Men; as two Years before that, on the 17th of *November*, there happen'd the like of *Jupiter* with *Mars*, in a hot and moist Sign, which corrupted the Air, and disposed the Humours to the engendering divers Sickneses unknown before. To prove the Possibility of this, *Hippocrates*, as well as *Galen*, also *Avenzoar*,

Avicen,

Avicen, and others, are cited, that is, to shew how *Choler*, with *Melancholy adust*, by such Means degenerate, and lay a Foundation for these Distempers: The Cure of all which, he says, (and quotes *Avicen quarta primi in principio dicens quod Ars*—) consists in three Things, *Diet*, *Phlebotomy*, and *Purgation*; after which, the Use of *Baths*, and then his *Ointments* for the Eruptions on the Skin, prepar'd of *Sublimate*, *Sulphur*, and *Tartar*, made up with *Ung. Martiatum*, *Axung. Butyr. ac Terebinth.* which not succeeding, we are to make them stronger. For, as Prince *Avicen* observes in the foresaid Place *omne Exsiccativum, &c.* And to this End he sets down the following.

℞ *Sublimat. Thuris litharg. tart. ana ℥i. Argenti Vivi Mastich. Sarcocol. Irid. ana ℥ii. Axung. Por. Butyr. ana ℥iii. Sulph. Cerus. ana ℥iv. Ol. com. q. s. cum pauca Cera f. Unguentum.*

His last Remedy is either an *actual* or *potential* Cautey, upon the *Commissure* of the coronal Suture; which gives the greatest Relief,

Relief, when the Matter of the Distemper falls principally upon the Head, or for such as are therewith afflicted about the Throat or Gullet. And here, tho' I commend the good Man's Return of Thanks to God for this great Discovery to him, I fear the poor Patient will be little benefited thereby, and possibly his Reader pay as little of that Tribute to him, for this Performance.

Lawrence Phrifiſius, *his eight Chapters of the French Disease.*

IN the Year of *Chriſt* (ſaith our Author) 1496. a moſt terrible Diſeaſe broke out among us, diſcovering it ſelf by foul Scabs and Ulcers, hard Swellings, with ſuch excruciating Pains, that all Men were amaz'd thereat, the like having never been ſeen or heard of before, neither by the common People, nor yet by the moſt learned Phyſicians. Such, indeed, was the Nature thereof, at its firſt Appearance, that no Plague could be more dreadful, nor leprous Perſon more ſhunn'd, than were the infected, even by their Friends, as well as their Phyſicians; inſomuch, that the miſerable

ferable Patients being proſcrib'd like ſo many ſtinking Carcaſſes, from Converſe with others, were forced to retire to the Fields and Woods.

In this Diſtreſs, Providence ſo order'd, that certain Perſons, fraught with Experiments, rather than Reaſon, or ſound Experience, came, both from *France* and *Naples*, and undertook their Cures, but ſuch as frequently left them worſe than before, clearing them of their *Scabs*, by means of their *Ointments*, and leaving, in Place thereof, hard Knots, and other painful Swellings, about their Joints, with running Sores, and Ulcers, keeping them awake whole Nights. Some gave it the Name of *French*, others *Neapolitan*, for that the Undertakers of the Cure, came, for the moſt part, thence; tho', in ſtrict Juſtice, it might be nam'd a kind of *epidemick Peſt*, as every Diſtemper, appearing thus ſuddenly, and ſeizing great Numbers at the ſame Time, deſerves that Appellation.

In his ſecond Chapter he numbers up the Symptoms, after a more particular Manner; ſuch as hard cruſty Puſtules, of different Sizes, ſome of them riſing like
ſmall

small Acorns, of a pyramidal Figure; some dry, others bursting, and discharging a Matter like the Oil of Nuts; appearing, frequently, upon the obscene Parts, which give the most indubitable Mark of this Infection. Some of these penetrate deeper, and eat or burn the Flesh underneath like a *Caustick*, which are of the worst Kind (by which he means the Chancres). Add to these, the most severe Pains of the Head, as well as on the Joints, with *Nodes* upon the *Focils* of both Arms and Legs, which breaking, there issues forth a virulent *Sanies*, and the Sores turn to malignant *Ulcers*. 'Tis a sure Sign, also, when the Blood, drawn off by *Phlebotomy*, coagulates with a cineritious Surface. But this, and some other of his *Diagnosticks*, are *equivocal*; such as the Pain of the Head and Limbs, Change of Complexion, Distention of the Pupil of the Eye, Listlessness to stir about, stinking Sweats in the Night, Tingling in the Skin, Loss of Appetite, &c. and of as little Regard as his conjunct Cause, the *salt Phlegm*, and *adust Choler*, bred in the Body through the Congression of the *Planets*; such as happen'd on the 15th of
October

October at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, when *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, and *Mercury* met together in *Libra*, in the eighth House, which is always a Token of impending Sickneſs from the Corruption of the Blood, and the Aduſtion of Humours as aforeſaid fatal to Mankind: The rather, becauſe this Conjunction was in a human Sign, viz. *Libra*; witneſs *Hali Abenragel*, *octava parte ſua completa*. Beſides this, you muſt note this Year was the more terrible, becauſe on the 1ſt of *November* theſe evil Impreſſions were confirm'd by the Congreſs of *Mars* and *Venus*; alſo of *Jupiter* and the ſame Planet, in *domo Aegritudinis*. And farther, the Moon ſuffer'd two Eclipſes, the one in *Taurus*, the other in *Scorpio*. So that it appears now plain, why the Sick of this Diſeaſe were infeſted with Pains about the Neck and Throat, as well as of thoſe of the genital Parts; ſince *Taurus* is the Sign of the former, and *Scorpio* of the latter.

By this you find our Author was ſo ſuperſtitiouſly addicted to the Science of the *Stars*, in regard to the Cauſe, that we are not to expect any great Matters from him,

as to the Cure, which is first of all to consist in proper Diet, and then in Purges for the *salt Phlegm*, and offending *Choler*, when he must be bath'd and fomented, in order to make his Outside clean: After which we have many precious Ointments, to take away his Pains; one of them a very great Secret, and a most certain Remedy, prepar'd of the *Fox*, first slay'd, and being enterated, the Belly is stuffed with Gums, Bears Grease, and Hens Grease; then being sewed up, the Carcass is roasted, and the Dripping reserv'd for Use. This, I say, he calls *certissimum Remedium*. But then (which favours somewhat of Contradiction) he subjoins, that if this fails, *Opiates* must be used; such as *Mandrake Bark*, *Henbane Root*, and *Opium* it self, prepar'd with the Oil of Water Lilies and Roses.

He takes Notice, indeed, of some *Quick-silver* Ointments us'd by the *Empiricks*, and cry'd up for *Secrets* by them, which were, however, well known to the Physicians, tho' disapprov'd, as dangerous Remedies. Some of them he sets down, not as allow'd of by him, but to convince his Reader he was not a Stranger to their Compositions, and the Use made of them.

His

His last Chapter he calls, Of the *Manual Operation*, which begins, notwithstanding, with his *Waters, Syrups, and Pills*, for internal Use; and then more *Fomentations* and *Ointments*, to mundify and heal the Sores.

Confalvus Ferrand, *his two Treatises, one of the Wood Guaiacan, the other of that named Lignum Sanctum.*

Translated from the Spanish into Latin, by a Physician, as it was taken out of the Natural History of the Indies.

THIS Gentleman observing that the Disease which is call'd *De las Buas*, was so very common in the *Western Provinces*, takes Notice how kind Providence had been to them, in providing the Inhabitants with two such noble Remedies near at Hand; the one from the Tree *Guaianacanus*, so named by the *Spaniards* upon that Coast; the other, which they call *Lignum Sanctum*, found in the Isle of *Boriguen*, by the *Spaniards* nam'd *St. John's Island*; tho'

the *Guaiacum* is found here also, as well as in other Parts of the Continent. He says he had seen it himself, in the Province of *Nagrando*.

Of these there are as many Sorts as of the *Pine*, in the *Terra de Cuenca*; hence he comes to the Description of it, and extols its Vertues in removing all the Symptoms attending upon this formidable Distemper, which, with the Remedy, has been transported into *Italy*, and other Parts of *Europe*.

Among the Natives, there is none so terrible, yet, by the Means hereof, they cure themselves with little Trouble, by the Assistance of the most slender Diet, without which *Regimen* it will do more Harm than Good.

He notes farther, that this Wood ought to be us'd as fresh as it can be got, which is the great Advantage of the *Indians*, who cut it as they want it daily, and thereby are both purg'd and sweated, making as light of the Cure as the *Spaniards* do of the *Itch*.

When he has given us the Description of the Tree, its Bark, and Fruit, he informs us of the Manner of preparing it in

the Country. They take, he says, the fine and tender Branches, and cutting them small, they put in six Ounces into eight Phials of Water, boiling to two thirds: Of this they give one Cup full every Morning early upon an empty Stomach, for twenty, and sometimes thirty Days, under the strictest Abstinence; and some Time in the Day, or towards the Evening, he takes such another Draught of the same Decoction: During which Course they keep up, avoiding the least Air coming at them. And this is the Method which they take to free themselves from this Disease, so very common, and which seizes them by eating and drinking with the infected, lying in Bed, and wearing their Apparel, as well as by the closer Communication, that is, Copulation: For by this they become as bad as *Lepers*, and are even eaten up with the *Cancer*.

Those who suspect themselves seized, take instantly to the Decoction, as a *Prophylactic*, refraining, for many Days after, the Use of their Women, from whom, as they observe, the worst Kind of this Pest is taken, especially in the Province of Ni-

caragua, where the best *Guaiacum* is found, and in that of *Negrando*.

In his *second Tract*, he describes the *Lignum Sanctum*, which he distinguishes from the former, and ascribes greater Energy thereto, not only in subduing the *Mal Buas*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, but many other Diseases: To confirm which, he gives an Instance of a Person he knew, cur'd of an annual Ulcer upon his Thigh, by means of this Infection, which would not admit of healing, but gave him constant Disturbance. After his Body had been prepar'd by Purging, he enter'd upon the Diet and *Regimen* following: He took of the fine Powder of *Lignum Sanctum* ℥i℥. infusing in six Pints of Water for twelve Hours, and then boiling to a third. Of this he drank, as hot as he could swallow it, half a Pint, being cover'd up close to sweat for two Hours: Thence, to Noon, he drank as much as he could, tho' not so hot, of the same Liquor. For his Diet, he contented himself with a Piece of dry Bisket and a few Raisins; which Method was strictly follow'd for twelve or fifteen Days; and, if pursued still longer, the Patient will find
his

his Advantage therein: Only after that Time he may be allow'd the Flesh of Chicken at his Dinner, drinking a smaller Decoction for his common Drink. And by this Method, saith he, I have seen the most rebellious Ulcers brought to heal, by only washing them with the same Decoction, and after applying the Scum thereof thereunto, Ulcers, I say, old and malignant, more like *Cancers*, or *Elephantic*, than others. So that this divine Medicament truly deserves the Name we have here given it of *Lignum Sanctum*.

I must not pass by Dr. *Freind's* Remark upon this Writer, that a little before this Wood was imported, he had himself been infected at the Siege of *Naples*, and meeting with no Cure in *Italy*, he went to the *West Indies*, with a Design to learn how the Inhabitants there treated themselves, where the Disease was as common as the *Small Pox* in *Europe*. And having found their Method, he set up as a Practitioner himself, gaining as great Wealth thereby, as the *Mercurialists* did by their *Uction*.

John Almenar, a Spaniard, his seven Chapters, concerning the Venereal Disease, 1516.

IN his Preface he promises his Friend, to whom he writes, very great Advantages by this his small Treatise, viz. that he shall be able to cure this Distemper, in all its Branches, let the Symptoms be never so severe, and in such Manner, that the same shall never return again; this without Confinement, or making the Patient's Mouth sore, as was the Manner of some *Empiricks*.

How all this is to be perform'd, we shall hear presently.

It has been agreed, he tells us, that the Disease going under the Name of *Morbus Gallicus*, should be call'd *Paturfa*, which implies a *foul Malady* from *Saturn*. It is nam'd *foul*, because it betrays the unchaste Woman labouring under it, renders her scandalous, and defiles those who are concern'd with her; and *saturnine*, because there was a Convent of that Planet in the Sign *Aries*, whilst 16^{er}, 1 evil Dispositions
of

of the Heavens concurr'd to the Production thereof. And altho' such Influx has long ceas'd, yet the Disease continues, by reason so many People are now propagating the same from one to another, in the Way of *Contagion*: So that it is like to endure for many Years to come, or till the People are more cautious in avoiding the Occasion, and learn, by others Example, to beware; according to the Poet,

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

After this Introduction, we come to his Definition, *viz.* that the *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Patursa*, is an *epidemic Evil* in the Members of the Body, principally in the *Liver* and *Veins*; and, next, he distinguishes the Causes, *efficient*, *formal*, and *material*; deducing many tedious Inferences thence, with a multiform Division thereof. The following Chapter contains his *Signs*, by which to know whether the Pains and Pustules arise from *Phlegm*, *Choler*, or *Melancholy*; each of which furnisheth a different *Prognostick*, as to the Cure, which, in general, are these following:

1. That

1. That the recent Infection is easier of Curation, the older more difficult; by which the Diseased are advis'd to look out early for Help.

2. That those who have the greatest Number of rising Pustules, with few Pains, have a great Advantage. On the contrary, where there are few Pustules, with great Pains, the Case is worse; and worse still, when, together with those Pains, there are *Gums* and *Nodes*.

3. Young People are easier of Cure than those farther advanc'd in Years, the Method of which we shall explain next.

And here, first of all, observing some Rules about the *Nonnaturals*, the Season and Temperament, either *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, *choleric*, or *melancholy*; there are seven principal *medical Intentions*: 1. A *Clyster*. 2. A *Minorative*. 3. A *Digestive*. 4. A *Purgative*. 5. A *Stuphe* or *Bath*. 6. A *Confortative* or *Corroborative*. 7. *Correction of Accidents*. During which, between the third and fourth, the following *Liniment* is to be rubb'd lightly about his Legs and Arms, the Palms of his Hands, and the Soles of his Feet.

R. *Butiri*

℞ Butiri ℥iii. Axung. Porcin. inter recentem
 & antiquam ℔i. Theriacæ ætatis decem
 Annorum, Mithridatis ana ℥i. Argenti Vi-
 vi ℥ii. Litharg. Aur. Sal. Com. ana ℥i. M.
 pro Unguento cum tantillo Aq. Fumiter. &
 Scabiosæ.

This, he says, is the only great Secret in
 this Distemper, to be applied outwardly,
 and us'd going to Rest; after which, he
 must take a Draught of his digestive Apo-
 zem. ex Rad. Apii fœnicul. Petroselin. Buglos.
 Rusci. Asparagi, &c. And, after the third
 anointing, his solutive Purge, to turn the
 Humours down, lest they should rise up-
 wards, and affect his Mouth.

He has likewise enter'd some Ointments
 for the Pustules, in which Mercury has also
 a Part; others, to resolve the Gumminess;
 and others, to assuage the Pains: Then a
 distill'd Treacle Water, upon which he lays
 great Stress, and a Gargarism for the Mouth
 with burnt Allum, if the Humours should
 affect the same: Tho' he promises (as we
 said before) in his Preface, that no such
 Accident should ensue.

In his Admonition for avoiding the *Contagion*, he, with divers others, advises the Man, immediately after the Action, to cleanse the Part with the Lappit of his Shirt, but not to touch the Woman's Linnen, lest the Infection should be harbour'd therein; and, as soon as possible, to foment the same with hot Water, or Wine. And, finally, he goes upon the Solution of certain *Problems*, such as these: Why some are more prone to catch the Infection than others, conversing or copulating with the same Woman? Why *Quicksilver* helps, in this Disease, beyond other Medicines, unless the distill'd *Treacle Water*? Why that which at first did Good, avails not sometimes afterwards, how long soever continued? If *Phlebotomy* be convenient in this Distemper? By what Names the Pains are to be denominated *extensive*, *frangitive*? &c. In what the Pustules differ from those of the *Asaphati*, or *Bothor* of *Avicen*? These, with some others relating to the *Quicksilver*, make up a compleat Chapter. His last is an Explanation of *Signs*, or what he calls his *Arbor signorum*, of which he gives an *Icon*, or Representation, gradually arising from

from the Root, and divaricating into Branches, till you come to the Summit thereof, entering at the Bottom those from the *Nonnaturals*, next, the *Preternaturals*, gradually advancing higher to the *Qualities chang'd*, *Actions hurt*, such as administer to the *natural*, *vital*, and *animal* Powers, and so up to the Top. To which are adjoin'd his Signs of the *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, *choleric* and *melancholy* *Temperaments* or *Constitutions*.

Aloysius Lobera, *Physician* to Charles the Fifth, his *Treatise of the French Disease*, in *Seventeen Chapters*, 1566.

Taken out of his Book of Distempers incident to Courtiers, and made Latin from the Spanish.

Without meddling with any other Causes than the Anger of Heaven, he enters instantly upon the Cure thereof, as a new Disease, unknown to the Ancients: For tho' some of them observe a *Scabies*, and other Defilements of the Skin, for which the same Ointments (meaning the *Mercurial*)

Mercurial) were made use of; yet is this Distemper essentially different from those, and must be differently treated, which, when recent, the judicious Physician will easily subdue it; but when confirm'd, it may prove a troublesome Work to overcome: For when there are *Ulcers*, these will require sound cleansing, before you are to expect sound healing, or prevent their breaking out again; much more if there be foul *Bones*, which must be remov'd before you can heal. In order, however, to the Cure, universal Evacuation premis'd, you are to attempt the same by one or other of the following grand Remedies, the *Decoction*, *Unction*, or *Fumigation*; before which, he recites also the *Signs* following; hard pustulous Scabs about the Head, with Pain thereof at the Time when the Patient lies down to Rest, and going off when he should rise; the same extending to the Shoulders; the like Pustules about the *Virga*, which, in a more especial Manner, denote this *Infection*, more particularly attended with *Apostems* in the *Groins*, nam'd *Buboes*, which being kept open, discharge the Venom of the Disease; *Ulcers* of the
Uvula

Uvula and *Tonsils*, which never mature like others. To these he adds the cruel Pains about the Joints, as well as those of the Head; and, lastly, the Nodes on the Membranes of the Bones, which, being open'd, discover them corrupted underneath. He observes, likewise, with some others, the scaly Pustules on the Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet, as certain *Diagnosticks* of the radicated Disease.

After thus describing the Malady, he begins the Cure, by purging with one or other of the following Compositions, *Elect. de Suc. Ros. Conf. Hamech. Pil. Ind. Aur. Aggregat.* or the like, in Use at that Time; when, setting forth the Nature and Vertues of the *Lign. Sanctum*, in order to this Cure, he directs the *Regimen* for the Patient, who is to be kept in a close Room; and, next, for the *Decoction*, which, according to him, consists of two Pounds of the Wood, infus'd in two Gallons of Water, leisurely boil'd to one Half, the Scum being reserv'd to anoint the Pustules, the Sores, as also the pained Parts; or, if there be not sufficient of that, they must be stuph'd with the Decoction it self. He is very exact in
his

his Directions, that the Powder be infus'd twenty-four Hours in the hot Water, and then boil'd leifurely in a clean glaz'd Pipkin, capable of holding a Quart more, and close cover'd, the Fire clear, and free from Smoke. When removed thence, it must stand to settle for twelve Hours, and then be put up in Bottles for the Time of using. And this is call'd the *first Decoction*. A *second* being prepar'd by pouring the like Quantity upon the Ingredients, and boiling away one third, which is for common Drink at his Meals, and between Whiles; providing, of both, the like Quantity, in Time, before the former is spent.

Being enter'd his warm Room, he is to drink half a Pint of the strong Decoction, made as hot as he can swallow it, early in the Morning, whilst in Bed, and covering himself up close with the Bed-clothès, a Sweat must be brought on, and his Body rubb'd with hot Cloths between Whiles: And thus he must lie till he is ready to faint away, when the additional Covering is gradually to be taken off, and fresh hot Sheets and Pillow are convey'd under and over him, in Place of the wet ones; where
he

he repofes himfelf for two or three Hours, and then takes four Ounces of dry Biscuit, with one of Raifins, or a Pugil of Almonds, for his Dinner.

Eight Hours after, in the Even, he drinks the fame Quantity of his ftrong Decoction, fweats and fhifts, as in the Morning, and if he cannot bear abftaining, takes, (but in lefs Quantity) his Biscuit and Raifins, fome Time after, with a Draught of his fecond Decoction; which *Regimen* he purfues ftrictly for nine Days: On the tenth, he takes fome purging *Draught*, *Pill*, or *Bolus*, drinking none of his Decoctions on thefe Days; but, if exceedingly weaken'd by his preceding low Diet, he is to be allow'd, on this Day, a little Flefh of Chicken. Afterwards, to the twentieth, he goes on as before, purging again on this Day; then to the thirtieth, when he is purged, for the third Time, with the like Allowance of a little Flefh of Chicken, as on each Day after the firft nine, efpecially for thofe who have been accuftom'd to live well: And altho' this is the Rule in general, yet there are fome among the *Cachectick* and *Phlegmatick*, who muft have a little

H

Wine

Wine added to the *second Decoction*, as others, by reason of great Weakness, a larger Allowance, also, in their Sustenance.

But as there are those (to use our Author's Words) who will not be persuaded to this rigorous Abstinence, or, through great Weakness, cannot support under these profuse repeated Sweats; so they rather choose the *Unction*, or the *Fumigation*.

In the Use of the first of these, the same Care is to be taken of a warm Chamber, and a good Fire; before which, the Patient, being set, is to anoint himself after Supper, by which he may fall into a breathing Sweat, being put instantly into his warm Bed. He is first to anoint the Soles of his Feet, all round his Ankles, and so up to his Knees; and if the Distemper is confirm'd, and he is of a strong Habit of Body, he may go up to the *Pubes*, his Shoulders, and Arms; down the Spine, also, about the *parotid Glands*. There are some, he tells us, who order the Belly to be anointed; but Care must be had that they come not near the Region of the Stomach.

Farther, this Rule in general must be observ'd, that those Parts near the *Ulcers*,
also

also the *Gummi's* and *Nodes*, be well greas'd with the Ointment, which is to be proportion'd in Quantity, as well to the Patient's Strength and Constitution, as the Nature of his Distemper, more or less confirm'd: And the first three Nights of his anointing, he must be cover'd up to sweat, keeping himself still and quiet in the same Place, for fear of Cold. His Repast must be of the lightest Flesh, such as Chicken, or Capon, for his Dinner; his Wine diluted as he thinks fit; with a poach'd Egg or two for his Supper.

This Method of anointing, is to be continued till his Gums begin to swell, and his Mouth to be ulcerated, or till the Physician perceives the Medicine, contrary to his Design, is running off by Stool, by Urine, or by profuse Sweats: Otherwise, let him proceed, however, with Caution, till the Pustules fall away, the Ulcers heal, the Gumminess dissolves, and his Pains cease.

I have been often anxious, saith this honest Practitioner, about the Number of Anointings, where the former Accidents forbid not, or fall not in the Way; till Ex-

perience taught me to proceed until I found my Patient reliev'd of his Complaints, provided his Strength held out. However, the safest Method is, to intermit a Day or two, between Whiles, till the Salivation is raised to a sufficient Height for conquering the Disease; supporting him, in the Interval, with such Nourishment as is proper for him, and providing for the Accidents that attend. After he has taken Notice of some of these, particularly the sore Mouth, he lays down his Form of *Unction*, little differing from others, made only stronger or weaker, as the Case may require; together with a *Sparadrap*, or *Cerate*, for the same Purpose, in weakly People, or such as will not agree to the former, with which he encompasses both Arms and Legs, as well as the Joints.

We now come to the *Fume*, where the Patient's Body, being prepar'd by Purgation, is inclos'd under a Canopy, or within a Blanket, his Head only left out, to prevent Suffocation; within which are to be burned the following *Troches* or *Powders*.

℞ *Cinnab.*

℞ *Cinnab.* ℥iii. *Auripigm.* ℥i. *Marchasit.*
Thuris Myr. & Aloes ana ℥iiss. *M. vel*
 ℞ *Galliae Moschat.* ℥ii. *Thuris* ℥i. *Cinnab.*
 ℥ii. *M.*

Another, for drying away the Scabs and
 Pustules.

℞ *Argent. Viv. secundum artem extinct.* ℥iiss.
ligustri ℥i. *Ol. Com.* ℥ss. *m. & formentur*
Pilulae quae exsiccantur & f. Suffumigium
per tres dies continuos cum pil. tribus.

There is one very particular Caution, which
 is this; as in the Method by anointing, the
 Patient was to hold a Gold Ring in his
 Mouth; so, during the *Fume*, he is advis'd
 to have it full of Oil, and to keep on the
 same Linen.

This Method of *Fumigation*, tho' he
 owns it to be the shortest, and the most
 powerful of any of the rest; yet it is at-
 tended with so much Danger, that none
 but those well experienc'd in its Use, should
 offer to meddle with it. Nor must it be
 at all practis'd upon the *Asthmatic*, the

Hætic, *Hydropic*, or those labouring with *Coughs*, or *spitting of Blood*; for such will be absolutely destroy'd thereby. In short, he represents it as fit only for *Rusticks*, and as the last Refuge, when the other Methods have fail'd of Success; in other Matters, the Patient must be govern'd as when under the *Uction*, only there is allow'd a greater Refection from Cordial Remedies, or such as may secure the Nerves from any malign Impression by reason of the *Fume*.

When he has given us two or three Forms of *Washes* and *Liniments* for the *Lichenæ* on the Palms of the Hands, the former Emollient, *Ex Decoct. Malvæ Parietar. &c.* to supple and soften the Skin, the latter to destroy them, *Ex Alb. Ov. Adip. Urs. Sublimat. Alum. &c.* he concludes with a short Discourse *De Herba China dicta*; four Ounces of which, cut small, are boiled in three Pints of Water, to a Quart; by which, he says, the Water becomes like Wine: But this, surely, must be meant of the Colour, rather than of the Taste. The People of *Castile*, he tells us, call it *Zarsaparilla*; but that is quite different. The Bark of this Root is us'd, indeed, as that, and the *Re-*

gimen much like that of *Guaiaicum*. It dissipates the *Gums*, heals the Sores, and abates the Pains. Yet this he seems to speak of rather from the Reports of others, than his own Observation; so that little Notice is to be taken thereof, any more, possibly, than of the following, *viz.* that if it be boil'd with *Knotgrass* and *Saxifrage*, it is good to break the Stone, either in the Kidnies or Bladder: The same with the Berries of *Ruscus*, three or four of which, eaten, he says, will perform Wonders in dissolving and bringing away the Stones.

It appears plain, that this Author was well acquainted with the Practice of all the several Methods then in Use; and I must agree so far with our learned Countryman Dr. *Freind*, that his short Treatise about this Disease contains better Observations than whole Volumes of many others.

Leonard Schmai, *his Account of the French Disease, in four Chapters,* 1518.

WHEN our Author (as appears by his Preface) had heard of this Discovery in the Island *Spagnola*, of the *Guaiaicum* for the Cure of this Distemper, he made it his Business to get the best Intelligence he cou'd of the Merchants Correspondents, both from *Portugal* and *Spain*, that he might be ascertain'd of the Truth and Certainty, as well of the Tree it self, as its Properties and Vertues, which he, at length, procur'd, and describes both, as he had receiv'd the Information.

In his Definition of the Distemper, he copies after the first Writer upon the Subject, *Leoniceus*, and calls it a Pustule generated from a Corruption of Humours in the Blood, by a hot and moist Distemperature thereof, first of all seizing on the Privities, of both Sexes, then spreading farther over the Body, with great Pains attending: And as it has made its Progress
6 through

through several Countries, hath taken divers Appellations. Some, saith he, will have it to be *Elephantiasis*, others *Lichenes*, *Asaphati*, *Pruna*, *Carbo*, *Ignis Persicus*, &c. from a suppos'd Likeness to some of these. Others, finding no proper Name given it, either by the *Greeks* or *Arabians*, believe the same was unknown to those Writers; from which Opinion, with all the learned Doctors, he recedes, because the same has always raged in the *West Indies*, and the Remedy with which they us'd to free themselves from it, tho' it has been long conceal'd, is now brought over to us. Notwithstanding, he imputes its Rise here, as before remark'd, to an extraordinary Putrefaction in the Air, occasion'd by that Flow of Waters all over *Italy*, which happen'd in the Year 1494. (the common *Æra* assign'd it by others) upon which a hot and moist Season ensuing, great Putrefaction of the Humours fell out, disposing as well to others, as, more particularly, to this Sickness; which Nature endeavouring to expel from the Center to the Circumference, as in other malign Impressions from the *Atmosphere*, these Pustules were thrust to the Skin;

Skin; and if she was too weak to gain her Point this Way, the Contagion fell upon the membranous and nervous Parts of the Joints, occasioning more grievous Complaints, and direful Symptoms. Hence he draws a very just Inference, that where the Pustules were but few on the Out-side, the Pains were greater underneath, or about the Joints and Coverings of the Bones; by which Abundance of People were destroy'd through the Ignorance of their Empirical Undertakers. Nor could the Physicians relieve them, till this simple Drug (the *Guaiacum*) was brought over to us; which, by a singular Property, quickly subdu'd it, consuming the Putrefaction lurking within, digesting, resolving, and carrying it out of the Body, as well by *Urine* as by *Sweat*.

He then gives us the Description of the Tree, with the Signs by which to know the better Sort of it, there being divers, and the Call for it being great, the Merchants oftentimes import a spurious Sort.

In the Use thereof, his Precepts are much the same with those of the foregoing, unless that, in the Winter-time, he adds a double

double Quantity; and lays down this as a farther general Observation, that those who can drink it still stronger, may be cur'd in much less Time than others: And that altho' the *dry Diet*, and *sweating Course*, is discontinued at twenty-five or thirty Days End, yet he advises, that the *Decoction*, made smaller without the former severe *Regimen*, should be protracted to the Month's End; and that, under the strictest Part, some Allowance should be made to Habit, or Custom, in the Way of Life before. Many, he says, take a Dram, or more, of the Powder, often in a Day, which purges them lightly; so that, without farther Trouble, they have been freed of their Disease.

Peter Maynard, of Verona, his two *Treatises of the French Disease; each containing four Chapters.*

THERE has happen'd (to use our Author's Words) in our Time, a most fatal *Epidemick Malady*, call'd *Morbus Gallicus*, because it was unknown till the King of France brought an Army into Italy, in the

the Year 1496. which was foretold (but he happened to be out in Time) by Dr. *Paul* of *Middleburgh*, viz. that in the Year 1487. there would appear a Distemper hard of Cure, seizing principally upon those who had *Scorpio* horoscopating in their Geniture; the Occasion whereof, a fearful Constellation or Conjunction of the three superior Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, in the 23d Degree of *Scorpio*, falling out on the 25th of *November* 1484. the like, saith he, will happen in the Year 1544. whose Effects will continue to that of 1584. after which, this Distemper will cease. A Distance sufficient (as a learned Commentator observes) to prevent his being upbraided in his own Life-time, as a false Prophet. But waving more of this Dialect, we come to his second Chapter, altho' of as little Regard as the first; treating of the *objective*, *subjective*, *propinque* and *remote* Causes, with the *Quiddity* thereof; in which, *Albumasar*, *Almanzor*, *Zael*, *Massahabac*, *Ptolemaeus*, *Hermes Trismegistus*, and other *Arabians*, are call'd upon as Witnesses.

His Signs, however, of the Disease, are of much greater Moment than those in the
Heavens:

Heavens: Such as these; ‘ Pustules about
‘ the Extremity of the *Virga* in Men, and
‘ the *Labia Pudend.* of the Women. These
‘ turn to Ulcers, sometimes, (meaning *Chan-*
‘ *cres*) and at others harden into Warts,
‘ with an Itching in the feminal Parts.
‘ Farthermore, the *Alcola* in *Ore*, i. e. eat-
‘ ing Ulcers therein, with the *Uvea* cor-
‘ roded, as well as the Cartilages of the
‘ Nose and Windpipe, these last incurable.
‘ The whole Face and Head are often co-
‘ ver’d with these Scabs or Pustules, as the
‘ Surface of the Body with *Morphea*; Tet-
‘ ters, also, *instar formicarum sive serpigini-*
‘ *um*, break out in fundry Parts thereof;
‘ the Colour of the Eye is chang’d, as
‘ well as that of the Face: Some have hard
‘ Tumours about the Extremities of the
‘ Joints. To these he adds the *Raucedo*
‘ *Vocis & Strictura Anhelitus*, and rightly
‘ observes, that such die usually of a *pocky*
‘ *Hectick*, or *Phthisis*. After this, he takes
‘ another Flight to the Stars, and acquaints
‘ us, that these People are inordinate in their
‘ Lust, especially the *Soldiers*, by reason of
‘ the Influence of *Mars* in *Scorpio*, which
‘ disposes to the Disease.

‘ Again,

‘ Again, saith he, they complain of Pain
‘ on some particular Part of the Head, to
‘ which is given the Name of *Ovum*, the
‘ Egg, because circumscrib’d to such a
‘ Compass: Sometimes one Half thereof is
‘ pained, which may be term’d an *Hemi-*
‘ *crane*. After which, he describes the
‘ Urine and Stools of the Sick, as also their
‘ sensible Perspiration.’

In his second Tract he lays down his Rules for *Diet*, and prescribes his *Potions*, *Pills*, and *purging Electuaries*; and next, his *manual Operation*, as he calls it, *viz.* his *Ointments* and *Lotions* for the Breakings-out: Among the former, one containing a Dram of *Quicksilver*, to an Ounce of the *Ointment*, *i. e.* an Ounce to half a Pound; with which he directs the *Clavicles*, the *Sides*, and *Nape of the Neck*, the *Hips* and *Knees*, to be anointed once in four Days, till the Symptoms go off, and the Sores are healed: And lastly, by way of Precaution, gives Advice that the Patient meddle not with a Woman infected, not only avoiding *Coition*, but that he should neither eat nor drink out of the same Dish or Cup, much less kiss or wanton with them, sleep in the
same

same Bed, or Linnen, wherein the Infected have lain: Likewise, twice a Month, they must take some of his *Pills*, by way of farther Security against Relapse.

From the whole, we may conclude, he knew somewhat of the Disease, but was so taken up with *Astrology* and *School Disputation*, as also with Quotation from the *Arabians*, that he seems less acquainted with the Practice, than many of the rest, and knew nothing of the Method of *Salivation*, any more than of the *sweating Regimen* by *Guaiacum*, so highly extoll'd by the greater Part. And of as light Regard we shall find the following.

Anthony Benivenius, *a* Florentine,
his Treatise of the French Disease.

Taken from his Book of Hidden Causes,
1507.

IN the Year 1496. he says, a new Disease broke out in *Spain*, and thence diffus'd it self not only over all *Italy*, but all *Europe*, beginning with Pustules of divers Sorts, some high and prominent, having sharp

sharp Tops; others flatter, and more spread, some dry and crusty, others moist, discharging a stinking *Sanies*, for the most part breaking out on the *Genitals*, sometimes about the Head and other Parts of the Body. When the Scabs cast off, the Flesh underneath appear'd of divers Colours, as the Scab it self, whitish, reddish, or livid: To these succeed (but seldom went before) great and severe Complaints about the Joints; and when those Pustules were restrain'd, there arose others, called *Impetigines*, also, by the *Greeks*, *Lichenes*, like unto what *Pliny* mentions arising from kissing the Infected, and therefore termed *Mentagra*, of which *Celsus* makes four *Species*, the white, red, yellow, and black, as partaking of *Phlegm*, *Blood*, *Choler*, and *Melancholy*: And he that wants to be freed there-from, must take the same Course as for the *Lepra*. If partaking of Blood, he must open the *Median*, call'd otherwise the *black Vein*; otherwise use *Leeches* and *Cups*.

After this, he enters his *purging Potions*, and then his *sovereign Ointment*, in which *fasting Spittle*, especially that adhering to the Teeth, is a prime Part of the Composition.

fition. There are some, he tells us, (but seems not to regard them) who mix *Quick-silver* with *Turpentine*, *Mastick*, *Litharge*, *Ceruse*, &c. and anointing, order the Sick to be sweated thereupon.

Alphonfus Ferri, of Naples, his four *Books of the French Disease; as also of the Nature and various Use of the Lignum Sanctum*, 1566.

IN his Proem he informs us, that when some of his Countrymen, who had been in the Discovery of the new World, or at least had after voyag'd to those western *Islands* whence the Distemper was brought over to us, and spread in the Way of Contagion, however natural, as it were, in that Region, and had discover'd by what Means they got clear, not only of the same, but other Distempers; full of their Knowledge of this great Secret, and in Possession of the precious Drug which they brought over with them; they began, in like Manner, to practise therewith at Home, among their Countrymen, not only in this, but cry'd it up for all other Distempers: By which in-

I discriminate

discriminate Use thereof, no Wonder it should happen, that through Ignorance of Constitution, as well as the specifick Nature of the Disease, much Mischief happen'd daily among them. In order, therefore, to rectify this Abuse of so noble a Remedy, he had undertaken this Task, whereby to shew not only the Signs of the best Sort of the Wood, with the Manner of preparing it, but also in what particular Distempers, besides this of the *Morbus Gallicus*, they might find Benefit from its Use.

He divides (as we have already taken Notice) his Treatise into four Books: In the first he speaks of the Preparation of this Drug, so as to render it useful in those Diseases, where it may be thought expedient; what Sort of Wood it is, and how different from the *Ebony*, to which some had compar'd it: That the best Sort is brought from the *Island of St. John*, being preferable to that of *St. Dominick*, or of *Sancta Cruze*. Then of its Nature and Temperament, its Properties and Operations, with its Effects upon Mens Bodies; the Reasons of such its Effects; the divers Distempers for which it has been extoll'd, besides

besides that of the *Lues Gallica*. Of the *Nonnaturals* to be observ'd by those who undergo this Cure. Of purging before, and sweating after, with the Time for Continuance thereof, and other Particulars relating to the *Decoction* it self, with the Method of its Administration. These, I say, make up the Contents of his first Book.

In the second he lays down such Rules for ordering the said *Decoction* as may suit the several Constitutions, *sanguine*, *phlegmatick*, *choleric*, or *melancholy*, as well as for those who are more weak or strong; specifying all the various Maladies where it may be given with Success, beginning with those of the Head, as the *Cephalea*, *Vigil*, Loss of *Understanding*, *Melancholy*, *Vertigo*, *Epilepsy*, *Palsy*, *Convulsion*. Thence to those of the *Breast*, *Stomach*, *Liver*, *Kidnies*, *Womb*, *Bladder*. In the *Elephantiasis*, the *Varices*, *Pains of the Joints*, the *Gout*, *Ischias*, all cold Swellings, as Childrens *Strumæ* and *Scrophulæ*.

His third Book (which is more to our Purpose) begins with his Definition, Cause, and Symptoms of the *Morbus Gallicus*; as to which he says there appears not the least

Sign of its being known in the Writings of the Ancients. And as it is a Distemper so multiform in its Nature, it is less admirable that Men differ so much about its Origine, some fetching it from the *Constellations* of the *Planets*, others from the *Indies*, where it is *endemical*. And as Mens Complexions differ, and the Humours of their Bodies are diversly dispos'd, no Wonder the Symptoms of this Disease should appear diverse also, some having Pustules of one Sort, others of another, some without any: Some have them appear on the Breast, others on the Head and Face, or on the Limbs; whilst others have them universally on all Parts at the same Time. Again, there are who have Pains without Pustules, and *è contra*, Pustules, and no Pains. In some, also, these are seen sooner, in others later; in some neither appear, and yet, after long Time, *Nodes*, with cruel Pains, arise upon the Bones; of which he intends to speak apart, beginning with what he names the *universal Cure*, that is, *Purgation* of the Humours out of the Blood.

After this, he sets down some Forms of Remedies for the *Chancres* on the *Penis*, prepar'd

prepar'd *ex ære Virid. Sublim. Ægyptiaco, Tutia, Litharg. &c.* with *Emollients* to soften the Induration of the *Prepuce*, as in the *Phymosis*: Others for the *Verruæ*; next of *Ulcers* in the Mouth, for which *Gargarisms ex Balaust. Sumach. Alum. &c. cum Syr. Diacyd. Myrtil.* then of the *falling of the Hair*, the *Fissures* and *Serpigines* on the Hands and Feet; for all which he makes *topical Provision*, as for the rest, and then takes Notice of the *grand Cure*, by the *Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, or the *mercurial Unction*; in the former, his Proportion is one Pound of the Powder to twelve Pints of Water, after which, he makes also a second Decoction, with the last of which, he says, he cur'd a Child of two Years old, by only drinking plentifully thereof. And now, in respect to the *Unction*, he has three Ounces of the *Quicksilver* to two Pounds of the Oils, *Axung. &c.* with which the Patient is anointed every third Day, till his Gums, with the other Parts of his Mouth, are sufficiently ulcerated, and the Spit runs freely. Here we have a Digression about *Quicksilver* and *Cinnabar*, with the Mischiefs thence ensuing at some Times, and

the best Way to prepare the first of these, so that less Hurt may attend the Use of it; which is done by pouring thereon the strongest Vinegar, setting it over a slow Fire to evaporate leisurely, and constantly stirring about the *Quicksilver*, till it is divided into its *Minima*, and the Vinegar steam'd away.

This is taken from *Geber*, afterwards it must be wash'd so thoroughly with fresh Vinegar, that all the terrestrial Parts are cleans'd from it, and the same acquires a most beautiful Sky Colour.

One Ounce of *Quicksilver* thus prepar'd, will go as far as two, he says, of the common Sort.

His last four Chapters of this third Book are of *manual Operation*, viz. concerning Pains about the Joints; for which he directs a warm nervous *Embrocation* with *crude Mercury*, to be rubb'd well in, but without Design of *salivating* thereby. The following is of hard Tumours (meaning, doubtless, such as are nodous), of which he makes two Sorts; the one affecting the out-side Teguments, the other the Bones themselves, discoverable upon pressing hard
with

with the Finger; when, tho' the Skin above is not alter'd in its Colour, yet the Patient makes Complaint; and the said Covering being remov'd, the Bone is discover'd eaten into. Of these last there are also two Sorts; the first, where the Rottenness is superficial, beginning on the out-side or cortical Part, eating inwards; the other, where the Evil begins deeper, even in the *Medulla* it self, and proceeding outwardly corrupts the whole bony Texture. This, saith he, is the true *Spina*, both being discoverable as well by the Rising and Inequality, as the Pain thence proceeding.

In the Chapter following this, he has a Term I don't remember to have met with elsewhere, which is this; *De Alguatui Curatione*, wherein he proposes an entire Separation to be made of the corrupted Part from the sound. His Words are these, *Eadem est ratio Curationis Alguatui, prout est separatio contiguitatis Ossis integra secundum locum, & non secundum situm, à suo naturali loco, descendendo secundum longitudinem Membri, ut de schlerosis tumoribus dicitur.* But these, which he rightly styles the most inveterate Symptoms of all the rest, he

leaves to the judicious and expert Surgeon, with his *potential* and *actual* *Cauteries*, to lay bare the Bone, and dry the *Caries*, which, when deep, is to be rasp'd or rugin'd; afterwards, in order to secure the Patient from any Reliques of the Distemper, he proposes finishing the Cure by the *Lignum Sanctum*.

In his fourth and last Book he gives Directions about the Use of Wine, the Sort thereof, and in what Quantity to be mixed with the Decoction, when the same may happen to be wanted.

John de Vigo, a Genoese, 1518. his *Treatise of the French Disease, in two Chapters. Taken out of his fifth Book of Chirurgic Practice.*

THE first he names, of the Cure of the Distemper not yet confirm'd, which, with most of the Writers upon it, he dates from the Siege of *Naples*; the several Countries into which it was thence after transferr'd, giving several Names thereto, as best pleased them. And thus the *French* call'd it *Neapolitane*. These, on the

the other Hand, *Morbus Gallicus*, or the *French Sickness*; the *Genoese*, *Le Male de la Tavele*; the *Tuscans*, *Le Male de la Bulle*; the *Lombards*, *Le Male de le Brosule*; the *Spaniards*, *Las Buas*.

The Disease, he says, is contracted principally by Copulation of the sound Man with an infected Woman, and, *vice versa*, the sound Woman with the diseased Man; whence first of all appear'd certain livid Pustules on the Genitals, always callous about their Bases, thence spreading over all Parts of the Body. Sometimes crusty elevated Scabs would shoot out upon the Forehead, the Head, and Face. Together with these, or some Weeks after, the Patient complains of cruel Pains of his Head, his Shoulders, Arms, and Legs; and some Months after these, arise *Nodes*, or knotty Protuberances, like the Bones themselves; whence all the fore-part of the Night he is miserably excruciated till the Morning, then grows easier, and gets some Sleep: The Consequences of which are, usually, rotten Bones, like the *Ventositates Spinæ*. Add hereunto, *Gummosities*, or *Ganglion*-like Tumours, on the Muscles, with puffy Swellings

lings stiffening the Joints, of the same Colour with the Skin; which after long Time bursting, lay the Foundation of *malign Ulcers*, hard of Cure. Indeed, according as the Habit or Temperament disposes thereunto, there are scarce any *Tumours* or *Ulcers* either, taken Notice of by the Writers in Surgery, but what may be met with in some or other labouring under this Disease; all Kinds of *Excrescences*, or *pustulous Eruptions*, *Ulcers callous, carious, phagedenic, dyssepulotick, cavernous or fistulous, gangrenous and virulent*. Here also we meet with every kind of *Pain*, *arthritick, ischiadick, chiragrick, podagrick, genulagrick*; all Sorts of *Scabies*, such as the *Asafati, Tinea, Albaras, Impetigo, Serpigo, Lichen, Lepra*, nay even the *Gutta Rosacea*, (saith our Author) have I met with, complicate therewith, as well as *Ophthalmia*.

These, with innumerable other Evils, take their Rise from those foul Embraces, by which the Poison from the offending Parts is diffus'd to all others, polluting the whole Mass of Blood, spreading at length, after the Manner of the *Elephantiasis*, or like a *universal Cancer*.

Somewhat like it, he tells us, is to be met with in *Cornelius Celsus*, as also by *Ugo de Senis*, in his 55th *Council*, of the same Kind with that of *Augustus Cæsar*, as describ'd by *Suetonius*.

Leaving these, we shall speak of his *Method of Cure*, consisting in *Purgation* at due Intervals; after which, in order to correct the Malignity of the *Pustules*, and disposing them to crumble away, he directs a Bath, prepar'd *ex Decocto Fumiter. Lapath. Hord. Lupin. Rad. Enul. Ellebor. Nig. & Sulph. Vivo*; after which, a *Liniment* for the same, and for the *sordid Ulcers*, deservedly recommends his *red Precipitate*, as detarging with little Pain. Lastly, he places the principal Stress in his *mercurial Unction* or *Cerate*, which, as he justly remarks also, does more in relieving these Maladies when confirm'd or inveterate, in few Days, than all others, however manag'd, will be able to effect in as many Months. However, his Forms, both of his *Ointments* and *Plasters*, are, like others, too much crouded with Ingredients adding little to their Virtues; the *Quicksilver* being the only, on which the Cure depends; Of which there
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is about four Ounces to two Pounds and a half, or three of the Oils, Lard, and other Ingredients of his *Ointment*. His *Cerate* being that of *Frogs with Mercury*, enter'd in our old *Dispensatory* under the Title of *Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio*; this he prefers even to his *Ointment*, in easing the Pains, and resolving *nodous Indurations*, where the Bones are not concern'd.

There is a Particular I must take Notice of, relating to this Remedy, as directed by our Author, and which seems to countenance the Delay of the *Salivation*, as now practis'd in our *Hospitals*, till the rotten Bones are thrown off.

‘ One Thing, saith he, is to be observ’d,
‘ that before the Use of the *Cerate* or *Li-*
‘ *niment*, ’tis necessary that the Ulcers are
‘ well mundified, or cleansed from all pu-
‘ trid Flesh; otherwise a sound *Cicatrix*
‘ will never be brought over them, at least
‘ such as is like to be durable, or lasting.
‘ The same also holds good as to the *ca-*
‘ *rious Bones*, which if not first remov’d by
‘ the *Raspatory*, it is to no Purpose to ex-
‘ pect a Cure. So that the safest Method
‘ is, first of all to remove that Part of the
‘ Bone

‘ Bone which is corrupted, and then to apply either the *Cerate*, or to make Use of the *Unction*.’ But I have spoken to this Point in my *Syphilis*, where I have made it appear from Experience, that we can neither deterge many of these Ulcers, much less bring them to sound Healing, without the Help of Salivation; and that while we are waiting for the *Desquamation* of foul Bones, or postpone the Spitting till these are entirely remov’d, we sometimes risque the Contagion seizing upon others, and creating still greater Difficulty, as I have known, and that in more than two or three Instances, to have happen’d.

This Author, however one of the most famous in his Time for curing the Disease, yet seems not rightly acquainted with the due *Regimen* of the Sick, and the Force of his Remedy continued for a due Length of Time; his *bathing* at the Time of *anointing*, his *restringent Gargarisms*, rather restraining than forwarding the *salival Secretion*, and his holding *Gold* in the Mouth is absolutely needless. ’Tis true, where the Putrefaction is very great, and the Ulcers therein, occasion’d by the anointing,

ing, very fordid, he justly recommends the *Aegyptiacum*: But his *Alum*, or indeed any Restringtons, at these Times, must be exceedingly mischievous.

The Disease, when confirm'd, he says, admits only a *palliative Cure*; this Time of Confirmation is from ten Months to a Year, sometimes a Year and half: The Signs, *virulent and corrosive Ulcers, Pains of the Head, of the Joints, and betwixt the Articulations, accompanied with Nodosities and Caries of the Bones underneath*; which tho' not removed in a Week's Time, (the usual Term limited for his Cure) yet by protracting the Course for four or five, (as may be done with Care and Safety also, under the Inspection of a prudent Artist) the worst of these Symptoms are oftentimes subdu'd, and the Patient restor'd to Health. What Sort of Cures he could effect by these Means, in so short a Time, is difficult to account for; a Week's anointing may oftentimes suffice, but if the Salivation is not kept up for three, four, or five afterwards, 'tis no Wonder such Cure should be other than *palliative*. And this, Dr. Freind will have to be one of the first Instances of
Salivation

Salivation practised by these Means, and recommended for the Cure of this Distemper.

Anthony Gallus, *his seven Chapters concerning the Lignum Sanctum; vel de Illo non permiscendo*, 1540.

AFTER a long Preamble about the Nature, its Place of Growth, and the Signs by which to distinguish the same from others, particularly the *Ebony*; he enters his Enquiry what the Distemper is in it self, to which he gives the Name of *Lues Hispanica*, and which he reckons new to us, altho' a Native in the Islands whence it was brought into *Europe*: He then tells us that it first seizeth upon the genital Parts of the Man, copulating with a foul Woman, or one therewith infected. Soon after, a small Pustule shows it self either on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, sometimes on the *Pecten* or *Scrotum*; whence it has had the Name given it of *Pudendagra*. Quickly after this, the like Eruptions show themselves on other Parts of the Body, *instar Exanthematum seu Varrorum*, hence by some they have receiv'd the Name of *Varrolæ*.

rolæ. These Pustules are describ'd in the *Syphilis* of *Fracastorius*, after the following Manner :

—*Species Morbi nova pustula summæ
Glandis ad Effigiem, Pituita marcida pingui
Tempore quæ multo non post adaperata debis-
cens
Mucosa multa sanie, taboque fluebat.*

Sometimes, saith he, the Poison is thrown forth by the *Emunctories* of the Groins, freeing the Patient therefrom, (which, by the Way, is the second in Order of these Writers, who gives any Account of the Bubo) till at length it affects the Joints, the Head, Shoulders, Arms and Legs; producing most grievous Pains in the Night-season. Lastly, it layeth hold of the *Internodes*, divideth the Membranes that cover the Bones, raiseth *Tuberosities* on the Out-side, and corrupts the very Marrow within; not to mention the *Telephian* and *Chyronian* Ulcers, with the *Gummata*, among the Muscles, which submitting to no *Chyrurgery*, very frequently destroy the Patient.

In his second Chapter he attempts to prove, that *Experience*, not *Reason*, gives the best Hints for the Cure; and that it is thereby only, we have found out the Effects, as well of *Quicksilver*, as of the *Lignum Sanctum*, in overcoming the Distemper.

In his third he speaks of the Origin of *Quicksilver*, distinguishing the same from the *Hydrargyrum*, and how to correct the noxious Qualities thereof. Hence of the *Indian Wood*, its Nature and Properties, with its Preparation and *Regimen* under its Decoction; which make up the Contents of his fourth and fifth Chapters: And in his sixth and last he disallows of any other Ingredient whatever, to be mixed therewith; which gave Occasion to his Title, *De Ligno Sancto non permiscendo*, in which he agrees entirely with Sir *Ulrich Hutten*.

This Gentleman says he knew a Midwife, who, in the Delivery of a foul Woman, receiv'd the Infection, the Infant having escap'd the Contagion. And farther, that it is very possibly by Copulation the same should get into the Blood, without leaving any Marks upon the *Pudenda*; where the Venom, through its exceeding

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Subtilty,

Subtilty, passes instantly by the Veins to the *Liver*. Nevertheless, be the Cause what it will which originally gave Birth thereunto, or whatever there might be formerly, there seems at this Time requisite an immediate Contact of the diseased Part with the sound, to transmit the Venom from one to another.

Jasper Torella, *Bishop of St. Justa, and Physician to Alexander VI.* one *Treatise of the Disease nam'd Pudendagra, another of Ulcers belonging thereunto; with a Dialogue about the Pains thereof, and certain Councils regarding the same Distemper, 1521.*

AS to the *Name*, he observes there was great Variety, the *French* calling it the Disease of *Naples*, or the *Grossa Variola*; the *Italians*, and most others, *Morbus Gallicus*; some devout Catholics, the Disease of *St. Sementus*, as was observ'd formerly: And hence he makes a short Digression about the Power of *Exorcisms*, with the

the Force of *Imagination* in helping this and some other Maladies. Enquiring next into its Origin, he takes Notice, among the rest, of the *Astrologers* Conceit of the Planet *Saturn* falling in with the Sign *Aries*, and that in this, and *Pisces*, there are certain Stars which have a Power of producing *Monsters*.

Again, there were those who would have it to be term'd *Flagellum Dei*, a Scourge for the Libidinous; and as to the Time of its Appearance, he sets down the Year 1593. when it was discover'd in *Alvernia*; thence the Contagion reach'd *Spain*, and quickly over-ran all *Italy*, like what happen'd in the Time of *Claudius Caesar*, as *Pliny* relates in his 26th Book of his *Natural History*, chap. 1. by the *Greeks* term'd *Lichenes*, but the *Latins* gave it the Name of *Mentagra*, because it began upon the Chin, and took Rise from kissing; seizing only the Nobility, and admitting no other Cure than by the *Cantery*. Also, in that of the Emperor *Heracitus*, in the *Papacy* of *Deodatus*, when a foul Scab broke out, deforming the Sick in such Manner, that they were scarce known to their Acquaintance.

At the same Time, many *Prodigies* and uncommon Appearances were taken Notice of.

From the Parts first affected, he thinks it ought to go by the Name of *Pudenda*, altho' he defines it a Defilement of the outward Parts, or of the Skin of the whole Body; taking Rise from the *Contagion* first of all communicated to the *Pudenda* in Copulation, attended with Pain and Exulceration, producing Pustules of divers Sorts, dry, moist, hot, cold, &c. accordingly as *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Choler*, or *Melancholy* have the Dominion, and as the other Planets have had a Share in the Production: So the Moon, which governs that Season, must have hers in the Pains raging chiefly a-Nights.

In his *Dialogue*, he enters into farther Disputes about the Disease, as also how it happens that the *Astrologers* are so often deceived in their Predictions from the Heavens. Hence a Deviation concerning *Pain* in general, the several Sorts, and Reasons thereof, with Remedies appropriate to those several Occasions, for mitigating the same. And next of his *Cure* in general, which
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consists

consists in bleeding, and purging with his *Pills, Potions, and Electuaries*, suited to the particular Humours, *Phlegm, Choler, &c.* Afterwards in the *Unctions*, some with *Quick-silver*, but without Design of salivating, (for that he exclaims against as dangerous) others without; and lastly, in the Use of the Sudatory or Bath. His Treatise of *Ulcers*, tho' intituled *De Ulceribus in Pudendagra*, will serve for all others, as containing the usual Applications for answering the common *Chirurgical Intentions* of *digesting, detarging, incarning and cicatrizing* the same: To which he adds the *sordid and putrid Ulcers*, which he treats apart, tho' they might have been taken in with the rest, as requiring the second of those Intentions, I mean *Deterfion*, in order to remove such *Sordes* and *Putrefaction*.

The last are his *Cases*, which he names *Consilia*, of which there are five, containing little otherwise of Note, unless that from the first we see a confirm'd Pox in one Month's Time, from the Infection taken. And by the last, proper Notes of discriminating the *Venereal Pustules* from those of the *Lepra*, the *Morus*, *Asaphati*, *Impe-*

tigo, *Serpigo*, *Esseræ*, *Variolæ*, *Planta Noc-tis*, (the same, I suppose, with our *Epi-nyctis*) the common *Verrucæ*, *Desudationes*, [*fortassis Chrystalinæ*] *Lichenes*, *Pruritus sive Scabies*.

His first History, by which, as I said but now, we may see the sudden Advance of this Poison, gives us the Account of a young Man, who, the next Day after Coition, had a *Chancre* appear'd on the *Virga*, with a Streak of red, and great Hardness, stretching it self, like a Ray, up towards the Groin. Six Days after, he was seiz'd with the most intense Pain of his Head, Neck, Shoulders, Arms, Legs, and Ribs; waking him out of his first Sleep: And ten Days after this, he broke out with *Pustules* about his Head, Neck, and Face.

His second is concerning a Man farther advanc'd in Years, who being in like manner infected, at a Month's End found his Body all over sprinkled with red Spots, like a *Rash*, not rising above the Skin, but quickly separating in branny Scales, when five Days after he was cruelly tormented with Pains in the Night in all Parts of his Body.

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His third was cover'd over with crusty Scabs, like a *Leper*, attended also with Pains.

The fourth in the same Manner, who receiv'd the Infection by lying in the Bed with his Brother, who was diseased.

His fifth was more complicate, at least had somewhat *anomalous*, which put him upon the Enquiry whether at all, or how far resembling the other cutaneous Eruptions?

At last, concluding the Case *Venereal*, he enterprizeth the Cure as of the rest; in each of which he takes particular Notice of the *Temperaments*, imputing the Cause in one to a *salt Phlegm*, in the others to *Choler* or *Melancholy adust*: And accordingly orders both his *Preparatives* or *Digestives*, as well as his *Purgatives*, to work upon those several offending Humours. After this, with the Use of the Ointments, the chief Stress is laid upon the *Stuph* or *Sudatory*, in which the Patient is kept sweating so long as he is able to bear it, and being dried, he puts on Linnen that has been fum'd with *Frankincense*, *Sandarach*, and *Storax*. Sometimes, whilst in the *Stove*, instead of the *Unctions* before-mention'd, his Body is wash'd with a Decoction *ex fure-*
K 4 *fure,*

fure, Lupin. Rad. Enul. Lapath. Acut. Bard. Fumiter. &c. and this Method of Sweating is continued five Days successively, for an Hour, in the Morning fasting; over Night, his Pill *de Assasar. ac Fumiter.* and by this Method, varying only as the *Temperaments* requir'd, all these five Patients were restor'd to Health, the *Fomes* of the Disease being perspir'd out of the Blood from within, and its Effects upon the outward Parts cleansed away by the *Epithems, the Wash, and Ointments.*

At the Conclusion of his fifth *Council*, he presents us with a Form of Prayer, made use of by St. *Damianus*, before he administer'd any Medicine to the Sick: But leaving this holy Man to pray by himself, (for I fear we have not many that follow his Example) we come next to

John.

John Babtist Montanus, of Verona,
his Treatise of the French Disease;
together with certain Epistles, taken
out of his Centuries of Consul-
tations, 1553.

MAnifold, saith our Author, is the supposed Origin of this Distemper, in which Number none more noted than the *Celestial Influx*, or *Constellations*, which tho' long since ceas'd, the Disease must continue, because so many People being therewith infected, are constantly communicating the same, by way of *Contagion*, still unto others, not only by copulating with the Infected, but by lying in the same Bed, putting on the Apparel, with the like, of those who have any Pustules or Sores of that Kind broke out upon them.

His next Enquiry is, how it came into *Italy*; and here he tells us, that in the Year 1492. *Columbus*, with his *Spaniards*, went out upon the Enquiry after the *Western Islands*, where he found this Sickness to be, as it were, *Endemick*, as the *Lepra* in *Egypt*:

Egypt: Whence returning in 1496. his Company, many of them, being tainted by their Commerce with the Natives, brought the same into their own Country, and therewith infected the *Spanish* and *Italian Courtezans*, at the Time when the *French Army* were making Spoil thereof: Who falling in the Way of such as the Sailors had now lately conversed with, the Distemper was propagated, by Degrees, to a vast Number of People, who quickly spread it into other Parts of *Europe*.

The *conjunct* Cause of this Evil he will have to lie in a hot and dry *Intemperies*, which must be alter'd before the Cure can be effected. The Reason why the *Lips*, the *Glans Penis*, and the Woman's *Pudenda*, sooner receive the *Venom* than other Parts, is for that there is generally both Heat and Friction of the one against the other, the Skin fine and tender, and the Pores more open to let in the poisonous Steams emitted from the infected Part. He then reckons up the usual Symptoms, the *Pustules*, *Ulcers*, *Gummata*, *Nodosities*, with the *Defluvium Pilorum*; all which, he says, argue great Aduersion of the Humours, with a hot
and

and dry Distemperature of the *Liver*. So that, as before, the *curative Indications* are to correct that *Intemperies*, and alter it to the cold and moist. But when, in order to this, he adds, that God has given us *Guaiacum*; he seems aware of the Objection, and solves it in the Manner following; *not as hot or cold, but in its whole Substance, adverse to the venereal Poison, and really antidotal thereunto.* First of all the Patient is to have his Bowels emptied by a lenient Purgative; after that, he must be let Blood; then some *Cholagogue* Purge is repeated every other Day, as his Constitution will allow; and here he takes Notice of *Quick-silver*, as a Remedy cried up by some, which he distinguishes from the *Hydrargyrum*; the first being *natural*, as it is found in the Mine; the last *artificial*, drawn with Fire by *Chymistry*. However, he exclaims against both, either taken inwardly, or us'd outwardly, as in the *Unction*, much more against the *Pil. ex præcipit.* which he calls *Venenum Manifestum.*

After the Patient has been thus sufficiently purged, and taken his cooling *hepatick Alteratives*, to correct the hot and dry

dry *Intemperies*, he enters upon his *Guaiac- Decoction*, in which there is one Pound of the Powder to twelve Pints of Water, after the same Manner with the rest, infus'd, and boil'd till one third is wasted; afterwards a *Bochet*, or *Aq. secunda*, prepar'd with the same Ingredients, for common Drink: But in its Use he differs from the rest, in giving the same only warm'd; nor is the Sick to be forced, by Clothes laid on, for that End, to sweat: For that, he says, would be to hinder Nature, and might pervert the Operation of the Medicine, which is sometimes by Urine, at others (tho' seldomer) by Stool, as well as Sweat. However, if neither of these fall out, but that he is naturally inclin'd to the Perspiration, then, and not before, the same must be encouraged, continued, and repeated, as customary under the same *Regimen*; in which, neither is he so rigorous in his Rules for *Diet*, only the Sick are gradually to retrench their former Way of Life, till they come to their utmost Abstinence, and then as gradually return to their former Custom.

At the Close of his Discourse, he takes Notice of a certain Wood brought lately
into

into great Request at *Rome*, which he believes to be the *Radix cujusdam Cannæ*; about which he says he will make farther Enquiry: In the mean Time, recommends the *Guaiacum*, which, from long Experience, he has found to be a certain Cure for all the Symptoms of this Distemper.

After this follow his six *Epistles*, or *Counsels*, for so many diseased Persons.

The *first*, for a *German* and his Spouse, altho' the Symptoms of neither are recited; for whom a proper *Regimen* in the *Nonnaturalis* is directed: Afterwards *Purgation*, and then the *Decoction*, which, instead of common Water, is made in that distill'd from *Endive*, whereby to temper the Heat of the Wood in *hectick Constitutions*.

The *second*, for a Nobleman of the same Nation, full of *Scabs* and *Pustules*; after which, he says, there appear'd *Humor distillans per Virgam* (which must surely imply the *Gonorrhœa*). He had, also, the *Maculæ*, both dry and moist, on the Palms of his Hands, and about his Elbows; Pains of the Head, Ulcers in the Throat and Nostrils, with great Erosion, and all the Symptoms of a *Lues* confirm'd: In which our
Author's

Author's Opinion was desir'd, whether or no he could be cur'd without the *Decoction*, the *Unction*, or *Fumigation*, or without Blemish to his Face?

Passing the first, he enters a Protest against the *Quicksilver*, in what Form soever; and says, that from manifold Experience he had known it most pernicious, giving an Instance, in which *Fracastorius* was a Witness, of a Person seiz'd with an *Epilepsy* immediately upon being anointed; and that if any receive Cure thereby, it must be by Accident, through the cold stupifying Nature thereof, blunting the Complaints for a little Time; after which, the Disease rages worse than ever: Whereas if any miss their Cure by the *Decoction*, 'tis owing, he says, to Mismanagement, or not tempering its Heat in the hot and dry Constitutions, by proper Correctives, such as the *Aq. Endiviae*, before mention'd.

The *third*, for another German of Condition, full of *Abscesses*, *Ulcers*, and *Pains*; whom, by his leaden Complexion, he tells us, he saw plainly had been at Work either with the *Unction* or *Fumigation*, at least with *Quicksilver* or *Cinnabar*: For whom he prescribes

scribes Bleeding and Purging, and then his *Decoct. Ligni in Aq. Endiviae*.

His *fourth*, for a young Nobleman, for whom the like *Regimen*.

His *fifth*, for a *Polish* Gentleman, who after the *Unction* grew worse, his Pains increasing, with a corrosive Ulcer threatening his Nose; for whom, being hot and dry, and much sunk in his Flesh, he prescribes *Cassia*, *Mirobolans*, with other lenient Purgation; after which, the *Decoction*, under his usual Restriction of waiting for *natural Sweats*, before the same are encourag'd by more Covering to promote them: Which *Regimen* he orders should be continu'd for forty Days, at the least.

His *sixth*, and last, for the illustrious *Galeotus Picus*, Earl of *Mirandula*, who had long labour'd under a complicated Illness, and a *Lues Gallica*, attended with an *Abscess* and *Rhagades juxta podicem*; for whom he directs a *Regimen* as to the *Nonnaturals*, then prescribes some Alteratives for the *Intemperies*, with lenient Purgation *ex Cassia Myrobal. rad. Rhei, &c.* Lastly, the *Decoct. Guai. in Aq. distil. Endiv.* as in the former; concluding with some *Topicks* for the

the Falling of the Hair, which was another Symptom attending this Nobleman, as well as for the *Scab* or *Pustules* on the Skin.

Andrew Vefalius, of Bruffels, his *Letters to Joachim Roelants, concerning China Root; with something in Relation to the Sparta Parrilla, with us call'd Sarfaparilla,* 1542.

Made Latin from the Italian.

Without meddling with any Account of this Distemper in particular, or its Symptoms, he proposes the Cure thereof, as well as of many others, by the Decoction of *China Root*, of which he gives the Description, and names sundry great Personages recover'd thereby; laying down the *Regimen* to be observ'd under it, with the Way of preparing the *Decoction*, in like manner with that for the *Guaiacum*, altho' the Rules of Living are much less rigorous, both for Diet, Confinement, and Length of Perseverance: So that if the Method answers, it would be surely eligible beyond
all

all others. To this he subjoins a short Account of the *Sarsa*, which was then coming into Request; and both possibly esteem'd as much for the extravagant Price set upon them (many Crowns, he says, for a Pound Weight) as for their intrinsick Vertues. What two Ounces or three of either, boil'd in twelve Pints of Water, (especially if no more *energetical* than those in our Druggist's Shop) could effect in any Distemper whatever, seems not difficult to determine; altho' the green Twigs of the one, and the fresh Root of the other, as used in their native Soil, it must be allow'd, might be of some greater Importance.

To this he adds a short Chapter, which he calls *De Modo propinandæ Chinæ*, wherein twenty-four Ounces of the Root, cut exceeding small, are reserv'd for so many Preparations, an Ounce each Day, infused twenty-four Hours, after boil'd in *tribus Boccalibus Aq. Font.* which I take for so many Pints, to the Consumption of a third: Whereof one Half was given in the Morning, as hot as it could be drank; the other at Night, the Patient being close cover'd up to sweat for two Hours after.

Nay so scarce was the Root at one Time, or such their Opinion of its Vertues still continuing, that the same Remains of this first Decoction are order'd to be spread abroad and dried, in order to a second, for a common *Bochete* or *Beverege*. But surely enough of this.

Leonard Fuchsius, a German, his *Chapter of the French Disease*, 1548. taken from the *Appendix to his fifth Book of Cures*.

THIS Gentleman, with most of the rest, will have the Distemper to be *omni ævo præterito incognitus, i.e.* unknown in the Ages past. He imputes the Cause to great Aduſtion of Humours in the Blood, as is evident, he ſays, by all the Symptoms, the Scabs and *Pustules* beginning about the *Pudenda*, thence ſpreading all over the Body, eſpecially the Head and Face, at the Termination of the Hairs, the Pains of the ſame Part, and about the Joints, the nodous Swellings, corroſive Ulcers, as well of the Throat, Palate, and Tongue, as other
Parts

Parts also, with foul Bones : All which argue both great Aduſtion and Corroſion.

He diſtinguiſheth the Diſeaſe as *recent* and *confirm'd*, and laying down certain Rules about the *Nonnaturals*, preſcribes his *digestive Apozems*; then purging his Patient, he purſues *Hutten's* Method of repeated Sweating by the *Elixivium* of *Guaiaicum*, and the dry Diet therein preſcrib'd; only the Decoction is made ſtronger, the Scum reſerv'd, as uſual, for the Puſtules and Ulcers, and a ſecond Boiling of the ſame Powder for common Drink, without taking Notice of *Mercury* in any Form whatever.

John Manard of Ferrara, *concerning the French Diſeaſe; with two Epistles about the Indian Wood; the one to Martin Melerſtade, Phyſician to the Duke of Saxony; the other to Michael Sanctanna, Chirurgeon,*
1540.

IN the firſt he obſerves the various Opinions taken up concerning the Diſtemper, and, after the Manner of *Leoniceus*,

the Difference, also, between the same and the *Lepra* or *Elephantiasis*. In the second he laughs at those who deduce the Original thereof from the *Stars*, and says, they ought rather to look up to the *Fabricator* of them, who may possibly have sent this loathsome Malady as a Scourge for their Incontinency, and their loose Discourse: For if we reflect, saith he, we find it begins in the obscene Parts, the Instruments of Lust, and ends in the Tongue; alluding to the Ulcers sometimes form'd therein, which is that of their filthy and obscene Language. Some one, saith he, may ask if this Disease be a *Contagion* propagated only in Copulation, after what Manner did the same begin at first? Since it seems repugnant that it should be new, yet happen only by *Contagion*; if new, there must be a Time when it arose, nor could it be before, whence such *Contagion* should derive. Again, If from *Contagion*, it cannot be new, because necessarily præsubstisting in that Body whence the *Contagion* springs.

To solve these Difficulties, he tells us, there are two Opinions; the first, that altho' it appear new to us, yet it is otherwise

wife in the *Islands* whence it was brought to us by the Soldiers who came over thence with *Columbus*, and infected their Countrywomen with the same Disease they had contracted from those in the said *Islands*.

The other (which seems to please our Author best) is the Case of the *Valentian Courtezan*, who being tempted by fifty Pieces of Gold, suffer'd one of the Equestrian Order, labouring at the same Time with a *Lepra*, to lie with her all Night; whence this Disease was at first begotten, and with which in few Days, by her Means, above four hundred Youth were infected; among which many in the *French Army*, at that Time invading *Italy*. But of this before.

To these he adds two Letters more.

The one to Cardinal *Campegius*, wherein he sets forth the Vertues of *Guaiacum* in subduing this Malady; as in the former he had decried the *Quicksilver*; and recommends an Oil drawn by *Chymistry* from the same, to anoint the swell'd and pain'd Parts; giving Directions for the *sweating Regimen*, and the *dry Diet*, as customary, under the Use of the *Decoction*.

The other to the Bishop of *Cracow*, wherein he describes the Tree, gives the Notes or Marks by which to know the true *Lignum Sanctum* from the spurious, with the Way of preparing and Administration thereof.

John Fernelius of Amiens in France, his Dialogue concerning the Venereal Disease, taken from his second Book of hidden Causes, the fourteenth Chapter; wherein some Things concerning the Elephantiasis. With another of the same, from the twentieth Chapter of his sixth Book De Morb. partium, 1579.

IN a short Discourse, he sets forth the Nature of the *Contagion*, which, like those from the Bites of some venomous Creatures, as the *Scorpion* or the *mad Dog*, are not transferrable otherwise than by Conjunction or mutual Contact of the poisonous with the sound Body; at least such Part of the former where the Venom lies conceal'd: And therefore the Effect may be term'd

term'd *contagious*, not like some *Epidemics*, whose Rise is from the *Atmosphere*, but ingenite, as it were, in the Body first of all, and after by Heat and Friction of the Parts, transmitted from the Diseased to the Sound. For Example,

When the erected *Virga* has enter'd the Woman's *Vagina*, tumid and inflam'd with Lust, the smallest Particle of the *Venom* therein lurking, is readily imbib'd by the *Glans*, or lodg'd upon the *Prepuce*; where, by its corrosive Nature, it soon raiseth a *Pustule*, and that *Pustule*, through the same malign Quality, quickly degenerates into a *Chancre*. The like will fall out by *kissing*, *sucking*, or *suckling* the infected Lips and Nipple, whence the Venom spreads quickly over the whole Body. The same may be also said of the sound Woman, whose *Vagina*, by the Heat and Friction, is as susceptible of the Contagion from any Part of the Man's *Virga*, therewith imbued. And thus from one *Pustule* about the Genitals, the Poison diffuses it self, producing many others in other Parts, together with a Train of direful Symptoms attending thereon: For besides these *pustulous Eruptions*,

tions, a more subtil Vapour, rais'd by Heat, permeates the common *Ductus*, soon reaching the Blood Vessels, which readily admit the same, and which they sometimes convey to the *Glands* of the Groin; where being collected, it is discharged in *Bubo's*. Hence also the *spermatick Vessels* catch hold of some Parts of the *Contagion*, and throw it back in a *Gonorrhœa*: Which, by the Way, is one of the most early Hints we meet with of this Symptom, agreeable to the Writers of the last Age, who thought those Vessels concern'd therein, and therefore bestow'd that Name upon it, tho' some call'd it an Ulcer of the *Prostates*, yet none of them surmis'd it seated nearer towards the *Glans*.

When he speaks of the Cure, it is with a kind of Diffidence, that by the *Unction* being attended with much Danger to the Nerves; and rather easing the Complaints by its cold, stupefactive Quality, than eradicating the *Fomes*: So that he gives the Preference to the *Guaiacum*, as less cruel and tormenting to the Patient, by the Ulcers form'd about his Mouth and Tongue. Whence tho' the Humours in large Quantity are drained away, yet the Distemper
returns

returns oftentimes, and the Patient, after many Years of his suppos'd Cure, relapses, and grows worse than ever. He seems indeed to hope some Time or other an *Antidote* may be found for this *Poison*, *specific* as we say, or truly *alexeterial* thereunto; as other *Counterpoisons*, without draining the Body of its Juices, and thereby endangering the Life of the Patient. When comparing the Distemper in some of its *Phænomena*, with that of the *Lepra*, he concludes his *Dialogue*.

In his Chapter he enlarges farther upon the Nature of the *Contagion*, and from how small a Beginning it diffuses it self all over the Body, sparing no *Temperaments*, corrupting not only the Humours, but devouring the Flesh, and eating into the Bones: And that as it is for the most part communicated in impure Embraces, it may be well denominated *Scortatorum Flagellum*.

He divides the Disease into four *Species*:
 1. Where the Hair of the Head and Beard fall off, which is the lightest of all the rest.
 2. Where the Body is sprinkled over with small Pustules rising but little above the Skin. 3. (Which may be call'd a true *Lues*)
 Where

Where the Pustules appear larger about the Head and Forehead, spreading and eating deep into the Skin, which argues a Defilement in the whole Mass of Blood. The 4th When the Venom not only preys upon the Membranes, but eats into the Flesh, and corrupts the Bones themselves.

At the Close of his Chapter, he enters some Notes, by which to distinguish the *Venereal* Pains from those which are *Arthritick*; justly observing, that as the latter are seated chiefly about the Joints and Ligaments in the *Internodes* thereof, the former preyeth on the Membranes between, raising hard Knobs upon the Bones, such as the *Clavicle*, the Middle of the *Humerus*, the *Radius*, the fore-part of the *Tibia*, the *Cranium* or Skull, as well as others, which are found *cariated* when their Coverings are removed.

Benedict

Benedict Victorius, *his Book of the French Disease; with a Council for the Reverend Bartholomew Vincentinus. Taken out of his Confilia Medicinalia, 1536.*

IN his first Chapter he treats of the *Quiddity*, which he places in a singular *Contagion* of the *epidemick* Kind, different however from the *pestilent*, for that it kills not the Infected; next of the Causes, *procatartick* and *conjunct*: The former he ascribes to an evil Constitution of the Heavens, the latter to a Plenitude of the Vessels, with the Humours therein predispos'd to the Generation of such Disease: Whereby it may so happen that the most chaste and religious (as he has known) even the Recluse under the Vow of Chastity, to have been diseased. But this is contradicted by another of these Writers, (I forget which of them) who tells us, when he came to examine these Religious, he found the Distemper different, arising from some *uterine Fluor*, or proceeding from an *ulcerous*, or, it may be,

be, *cancerous* Disorder of those Parts. Proceeding with our Author, from the *Quiddity* and the *Causes*, he enters on the Symptoms or Signs, both *diagnostick* and *prognostick*, but in a Manner too prolix to be follow'd here: So that dropping these we come next to his *Cure*, which he proposes first of all by *Diet* and a due Government under the rest of the *Nonnaturals*, then by Medicine, Bleeding, and Purging; after these, the *mercurial Unction*, with which he directs the *Palms* and *Soles* to be anointed for six Days before the Fire, more or less, as the Humours rise up and exulcerate the Mouth. And here we have an Attempt to solve the *Modus* of the Operation.

Some, saith he, will enquire after what Manner *Quicksilver* confers in overcoming this Disease, appeasing the Pains, abolishing the Pustules, cleansing the foul Ulcers, and resolving the *Gums* and *Nodes*? since by its exceeding cold and moist Temper it seems more like to lock up the Venom of the Disease, and fix it in the Parts. To this the Answer is, that altho' this Mineral is naturally cold, yet by being extinguish'd, as in the Ointment, it adheres to the Skin,
and

and by its Gravity makes its Way through the same, where being after a peculiar Manner actuated by the Heat of the Body, there ariseth, as it were, a Struggle between that and the putrid Ferment of the Disease, in like Manner with Water pour'd upon hot Iron, by which Effervescence, together with the Weight of the *Quicksilver* adhering to the gummy and nodous Parts the Matter of the Disease is discuss'd or resolv'd. By the same Means, the Pustules and Ulcers are also dried up. But I shall tire the Reader no longer with this Gentleman's Philosophy, who at the Close of this Chapter has inserted another Form of *Unction* wherein he is more exact, ordering two Ounces and a half of the *Quicksilver* to near two Pounds of the other Ingredients.

From that by the *Unction*, he comes in his following Chapter to the Cure by *Guaiacum*, which he prefers as the safer Remedy. Here also he begins with Purging, and prepares his Decoction in like Manner with many others, *viz.* one Pound of the Powder to twelve Pints of Water, which he simmers to one half, the Vessel close cover'd,

and after buried in hot Bran up to the Neck of it, for two Hours, then exprefs'd. Of this the Patient is to sup one *Syrup* (which was half a Pint, sixteen Pints making eight Syrups, the usual Term with some others for each Dose of the *Decoction*); after which he is to be cover'd up to sweat for four Hours, then takes his Refection of Biscuit and Raisins; when, seven Hours after, the second *Syrup* was given in like manner, and so repeated for forty Days, drinking the *second Decoction* for common Drink; using the Scum of the Liquor to the Sores, and by no Means mixing any Drug whatever in the said *Decoction*: For by so doing he tells them they spoil the Energy of the Wood, and will be certainly disappointed of their Cure.

His next Chapter is concerning *Baths* and their *Waters*, how far, or if at all conducive to the Cure of this Distemper? Laying down Prescriptions as well to relieve the Symptoms of the Disease, as the Accidents attending the Method of Curation. He then complains of a certain Book of *Receipts* how to cure this Distemper, having been publish'd under his Name, but without

out his Knowledge. And concludes, like many of his Contemporaries, in a very unpolite and unfashionable Way of giving Glory to God, and praying for his own Welfare in a future State: Not knowing that the first Man was either from Eternity, or else made himself, and that ever since Men have made one another: That they reason upon no higher Principle than that by which they move, and their Blood circulates, that is *mechanically*; and that when this last ceases, there's a total End of the *Machine*. These Discoveries, I say, which have so much improv'd Mens *Morals*, as well as their *Understandings*, seem to have been reserv'd for this last Age, and therein to a Set of Men who hope possibly by the same (so beneficial to Mankind) to render their Names immortal, whatever may become of their thinking Substances, or the Subjects of such their Cogitations.

Asking Pardon for this Digression, I proceed to his *Council*.

How this Reverend Person came to be infected is not mention'd, nor was the Disease surely arriv'd to any Height, since we find only a *Regimen* order'd for his *Diet*

and the other *Nonnaturals*, several Sorts of *purging Pills* and *opening Draughts*, with a *Bath* prepar'd of a *Decoction* of *Cephalick Plants*, into which he is to enter, and remain for half an Hour, each other Morning, immediately going into his warm Bed, and covering himself up to sweat; this to be repeated for three or four Times. And farther, as a Preservative, he advises a Couple of Issues on the Legs: All which proving insufficient, he must at last have Recourse to the *Guaiacum Decoction*, by no Means meddling with the *mercurial Unction*, on Account of the great Mischief that might happen to him thereby.

Amatus Lusitanus's *two Epistles concerning the French Disease and Scab. Taken from his first Century of Cures. Together with a third concerning his Method of administering China Root, from the second Century of the same, 1552.*

IN the first he gives the Case of a Man thirty-eight Years of Age, that had many of the *Lichenes*, i. e. *serpiginous Eruptions*

tions about his Body, whom having purg'd with his *Pills* and *Potions*, he anointed his Joints and the *Emunctories*, once a Day, for five Times, sweating him each Time, after the anointing, for two Hours; whereby, and the ensuing *Salivation*, he was freed of his Distemper.

In his *second*, he tells us of a Person infected, who having got his Cure, as he believ'd, (and surely not without Reason holding well for so long a Time) ten Years after he married a virtuous and chaste woman, by whom, in five Years, he had two very healthy Children; but in the seventh she brought him a Son, on whom this Disease appear'd, and a little before she herself had an Ulcer on the Side of her Nose upon the upper Lip; when not being able to suckle him, by reason of the Milk coagulated in her Breast, she put him out to a Nurse, who soon after was contaminated by the Child's sucking of her; the Nurse infecting her Husband, besides two other Children of her Neighbours, to whom she had ignorantly offer'd her Breast, in the same Manner as to the first. These gave the Taint to their Parents, and thus nine

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several

several Persons became diseased with this *Lues* in one Month's Time. The first Child died in a Month after it was born; the Father, in whom the Poison had lain dormant so many Years, was carried off by a Fever; six Months after, the Wife was cur'd by the Decoction, which she pursu'd strictly for fifty Days; the Nurse, and her Husband, with the rest, by the *mercurial Unction*.

In his *third Epistle* he describes the *China Root*, the Place of its Growth, with its singular Properties for curing not only this Malady, but sundry others, the *Cachexy*, *Dropsy*, all *Cephalick Diseases*, as *Vertigo*, *Hemicrane*, also the *Gout*, with all sorts of *cutaneous Defilements*, as the *Leprosy*, *Scabies*, *Pains*, *Fistula's*, *Ulcers*, *Strumæ*, even the *Elephantiasis* it self, with divers others the most stubborn and *chronical* Distempers. Two or three Ounces of this Root, cut thin, are infus'd for twenty-four Hours in six Pints of Water, after boil'd leisurely to the Consumption of a third, given in the same Manner, or Method, in all Respects, with that of the *Guaiacum*. So that there is no Occasion to enlarge farther upon this Subject.

Anthony

Anthony Musa Brassavolus, of Ferrara, *his Book of the French Disease; together with certain Questions of Alexander Fontanus, of Modena, about the same. With a Tract of Brassavolus concerning the China Root, 1555.*

THE Original of the Distemper he dates from the Year 1495. when it was taken Notice of at *Naples*, at what Time the *French* Army lay before that Place; who being the first therewith infected, it was presently term'd *Morbus Gallicus*; while these, from the Place they brought it, gave it the Epithet of *Neapolitan*. So much of the Name.

In his Description thereof, he copies from *Leoniceus*, one of the most early Writers thereon. He observes the *Pustules* first arising about the obscene Parts, and thence overspreading the Body, the Head and Face not escaping; besides which, there were oftentimes great Pains attending. However, the Disease having varied since that Time,

our Author lays down a threefold Division thereof.

1. Of that, wherein there appear'd only these pustulous Eruptions, and dry crusty Scabs, which he denominates *Scabies Gallica*.

2. That in which there were Pains only. And these he calls *Gallici dolores*.

3. Where there were hard Tumours, which he names *Gallica durities*. When complicate the one with the other, they must have compounded Denominations; and each of these are again multifarioufly divided: For in the Compass of twenty Years there were observ'd fundry other *Species* connected with the former; such as the *Defluvium Pilorum*, *Dentium*, *Unguium*, *Amissio Oculorum*; also the *Gonorrhæa* and *Bubo*: Of all which several Complications, he gives a Plan, wherein he runs them up to no less than two hundred and thirty-four. The prime, which are the simple *Species*, he endeavours to explain, among which the *Gonorrhæa*, after the following Manner:
' This Species depends upon an evil Qua-
' lity of the Humour, fixing it self on the
' inside of the *Virga*, and corroding the
' Parts;

‘ Parts; whence a sharp Matter flows.’ An Indication of a Solution of the Continuity; which, indeed, comes nearer to the Truth than any we meet with. When he has thus accounted for the other *Species*, he shows the Difference between this Disease and the *Lepra*, whether of the *Greeks* or *Arabians*, affirming it to be new: And after reciting the several Causes to which it has been imputed, concludes its Rise the same with that of some other *Epidemics*, from a depraved State of the Heavens, meaning the *Atmosphere*, with a peculiar Disposition in the Humours of the Blood to be impress’d thereby: And that as the *Sudor. Anglicus*, which had reached *Flanders* also, at that present Time of his writing, viz. in the Year 1551. and destroy’d many thousand People, had its Origin from a hot and dry Distemperature of the Air; so this might proceed from excessive Moisture, owing to the great Rains and Inundations, follow’d with as great Heat about the Time of its Appearance: When enlarging farther on the Nature of the *Contagion*, and its Way of Propagation from one to another, or from the Sick to the Sound by Heat,

Motion, and mutual Contact of the Parts, (without which he disallows its Production) after the Manner of that common Disease we call the *Itch*; he delivers the *Prognosticks*, among which these following:

‘ Where there are only crusty Scabs and
‘ Pustules, with no Pains, the Danger is
‘ less; nay, if there are Pains, provided
‘ there are Pustules also, it is better than
‘ Pains without such Pustules.

‘ Of all the Symptoms, the shedding of
‘ the Hair is of least Moment, however it
‘ renders the Diseased ridiculous.

‘ Pains with hard Tumours, may be ve-
‘ hement, but of less Moment than ve-
‘ hement Pains without, because the Tu-
‘ mour may be open’d, and then the Pain
‘ ceaseth. Slow and long Fevers attending
‘ this Disease, rarely threaten a *Hectick*, be-
‘ cause the Disease being taken away, the
‘ Fever ceases.

‘ The Disease seldom destroys the Pa-
‘ tient who is regular, especially if young,
‘ and taken in Time.

‘ A Hoarseness of the Voice, of long
‘ Continuance, with a pale Complexion,
‘ denotes this Infection; and give me Leave
‘ to

‘ to add, if proceeding from Ulcers on the
‘ *Pharinx* or *Larynx*, a very dangerous
‘ Symptom.

‘ Black Choler disposeth more to this
‘ Distemper, than any other Humour in
‘ the Blood. Those also of a fine Texture
‘ of the Skin, admit the Venom of the
‘ Disease much sooner than others, as they
‘ do all contagious Sickness whatever. *Ca-*
‘ *cochymick* Bodies, and those feeding upon
‘ Aliments engendering *Choler*, are easier
‘ infected, and harder to be cured, as are
‘ those who lie all Night with a Woman,
‘ repeating the Action divers Times, and
‘ abiding long Time therein, than such as
‘ engage in the Day-time, and make Dis-
‘ patch of the Work they are about. He
‘ who has no other Disease besides, stands
‘ a better Chance than one who has the same
‘ complicate with others.’

The last I shall observe is this, which
may serve as a *Memento* to the Incon-
tinent.

‘ Those who have formerly had the Dis-
‘ temper, are, from the slightest Occasion,
‘ apt to be again infected.’

And now as to the Cure, which he begins

after a due Regimen for *Diet*, and the rest of the *Nonnaturals*, with repeated Purgation, stronger or weaker, as the Habit indicates, and after directs some *Topicks* for the *Pustules*, as also for the Tumour on the *Præputium*, when such Accident falls out: Then mentions the *Bubo's*, which are to be forwarded by the strongest *Suppuratives*; nor must we wait, as in other *Abscesses*, for a thorough ripening, but so soon as we are assur'd there is Matter making, to apply a *Caustick*, or cut into them, digesting and detarging the Ulcer, and keeping the same open for some Time, that the Poison may be discharg'd from the Blood, the Patient being well purg'd in the mean Time.

After this, he takes Notice of the *Gonorrhæa*, which he tells us happens oftentimes without any *Pustules* or other Symptom whatever; and that the Cure consists in purging, by no Means making Use of *Refringents*. If the Case prove stubborn, there may be Occasion either for the *Decoction*, or the *Uction*: This is farther to be noted, that every Humour which flows by the *Penis* in Men, or the *Pudenda* of a Woman, is not truly a *Gonorrhæa*; witness

ness the *seminal Efflux* of the one, and the *fluor Albus* in the other, as also other *Ulcers* about the same Parts. However, if the Disease were contracted by the Way of Co-
pulation, the Cause is out of Dispute, since the Person thus infected communicates the like to another; one *Gonorrhæa*, in this Manner, begetting another. For Relief of this Symptom, he directs a Decoction, *ex Malva, Althæa, Centinod. Ros. Balaust. in Aq. Plantag.* to be injected; and in case of great Smarting, the *Lac. Vaccin.* is added thereto, or this latter by it self. In the mean Time, the whole *Penis* and *Perinæum* are anointed with the *Unguent. infrigid. Galeni Suc. semper Vivi cum Bolo Coral. & Acacia.*

Thus whilst he is decrying the Use of *Restringtons*, he not only directs the Injection above, but orders a Morfel of the following Electuary, Night and Morning, which are both manifestly so; *viz. Sacch. Rosat. Bolus Ter. Sigil. Coral. Sant. Rub. cum Suc. Cotoneorum.* And thus much of this Symptom (so common with us) in those early Days, or at the Time of its first Appearance.

When

When he has gone through the Symptoms, and given us his Remedies for each, he next enquires what is to be done in the confirm'd State of the Disease; and here takes Notice of the *Fume*, the *mercurial Ointments*, and *Plaisters*, with the *Decoction*: Of all which, together with their Management, he treats at large. Of the first he speaks with much Indifference, not only as to the Danger, but Uncertainty of the Cure; and as to the other two, seems to give the Preference to the last; in every Part of his Discourse showing himself one of the best Writers of the Times.

Some Questions of Fontana, about the Indian Wood. Viz.

‘ Which is the best Method of preparing
‘ and administering thereof? Whether it may
‘ be given to Infants and ancient People?
‘ If most proper for Men, or Women?
‘ And whether serviceable in others, as well
‘ as in this Distemper? If Cups might not
‘ be made thereof, useful to drink out of?
‘ Whether the Decoction of the Wood
‘ may not be improv'd by preparing it with
‘ the

‘ the Waters of certain Baths, instead of
‘ common Water? If an Oil might not be
‘ thence drawn by Chymistry for outward
‘ Use, as to ease the Pains, &c. of the
‘ Diseased? Whether the Pith, or Inside,
‘ which is placed in the Center, may not be
‘ preferable to other Parts of the Wood?
‘ And if the green is not rather eligible
‘ than the dry? The ponderous than the
‘ light? The gummy and aromattick Parts
‘ than the rest? What Vertue there may
‘ be in the Ashes thereof, when those Parts
‘ are destroy’d by Fire? Whether the Wood
‘ is to be reduc’d to an impalpable, or to
‘ the grosser Powder, in order to its De-
‘ coction? And lastly, Whether the Vertues
‘ thereof will not be lost by keeping for
‘ long Time?’

Ant. Musa Brassavol. de Usu Chinæ.

When our Author had answer’d his Friend *Alexander’s* Questions, he proceeds to a new Subject, that of *China* Root, in which he gives Directions about its Preparation; twenty-two Ounces divided into twenty-four Parcels, one of which is to be
I boil’d

boil'd in three Pints of Water, to a Pint, and drank hot every Morning, sweating thereupon, as in the Use of the *Indian Wood*; being fresh prepar'd every Day. And this he extols as an efficacious Remedy in many Diseases of the *Stomach*, *Liver*, and *Spleen*, as well as in this; which seems indeed intended for the milder *Species* thereof, as a general Cleanser of the Blood, and Opener of Obstructions: For when the Disease is radicated, the Sick must have Recourse, as before, to the *Fume*, the *Uction*, or the *Indian Drink*; concerning which, he has the following pleasant Remark, *i. e.* that as new Diseases have been brought thence as from their native Place, into *Italy*, so likewise Remedies for the same Diseases. But if, saith he, our People had not brought the Disease from them, propagated by Contagion, or a libidinous Commerce with their Women infected with the Distemper, we had not wanted any of their Drugs to have been brought to us, nor need we to have been acquainted either with *Indian Remedies*, or *Indian Diseases*, now spread all over *Europe* by their Means.

After this, he takes Notice of a *Pill* of
the

the *Mercury Precipitate*, given at that Time, by which some *Empiricks* undertook the Cure, (as in our Days with one of another Sort) but which work'd violently (as this also) both upwards and downwards; and that a certain Person he knew, who had taken one of these in the Morning, was destroy'd before Dinner-time, which too has been the Lot of our *Empiricks*.

Among the Symptoms, the principal he here takes Notice of, is that of the *falling of the Hair*, for which he is redundant in providing Remedies, as well from *Dioscorides*, as others: Indeed his whole Discourse, in a Manner, runs upon that Topick, with some few Words about the *shedding of the Nails*, the *Inflammation of the Eyes*, and the *Fissures on the Hands and Feet*, to which many upon Recovery from the Distemper are very incident: And for each of which having directed some Forms of Medicines, he concludes with a very proper and just Remark, that those who have their Blood polluted with this *Venereal Poison*, will find Difficulty in healing even the smallest Wounds, or other Hurts befalling them. And surely if his Presage be as well founded
about

about the Termination thereof, our Libertines would have Cause to triumph, for that the Disease, he says, is under a Declension, beginning to remit, and will shortly so decline as to disappear entirely: So that no Person hereafter shall be plagu'd therewith, it being sufficient that it hath now raged fourscore Years. And in like Manner with other popular Distempers, which have their Times of Appearance, must have those also of their vanishing, when they will be no longer to be found.

Nicholas Macchellus of Modena, *his Treatise of the French Disease, 1608. Set forth for the Use of the College of the same Place.*

FROM the Country whence it came, he tells us, it has borrow'd its Name of *Neapolitan*, and from the People therewith at first infected, that of the *French Disease*: For these surfeiting in all kind of Riot and Excess, and in a hotter Climate than their own, contracted this *foul Scab*, which they brought back with them from
Naples,

Naples, and which has since spread all over *Christendom*.

The Disease he will have to be both simple and compound, and hence enlarges upon the divers *Intemperies*, *hot*, *cold*, *moist* and *dry*, with the Disposition of the several Humours to a particular Putrefaction or Fermentation; each of which must be encounter'd by their Contraries, and such various *Intemperies* thereby corrected. Thus the *Phlegm* must be carried off by one Sort, *Bile* by another, and *Melancholy* by a third; of all which he lays down several Specimens of Purges, as well for the simple as compounded.

His Account of transmitting the Venom from the Diseased to the Sound, is by Means of the Attrition or mutual Friction of the *genital Parts*; whence, by Heat, a kind of spiritous Substance like a Vapour is excited from the Parts of the Infected, and readily admitted, during the Agitation, into those of the Sound; where, according to the various Temperaments, fermenting, there ariseth differing Symptoms; in the *phlegmatick* one Appearance, in the *bilious* a second, in the *atrabilarious* a third. But
quitting

quitting these, together with his *Phlegmagogues*, *Cholagogues*, &c. in speaking directly to the Cure, he proposes first the *Indian Wood*, and then the *Quicksilver*, neither of which however, he thinks, are without their Objections; the first through its great Heat and Siccity injurious to *hectick Temperaments*, the second deriving the Humours from the Outside to the Center, or sending them to the Mouth; where, through the putrid Ulcers thereby occasion'd, many have been destroy'd, as others by the Fluxes of the Bowels thence arising.

To avoid these Inconveniencies, he proposes some *dietetical Rules*, by which to subdue the *Venom* of this Disease, with others to correct the too great Heat thereof, for such as shall make Use of the *Guaiaicum Decoction*, and may fear Inconvenience thence; which is by preparing the same in different Waters, adding or diminishing the Quantity, as the Sick happens to be of the colder or hotter Constitution, boiling the same also to the less or greater Waste, by which it may be render'd stronger or weaker. He then lays down some *Topicks* for the *Pains*, as he had done before for the *Pustules*,

tules, and the *falling of the Hair*; and in the last Place observes the *Ulcers of the Throat*, for which he recommends the *Fumigation* with *Sandarach, Cinnabar, Castor, Ladan, Mastich, &c.* made up with *Turpentine*; which is indeed the first Time I have met with the *Suffitus* directed particularly for these Ulcers, in the Way I have practis'd it my self, and recommended it to others. *i. e.* 'The Patient surrounded with
' his Blanket takes a Pan, or other earthen
' Vessel, between his Legs, a Tile or Brick
' therein, upon which the hot Iron, whereon
' the Powder or Troches are sprinkled; and
' the Patient, inclining with his Head forward, his Mouth wide open, receives the
' Smoke thereof, for which Purpose he also
' recommends a *Funnel*.' But of this already in my *Syphilis, or Practical Dissertation on the Venereal Disease*.

Jerome Cardane of Milan, *his Book of the China Root*, 1559.

ALtho' this, which he calls his Book, contains little more than one Leaf, wherein also there is so very little remarkable,

able, unless that he sets it almost on the same Foot with *Quicksilver* and *Guaiacum*, not only for the Cure of this, but divers other Distempers, and even prefers it to the latter, in the thin or hot and dry Temperaments, to be drank after the same Manner, that there will need no farther Notice to be taken thereof, before we conclude this first *Tome* of the Collection of the old Writers upon this Subject.

APHRO-

APHRODISIACUS.

The SECOND TOME.

Gabriel Fallopius of Modena, *his*
Treatises of the French Disease,
 1565.

F*Allopius* begins this second *Tome*, who wrote one hundred and two short Chapters upon the same Subject, and who had doubtless a great Opportunity of informing himself about the Symptoms at its first Appearance; his Father (as he tells us in his first Chapter) having been at the Siege of *Naples*.

He begins by setting forth its Nature, with the various Names and Causes assigned for the same; when digressing a little, he acquaints us, that as *Pompey* with great Triumph brought the *Leprosy* out of *Ægypt*, so *Persinus*, a Roman Knight, in the Time of *Claudius Tiberius Cæsar*, fetch'd the *Im-*

petigo from *Asia*, which quickly over-ran all *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, and indeed all *Europe*.

Among other Causes of this particular Infection, he owns it is but just that the Deity should sometimes punish Men for their Sins, by sending new Diseases among them, especially such as this, for that of their *Incontinence*. However, with the Generality, he takes Notice of *Columbus's* Expedition, and his Return with a Crew of infected *Spaniards*, about the Time when the *French* (consisting of fourscore thousand Men) were invading *Italy*, and had besieged *Naples*, whose Inhabitants, reduced to the utmost Streights, sent forth their most beautiful *Courtezans*, now infected, and in the Night before they quitted the Place, mix'd Lime among their Flour, and poison'd their Springs, out of Revenge, that their Enemies might be destroy'd by Artifice, whom they could no longer withstand by Force. So that here was a twofold Venom the *French* had to encounter, their Bread and Water, poison'd by the Garrison, and the *Strumpets* infected by the *Spanish Sailors*, with whom the Soldiers wantoning and revelling

velling after the City was taken, paid dear for their *Leachery*; the Disease, like Wild-fire, running through the *Host*, who after infected all other Places through which they march'd, in their Return to *France*. So that upon these Premises he concludes it to be a Disease unknown to the Ancients, who were much better acquainted with the *Leprosy*, for which they founded *Hospitals*: And what seems strange, so soon as this *French Scab* began to rage, that other disappear'd, insomuch that those *Hospitals*, which went by the Name of St. *Lazarus*, were chang'd for that of St. *James*, or as others, *Job*, where the Sick of this Kind were provided for.

Farther, among the Names which have been given to the Disease, he takes Notice of some which are yet undetermin'd as to their Derivation: The *first* is that of *Mævius*, which some of them have *sainted*, by the Name of *Mævin*, others St. *Mevin*: 'Tho' some, he tells us, of the *Germans*, understand nothing more thereby than the *obscene Distemper*, as seizing those particular Parts; *nam Mævium, inquit, obscenum est*. The *second* is *Paturfa*, by which it is known

in *India*, and which by others is interpreted every great, foul, and violent *Disease*. His *third* is that of *Syphilis*, made use of by *Fracastorius*, which our Author will have to imply no other than the *Offspring of Love*, *vel quasi Concordiæ ac Amicitiae Venereæ partus*: Altho' if we consult that excellent Poem, we shall find it borrow'd from the Fable of a certain Shepherd of that Name, who being enraged at the Sun for scorching of his Pasture, resolv'd to offer up no longer Incense unto him, but to sacrifice rather some part of his Flock to his Prince *Alcinous*, to whom they belong'd, and whom he now believ'd the greater Deity of the two. Upon this, by way of Punishment, the celestial Luminary sent down this Plague upon Mankind, *Syphilis* himself falling one of the first Victims, as appears by the following Lines of Mr. *Tate's* Translation.

Th' all-seeing Sun no longer could sustain
 These Practices, but, with enrag'd Disdain,
 Darts forth such pestilent malignant Beams,
 As soon defil'd the Air, the Earth, and
 Streams.

From

- ‘ From whence this Malady its Birth re-
‘ ceiv’d,
‘ And first th’ offending *Syphilus* was griev’d.
‘ He first wore *Bubo’s*, dreadful to the Sight,
‘ First felt strange Pains, and sleepless pass’d
‘ the Night.
‘ From him this Malady receiv’d its Name.

But proceeding, as there were some who compar’d the Symptoms to certain other Diseases, such as the *Elephantiasis* and *Lep-
pra*, the first of the *Arabians*, the latter of the *Greeks*; he attempts to distinguish it as well from these, as the *Sahafatus* of *Avicen*, also the *Albotas* of the same. Neither, saith he, has it any Relation to the *Gout*, the *Variolæ*, the *Psora*, with sundry others; nor must it be number’d among the common *Epidemicks*, breaking forth from some particular Constitution of the *Atmosphere*, however it be contagious, and affects certain particular Parts of Mens Bodies, such as first touch those of others therewith infected; whether the *Pudenda*, as in Copulation; the *Lips*, as in Kissing or Sucking; the *Nipples*, by giving Suck to an infected Infant; and the Infant, by Means of the dis-

temper'd Nurse, receiving such Infection from the *Nipple*. For that no one particular Part can be call'd the proper Subject thereof, is obvious, unless it be the *Liver*, the Source of all the Mischief hence ensuing. And here he enquires farther after the Nature thereof, whether it be *simple* or *complicate*? If *hot*, *cold*, *moist*, *dry*? Or whether seated in *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Choler*? &c. As to the *Modus* of its Conveyance, the same, he says, is transmitted from the diseased Part to the sound, in the Form of a Steam or Vapour, rais'd by Heat or Friction of the one with or against the other. And here also he gives his Reasons why some Persons, by a particular Conformation of the Parts, are more or less liable to receive the Taint; among which, the usual Remark, that those with the short *Præpuce*, or naked *Glans*, after the Manner of the *Recutiti*, or those who have been *circumcised*, are rarely infected, comparatively with such as have the same always cover'd, or never denuded unless in the Time of Copulation; by which both the internal Tunick of the *Prepuce*, as well as the external of the said *Glans*, are more rare, fine and tender,

tender, and consequently more apt to suck in the venomous Steams, rais'd as above-said, from the Heat and Motion of the Parts at the Time of Action.

Among the Signs, he mentions several, of whatever Regard at that Time, of little or none with us; such as Lassitude, Change of Complexion, Pains of the Hands and Feet, Sadness, feverish Heats. Afterwards, speaking of the *Caries Pudend.* the *Bubo*, and the *Gonorrhæa*, which with us is usually the first.

It was forty Years, he tells us, from the Time of the first breaking out of the Distemper, before the *falling of the Hair* was taken Notice of, and fifteen from thence when the *Gonorrhæa* shew'd it self (our common *Prodromus*) a Symptom thereof. Next he mentions the *Pustules* and *Ulcers*, as well on other Parts of the Body, as of the *Palate*, *Uvula*, and *Tonsils*, with a *hoarse Voice*; which when unattended with a *Catarrh*, we are to pronounce *Venereal*. To these he adds the *Nodes* and *nocturnal Dolours*, the *Caries* of the *Cranium* and other Bones, the *Gummata* on the *Muscles*, or fleshy Parts, so named from the gummy Knots or Excrecences,

cences, sweating forth the Bark, the Root, Trunk, and Branches of Trees ; the malign and corrosive Ulcers on several Parts, with the Pustules or crusty Scabs about the Head and Forehead, also the Scales on the Hands and Feet.

‘ Farthermore, saith he, that which has
‘ given me much Trouble, is the *Tinnitus*
‘ *Aurium*, which, till within these ten
‘ Years, I have never heard of, yet now
‘ find a confirm’d *Lues*, very seldom with-
‘ out this Complaint.’ Which he would
have us mind, because we shall meet with
it in no other Writers ; altho’ he grants,
what is very true, that this Disorder betides
others, as well as the *Venereal Patient*.
And here he makes mention of the *Caries*
of the Palate, the Bones of the Nose, and
of the Mandibles or Jaws, whence the
Teeth sometimes drop out.

When he has thus gone through the
Symptoms, he lays down the several Me-
thods of Cure then practis’d : As *first*, that
by the *Suffimentum*. *Secondly*, the *mercu-
rial Unction* ; both which, however, he deems
no better than *Empirical*, being attended
with many evil Consequences ; and if the
Diseas’d

Diseas'd miss their Cure under either, the Distemper quickly after increaseth, and he grows worse than before.

His *third* is that by the *Pill ex Præcipitato*, in which, he says, lies conceal'd a Miracle, that the *fluid Mercury* should be thus transform'd, which is again reviv'd in its old Shape of *Quicksilver*: An Emblem (he will have it) of the *Resurrection*; when, by the Power of him who made us, our Earth or Ashes of our dead Bodies shall be again reviv'd at the final Judgment. But what (will some modern Rabbi's say) does the Man talk of?

From these, which, as I said but now, he names *Empirical*, he comes to the *fourth*, which he terms the *methodical Cure* of this Disease, as by a proper *Regimen* first of all in the *Nonnaturals*; next in Preparation of the several Humours, and their specifick Purgatives; and now he proceeds to his Discourse of the *Indian Wood*, which he styles *Antidotus Verus*: Concerning the Choice whereof, its Vertues, Preparation, Operation, and Government under it, he employs above twenty Chapters, with about half so many more of those of the *Sarsaparilla* and

and *China Root*, for the same Purposes. Afterwards he gives us a farther Account of the *Fumigation*, which he grants there may be Occasion at some Times to have Recourse to, where the milder and safer Methods fail, and the Patient has Strength to undergo it.

These Fumes he divides therefore into a weaker and a stronger Sort; particular, when design'd to smoke certain particular Parts; and general, when intended to fume the whole Body. The *Basis* (as we have formerly taken Notice) is either *Sandarach* or *Cinnabar*, if not both. The Method also we have recited in our *Syphilis*, and now he takes farther Notice, in like Manner, of the *Quicksilver Unction*, to which he grants that all the Physicians then living, whether from *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, as well as other Nations, have had Recourse, when other Ways disappointed. As to the Use whereof, he rightly notes, that there can be no stated Rule either for the Quantity of the *Quicksilver*, or the Number of Anointings, so as to answer in all Habits and Constitutions: And therefore so soon as the Patient's Chaps begin to swell, you must

must desist, at least for a few Days, otherwise very dreadful Accidents may ensue. And if the Distemper be not subdu'd thereby, the same will after rage with more Violence than before, and leave as well that, as the intended Remedy, shut up within: Instances whereof he delivers in several, who some Years before had been anointed, and *Nodes* after arising on the Shin Bones, he open'd them, and found the *Quicksilver* in their Cells, or Pores; which made him willing to enterprize the Cure by some safer Method, or to use this as the last Refuge; acknowledging, at the same Time, that when he had been baffled by these milder Ways, a certain *Empirick* undertook, and cured his Patient in this. So that in many stubborn and rebellious Cases of this Kind, others proving ineffectual, he applied to this Remedy also himself.

The Parts he anointed, were the *Internodes*, or Joints, round the Ankles and Knees, so upwards on the Thighs; next the Wrists and Elbows, up to the Shoulders. And what seems uncommon, after he had prepar'd and purg'd his Patient, he gave the
Decoction

Decoction eight or ten Days, before he was anointed, as we usually put them into that Course coming out of their *Salivation*. His View possibly might be by dilating the Pores under the *Diaphoresis*, to make the readier Way for the Admission of the *mercurial Globules*, or to fortify the Parts against the malign Impression thereof; as ours to perspire the morbid Reliques, or breathe forth by the Pores of the Skin, those Humours which were not so well suited to run off by the Glands of the *Fauces*, to strengthen the lax Fibres as well as the Tone of the Blood, under its late *Colliquation*, and prevent the Redundancy of *Serum*, whence some have been after this Course inclin'd to *Dropsies*. But waving this, when our Author has deliver'd himself farther in relation to the *Unction*, he touches also once more upon the *Pill*, from which many bad Accidents had likewise fallen out, such as violent Vomitings, and as violent Fluxes; *Hæmorrhages* also, from the breaking of some Blood-Vessel in the Stomach and Lungs, during the Operation. This therefore seems also fit only for Rusticks, or those of an *athletick* Constitution.

When

When he has given us this Account of the Methods of Cure in general, he then recites the Symptoms again, in order to their several Cures: And first, of the *Pustules* and *Ulcers* on the *Pudenda*, which he names *Caries Gallica*, which Word by the Moderns is more usually applied to the Bones only; yet as the same denotes merely any Rottenness, Erosion, or Putrefaction, it is as proper to signify any Ulcer, where the Skin or Flesh is eaten into. Of this *Caries* he makes three Sorts, more mild or benign; the first denotes the Pustule with simple Excoriation; the second riseth higher, yet is of a roundish Figure; the third more spread and irregular, with a hard and painful *Basis*, which is what the Surgeons call a *Chancre*.

For each of these he orders his mundifying and deterging *Liniments*, more gentle or strong, with *Præcipit. Rub. Ægyptiac. &c.* as the Degree of Callosity and Putrefaction calls for; which not availing, he recommends the *crude Quicksilver* to be mixt into an Ointment, as the most powerful Dissolver both of these and the Callosity on the *Præpuce*, the same with our *Phymosis*,
and

and its Reverse the *Periphymosis*. The next he names *Caries in Canali Virgæ*, by which must be meant surely some Ulcer different from the *Gonorrhœa*, since he mentions a sanious Humour flowing forth with great Pain in making Water: Besides, of this Symptom we shall hear more presently, then of *Warts* and *Excrescences* emerging about the *Glans* and *Prepuce*; for which also he directs divers *Cathereticks*, and after proposes his *Preservatives* against the Infection, as I have enter'd them in my *Syphilis*. At length he comes to speak of the *Bubo*, the *Scabs*, and *pustulous* Breakings-out all over the Body; the *Gummi*, *Cariosity* of the Bones, *Ulcers*, *Impetigines*, and, at the Close, of the *Gonorrhœa* expressly, (the first Symptom with us, altho' one of the last with him) to which he adds the *Tinnitus Aurium*.

That our Reader may be the better appriz'd of the Nature of this Symptom, at least his Description thereof, so different from what we find it, I shall give a Translation of his short Chapter relating thereunto.

‘ After the *Impetigo*, appear the *Gonorrhœa*

‘ and Noise of the Ears, which last admits
‘ no Cure. I must confess I know of none,
‘ who have tried all manner of local Re-
‘ medies without Success; and unless it be
‘ cur’d by taking the Decoction, (meaning
‘ that of *Guaiacum*) it will be scarce other-
‘ wise removed. Many such I have known
‘ holpen thereby. Again, there are some
‘ diseas’d Persons who being without this
‘ Symptom, yet after taking the *Decoction*
‘ a little While, have complain’d thereof;
‘ and these I have reliev’d with that of *Sal-*
‘ *sa*, tho’ some are never cur’d: Others
‘ have had Help from the *Baths*.

‘ The *Gonorrhœa* is also to be cur’d by
‘ the *Decoction*, not by *local Applications*.
‘ Some one (saith he) will ask how this *Ve-*
‘ *nereal Gonorrhœa* is to be differenced from
‘ that which is not such? And indeed this
‘ seems to be *hic labor, hoc opus*, a difficult
‘ Matter, since in the *Venereal Gonorrhœa*
‘ the Colour of the *Seed* is the same as in
‘ that which is not so, both issuing out alike
‘ in *Coition*. ’Tis true we may conjecture,
‘ and I have several such: The *first*, when
‘ the *Venereal* appears, there is no Heat nor
‘ considerable Itching, as happens in that

‘ which is not *Venereal*, and where the Pas-
‘ sage is ulcerated; so that a *Strangury*
‘ succeeds, which is a perpetual Inclination
‘ to make Water. The *second*, from the
‘ Length of Continuance, the *Venereal* be-
‘ ing of longer Duration, whilst the other
‘ soon disappears, unless proceeding from
‘ Defluxion. *Thirdly*, that which is not *Ve-*
‘ *nereal*, if the Humour flows out in great
‘ Abundance, brings on a *Consumption*,
‘ whilst the other, altho’ it continues long,
‘ is not attended with a Waste of the Flesh.
‘ *Fourthly*, the *Venereal* is contracted with
‘ little Trouble, and oftentimes by one
‘ single *Copulation*. *Fifthly*, the *Venereal*
‘ *Gonorrhœa* never gives way to *local Me-*
‘ *dicines*, the other may be removed by
‘ anointing the *Testes* and *Region of the*
‘ *Loins*, as well as by *Internals*. The *Ve-*
‘ *nereal* is to be cur’d by the *Decoctions of*
‘ *Guaiaicum*, and *Salsaparilla*: I rarely have
‘ Recourse to *local Application*, because I
‘ rarely find them answer.’

By this Account we might be ready to
apprehend this Symptom different from
what it now constantly appears; but truly
when he enters his Marks of Discrimination,

it appears our Author understood as little of its Nature and Situation, as of the Cure; since of all his Notes, his *third* and *fourth* have the greatest Resemblance to Truth, viz. the *Tabes* ensuing the *seminal* Running, and the easy coming at the *Venercal*: Otherwise it is a constant Observation that the *Gallick* is that which is accompanied with the *Ardor Urinae*, or Smart in the making Water, and not the *simple*: Neither is the *Stillicidium* alike, the former *purulent*, from an *Ulceration* in the Passage, which he erroneously imputes to the last or *seminal*, owing principally to a Relaxation of the *little Ducts* at their Opening by the *Caput Gallinaginis*, into the said common *Meatus*. But I shall stay no longer in confuting these Absurdities, very pardonable in Respect to the Times, and the Novelty of the Appearance, any more than about those Inconsistencies which relate to the *Tinnitus*; but hasten to his two last Chapters, the one concerning the *Rhagades*, for which he orders his Purges, and Decoctions inwardly of the *Woods*, with divers Liniments for outward Use: The other being very short, he names *De Cephalæa*, for which also the *Decoction*, whilst

he leaves the *Marasmus* and *Asthma* to the fatal *Prognostick*.

Anthony Fracantianus of Vincentia,
his Book of the French Disease,
1564.

HE, with some others, places its Effence in the very great Aduſtion of the Humours, which he tells us appears evident from the Nature of thoſe, flowing from the *Ulcers*, as well as the *cruſty Callus* attending the *Puſtules*; and among the other Symptoms takes early Notice of the *Gonorrhœa*, which now began to be common, as alſo of the *Bubo*: The former, he ſays, happens, if a Man is concern'd with a Woman infected at the Time of a *uterine Fluor*, or when her *obſcene* Parts are cover'd with *puſtulous Eruptions*. And having plac'd the Cauſe of all the attending Symptoms in a hot and dry Diſtemperature of the *Liver*, he attempts their Explanation by the Means of the ſame *Qualities*. The *Bubo*, which is one of them, is thrown forth by the ſaid Part into the *Emunctories* of the Groin,

Groin, and is a sure Sign, where it appears, of the *Gallick Infection*.

From the lower Parts, he comes up higher, and takes Notice of the *Pustules* about the Head, especially where the Hair terminates at the upper Part of the Forehead: Next the *Ulcers*, which were at one Time so corrosive, and of so malign Disposition, as to endanger the Limb where they were seated. Then the *Gummi*, and the *Node* on the Head, Arms, Legs, and on the Ribs, at some Times adhering only to the *Membranes*, at others, eating into the Bones, with the most violent Night-pains, rather between, or on the Middle, than their Extremes, where those Pains had kept the miserable Patient restless many Nights before. Next of the falling of the Hair: Nor is he unmindful of the spreading of this Poison about the Parts of the Mouth and Throat; witness the *Ulcers* of the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, the rotten Palate and Jaw-bones, the falling out of the Teeth, also the shedding of the Nails: Lastly, the *Impetigines*, the *Fissures* on the Palms and Soles, also the *Marisca juxta podicem*, concerning

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cerning which last, the rest have been generally silent.

I shall pass his Signs from the *Urine*, as wholly equivocal or uncertain, and hasten to his Cure, which he begins with bleeding, and purging the Humours; then makes mention of the *Suffimenta*, giving Caution that the Patient's Head be not inclos'd under the Canopy, or within the Blanket, but let out through a Perforation for that End, whilst the other Parts closely surround his Neck, that none of the Smoke escape thereby, or ascend to his Brain through his Nostrils, whence dreadful Accidents might betide him.

Concerning these *Fumes*, (with divers other Writers upon the Subject) he makes two Sorts; some with *Gums* only, others mix'd with *Cinnabar*, in larger or less Quantity, as the Strength of the Sick, or the Nature of the Malady may require. Of the mildest however, of them, he speaks with Doubt and Uncertainty, and orders that the Infected should not be fumed more than once a Day, continuing no longer than half an Hour at a Time; to be repeated for eight Days, more or less, as he finds his

Chaps

Chaps to swell, and his Mouth grows sore, in such wise that the Humours flow out plentifully thereby.

His second Way is by the *mercurial Uction*, with which he directs *Mithridate* and *Venice Treacle*, (as was the Custom of the Times) with a View of correcting the Venom of the *Quicksilver*, and fortifying the Parts against the malign Impression thereof; with which the Sick are to anoint their Legs, from the Knees downwards, and renew the same daily, till the Flux comes on, and that their Mouths are sufficiently exulcerated. Plaisters also he observes, which were applied to the Parts for the same Intention: And here we have a Lecture upon the Nature and Quality of this *Mineral*, whether hot, cold, moist or dry; or of these in what Manner compounded: Which was a Point undetermin'd among many of them, some saying it must be *hot*, because it penetrates and dissolves the cold phlegmatick Humours impacted in the diseas'd Parts: Others, that it must be cold, because it abates the Heat and Inflammation of the Blood, and tempers the

Adustion of the Humours. But enough of this.

From those by the *Fume* and *Unction*, he comes to his third Way, which is that by the *Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, enlarging upon the Properties thereof, with its Choice, the Manner of preparing it, and the *Regimen* under its Use; taking Notice, that tho' some others had extoll'd the *Juniper*, *Box* and *Ebony*, as of equal Vertues, he had heard of some who had tried them, but of none that had been cured by them. There is indeed another of the same Growth with the *Guaiacum*, which the *Indians* called *Hettechen*, of as great Vertues; but as he had not understood that any of this had been brought into *Europe*, he could say nothing thereof, any more than of some others, which the Women of *St. Thomas's Island* made use of for the same Distemper.

We shall now speak of his Cure of the Symptoms, beginning with those *pustulous Ulcerations* which he names *Caries Pudendorum*, upon which he strows his *Catharetick Powder*, or touches them with a *Mercurial Water*, or else directs the *Præcipitate* to de-
terge them. After these, he makes men-

tion of the *Gonorrhæa*, which he tells us (and which is now well known to many thousands in this Kingdom, as well as in others) may be contracted from one single *Coition* with an infected Woman, and is concluded to be *Venereal*, from the great Quantity of Matter flowing of a *livid* Colour, (differing herein from the modern Clap) quickly after.

The Cure, saith he, of this Symptom, must be undertaken, after purging sufficiently, by Means of those Remedies which will moderately repress the Influx of *Seed*, or render the Humour flowing down, more glutinous and tenacious: For which Purpose, he directs an Electuary, *ex Rad. Nymph. Sem. Lact. & Agn. Cast. cum Gum. Tragac. Mastich. ac Thure. Addito aliquo genere Ter. astring. ut Bol. Arm. vel Terra Sigil. una cum Sem. Melon. & Cucurbitæ.*

And this Method of our Author may be useful, when once the Venom is purg'd away as he directs, at least will afford Help in the *Ardor Urinæ*, leaving out the *Restringents*, which may also come into Play when there is no other than *Mucus*, or a *simple Gleet* to encounter: Of which himself
is

is conscious, when he takes Notice that no immoderate *Restringents* are to be us'd before the virulent Humours are sufficiently cleans'd. And it must be noted, to his Honour and Reputation, that alike rational is his Practice in the next Symptom, the *Bubo*, which he represents as often consequential to the former, and in which he dissuades both from Bleeding and Purging, unless with *Lenients*, when the Body is dry and costive; but to hasten, by all Means, the *Maturation* of the Tumour, that the Venom here collected may be drawn forth and discharg'd, lest otherwise it should fall back into the Veins, and endanger the worst Symptoms of the Distemper: Which indeed is the most judicious Method of providing against such Misfortunes, that can be contriv'd. So that whoever this Gentleman copied after, whether *Fallopins*, (as Dr. *Freind* recites him) or any one else, he has given us the best Hints, however incomplete, for the Cure, more particularly, of these two Symptoms, the *Gonorrhœa* and the *Bubo*, than any of the foregoing.

The same general Evacuation, to be repeated as the Patient's Strength allows, he advises,

advifes, whilft the other Accidents, whether *Pustules*, *Ulcers*, and other Appearances on the Skin, are treated with *local Remedies*, left by destroying them on the Surface, the Malignity falls deeper in, and raiseth those of worse Consequence to the Sick.

Lastly, When the Distemper is confirm'd with *Cariosity* of the Bones, especially those of the *Palate* and *Nose*, no Time must be lost, but their Separation forwarded by the most exsiccatting *Lotions*, *Errhines*, and *Gargarisms*, or such as are endow'd with a Power of resisting Putrefaction. For the *Gummata*, he lays down certain *Emollients*, mix'd with *Discutients*, in order to their Resolution; and in a *Caries* of the other Bones, advifes a *Caustick* to be laid on the Place where they are suspected, in order to their *Desquamation*: After which the Sick is to be kept strictly under the *sweating Regimen* of *Guaiacum*, whereby the Root is struck at, of which all these foregoing Symptoms are but as so many Branches.

Here also it behoves us to bear in Mind the same Remark of our Author's, altho' made by divers others, *viz.* that if the Diseased happen to be disappointed, or miss
his

his Cure by the *mercurial Unction*, as already laid down above, he quickly after grows worse than when he enterpriz'd the same.

John Langius of Limburg, *his Letter to Theodorick, 1554. concerning the Tubercles of the French Disease; taken from the second Tome of his Medicinal Epistles.*

WITH some, but a very small Number, this Writer pronounces it an old Disease, by Time in a Manner forgot, till on this new Occasion of different Living, Change of Water, Air, or Place, some peculiar Constitution in the Heavens also concurring at this Juncture, the same was reproduc'd, and, as it were, reviv'd. Nor is there (saith he) any Thing strange herein, that Sickneses unheard-of for many Ages, should rage afresh, especially in Camps, the wonted Causes happening to combine, and predisposing to such Generation thereof, as were those of the *Stomocace* and *Scelotyrbe* noticed by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Olaus* the Archbishop of the *Goths*, which beset the *Danish* and *German* Armies: Such were observ'd

serv'd by *Hippocrates* long before, under the Name of *Volvulus Hæmatites*. Hence he draws his Comparifon between the *Venereal Pustules* and the ancient *Lichen, Serpigo, Herpes*; and farthermore takes Notice of the other Symptoms, the Ulcers of the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, which appear'd heretofore as well as now, with the *Sephyrus* and *Cancer*, the *Steatoma instar Gummi*, the *Schirrus* and *Nodes*, as well on the Legs as Thighs, the *Exostoses* and Tumours of the Bones, which were found *carious* like ours, under their Teguments, as in the *Spina* more particularly: Together with the raging Pains, more in the Night than in the Day, which were call'd by the *Greeks* ὀστοκόπον. Such were observ'd by *Archigenes*, as also *Galen*, where the Humours were impacted between the Bones of the Skull, and could not be remov'd unless by *Cantharides*, *Cauteries*, and the Use of *Hellebore*.

Here also he cites *Ætius*, adding thereto the following; *Hoc testatum fiet, Ostocopum, i. e. Ossium dolorem, antequam Gallica ex Venere lues innotesceret, in humana descæviisse corpora.* Whence it appears that the like Evils beset Mankind heretofore, as have
happen'd

happen'd now under the Name of *Morbus Gallicus*, and that it is possible for the same Distemper, after ceasing many Ages, to break out afresh. *Nam ut nil dictum modo, quod non sit dictum prius; ita nil in Morbis modo accidit, quod non acciderit olim.*

Peter Bayrus of Turin, *one Chapter concerning the Pains of the Muscles, arising from the French Disease; taken from his Enchiridion de Medend. Corp. Affect.* 1563.

THIS Gentleman is very short, and meddles with no other Symptoms than the *Pains* of the fleshy Parts, for which he orders the Form of a *Liniment* or *Ointment*, wherein the *crude Mercury* is an Ingredient, blended with divers Sorts of Oils, Gums, &c. wherewith the Parts are to be bathed every Morning, for ten or twelve Days, whilst the Sick is after cover'd up to sweat. Between whiles, the same also is to be rubb'd in for four Hours together, before Supper. But altho' this Method of proceeding be intended like that of the *modern Frictions*, it is great Odds if the
same

same lay not hold of his Chaps, and bring on *Salivation*, being near of equal Strength with the common *Unction*.

After this, he extols the *Indian Decoction*, made either with Wine or Water, as the Case requires, especially where there are running *Sores* and *Ulcers*, as well as *Pains*. To these he adds a *Pill*, at that Time held by some in great Repute, distinguishing the same by the Name of *Pil. contra Morbum Gallicum*, which is here set down.

℞ *Argent. Viv. ʒiſs. Rhei Electi ʒv. Diagred. ʒiſs. Mosc. & Ambræ ana ʒſs. Far. Frumenti ʒi. cum Suc. Limon. f. Massa, ex qua formentur Pilulæ, quantitatis Ciceris, & detur una pro vice omni die, per horam ante Cœnam.*

This he informs us was brought out of *Turkey*, but surely gives no great Encouragement, by acquainting us immediately after, that the first *Christian* who made use of it, fell suddenly down dead upon the Bridge of *Avignon*, where the Soldiers had taken Refuge after the Battle, in the Year 1537. almost two hundred Years past.

Anthony Chalmeteus *his Treatise of the French Disease, in ten Chapters; from his Chirurgic Enchiridion, 1567.*

WITHOUT entering upon Disputes about its Nature, or the Causes of the Distemper, in his first Chapter he lays down the several Methods practis'd for the Cure thereof: As first of all by proper Regulation in Diet, and general Evacuation of the Humours. In his second he presents us with a kind of *Specifick*, which he calls his *Aqua Philosophorum*, prepar'd of the *Indian Wood*, and certain other Ingredients, which are first steep'd in Wine and Water, and after drawn off by Distillation; of which the Sick is to take four Ounces Night and Morning, for a Month, with due *Regimen*. In his third he runs upon the common Method of the *Decoction* thereof, which he orders in divers Forms, sometimes mixing Purgatives therewith, especially in costive Bodies: After like manner, in his fourth, he directs that of *China Root*, under the same *Regimen*. In his fifth he treats
of

of the Cure by *Unction*, of which he gives us divers *Formulae*, one for the *Pustules* without *Pains*; another where there are *Pains* without *Pustules*; a third for *Tophs* and *Nodes*: Before the Use of these the infected Person enters a *Bath*, prepar'd as follows, which having successfully experienced with very little Alteration in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, I shall transcribe thus:

℞ Rad. & Fol. Enul. Camp. Lapath. acut.
Malvæ Scabiosæ Fumariæ Lupul. Agrim.
ana Mj. Lentil. & Lupin. ana M℥. El-
lebor. Nigr. ℥i. Sulph. Viv. ℥ii. Sal. Tart.
℥i. Coq. pro Balneo.

In this Decoction (which in stubborn Affects of the Skin should be made much stronger) the Patient sits up to his Armpits, on a Bag of Bran, some Hours after a light Supper, and cleanses himself, when being well dried, he is put into his warm Bed, in order to sweat.

The Morning after, he begins to anoint as customary with the rest, and for such as are averse thereto, in his sixth he recommends a *mercurial Plaister* like that of *Vigo's*,

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with

with which each Joint is to be wrapt round, and this, with the Help of a little *Uction*, will effect the Cure. Or in their Room, he gives you, in his seventh, a Form of *mercurial Pill*, not much differing from that in the foregoing.

℞ *Pulv. Rhei* ℥i℥. *Scammon.* ʒi. *Argent. Viv.* per pellem Colat. ʒi. ʒi℥. *farin. trit.* ʒ℥. *Mosch. gr.* xv. teratur *Mercurius cum Suc. Limon.* ut in minimas reducatur, postea cum *Syr. ejusdem f.* ex omnibus *Massa*, ex qua formentur *Pil.* v. ad ʒi. diligenter deauratæ, nam *Aurum*, secundum *Diascorid.* mirifice *Hydrargiri* noxam reprimit.
Sumat unam quotidie per xl. dies. Nullo alio medicamento interim usurpato.

In his eighth there is an odd Prescription for a Draught, also the Form of an Ointment, as little to the Purpose, which he terms *Curatio per potionem & Unguenta*. In his next (the ninth) he has Recourse to the *Suffimentum*, which he prepares much in the same Manner with others, mixing *Sandarach* and *Cinnabar*, or this last only, with *Gums*, and forming them into *Troches*, each
of

of a Dram Weight; one of which being thrown upon live Coals, the Patient enclos'd under the Blanket, with his Head let through a Slit for that Purpose, receives the Fume arising thence. Besides this, where there are very stubborn Ulcers, he uses in the Intervals a weaker *Unction* than ordinary, about the extreme Parts, that by the conjoin'd Efficacy of both, the Cure may be the better ascertain'd.

We now come to his tenth and last Chapter, which contains the Cure of Accidents, among which, first for the sore Mouth, occasioned by the *Unction* or *Fumigation*; next of the *Gripes* or *bloody Flux*; and lastly of *Fainting*. For the first he orders *lenient Gargles, ex Decoct. Pulli cum Hord. gallico*; after of the vulnerary Plants, as the *Plantago, Pilosella, Rubus, Caud. Equina Caprifol. Agrim.* and the like; adding the *Syr. Diamoron. Dialth. Ros.* And for the *tormina Intestinorum*, the most troublesome of all the rest, he prescribes this Clyster, which I have often experienc'd, not only at these Times, but in other Bloody Fluxes of the *dysenterick* Kind, attended with Pain and constant *Tenesmus*, or needing for the Stole.

℞ *Hordei integri* ℥i. *Fol. Malvæ Mercurial.*
ana Mii. *Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. pro Cola-*
turæ ℥ii. *in cuius* ℥x. *solve Vitel. duorum*
Ovorum, Ol. Viol. ℥iii. Pingued. Capræ,
vel Sevi, alterius ℥ii. f. Clyster. qui Calens,
[sed non nimis] injice iterum atque iterum,
& dum perstet dolor, repetatur.

Veruntamen hoc Clystere, in Authoris verbis,
bis injecto, perpetuo Symptoma profliga-
vi.

For the *Languor*, he directs the *Spec. Diamb. Diamosc. Diamargarit.* and such like, of great Esteem in those Days. And lastly, observes some particular Symptoms, more especially the *Gonorrhœa*, under the Title of *Ardor Urinæ cum Exulceratione Urethræ*, which now began to show it self presently after *Coition* with an infected Woman. There were some, he says, who were for having this Complaint neglected, in Expectation that the Venom would spend it self by running off this Way; but our Author is of a differing Opinion, and says it ought to be instantly provided for, since by its Continuance a confirm'd *Lues* may fall

out, together with the other Symptoms attending the Disease.

To ease therefore this *Ardor*, and temperate the acrimonious Humour, he prudently recommends Decoctions of Barley with *Cassia*; likewise *Emulsions* with the cold Seeds and Almonds, as in modern Use: Forbidding *Venæsection*, unless in *plethorick* or *sanguine Habits*, or where there is great Inflammation. And between the Times of brisker Purgation he prescribes two Drams of the *Terebinth. Venet. in Aq. Endiv. lota*, form'd into a large Morfel, with the Powders of Liquorish and Rhubarb. And whilst the Patient is pursuing this Course, he allows of some easy deterging Liquor to be thrown into the Passage, as he lies along, that the same may reach up to the *parastate Glands*, which most of them believ'd the Seat of this Complaint; of which Kind was the *Decoët. Hord. cum Melle, vel Serum Lactis cum Syr. Viol.* and when the Pain was urgent, a thin Mucilage *ex Sem. Lactucæ. Malvæ. Psyl. lini. Cydon. in Aq. Caprifol. Extr. cujus Succus, inquit Autor. creditur non tantum Urinæ Ardorem, sed Gonorrhæam*

ipsam curare. Where greater Deterfion may be wanting,

℞ *Aq. Plantag. & Rosar. singulorum ℥iii. Unguent. Egypt. ℥i. Alb. unius Ovi. Dissolvantur simul, & pro duobus diebus utatur.*

Afterward the following, as more deficcating, yet without Acrimony.

℞ *Aq. Plantag. ℥iii. Ros. ℥i. Troch. alb. Rhaf. ℥i. M. & f. injectio post deterfionem.*

Lastly, tho' I think this very little material, he orders the Region of the *Kidnies* and *Perineum* to be embrocated, according to the Practice of those Times, with the *Unguent. infrigidans Galeni*, and over that the *Ceratum Santal.*

I have been the more particular in describing this *Process* for the *Gonorrhæa*, because I take it to be the best that we have met with yet a while, or may possibly hereafter, and the most correspondent to the present Practice: Notwithstanding there is
not

not one Word of *Mercury*, of which, in simple Claps, without *Chancre*, *Chord*, or *Ulceration* of the Parts, I cannot see any absolute Necessity; tho' in Compliance with Custom, I generally mix *Calomel.* with my Purgatives at the Beginning. Nor does our Author (like some *Quacks* at this Time with us) altho' he orders these Injections for the several Purposes of cleansing and deterging, lay a Stress only upon them, but purges his Patient, at least with *Lenients*, and then gives *Turpentine* with *Rhubarb*, in order to agglutinate and heal the Ulceration.

From hence he comes to the *Bubo*, which he treats not so methodically as his Predecessor *Fracantianus*; then prescribes some Forms of Remedies for other Symptoms, such as the *Tophes* and *Nodes*, the *Herpes*, as also for the *Alopecia*, which now was frequently observed; and concludes with certain *Prophylacticks*, or *Preservatives* against Relapse.

Leonard Botallus *his Method of curing the Venereal Disease, 1565. in thirty-one Chapters.*

NOtwithstanding the divers Sentiments which have been deliver'd about the Origin and Cause of this Disease, our Author thinks it is not yet rightly understood; that neither any particular Quality in the Elements, as *hot, cold, moist*, and the like, any more than the particular Humours, such as *Phlegm, Choler, &c.* neither yet any particular Part of the Body, unless the *Liver* (which some contend for) are the peculiar or proper Seats thereof; but that the Blood in general being therewith polluted, the Venom is carried by the Veins into all Parts of the Body, where being thrown forth to the Skin, it produceth divers *cutaneous Affections*, such as the *falling of the Hair*, the *Impetigo, Scabies, Herpes, Erysipelas*, with various *Pustules* or *Tubercles*; likewise *Ulcers* of divers Kinds: Whilst in the Flesh it brings forth still more dreadful Consequences, intolerable Pains of the *Muscles*,

cles, and about the *Joints*, as entering yet deeper, it defiles the very *Marrow*, and rots the *Bones*.

As to the Name, he seems best pleas'd with that which he has here given it, and not without Reason, since three Parts in four of the Infected have contracted it in the Way of *Venery* or lustful Dalliance: Not but that the Poison may be otherwise transferr'd. A remarkable Instance he gives us, if it be Fact, in one of his intimate Friends, who solemnly vow'd he had receiv'd the Taint by drinking out of the same Cup with one whom he after understood was much diseased.

To this, saith *Botallus*, I could scarce be reconcil'd at first, till I examin'd my Friend farther, and found, that without other Appearance at that Time, the Distemper first show'd it self upon his lower Lip, spreading thence upon his Chin, after to his Throat and Nostrils, where soon after it had cariated the Bones thereof. However, submitting to a strict *physical Regimen*, the Symptoms were at length subdu'd, and he went from *Piedmont* to *France*, where, by the Benefit of the Air, and proper *medical*
and

and *chirurgick* Help, he was restor'd to Health, the carious Parts separating and casting off.

Why then, saith he, should it be doubted that the *Venereal Venom* may not be receiv'd by this and sundry other Ways of close Converse with the Infected, lying in Bed, wearing their Apparel, eating and drinking, especially in this Manner where the Contagion may be lodg'd beforehand, from some fore Part; since there are those of another Sort (as in the *Itch*) communicated still more readily; nay, there are of a Quality still more subtil, infecting at a Distance, and by breathing in the same Air, as in the *Pestis*.

When he has shewn us the Reason why some are more prone to receive this Venom than others, and who they are; the Signs, and the general Remedies made use of, such as *Lotions*, *Fomentations*, *Baths*, *Liniments*, &c. he gives Advice, with some others, how the Disease may be prevented by such as run themselves into Danger, from conversing with lewd Persons, or those who are diseased: And here he sets down some *Lotions* and *Liniments*. Among the first, he says warm Water will do as well

as

as any, if used presently after the Action; with which the Man must wash the whole *Penis* and *Scrotum*, turning back the *Prepuce*, and cleansing both that and the *Glans*, for the eighth part of an Hour, calling for another small Vessel of warm Water, as the first grows cool. This washing, steeping, and fomenting, is to be repeated at least twice a Day, for two or three. But in case no hot Water is at Hand, let him make Water, and therewith rinse and wash the Parts for the present. In like manner the Woman is to sponge and cleanse her Privy as high up as she can reach: By this he promises the libidinous they shall escape. *Sed caveant ne decipiantur.*

His next is concerning the Cure of *Ulcers*, for which he has adapted sundry Remedies, as well *topical* as *internal*; which not availing, the Patient must have Recourse to the *Indian Decoction*, or the *Mercurial Unction*. And by what follows, he surely intends the *Gonorrhœa*, which accordingly as that Word implies, he denominates *Seminis Profluvium*, in which also, after washing and bathing the Parts with warm Water, the *Testes* and whole *Genitals* are

are to be fomented with a strong, deep, restringent Wine: In the mean Time, he is to take an Ounce of *Turpentine*, wash'd first in Plantane-Water, then in White Wine, after mix'd up with a Dram of *Rhubarb*, and a Scruple of *Aloes*; these incorporated with the Powders of *Liquorish* and *Sugar*, are form'd into a *Bolus*, but may serve for a *Breakfast*, making a great many. Upon which he drinks a *Decoction*, which may also be term'd a *Mess of Potage*, prepar'd with *Coleworts* and *Pellitory*, adding some Salt and Butter, to make it the more savoury. By which internal *Regimen*, and some few *Injections*, this Disease if recent, he tells us will be quickly vanquish'd.

In his Account of the *Bubo*, he speaks more to the Purpose, directing by all Means possible, to forward the *Maturation* of the *Tumour* when sluggish, by painful Friction, in order to stir up the Fluxion of Humour to the Part, laying on some warm gummy Plaister, or *suppurative Cataplasme*. But then he spoils all again, in recommending Bleeding and Purging, to carry off such Parts of the peccant Matter as cannot be discharg'd

discharg'd by the *Abscess*, at least before the shutting up of the same, as where the Sore can no longer be kept open.

From hence he comes to treat of the *falling of the Hair*, laying down his *Regimen* for that Symptom, as presently after for the *Scabs* and *pustulary Eruptions*, the Affections of the *Muscles*, of the *Joints*, the *Gummi*, *Tophs*, or *Nodes* upon the Bones, the Disorders of the Head; for each of which, when he has enter'd his Prescriptions, he at length delivers his Thoughts upon the *Unction*, the Manner of using it, the proper Subjects to undergo it, the Times of anointing, and the best Way to obviate such Accidents as may arise thence. The same Advice he gives in the *Fumigation*, in respect to the Order and Discipline of the Patient, and employs one Chapter to prove *Quicksilver* has nothing in it self *venene* or *noxious*; and that whatever Mischiefs ensue its Use, are owing to the Salts which adhere thereto in some of its Preparations, or others it meets withal, and fastens on, in our Bodies; or lastly, by Means of some Neglect or Ignorance in the Artist prescribing it. And here he may have Truth on his Side:

Side: For as many Thousands have been rescued thereby from the most deplorable Maladies, especially of the *Venereal* Kind; so there are some who by its ill-tim'd or disproportionate Quantity, have been destroy'd.

Towards his Conclusion he speaks of *Blood-letting*, wherein he is very circumspect as to the Choice of the Vein, or such as was best suited to the Relief of some certain Parts, as were all the *medical Professors* before the Circulation of the Blood was known. The same as to *Purgation*, by such particular Compositions as had a kind of elective Power of singling out such particular Humours, and carrying them forth the Body, as it were preferably to others.

We have hitherto no Notice of the Cure by *Guaiacum*, so that he seems (contrary to most others) to place his chief Confidence in the *Quicksilver*. 'Tis true, in discoursing about *Baths* and *Sudorificks*, he lightly mentions the *Guaiacum Decoction* for that Purpose, preferring it much to those either of *Sarsaparilla* or *China Root*, which he thinks (with many others since) have so little Vertue in them, as to these

Cures, that they are not to be confided in. And having entertain'd a very high Opinion of some few of *Vigo's* Medicines, particularly his *Precipitate*, with his *Water* and *Balsam* of *Turpentine*, in his last Chapter he has set down their several *chymical Processes* or *Preparations*.

Dominus Leoni, *one Chapter of the French Disease*, 1562. *from his Method of curing Fevers and preternatural Tumours.*

AMONG all the other *Epithets*, he is best pleas'd with the Name of *Pudendagra*; inferring, that as the *Latins* gave another Malady, of like Nature, that of *Mentagra*, *ob Mentum primo ab illo affectum*, so this, by reason of the *obscene Parts* first partaking of the *Contagion*, in the Way of *Copulation*, has therefore a Title to such Denomination.

Besides the *Pustules* appearing about the *Pudenda*, he mentions divers others spreading themselves with a dry Crust all over the Body, more particularly the Head and Face, disfiguring the Countenance. After these,

these, he recites the *Night Pains* of the Limbs, without any external Appearance upon the Parts, altho' sometimes *Tumours* arise, very difficultly brought to *Suppuration*, and discharging only a *Sanies*, leave the most *malign Ulcers* behind them, hard of Cure. With these he numbers many other Evils, such as the *Ozæna* or Ulcers of the Nostril, eating away not only the *Cartilages*, but cariating the Bones. Nay, he carries the Symptoms beyond any of the rest, not by his reckoning to the same Account the *Elephantiasis*, which is mention'd by some others, but even *Luxations* and *Fractures*, as well as *Rottenness* of the Bones. I know it has been reckon'd by some, that the Bones of *Gallicans* have been more fragile than others, especially such who have been often *salivated*; but how the Distemper should occasion a Solution of their whole *Continuum*, unless as in the *Spina*, gradually destroying the whole bony *Compages*, is hard to understand: Nor have I seen any such Congestion of Humours about the Joint (tho' I deny not the Possibility) from a *Venereal* Cause merely, relaxing the Ligaments in such Manner as to let the
Head

Head of the Bones fall from their *Sockets*: But where the Humour is corrosive enough to prey upon the bony *Lamellæ*, what should hinder its destroying of those Ligaments, and loosening the *Internodes*? There is indeed one Symptom worth observing, and which, unless from *Vigo*, I have hitherto (as I remember) heard no mention; and that is the *Ophthalmia*: Many such I have known baffling all manner of Evacuation, by *Bleeding*, *Blistering*, *Leeching*, *Cupping*, *Purgation*, and still increasing under all Sorts of *Collyria*; when enquiring farther, and understanding the Patient had been formerly *clapt*, a few Doses of *Calomel* have remov'd the Complaint. There now, saith he, is started a Doubt about the Original of this Disease, some contending the same to be *new*, and yet that it ariseth by *Contagion* in *Coition*: Which two seem repugnant: For if it be *new*, it must begin but lately, nor could there be any such before, by whom the *Contagion* should arise. Again, if taking Rise from *Contagion*, it cannot be *new*, because it must necessarily have existed before in some certain Place or Body, whence the same has been thus deriv'd.

To untie this Knot, he has a double Expedient, first, that it may be *new*, but not absolutely so, being new only to *Italy*, to whom it was brought from the foreign Islands, by the *Spaniards* who had been navigating to those Parts, where the Distemper has been always raging. The second, which seems to please our Author best, and which he says is the older Opinion, is this, that at the Time when the *French* were making their Conquests in *Italy*, there was a *Courtezan* of high Extract in *Valentia*, where the Distemper first broke out, who tempted by the Reward of fifty Pieces of Gold, had suffer'd an Officer in the Army, diseas'd with a *Leprosy*, to lie with her all Night; when others, as wantonly dispos'd, coming after him, begot this *mottly Offspring*, half new and half old, or partly *Scabies*, and partly *Elephantiasis*; with which, in a few Days, four hundred People (among whom many of the *French* Soldiers) were infected. By this Account we may reconcile how it may be *new*, yet at the same Time arise by the Way of *Contagion*, after this Manner. And it is this Conceit, undoubtedly, has put him upon numbering

bering the *Elephantiasis* among the Symptoms.

In speaking of the Cure (contrary to the preceding) he enters a *Protest* against *Quick-silver*, whether in the *Ointment*, or *Fumigation*, whether internally or externally administer'd; reciting *Greeks* and *Arabians*, *Galen* particularly, and *Avicen*, declaring it to be a *Poison*, injurious to the *Nerves*, by its cold stupefactive Quality inducing *Palsies*, *Tremors*, *Apoplexy*, *Convulsions*, and a Train of the most baneful *nervous Symptoms*. So that after proper Evacuation of the Humours, he places the whole Stress in the *Indian Decoction*, and concludes his Chapter with some Receipts for that Symptom, which was at this Time common, the *falling of the Hairs*.

Augerius Ferrerius of Tolouse, two Books of the French Disease, which he terms *De Pudendagra*, 1564.

THE *Pudendagra*, sive *Lues Hispanica*, consists in a Putrefaction of the Humours, for the most part, arising in the Time of *Coition*, by a venomous Exhalation

from the diseased *Genitals*. Children receive it from their Nurses, or from the Womb; nay, so subtil is this Poison, as to be communicated by lying in the same Bed, in common Conversation, eating or drinking out of the same Vessels with those who have any *Pustules* or *Ulcers* broke out upon them, especially on their Lips, Palate, or other Parts of their Mouths.

It begins with an Exulceration of the *urinary Passage*, (as our common *Clap*) and as the whole Mass of Blood, by Aduſtion of the Humours, presently receives the Taint, is diffus'd from the *Liver* into all other Parts of the Body; hence malign *Ulcers* and *Pustules*, *livid* and *red Spots*: Nor is the Brain it self free. Whence *pituitous Defluxions* upon the Joints, *Nodes* and *Tuberosities*, with violent Anguish, till it preys upon the Marrow it self.

Under this Name of *Pituita*, (that we may understand the Notions of those Times) he says the most famous Physicians comprehend the very Substance of the Brain, and what Humours soever flow down from thence, which they justly believe to be the subject Matter of the *Pudendagra*: And
now

now going over again with the Signs, he mentions the Cure, as consisting in the following Particulars, *Diet, gentle Purgation, Blood-letting, Preparation of the Humours for a more plentiful Evacuation, or stronger general Purgation, particular Evacuation, Cure of the Symptoms of the Disease, and Accidents arising from the Cure*: Together with such appropriate or specifick Remedies as may encounter the venomous *Fomes*, and utterly extinguish the same; each of which makes a *Topick* for a particular Chapter. And among the Counter-poisons, he takes Notice of the *Unction*, but in such Manner as to leave it in Suspence whether the Remedy be not as bad as the Disease. However, he delivers a Form, wherein there are nine Ounces of *Argentum Vivum* to about three Pound of the *Axung.* Oils, &c. For those who are strong, he says the *Quicksilver* may be a third or fourth Part of the Composition; for tender Habits, a sixth; and for Children, an eighth: To these Ointments he sometimes adds *Purgatives*, with a View of drawing the Humours to the Skin; such as *Agaric. Harmodaëts, Sowbread, Pellitory of Spain, Birth-*

wort, Squill, Turbith, &c. with the *Mithridate* and *Venice Treacle*, to correct the noxious Quality of the *Quicksilver*. Besides these, he has another, more loaded with *Mercury*, *Oil of Turpentine*, and *Lard*, beat up with *Aq. Vitæ*, Powder of *Hermoadacts*, *Sulphur*, Juice of *Briony*, and *Euphorbium*; which he orders to be rubb'd into the *Palms* and *Soles* only, and which he has known effectually to cure by *Salivation*, altho' the Surgeons ran generally into *Vigo's Method*. What is observable, our Author thinks these Ointments would be more safe, and equally serviceable, if the *Quicksilver* were left out, but that the People will not be persuaded to shake off an Opinion so riveted that nothing is to be done without it. It is not that he is afraid of the penetrating Force merely of this Mineral, but the Malignity of its Nature, by which it impresses the Nerves, and hurts the Brain, insinuating it self also into the very Bones and Marrow, and leaving oftentimes greater Mischiefs behind, than those it removes.

And now if he entertains so mean an Opinion of the *Uction*, what are we to expect of the Cure by *Fumigation*? To which he

he gives the Name of *Acerbissimum Remedium*, and which none of the most prudent Practitioners would ever order, otherwise than to some particular Part, as the Arms or Legs, where there were *Gummosities* to be resolv'd, or the Malignity of some Ulcers to be overcome. However, he gives a Form for the *Troches*, prepar'd (as customary) with the *Cinnabar*, *Sandarach*, or *Auripigmentum* and the *Gums*; also Directions for their Use, which are to be continued once, twice, or three Times in a Day, till the Flux rises to the Mouth, as by the *Unction*.

From these he comes to speak of the *Guaiacum*, which he distinguisheth from the *Sanctum*, and gives the proper Notes of the true Sort, with the Mode of its Preparation; then entertains his Reader with his Opinion of some others, particularly the *China*, *Sarsaparil*. *Apium*, *Juniper*; giving an Account of a Water distill'd with *Guaiacum* from Wine, with *Vipers*, and some other Ingredients, like what we have already observ'd in one of the former Writers; concluding with a Process of Cure perform'd by all these several Methods in-

terchangeably made use of: As one Day the *Unction*, another the *Fume*, then the *Guaiaicum Decoction*, and so on; with the Age, Sex, Habit or Constitution, favouring one rather than another, and a Discourse of *Preservatives*, or Remedies in general against *Contagion*.

In his second Book he treats of the particular Symptoms, such as the *Ulcers* of the Mouth and Throat, the *Pains* of the Head and Joints, the *Gummata*, *Tophes* and *Nodes*, *falling of the Hair of the Head and Beard*, also of the *Nails* and *Teeth*, the *Pustules* on all Parts, with the *Scales* and *Clefts* on the Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet, and the *furfuraceous* Appearance on the rest of the Body, for which, and some others, he prescribes certain *local* Remedies; and now concludes where he ought to have began, with the *Gonorrhœa*, *Chancres*, and *Bubo*; the first of which he manages after the same Manner as an *Ulcer* in the Bladder, with Decoctions of the *vulnery Plants*; also *Emulsions* of the cold Seeds, Almond, Pistich and Pine-Nuts, made into *Tablets*, together with Agglutinatives and Restringtons, *ex Amylo, Gum. Arab. Tragac. Bole,*
Ter.

Ter. Lemn. Coral. Ebure Usto, C. C. Next he describes the *Pustules* on the *Virga*, on which he sprinkles his *Desiccatives* and *Sep-ticks*, such as *Lapis Tutiae cum Æruginæ ac Alumine Usto*; also the *Unguent. Ægypt.* and *Præcip. Rub.*

Whilst he is destroying these, he pre-scribes indeed such Internals as he thinks best fitted to resist the *Contagion*, and in the last Place takes Notice of the *Bubo*; which it must be allow'd he treats, *secundum ar-tem*, with the strongest *Suppuratives*, advising an *actual Caution*, rather than the *po-tential*, in attracting the *Malignity* outwards, then digesting and detarging the *Ulcer*, the same is to be kept open as long as possibly it can be, for the Discharge of the Poison through the *Emunctory*, giving the Patient, in the mean Time, such proper *Antidotes* as may secure him from Relapse.

There is one Observation of this Author worthy to be heeded, in respect to these last Symptoms; the too early Disappearance of the Running, the drying up of the *Chancres*, and the falling back of the Swelling in the Groin; because when the Patient least suspects himself in Danger, the latent
Venom

Venom shews it self in a Scene of much worfe Consequence, his *Running* by the *Penis* may be chang'd into another Sort from some *malign Ulcers*, his *Pustules* into *Pains*, and his *swell'd Groins* into *rotten Bones*, and all these for want of proper Management at the Beginning.

Peter Haschard, Phyfician *and* Surgeon of Lille, his *Treatise of the French Disease*, 1565.

THERE has been, he says, formerly great Contention among the Learned by what Name this Disease should be call'd; some would have it *Lichenes*, others *Mentagra*, others *Asaphatus*: Nor were there those wanting who being deceiv'd by some Likeness thereunto, declar'd it the *Elephantiasis*. Some nam'd it *Pruna*, *sive* *Ignis Persicus* & *Ignis Sacer*, for which he refers his Reader to *Leonicenus*, *Manardus* and *Fuchs*; whilst it is his Opinion that the same is *new*, and that therefore it was vain to seek for an old Name for it. That it appear'd first of all in *Italy*, and arose from
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an evil Constitution of the *Celestial* Bodies, corrupting the Air, and proving as well *epidemical* as *contagious*, at its first breaking out: But that Influence ceasing, it is now only propagated by *Contagion*, and term'd by some *Neapolitane*, because of its first Rise at *Naples*, by others *Gallican*, for that it was about the same Year 1593. that the *French* King, with a numerous Host, was set down before that Place, among whom the same Infection quickly spread, and thence took the Name of *French*.

When he has given us this Relation of the *heavenly Influx* producing the Malady, he is forc'd to confess that the Distemper had long before raged in the *Spanish West Indies*, and cites *Hutten* for the same, who tells us, that the Distemper was as common in those Islands, as the *Measles* and *Small Pox* with us: Whence also, from the King's Warehouse, was brought over the *Indian Wood*, with which the Natives cur'd themselves: And as the *Spanish* Soldiers took the Taint in the Country, and in their Return Home infected their common Women, these again the *French* Soldiers who came after them, it was by many nam'd first of all
the

the *Spanish Distemper*. It is propagated chiefly by *Coition*, and the Seed therewith defil'd must necessarily be the Parent of a distemper'd Issue. Besides this Way, very tender Bodies may catch the Infection by lying in Bed, or wearing the Apparel of the diseas'd.

After this Description of its Original, he lays down the Signs, the rather because the vulgar *Surgeons*, like some *Quacks* with us, in order to extort Money from the younger *Libertines*, went about to persuade them that all the Complaints they made, proceeded from this Evil; and that therefore they must take Care in Time. To obviate which Imposition, he tells them, that the infected Person will find a universal Lassitude or Tiresomeness all over him, with pricking Pains, and a light Fever, (very equivocal Signs these) to which succeed Pains of the Head, and of the Joints, more particularly in the Night-season: And if these Complaints happen after the stopping of a *Gonorrhœa*, the shutting up or falling back of a *Bubo*, or the disappearing of any *Venereal Pustules* about the *Pudenda*, he may then be certified of the Nature of his Disease,

eafe, or otherwise that his Cafe is not *Vene-*
real.

His next Chapter is an Enquiry after the *Indian Wood*, its Nature and Vertues in conquering this Malady, of which he reckons up three Sorts; *Sanctum*, *Ebenum* and *Guaiacum*, which are differing *Species* under the same *Genus*, varying little otherwise than in the Places of their Growth. And having severally describ'd them, he directs the Method of preparing them with the proper *Regimen* under their Use, and in such Manner as he thinks best suited to the *phlegmatick*, *melancholy*, *bilious* or *sanguine* Constitutions, as well for such as must live at large, as for those whose Affairs will allow of strict Confinement, and better Regulation.

Guiliel. Rondeletius, King's Professor, and Chancellor of the College of Mompelier, one Book of the French Disease, 1583.

ALL, saith he, acknowledge this Distemper to be *new*, and that it is *contagious*, especially when contracted by Copulation

pulation of the two Sexes, a Man and Woman. It consists of a moist *Intemperies*, producing great Variety of Symptoms; or it may be defin'd an evil *Intemperies* of the external Parts, conjoin'd with a contagious Humour arising mediately or immediately from a *Venereal* Contact, attended usually with *Pustules*, *Ulcers* and *Pains* on several Parts of the Body.

Upon this Definition he attempts the Solution of all the *Phænomena* of the Disease, and to prove that there must be either *mediate* or *immediate* Contact of some Part of the sound with the infected, contrary to the *Contagion* spread by an infected Air, denies that those who live chastely, and have neither *mediate* nor *immediate* Commerce with the diseased, shall be ever infected, consequently that the *Stars* have had no Hand therein; when, notwithstanding his having asserted it a *new* Disease, he must mean, with the foregoing, *new* to *Europe* only, being, as he confesses, originally of *Indian* Extract; where it is common, after the same Manner as formerly the *Carbo* in *Gallia Narbonensi*, the *Leprosy* in *Alexandria*,

dria, or the *Bronchocele* in the Mountains of *Savoy*.

The Signs of the *Contagion*, arising from *Coition*, are these. On the out-side of the *Penis* either *Glans* or *Præputium* appear, presently after little *Pustules* or *Ulcers*, which however seemingly flight, are hard of Cure. On the inside of the same Part there ariseth great Heat, with Inflammation, about the *parastate Glands*, corrupting the Seed, which flows down with a purulent Matter, whence it has been nam'd a *Gonorrhæa*. If any *Spume* or *Sanies* lights upon those Parts, or the same are much agitated and heated in the Action, by which the Blood is drawn thereunto, there ariseth Swellings in the Groins, call'd *Bubo's*. Hence he proceeds to some other Ways of taking in the poisonous Steams, as by lying in the Bed, or other intimate Converse with the infected; how Infants and Nurseries, from the Mouth of the former diseased with some *Ulcers*, or from the polluted Milk of the latter, come to be infected. And then runs over the rest of the Symptoms, differing in their Appearance, whether *Pustules*, *Ulcers*,
3 Pains

Pains or Tumours, according to the differing Tempers and Constitutions.

This is the only Author I have yet met with, who in like Manner with my self has distinguish'd the Disease by the Names of the *first* and *second Infection*, or who has laid down such peculiar *Characteristicks* by which at all Times to distinguish it from other Complaints.

There are some, he tells us, who after receiving the Infection, happen to be seized with Fevers, and falling into profuse Sweats, part of the Venom is discharg'd thereby, as in others, by Means of Fluxes of the Bowels: So that the Appearance thereof is alter'd, the Poison still lurking within, whilst the Occasion is quite forgot, when some new Complaint ariseth. There are also those who when the same fall out, either through Modesty or Obstinacy, in the most solemn Manner deny they ever had to do with any Woman, when the Question is put close to them; nor will be perswaded they have such Distemper: A Case very common with the modest and more bashful Part of our Transgressors.

If therefore, saith he, any one comes to us with the Marks of this Infection upon him, and the Case seems doubtful; we are however to ask if he has lately labour'd under any such Illness as may have alter'd some how its proper Shape, such as a Tertian Fever, or the like; which besel a certain Person whose Case I suspected to be *Venereal*, by some Scales on the Palms of his Hands: But falling under a *Dysentery*, the Malady was over-look'd and neglected. This being remov'd, he complain'd of a violent Pain of his Head, which I never could overcome till I had Recourse to the *Mercurial Unction*.

Again, If any one complains of grievous Pains on his Shoulders and Collar Bones, or of his Breast Bone, either with or without any Ulcers or Scabs elsewhere; if I find *Nodes* on his Head, his Arms or Legs, especially understanding he had formerly some Breakings-out on the *Penis* externally, or a Running from within, or Swellings in his *Groin*, not sufficiently cleans'd, or purg'd off; I make no Scruple to affirm his Disease to be *Venereal*, how positively soever he may assert

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his Innocence, or deny the Possibility thereof, by his chaste Life and Conversation.

If I find an *Ulcer* stubborn to heal, or not submitting to proper *Chirurgery*, I suspect some latent Poison of the *Venereal* Kind, and mixing *Sublimate* or *Quicksilver* with my Ointments, endeavour his Relief. Or if I find the Disease is got into the Habit, I proceed to the general Cure.

If any one is emaciated by an *ischiadick* Pain, it may be censur'd; nay, if a Tooth ach which is no ways *carious*, together with such Pain, complicate with Head-ach, Pains of the Shoulders or Breast Bones, raging chiefly a-Nights, or increasing by the Heat of the Bed, and growing easier in the Day, I am ready to pronounce the same Sentence. The like where I find him bald about the Temples, and back Part of the Head, without Beard or Eyebrows, or if he has the said scaly Fissures left about the Palms of his Hands, and Soles of his Feet, he is not cur'd of his Distemper.

Having given us these several *Diagnosticks*, to guide us in our *Prognostick* Part, or by which we may be ascertain'd the Patient is infected; he treats of the Cure in general,

general, which he begins by repeated Purging, afterwards Bathing, to prepare his Body for the *Unction*, of which he enters fundry Compositions, more or less impregnated with the *Quicksilver*, according to the Strength of the Body, as well as the Nature of the Distemper: With which the extreme Parts, round about the Joints, the *Emunctories*, and the *Spine*, are to be anointed, the first Day once, the second twice, the third once, and so alternately till the Mouth is sufficiently sore, and the Flux comes forward, taking especial Care that he is cover'd up to sweat, after each anointing, and that a close warm Room be provided for him. Before he anoints, he bathes the Patient three or four Days, and sometimes gives him a warm Draught of the *Decoct. Guaiac.* immediately after, to facilitate the Perspiration: Where there are *Nodes*, he covers them with his *Mercurial* Plaister.

After he has finish'd his Discourse about the *Unction*, and inserted some others to dress the *Ulcers*, he takes Notice of the Cure when the Distemper is grown inveterate, where his *Purgation* and *Unction* are

made yet stronger, and then inserts his Method of Cure by the *Indian Decoction*, or that of *Guaiaicum*, which he names *Palma Sancta*; wherein he directs one Pound of the *Scobs* with four Ounces of the *Cortex*, to twelve Pints of Water, boil'd (after a warm Infusion) to the Consumption of a third: Of which we have several Specimens, both simple and compounded, with Rules for the *Regimen*, as customary under its Administration. The same of *China* and *Sarsap.* And now we have a third Method which with some, he says, succeeded even in a confirm'd *Lues*.

Our Author calls them *Pilulæ ad Morbum Antiquum, ad Exostoses & Tophos digerendos, & Doloris materiam absorbentes, quæ Barbarouffe dicuntur*. The Preparation here follows, not greatly differing from an old Dispensatory Form, under the Title of *Pil. Mercuriales Herculis Saxoniae, Ceruleæ & Barbarossæ*, and little inferior to *Bellost's*.

℞ *Rhabarb. & Agaric. ana ℥ii. Aloes ℥i. Argent. Viv. extincti in Suc. Ros. ℥iii. Cinnamon. Ambr. ana ℥i. Myrrh. Mastich. ana ℥i. cum Terebinth. excipiantur & f. Pil.*

8. *ad 3i. Capiat 3i. pro prima Dosi, deinde 3i. postremo 3ii. pro Divitibus adde Limaturæ Auri vel pannorum Auri* [Proh! Ignorantia Antiquitatis] *3iv.*

Some, he tells us, put in *Diagræd.* and *Colocynth.* but these he thinks hasten off the *Mercury* too soon. Another he gives after this Manner.

℞ *Ladan. puri. Hypocyst. ana 3i. Aloes 3i. Ambr. Mosch. ana 3i. Argent. Viv. lot. in Vino 3ii. incorporentur simul cum Syr. Ros. Sol. & f. Pil. sumat 3i. singulis Diebus.*

These are not to be given till the Body is well cleans'd by some other Purgatives, and are to be continued till the Breath begins to smell, or that the Parts of the Mouth feel hot and tender, and should be taken without the Patient's knowing what they are, especially such who are prejudic'd against the *Quicksilver*, or who endeavour all they can to stifle their Distemper, and keep even their Physician ignorant thereof, refusing all Confinement on that Account.

Next follow his *Liniments*, *Unguent*s and *Apozems*, to be us'd after universal Purgation; and after the *Uction*, where it happens any Reliques of the Distemper may be still left, as particularly the *Fissures* on the Palms of the Hands: To which he adds a *Treacle Water* for the Pain of the Head, (like what some others of them highly recommend for the removing certain other Symptoms of this Disease) distill'd from Wine with *Guaiacum* and other Ingredients. But of this elsewhere. For the same Purpose, he directs the Head to be shav'd, and cover'd with a *Mercurial* Plaister, prepar'd with *Vigo's Ointment*.

Lastly, He takes Notice of the *Ulcer* of the Nostril, by the Name of *Ozæna*, which introduces his Discourse of the *Fume*, by which, and the other Applications adjoin'd, he assures us that he cur'd one of these *Ulcers*, which was left as incurable by the Physicians of *Italy*, by those of the Court, as well as others at *Mompelier*.

℞ Cort. *Thuris* Sang. Drac. ana ʒi. Mali
Granat. ʒiii. Gum. *Tragac.* leniter assi ʒi℞.
f.

f. pulvis tenuis. qui immittatur Naribus cum tenta, addita mucilagine seq.

℞ Ichthyocol. ℥℞. Calc. Vivæ novies lotæ in Aq. Cister. deinde cum Aq. Plant. ℥i. f. Mucilago.

℞ Cort. Thur. Mastich. Olyb. Myr. Styr. Gum. Junip. ana ℥℞. Ros. Rub. Santal. Omn. ana ℥ii. Auripigm. Rub. ℥iii. Marcasit. i. e. Lap. Pyrit. ℥ii. cum Mucilag. Gum. Tragac. f. Trochisci, quibus suffumigentur Cooperimenta Capitis, addendo Balauft. & Spong. bedegar. ana ℥iii.

℞ Cort. Mali Granat. 3. Gallas No. x. Plantag. Caud. Equin. Polygon. Mar. Herniariæ ana Mi. Herb. Tetrakit. M℞. f. Decoction in Aq. Ferrata, de qua abluantur partes affectæ, deinde apponatur pulvis cum Mucagine præscripta, & reiteretur Suffumigium, addendo Cinnab. ℥iii. formando Trochiscos cum Terebinth. fumigenturque ut prius.

Now if this Proceeding was so successful, by smoking only the *Night Cap*, it must surely have been still more prevalent if ascending directly against the Part, as possibly this last Prescript might be intended.

That our Author was accustomed to fume certain particular Parts, for promoting the healing of some *corrosive Venereal Ulcers*, appears evident by an Instance he gives us at the same Time in a Nobleman, who upon such an Occasion had been six Months under the Care of the *Physicians* and *Surgeons* at *Lyons*, without Success; whose *Ulcer*, by Means of the *Fumigation*, he heal'd in four Days Time, in such Manner, that before he reach'd his own Home, which was four Days Journey, he was entirely whole.

His Form of *Fumigation* for *Ulcers*.

℞ *Cinnab.* ℥i. *Benz. Styr.* Myr. Olib. Opopon,
ana ℥β. *Mastich.* *Macis.* *Thuris.* ana ℥ii.
Excipiantur Terebinth. & f. *Troch.* ℥ii.
Pond. pro suffimento.

To these he adds *Sandarach* and *Auripigmentum*, especially for *Ulcers* of the *Lungs* and *Nostrils*.

When one Part only is to be fumed, the Smoke is convey'd to the same in such Manner, as to be inclos'd, whilst the other Parts are left free: But when the whole
Body,

Body, the Patient, if strong, may stand or sit surrounded by his Coverings, whilst the *Troches* are smothering upon a Chaffing-dish of Coals, convey'd underneath: And when he is ready to faint, or stifling, he is admitted just to put his Head out, to take a little Air, and draw it in again, so long as he is able to bear it, till he is all over in a Sweat, when he is convey'd to his Bed made warm just by. But if too weak for this, the *Fume* by a Funnel is to be convey'd between his Blankets, as he lies therein, tuck'd up close about his Neck, that the Smoke may not get out from within. Which is to be repeated also as his Strength permits, daily, or once in two or three, till his Mouth grows sore, and the Humours flow forth plentifully by the same.

From the Premises, saith our Author, it appears, that *Quicksilver* is the best *Antidote* against this Disease, whose Vertues were first discover'd by certain *Empiricks*, who mixing it in their Ointments for the *Scabies* and *Achores*, and finding it succeed beyond all others, at length began to try it in this, where they found it alike successful.

Dionysius Fontanus of Mompelier,
of the Cure of the Headach from
the French Disease. Taken from
the eighth Chapter of his first Book
of the Cure of internal Diseases,
1550.

WE have here only one Chapter concerning the *Headach*, as the Title implies, arising from the Disease, which he attempts to remove first of all by *Glysters*, in the Way of Revulsion of the Humours thence; when to digest or concoct the same, there is an odd Composition under the ancient Form of *Serapium*, to be taken with a Morfel of the *Elect. Diamoschi dul.* early in the Morning, for fourteen Days; then a Decoction, or rather medicated Broth, made purging, for the same Time: Next a purging Potion, and another Decoction or Broth of *Cicera rubra*, well sweeten'd, which he names *Lotorium*. After this, his purging Pills, and a third Broth, prepar'd with *Guaiacum*, when the Head being shav'd, a Plaister is to be laid on, compos'd of
that

that of *Vigo, Filii Zacchar. Diach. Ireatum, &c.* now again more purging *Pills* and *Catapotions*, and as he began with one *Glyster*, he concludes with another.

Joseph Struthius, *one Chapter of Pulses, relating to the French Disease, 1540. taken from his fourth Book De Arte Sphygmica.*

THIS *Sphygmick Art*, which contains the *Doctrine of Pulses*, had, it seems, been lost for twelve hundred Years, to the great Regret of all those Physicians who desire to practise with Reputation. How far our Author has reviv'd or brought it to any Perfection, I cannot say, having never seen his Books; but of this I am pretty well assur'd, that however the regular or irregular Dispense of the *nervous Fluid* to the Heart, that *Primum Mobile* in the animal Machine, may be thence determin'd, or the *vital Energy* in general comprehend-ed, yet there are many Incidents to diversify the *Rythm* thereof, as well from the *Fluids* on the inside, as the *Solids* which make up the several Coats of the arterial Canal,

Canal, and many of these so inscrutable to the human Understanding, at least whilst the Patient is alive, that the most nice Observer, if he has no other Guide, must be at a Loss in his *medical Presage* thereby, not only as to the Termination, but much more as to the *Genus* or particular Kind of the Distemper to which each Pulse belongs, and which at some certain Times, or under some certain States thereof, may happen to be alike under sundry Diseases, as depending more upon the Moment of the Blood it self, and its protrusive Force from the Fountain-head the Heart, than the Essence of the Disease it self. However, our Author's Diligence this Way was commendable, whatever might be the Success: But this, as foreign, I pass by, who am only to inform the Reader, that as in the Beginning of his Chapter he acquaints us that in this Distemper particularly, when confirm'd, there will be found a *small, slow, rare and languid* Pulse: So he concludes with this Remark, that where a light Fever accompanies, as is common from the putrefying Phlegm, (the Subject of the Disease) the Pulse will be more frequent, and swift, if
the

the motive Faculty (by which is to be understood the motive Force) hinders not; because a weak Faculty admits not of a quick Motion. And this is all which relates to the Subject of *Pulses* peculiar to this Disease.

As to the Disease it self, he takes Notice with others, of its going by the Names of *Morbus Neapolitanus*, *Scabies Hispanica*, among some; with others, *Elephantiasis*: But this, he says, improperly, as well as the *Lichenes* and *Impetigo*. Others will have it to be the same with *Mentagra*, and the *Saphatus*. As they differ about the Name, so also in their defining of it.

Thus some will have it to be a *Solution* of *Continuity*; others, as *Manardus*, an *Intemperies*. But this Dispute is to little Purpose, since the Disease is not simple, but compounded; and therefore the Form thereof not so much to be enquir'd into, as its Matter and *Seminium*; the efficient Causes arising at first from an evil Aspect of the Heavens, *i. e.* certain Constellations or malevolent Conjunctions thereof, with which Mens Bodies being at first infected, the *Contagion* after was communicated from the one

to the other, as it yet continues, the Matter with which the Infection is united being a thick, viscid, and sordid *Phlegm*, as appears by the broad and thick *Pustules* and *Tubercles*, like so much *Gum*; the chronick Pains and phlegmatick Defluxions upon the nervous and membranous Parts, and the tenacious and viscid *Mucus* with which the same are as it were lin'd. But tho' the Matter of the Disease is discoverable, that of the *Contagion* insinuating thereinto being as it were incorporeal, is not so, but too subtil for our Knowledge, as made up of imperceptible *Atoms*, different however from those of *Epicurus*, and acting upon us by some *occult* Property; as the Remedies or *Counterpoison* must do, which we therefore name *Antidota*, also *Amuleta*: Among which he reckons up the *Lignum Sanct. seu Guaiac.* *China Indica*, *Sparta Parilla*, and *Hydrargyrum*.

This was the honest Ignorance and Simplicity of our Forefathers, who had *Observation* only, and *Experience* for their Guides. How far our *mechanical Physicians* have since improv'd upon them, let their Practice, rather than their *Axioms* or *Theorems*, declare
for

for them. They have had, doubtless, much greater Advantages, and yet when they drop those Guides for the Sake of their *mechanick Principles*, or entirely overlook them, I have always found them the most mischievous Practitioners we have among us. But I shall drop this Subject, lest I am thought to make a Merit of Ignorance, as I have been formerly for acknowledging there were some Things transacted as well between the Mind and Body, as between Bodies themselves, which I could not account for.

There have been young Students (saith our Physician) enquiring of me why this Distemper should be reckon'd *new*? since each of the Symptoms are of ancient Record: Such as the crusty *Pustules* both on the *Penis*, and all other Parts of the Body, the *Ulcers* about the Jaws, the *Impetigines*, Pains of the Joints, with *nocturnal Rheums* attending, the *Nodes* also, and *Exostoses*, which ancient Writers have observ'd? To these I answer, that the Distemper is not to be term'd *new* by reason of the Appearance of these recited Symptoms, but for that there appear together with them cer-

tain *new Qualities* or *Seminaries*, as they may be denominated, adjoined, and which for want of a proper Name, we call *specifick* or *occult* to our Senses, tho' we feel the sad Effects thereof, from their depraved Nature or Disposition.

Bartholomew Montagnana *Jun. his*
Councel *for an illustrious and re-*
verend Prelate, Viceroy of Hun-
gary, afflicted with the French
Disease, 1497.

HE reckons the Disease among the *Epidemics*, however proceeding from a singular *Diatheſis* in the *Atmosphere*, favouring such particular Putrefaction of the Humours, as are dispos'd to the Production of the several Symptoms; the like having never happen'd before: For if it had, the Ancients would certainly have found a Name for it.

The Disease, he takes Notice, begins for the most part in the *Pudenda*, whence it spreads it self all over the Body. Now what Account, saith he, have we of any such among the ancient Writers? Who
taking

taking Notice of some Symptoms, such as Pains about the Joints, with others; yet upon stricter Enquiry, we shall find their Description does not come up to those with us.

And now he runs into the same Phrenzy with his Brethren the *Star-gazers*, in unfolding the Cause why the *obscene Parts* are first of all affected, viz. by a secret Commerce or Relation to the *celestial Influx*, giving Birth thereto: Such as the Conjunction of *Saturn* in the Head of *Aries cum Scorpione*, having Dominion over the said Parts. When he has enlarg'd farther upon this Topick, and deduc'd the Nature both of the Pains and Pustules from the greater or less Aduſtion of the Humours in the Blood, such as *Phlegm*, *Choler*, and the like; he lays down his Method of Living for his Patient, as to *Diet* particularly, and the rest of the *Nonnaturals*; then inserts his *Digestives*, and Evacuation of those Humours, both by Vomit and Stool, concluding with some *Cordial Prophylacticks*, that may defend the *vital Parts* from the *Contagion*; but without taking Notice of any Remedy *specific*, or as the foregoing Author terms it,

antidotal thereunto, either *Lign. Indicum*,
China, *Sassa*, *vel Hydrargyrum*.

Marinus Brocardus a Venetian, *his*
Treatise of the French Disease.

THE various Disputes about the Nature of the Disease, and the different Names impos'd thereon, he will have to be an Argument as well of its Novelty as of our Ignorance thereof. Some, he says, date it from the Siege of *Naples*; and as it had then no proper Name, it was evident that the Cause was as obscure as the Distemper. Some call'd it an *Epidemick* (with which our Author seems best pleas'd) arising from an infected Air, and getting into the Blood, producing these divers Appearances, as the differing Humours therein happen to be therewith polluted: Whence not only divers *Pains*, but divers *Pustules*, and other Symptoms. Again, there are those he tells us, who ascribe it to the Inundation happening about the same Time, which overflow'd almost all *Italy*, not sparing even *Rome* it self; when the *Tyber* ran so high as to be every where navigable, *Bononia*, *Ferrara*,

rara, Mantua, Padua, and divers other Countries, being in a Manner drown'd: Whence such Putrefaction ensu'd from the stagnant Waters, as corrupted the *Atmosphere* round about, from an Exhalation of poisonous Vapours from the Earth; the like happening at the Time of the *Gauls* invading the same Country, which, together with Pestilence and Famine, introduc'd the *Leprosy*. However, as the *Quiddity* of the Disease has its Difficulty to unfold, no less the *Causality*; for as he rightly infers, if after the Nature of an *epidemick Pest*, it took its first Rise either from the Air or Waters, these quickly ceasing, so likewise should their Effects, as we commonly observe them to do; *nam posita causa, ponitur Effectus, & illa sublata, tollitur*. To reconcile therefore the Continuance of this, he has invented the following, as weakly supported, *viz.* that of the Conjunction of the three great Luminaries, which still, saith he, continues, and will for some Years to come.

When he has enlarg'd a little upon the Force of this, and certain other *celestial Forms*, which may possibly concur to its Production, he speaks of the Cure, which

he undertakes by Bleeding, afterwards his *Digestives* and *Minoratives*, or *lenient Purgatives*, then some stronger, which he names *eradicative*; such as his *Pil. Hier. cum Agar. de tribus, Conf. Hamech.* in the Interim some *Cordial Confects* to defend the noble Parts, *ex Spec. Diamb. Diamos.* Lastly, to dry up the *Scabs*, heal the *Ulcers*, dissolve the *Gummata*, and assuage the *Pains*, having bath'd his Patient, he anoints his Joints with a *mercurial Ointment*, in which there are four Ounces of the *crude Mercury* to a Pound of the *Axung. Oils*, &c. to which the whole of the Cure, he grants, must be imputed, and which he therefore calls *Mirabile Unguentum*, gives two Forms thereof, with as many for Gargarisms, on the Account of a sore Mouth, if the Humours happen to be discharg'd that Way: When during the *Uction*, he proposes a *dry Sudatory*, rais'd by red-hot Bricks plac'd between his Legs, as he sits inclos'd under his Blanket, having sometimes a Decoction of *cephalick* Plants sprinkled thereon, whilst the Steams ascend round about him; and when a Sweat comes on plentifully, he is allow'd to wipe himself, unless about his Joints,

Joints, which are wrapt round (after the *Uction*) with Flannels. Coming thence he is put into a warm Bed, where the Sweat is to be continued some Time longer.

Benedict Rinius of Venice, *his Treatise of the French Disease; to the Reverend Anthony Caucus, Archbishop of Corcyra, Fabricius Rinius the Son. S. P. D.*

THIS Treatise was wrote at first in the Way of Consultation for another great Prelate, and contains the Sum (if we may credit this Writer) of what had been publish'd on this Subject.

The Author, with many others, calls it an *epidemick*, or evil Disposition from the *Air*, which was the usual *Epithet* for every Disease seizing great Numbers about the same Time. But as few were destroy'd thereby, (at least not suddenly, as in the pestilential) it must have a differing *celestial Influx* from those: And as the *genital Parts* are primarily affected, must also take Beginning from the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, in *tertia facie Scorpionis gradu*

23. transacted in the Year 1484. which seems a Mistake, and meant possibly of 94. the Time (usually set at least within a Year or two over or under) when the Distemper is reported to have broke out. By this Concourse it is however, that the same took its Beginning, and is yet foster'd, especially from *Scorpio*, which influenceth the *Pudenda*, and in which *Mars* has his principal Seat. Hence that great Heat and Driness with Aduſtion of Humours in the Members, under their Dominion. Proceeding thus with his *astrological Scheme*, and the Tendency of this *celestial Influx* to impress the *phlegmatick*, *choleric*, and *melancholy* Humours, in such wise as to raise the several Symptoms, distinguishing the same from the *Saphatus*; he proceeds to the Method of Cure, by Digestion of those offending Humours, and fitting them for Evacuation, first by *Minoratives*, as in the rest, after by a stronger and brisker Purgation; when sweating his Patient, he advises the *mercurial Unction* to be us'd on the extreme Parts, and round the Joints, Night and Morning, for five or six Days: Of which there are two Forms, one with *San-*

darach and *Quicksilver*, as regarding the *Pustules*; the other with *Quicksilver* only, in respect to the *Pains*, prepar'd with Man's Grease, the Fat of Lions, Vultures, &c. besides which, he has provided a *Gargarism* for the Sores of the Mouth, with other Topicks for the *Pustules* and *Ulcers*: And now informs us, that he will impart a Miracle of a Medicine, invented by one of great Experience, and of as great Authority, (*Arnoldus Villa Novanus*) confirm'd by his own, as the most excellent for many of the Symptoms of this Malady; such as the *Scabies*, *Pustulæ*, *Pruritus*, *Impetigines*, &c. To deliver it in his own Words, *Mirabiliter hæc Aqua valet ad confortationem, ut etiam dixerim, ad renovationem omnium Membrorum nostri Corporis, quasi jam deperditorum: Omnemque Morbum ex Solutione continuitatis tendentem, tollit ac curat, & Aqua Metallorum dicitur.*

The Receipt for this Wonder-working Water, take as follows.

℞ *Limatur. Ferri. Chalyb. Auri, Argenti, Æris. Stanni. Plumbi. ana quantum volueris, Myrabol. Aloes, ana ad pondus omnium.*

nium. Terantur omnia simul in Olla Vitrata, vel Alchymica. Quæ Vas distillationis supra se habeat, & super ignem Fornacis apponatur, & Aquam quæ per Alembicum destillat, in Vase Vitreo colligatur, & usui reservatur, quoniam Mirabilis est ad supradicta, & ad majora etiam.

This Composition, it must be in all Likelihood which is referr'd to in the Front of this Collection, under the same Denomination of *Aqua omnium Metallorum*. As to the Vertues, of which I must leave those who have more of one of these Metals than they know what to do withal, to make the Experiment, and report the Success, who incline for my own Part to believe that the *Mineral* we call *Quicksilver* will do more than all the rest.

When the Author has thus furnish'd out his *curatory Method*, he presents us with another, which he names *Previsive*, or *Preservative*; *i. e.* by bleeding Spring and Fall, having a due Regard to Diet, and the other *Nonnaturals*, strengthening the Parts most liable to Infection; and after, those of the whole Body, about which he is needlessly
circumspect:

circumspect: For if the Patient has got his Cure, his best *Preservative* is to keep out of Harm's Way, *i. e.* to avoid any foul Embrace, or obscene Commerce with the infected. If his Cure is not compleat, *previsive* Methods, without the *curative*, will avail but little.

However, when he has done with his *Metals* or *Minerals*, he concludes his Argument with setting forth the Vertues of the *Vegetable Specificks*, such as *Sarsap. China, Guaiacum*, and some others; giving Preference to the last of these, and entering the Method of preparing the same, with the usual *Regimen* under its Exhibition, as directed formerly by *Hutten* and divers others.

Francis Frizimellica *his Treatise of the French Disease.*

WHICH he names a *pestilent Affection*, or a Venom communicated to the Blood in the *Liver*, thence by the *Veins*, spreading over all Parts of the Body; of which there must be two Causes, *antecedent* and *conjunct*. 'Tis this last with which the Physician is concern'd, and that is the *Cacochymia*,

cochymia, or evil Juices heap'd up therein, which being duly prepar'd, are to be thence discharg'd. For this Purpose, we have sundry Sorts, as well of the *Preparatives* as *Evacuants*, best suited to work upon the offending *Phlegm*, *Choler*, or *Melancholy*, with a due *Regimen* in the *Nonnaturals*.

But as the *conjunct* Cause of this Disease consists in an evil Quality of the Humours, and the Cure in correcting of that evil Disposition; our Author is at a Loss to comprehend how the same can be effected by *Ointments*, consisting of *Quicksilver* and other *metallick* Bodies, which flying up to the Mouth, occasion very foul and painful Ulcers, by which their own Poison, together with that of the Disease, is drained away, and which therefore should by no Means be stopp'd by the Use of *Restringtons*. And if he had taken a Prejudice against the *Unction*, much more the *Suffimentum*, which he calls a *detestable and most dangerous Experiment*. Notwithstanding all which, as he was not able to disown Facts, or disprove the Cures perform'd thereby, he not only complies with their Use, where the Disease is confirm'd, and yields not to the other
Eva-

Evacuations by Bleeding, Purging, Bathing, &c. but lays down some Forms of both; to which he adds what he calls *Correctives* of the *Quicksilver* in the one, and of the *Cinnabar* in the other, with Directions how to use as well as to prepare them: And lastly mentions the Cure by *Guaiacum*, which he approves where there are running *Sores* or *Ulcers* to be dried up; but where these are wanting, especially in dry hecticall Constitutions, he condemns the same: And giving Rules, as in the former, for the Preparation of the Body, as well as of the Remedy, with the *Regimen* of the Sick who is to undergo it; he concludes with sundry others for the Symptoms, and a *prophylactick Electuary* against the *Infection*.

To the foregoing is added, by the same Author, a *Lucubration* concerning the *falling of the Hair*, both of the Head, Eye-lids, and Beard, which at that Time, it seems, were common Attendants upon the *Venerreal Infection*, and for which he has provided several restraining *Decoctions ex Myrt. Balaust. Hypocyst. Mastich. Ladan. &c.* in Wine: Likewise an Oil which he names *ad hoc vehementissimum, ex Ladan. Styr. Calam.*

lam. Hypocyst. Myrrh. Nuc. Mosc. Euphorb. cum Ol. Amygd. amar. & Vino rub. austero.

But of these the Reader will find a more ample Provision in my *Treatise of the Skin Diseases*, under the same Title: Nor shall I think it by any Means worth while to recite some of his other *Preservatives*, how strongly soever recommended by the Titles of *Efficacius, Præstantissimus, Vehementius, Vehementissimus, Odoriferus ac Optimus*; being no other than Delusion, or meer Amusement: This Venom, different from the *pestilent*, admitting no Relief from the most potent *cardiacal* or *alexiterial Compositions*.

Peter Trapolinus *his Treatise of the French Disease.*

THIS Gentleman is so taken up with the Contemplation of the heavenly Bodies, their *excentrick* and *oblique* Motions, with their *malevolent Aspects* and *Conjunctions*, that he seems entirely to have forgot the Cure.

It has been, he says, a Doubt among the most famous Men, *first*, whether the Disease call'd *Morbus Gallicus*, be not an *Epidemick*.

demick. Secondly, By what Name it was known to the Ancients? Whether it be not the *Anthema*, *Saphac.* *Palsumera*, *Pustulæ Epidemiales*, *vel alius Morbus morigeratus*? And *thirdly*, Whether it is to be found among any of the Diseases mention'd by *Hippocrates*? After all, concluding it to be *Pandemon*, *i. e. Vulgaris sive Popularis*, as the Word implies, the same with *Epidemick*; which Name they bestow'd upon every new Disease seizing a great Number of People at the same Time, by reason of some Infection in the Air: And this was call'd *Alguesed*, of which there were two Kinds, *Mortalis vel perniciofa*, & *non perniciofa*. Hence he draws a Parallel between this Disease and some of those of the old Writers, such as their *Saphac.* *asorefaid*, and *Saphatus*, *Exanthemata* & *Phymata*, *Formica*, *Pruna*, *Effere*, *Aschachillus*, *Estiomenus*, *Altois*, *Bothor*, with many obsolete Titles fetch'd from the Author of the *Pandects*, *Avicen*, *Avenzoar*, *Rhases*, and others of the *Arabians*, as well as *Galen* and *Hippocrates*. When finding it differ from these, he concludes, as above, that it is an *Epidemick*, arising from a *Siderial Influx*, and
acting

acting after an occult Manner, (for tho' an astrological, he pretends not to be a mechanical Physician, and so could not solve the *Modus*) upon Mens Bodies, which are always under the Dominion of those of the *Celestial*, and by an *Obliquity* of their Motions, or some *malevolent Aspects*, subjected also to Diseases. A short Lecture to this Purpose, take in his own Words: *Necesse est hunc Mundum inferiorem superioribus esse contiguum; unde omnis virtus gubernatur, tamen aliquæ Stellarum Conjunctiones ac Influxus, possunt esse causæ Corruptionis. Imo idem Planeta quantum ad diversa loca juxta, illud Philosophi, propter Motum Solis in obliquo Circulo, fiunt Generationes ac Corruptiones: Mortalitates Magnæ ac Prælia, in quibus multi Homines moriuntur.* And here we have the whole *Posse* of the *Arabians*, *Avicen*, *Averrhoes*, *Rhasis*, *Almanzor*, *Haly*, *Abbas*, besides *Aristotle's Physicks*, and the School Cant of *St. Thomas*, with whatever makes for their Purpose, out of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*,

There are some have been so modest as to ascribe only a simple Influence, but no active Force, allowing still, that a *wise Man*
will

will govern the Stars. But our Author seems to give them a sort of compulsive Energy, so that even the wisest man must be govern'd by them.

And here we have a short Sketch of *Demonology*, or the Cure of this, as also other Diseases, by the Means of *Dreams*, and other *supernatural Revelations*, at which some very ignorant Persons, he tells us, have got a Knack beyond the most learned in the Art. It was doubtless one of this Tribe who at first caus'd the Figure of an human Body, stuck full of Darts, to be plac'd in the Front of their *Ephemeris*, that the good Women might consult the *Signs*, before they suffer'd any one in their Families to be let Blood, or to take Physick. 'Tis surely to some of these he appeals, when speaking of the Times of the *Eclipses* of the *Sun* and *Moon*, with their *Conjunction* and *Opposition*. The Women, saith he, know this; that if they should go about to wash their Linen at these Times, or put them into the *Lather*, in order to clean them from their Foulness, they would find them fall in Pieces between their Fingers: Nor will a wise Man go about to build him an
House

House with Timber fell'd at the Time of such *Conjunction* or *Opposition*, or at the Increase of the *Moon*, unless he would have it soon after tumble upon his Head.

'Tis hence also he would infer the Advantages accruing to the Physician, by the practical Part of *Astrology*, or the Knowledge of the *Signs*, with their Effects upon Mens Bodies; which without meddling with the first Principles, or how those Effects are brought to pass, will enable him to make his *Prognosticks*. By these Observations, saith he, many Countrymen and Sailors will presage both Storms and Calms, by looking up only to the *Elements*, and taking a View thereof, without any Knowledge of *Meteorology*, or the first Causes of these Productions. Hence also the diligent Practitioner of our Art, seeing the Appearance of a sort of Grain like a Bean, upon the Shoulders of a consumptive Patient, is able to foretel his Death will fall out upon the fifty-second Day after such Appearance; according to *Avicen* in his *thirteenth Chapter of the Signs of this Distemper*. In which Case the Physician predicts the Effect, altho' he knows not the Causes

Causes producing the same, or those of such Appearance, nor yet why Death ensues such Sign at all, much less still, why the Patient should de cease on the fifty-second Day, rather than the Day before or after.

I shall not call in Question *Avicen's Prediction* from this Sign, which must have been gather'd from Observation, rather than any Principles, either *astrological* or *mechanical*: And however it fell out in the Country where he liv'd, I am apt to think we shall find it difficult among great Numbers of our pthifical Patients, to single out one such *Bean Mark* upon the Shoulder, and more so to predict with any Certainty this fifty-second Day to be thus fatal. But leaving this Author, and the *excentrick Epicycles* with which he concludes his Treatise, we shall now speak of the next.

Bernardinus Tomitanus *two Books of the French Disease.*

WHEREIN, tho' we have not so much *Astrology*, yet so many useless *Distinctions*, *Definitions* and *Divisions*, that

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out of nine and twenty Chapters, there are not nine of any real Use in Practice.

First, He sets out with the Method or Order to be observ'd in his Enquiry after the Disease. *Secondly*, The Office or Duty of a Physician, as to the true Way of healing any Distemper, according to the Precepts of *Galen*. *Thirdly*, The Order of healing this particular one from those of the old Writers. After this he considers what Name it should have bestow'd upon it: And here he says it was first of all brought to Light, wherever it lay conceal'd before, in the Year 1494. at the Time when the *French* Army were besieging *Naples*; who being quickly infected therewith, it took the Name of *Gallican*, tho' the *French*, by way of Revenge, return'd it whence it came, and call'd it the *Neapolitan* Sickness. Some believ'd it owing to the Excesses of the Soldiers, as well in their Lust, as in their Diet, like a Camp Sickness, promoted by the Heat of the Climate, and the mighty Concourse of People. Others give out that they had not fair Play for their Lives, their Food, both Victuals and Drink, having been poison'd by the Enemy. Be this, however,

however, as it will, it suffices the Disease appear'd about this Time in *Italy*, thence spreading its Contagion through *Spain*, *France*, *England*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, and other Countries; inſomuch that it has now got as good a Title to the *European*, as to the *French* Disease. In his fifth Chapter he enters upon a farther Debate concerning the Original of the Diſtemper, and obſerves the common Opinion of thoſe who rank'd it among the Tribe of *Epidemicks*, brought forth by a *malevolent Influx* of the *Planets*: Which Opinion was favour'd by *Fracasto-rius*, out of his Fondneſs for the *astronomical* Science. But quitting all the foregoing Opinions, he believes the Contagion was brought firſt of all from the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* into *Italy*, and that the *Spaniards*, as well as *French*, were infected by that Means.

Notwithſtanding this Litigation about its Original, which takes up two of his Chapters, in the following, which is his ſixth, he puts a Query, firſt, whether in Reality there is any ſuch Disease, diſtinct from what is taken Notice of by *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, *Paulus*, *Ætius*, and *Oribasius*, *Rhazes*, and *Avicen*, under the Names of

Pustulæ, Verrucæ, Clavi, Casus Pilorum, seu Defluvium Capillorum, Caries Pudendorum, Juncturarum Dolores, ut in Podagra, Bubones, Exanthemata, Erosiones, Uredines, Achorres, and fundry others, emulating the Symptoms of the *Lues Gallica*. And next, if the Name be allow'd, whether it be really a Disease, or a Symptom? How it is to be defin'd in respect to the Differences which happen between Diseases themselves? So that we are to consider under what *Genus* first of all the same is to be rank'd; which being found, the several Distinctions are to be explor'd, that may render such Definition every Way reciprocal. From hence he proceeds to the subject Matter of the Infection, or the Parts principally concern'd; of which he reckons up a Dozen, but might with as much Reason have multiplied them to as many more; also those more especially hurt thereby, and the Agreement or Disagreement of the *Venereal Infection* with that of certain other Distempers. Divers Descriptions are there added, according to the divers Opinions of Authors taken up about the Time of its Appearance.

Thus

Thus according to some, it is a *cold* and *moist Intemperies*, with the Arguments for the same, and Solutions thereof: Others will have it *hot* and *moist*, giving their Reasons also; both which are confuted: And now it is asserted to be a *hot* and *dry* Distemperature, with the Method taken by some Writers to invalidate the Reasons of this last Assertion: The same not allow'd of. More Arguments to overturn this Opinion of the *hot* and *dry Intemperies*, urg'd and refuted. The Nature of the Disease, and the Manner of its Generation, reassum'd, wherein it is affirm'd, that the Distemper is not to be found among the Ancients, notwithstanding the Analogy with the Symptoms of some old Diseases. Neither is it to be number'd among the *Epidemics*, the *Endemics*, or *Sporadicks*; but that it is a *Contagion*, consisting of a *hot* and *dry* Distemperature of the *Liver*. And here he digresses about the Nature of *Contagion*, and in what the same differs from *Corruption*; as also of the *Venereal* in particular, which is communicated by *Contact*, and by a *Fomes*. The former thus, a clean young Man lies with a Woman infected; in the

Action there is great Agitation, Friction, or Attrition of the Parts of each Privity; whence, as great Heat ariseth, with Emission of Spirits on each Side, by which the sound *Genital* of the Man takes in the venomous Steam arising in the Parts of the *Vagina*, thus inflam'd by the Action: The like of the sound *Vagina* of the Woman, compress'd by the infected *Penis* of the Man. From the *Fomes*, the Infection is spread diversly, as by lying in Bed with the diseas'd, and receiving the Vapour or Sweat from his Body; also by Means of the *Saliva* or *Sanies* from the Parts of the Mouth, where the same *Fomes* lurks within: Thus by kissing, much more the libidinous Practice with the Tongue, the Taint is communicated to the sound Person, as to the Infant by sucking a diseas'd Nurse; and on the other Hand, to a sound Nurse offering her Breast to an infected Infant. But of this enough has been said formerly. From whence our Author draws the Inference following, that there are two Causes of this Infection, the one *external*, meaning the *Contactus*; the other *internal*, Agitation of the natural Heat or Spirits, Effervescence
of

of the Blood, especially in the adjoining Vessels, from the Concussion, Attrition, and mutual Friction, by which the latent *Fomes* is set on Work, imbuing the sound Parts by the venomous Steams now exhaling from the diseas'd. But how the same *Fomes* came to be originally produc'd, whether it was primarily *adventitious* or *extraneous*, or *ingenite* in the first infected Person, or how that Person came by it: We have hitherto receiv'd no satisfactory Information, either from this Writer, or any of the rest, unless this may be deem'd such, that its first Rise, as well as its Continuance, was from Excess of *Venery*.

From the Causes thus unfolded, he delivers the *Signs*, which must be carefully heeded, in order to the fuller understanding of the Disease, and of which he enters a List of forty-two, to be discuss'd as so many *Problems*, stated for that Purpose; among which I shall transcribe the two principal, I mean the *Bubo* and the *Gonorrhœa*, which began not long Time before, to be common Symptoms; that the Reader may be appriz'd what sort of Idea

the first Writers had entertain'd concerning the same.

Q. 17. *Cur βεβῶνες fiunt in Coxis? Hoc est Tumores densi, qui ad Femora pertinent.*

An quia Muliebri pudendo infecto, noxia Contages communicatur inguinibus, tanquam partibus peni proxime adjacentibus. Vel quia inguina ab Hepate emulgent, trahunt que humorem, ab eodem vi sua depulsum.

Q. 18. *Cur in altero Femore interdum, interdum in utroque efficitur Bubo?*

An quod tanta est copia materiei demandata, ut utrumque latus subeat, vel id fit a summo jecoris conatu, cum eodem tempore Bubones duplicati fiunt. Cum vero unicum latus invadunt, ut plurimum ob minorem redundantiam humoris peccantis efficiuntur, vel exiguam Expultricis facultatis vim.

Q. 19. *Cur in illis fit Gonorrhœa?*

An quia Contages illa, testibus communicata sui Acrimonia eos una cum Seminariis Meatibus adeo extimulat, ut hi Semen continere nequeant, interdum & ob spirituum lakefactionem id accidit, quia redditi testes & ductus

ductus Seminarii imbecilliores nequeunt continere Semen, proinde Humor ille liquecit.

When he has gone through the rest of his *Problems*, he concludes his first Book.

Bernardinus Tomitanus *his second Book of the Mutations of the French Disease; consisting of seventeen Chapters.*

IN the first, he gives the History thereof, from its original Appearance in *Europe*, more especially in *Italy*, which he represents in a very shocking Manner, seizing upon the strongest as well as the weak, conversing with those who were infected; soon rendering them languid and deform'd: Surprising not only by its Novelty, but the miserable Condition to which the Sick were in short Time reduced. Some by lying in Bed with the distemper'd, and receiving the warm Steams from their Bodies; others by putting on their Apparel, took the Infection, by reason of the *Fomes* lodg'd as a *Seminium*, in some Parts thereof: Tho' these were rare in Comparison of such as receiv'd it by wantoning with the infected of either Sex,

Sex, especially *Venereal Embraces*, as in *Copulation*: Whence the *Contagion* was more generally transmitted from the diseas'd to the sound. For as the Curious remark'd, the Poison was of such Nature, as requir'd both Motion and Heat, rais'd by the Friction of different Parts one with or against the other. At length, (as happens in others) from Experience, a more particular Knowledge, as well of its Nature, as Effects, was gain'd: Albeit, the latter were not instantly discover'd, in some, not till after one or two, in others three or four Months, from the Venom taken in, or before the Signs were manifest. Yet however it thus lurk'd within for some Time, by the outward Aspect of the infected, there were some Tokens thereof; the Patient growing listless and unactive, as to his usual Exercise, complaining of Lassitude and Weariness of his Limbs, constant Heaviness, wasting of his Flesh, Loss of Strength and Appetite, Perturbation of Mind, Sadness, Fear, a Lividness about his Eyes, with his whole Countenance alter'd from what it was before; Heat of the Hands and Feet. Quickly after these, there appear'd in many a *Caries*,

or Rottenness about the *Pudenda*, as one of the first indubitable Tokens, which produc'd a corrosive Ulcer of a red Colour, and seeming like the *Phœnix*, to die, quickly sprouts anew; or like the *Hydra*, having one Head cut off, there arise several in its Place. Sometimes unequal crusty Scabs overspread the Skin; at others, foul *Pustules*, deforming the Countenance like a *Satyr*, resembling the *Elephantiasis*, the *Lichenes*, and *Psora*, with a Roughness or crustaceous Hardness on the Surface of the Body; whence issue forth such Humours as render the same frightful and offensive to the Beholders. At first these *Pustules* appear'd single, gradually rising, to the Bigness of a small Nutmeg; some still larger, others smaller; some dry, others moist: To these succeeded *Ulcers* of a corrosive Nature, which devouring the Flesh sometimes, made their Way down to the Bones, which they also corrupted; hence rising up to the Head, a violent Defluxion of sharp Humours infested the miserable Patient, seizing on the inward Parts of the Mouth, as the Tongue, *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, where it made sad Havock, sometimes preying upon the Lips and
Nose,

Nose, the Ears and Eyes, the *Genitals* being often utterly destroy'd. Afterwards there arose certain *gummy Tumours* or Knobs, such as those about the Roots and Branches of Trees, of differing Size, like the *Atherome* or *Steatome*, some as big as Acorns, Eggs and Apples, which being open'd, or breaking of themselves, there issued out a whitish Matter, not very offensive to the Smell. Then came the *Tophi* also about the Joints, with *nodous Indurations* on the Arms and Legs, vehement Pains on the Shoulder, *Sternum* and Ribs, as well as on the other Parts, sometimes continual, tho' for the greater part raging most about the Sun-set, or in the Night, and growing easier towards Break of Day, or Sun-rising; lost Appetite, as well as Loss of Rest, together with the running Sores miserably excruciating the diseas'd, like so many infernal Furies, perpetually tormenting; horrid Anguish by Day, and terrible Visions under his broken Sleep by Night. What he spits is thick and spumous, his Sweats strong and foetid, his Stools dry, yet sometimes mix'd with *Mucus*; his Urine reddish, greasy, unequal or divided, with a turbid Sediment.

These (saith he) were the usual Appearances for the first thirty Years of its Age among our People, after which Time, it began to vary either in the divers Symptoms, or the Order of their Appearance: For as the Writers of those Times inform us, fewer of the *Pustules* were now to be seen, and more of the *Gums*, the Pains also more severe. Again, the Urine which before was thick and reddish, was now thinner and clearer, with a small Cloud; the Blood which was formerly drawn, being fizy, or like Snot, had now much less of that ill Aspect.

In this Tenure, Matters held till the *Pustules* were in a Manner extinct, and the corrosive Ulcers less frequent; neither were there so many Swellings, nor yet those violent Pains attending. At length down to the present Times, which I reckon about one hundred Years, there are few or no *Pustules*, little Pain in Comparison to the former, and that more fleeting or instable: But there are still many *Gummata*, with an incredible Quantity of the Hair falling off from the Head and Brows, as well as Chin. Now also began to appear the *Bubo*, with
Caries

Caries or Rottenness of the Flesh underneath; Warts also on the *Pudenda*, and the *Gonorrhœa* (so that according to this Account it must have pass'd a Century before these last Symptoms were observ'd.) Formerly also many People lost their Teeth, as well as their Hair, which seldom happens now a-days, and which denotes this *Contagion* to have much abated of its former Strength, to decline in some Measure, and to have put on a less disgraceful Countenance: As is manifest, for that in former Times the diseas'd had a Mark of Scandal put upon them, wherever they were seen among their Countrymen; insomuch that none would hold any Commerce with them, shunning them as a Plague, for Fear of the Infection. Not a Lads would suffer them to take a friendly Salute, but all were afraid of coming within the Reach of their Breath; so that if they were suffer'd to partake of any publick Entertainment, they had their Seats at a Distance, their Plate, Cup, Knife, &c. to themselves, as well as the Provision, lest others at the Feast should be tainted by them. But this Fear (continues our Author) is now blown off among us, nor does
any

any one scruple to eat and drink in common with those who have had this Distemper, or perhaps labour under it at the same Time. In contracting indeed about Marriages, few at this Time, as formerly, of the Friends of the Bride or Bridegroom, are half so solicitous in their Enquiry whether or no the intended Spouse has been, or is infected? As how much Money is to be paid at the Nuptials, or on the Day of Espousal? Regarding nothing so much as that. Which surely should imply that the Disease is much milder than formerly, or more easy of Cure.

I have given a Version of this Chapter, the rather because the Author is more particular in his Detail of the Symptoms, at the first breaking out of the Sicknefs, and its Variation from the Beginning to his own Time; but when he takes upon him, as did some others, to predict its Termination soon after himself, it is apparent that his Foresight fail'd him.

In his second Chapter he enquires more particularly after the Causes, telling us, that altho' many will have it to be of the same Nature with the *Elephantiasis*, *Psora*,
Albotis,

Albotis, Sabafatus, Lichenes, and fuch like of the *Greeks* and *Arabians*, yet all agree in this, that it will be extinct in the next Generation: So that our Great Grand-children fhall fcarce remember the Name thereof. For every Thing born muft die, as well the Difcafes as the Difcas'd. Let it then be never fo old, it muft ceafe and determine; for when any new one appears, as the common peftilent Fever, we fee after fome Time the fame to difappear, as this will do; the Conftellations having fo great an Influence over our *Atmosphere*, whereby the Seeds of Diftempers are fcatter'd both among Beasts, as well as Men. It was about the Time of this breaking out, that the great Planets, *Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars*, were in Conjunction, whence iffued divers malign Exhalations, polluting the Air with morbid Seminaries, which taken in by our Breath produce a Train of Evils over the whole habitable Earth: This Influence ceafing by the Power of fome more *benign Convent*, the Infection is difpers'd, and quickly ceafeth alfo, infomuch that no Footsteps remain thereof to thofe who come after us.

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For my Part (saith he) I wonder not so much at the Symptoms which were observ'd by the old Writers, *Paulus, Aëtius, Orbasius, &c.* as the Novelty of the *Contagion*, communicated in this particular Manner by way of *Contact*, differently from the other *Epidemicks* affecting us at a greater Distance. But as they have their Times of Appearance and Declension in the same Manner will this; not but that the like may fall out in future Ages, should the same overruling Causes in the Heavens concur to such Production: And if the Distemper is more natural to certain *Islands* abroad, it must be imputed to the like *Fomes*, naturally disposing by Means of the Clime, or foster'd by the Air, which meeting with suitable Exhalations from the Earth, constantly furnisheth proper Fuel for the same.

In the following eight Chapters he enters upon certain Rules, with regard to the *Nonnaturals*, with his *Digestives, Preparatives*, and *Evacuants* of *Bile, Phlegm, &c.* adding his *Corroborantia Cordis, ac Hepatis Confortantia*, and then upon his Cure: Where he mentions first of all the *Suffitus*, which notwithstanding he grants a Remedy for

robust and athletick Habits; yet he condemns it for the weak, hectic, thin, and emaciated Bodies; for the ancient, for those incident to Fluxes of the Bowels, Destillations on the Breast; for the *asthmatick*, *pleuritick*, *peripneumonick*; and considering the Ingredients, the *Cinnabar*, *Sandarach* and *Arsenick*, accounts it a Remedy fitter for *Empiricks* than rational Physicians, and for those Persons to make Experiments withal, who care not what Hazards they run, so that they may have a Prospect of their Cure. After this he treats of *Unguent*s, as well *Mercurial* as others; with a short Deviation about the *Romans* Way of *anointing*, and their Use of *Baths*, which were sometimes very costly, and us'd for their Pleasure rather than *medicinal*: Where he inveighs against the *mercurial* *Uction* equally with the *Suffimentum*, as hazardous not only by the Accidents of Fluxes from the Bowels, and the putrid Ulcers in the Mouth occasion'd thereby, but very uncertain in the Issue; the Disease which seem'd conquer'd breaking out again, in some after a Year or two, in others after three or four, that they believ'd themselves well; at which

Time they relaps'd, and grew worse than before. For either the *Unction* must be mild or weaker, or else stronger and more violent: Now as the first may not be powerful enough to subdue the Ailment, Experience teaches, that by the latter many have had their Lives endanger'd, and some have been destroy'd thereby; so that neither is to be confided in.

From the Cure by external Application, he proceeds to the Remedies taken by the Mouth, some of which he names both safe as well as certain, others uncertain and hazardous, and others intermediate, or between both: Amongst the first, primarily the *Guaiacum*, then the *Sarsaparilla* in Decoction; the uncertain and dangerous is the *mercurial Precipitate*; the intermediate the Decoction with *China*, *Oleastrum*, *Juniper*, and some others, us'd for like Purpose. In the same Place he gives us an Account of this *Precipitate* from *Mercury*, as to the Manner of its Preparation; also an Essay to unfold the Nature of this *Mineral*, with the *Modus* or Operation not only of that, but some other of its Preparations: The best of which he deems poisonous and unsafe in

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weakly

weakly Constitutions. For tho' many Instances may be given where such Medicines had succeeded, many others might be produc'd where they had been fatal, by the most racking Gripes, and bloody Fluxes from the Guts, with the bursting of some Vein in the Breast, through the violent vomiting at the Time of the Operation. And when he has thus discarded the *Quicksilver*, whether us'd crude externally, as in the *Unction* or *Fumigation*, or chymically prepar'd, as in the *Precipitate*, he sets forth the Excellency of the Woods, for the Cure of the Distemper, among which he gives Precedence to the *Hetechen*, where it can be had, which he tells us is well known in *Lybia* and *Africa*, but is kept as a Secret among the Natives, and rare to be seen in *Europe*. He describes it thus; *Est Arbor senticosus, Spinis munitus, crassus, Coloris subrubri, cum fructibus Palmorum instar*. After this he reckons up the *China*, *Salsaparilla* and *Guaiacum*, all brought from the foreign Islands, where the Distemper is reported to be very common; and which having describ'd, he lays down the Method of their several Preparations, either singly by themselves,

themselves, or compounded with such other Ingredients, as the Nature of the Disease, or the Patient's particular Constitution, may call for. And having gone through these, he runs over the several Symptoms, beginning with the *Caries*, a Name borrow'd from rotten or putrified Wood, and most commonly applied to the rotten Bones, but here implying a Rottenness of the *Pudenda*, arising soon after an impure Coition; for which, together with the *Verrucæ*, *Rhagades*, *Pustulæ*, and other Excrescences, he recommends the *Aqua Aluminosa*, *Ol. Vitriol. Chalc. ust. Præcip. rub.* together with the *Ung. Egypt.* then the *Bubo*, which he rightly observes ought to be brought to a *Suppuration*, by the strongest *Maturatives*, after opening by *Caustick*, to be well cleans'd, that the Venom may be discharg'd thereby. Next his Remedies for the *falling of the Hair*, the same as are usually prescrib'd by others for the *Alopecia* and *Ophiasis*. In the Joint Pains he cautions against the Use of *Fomentations*, as by their Heat and Tenuity endangering a new Fluxion, at least more than they disperse. *Oils* and *Ointments* also relax and make Way for more Humours.

Restringents are still worse, as driving them farther inwards; *Narcoticks* worst of all, farther impacting them in the Vessels, and rendering them ever after incapable of being dispers'd: So that the best Applications are those in the Way of *Epithem*, bathing or often suppleing the Parts with a Decoction of *Guaiacum*, having a third of *Sarsa* boil'd therein. The *Gummata* he advises to be embrocated with some warm Oils, such as those *ex Chamomeli, Laurino, Scorp.* also the *Adipes* and *Gums*, as *Ammon. Sagapen. Bdelium*, and the like, dissolv'd or spread Plaister-ways. When the Bones are foul, they must be laid bare by *Caustick*, and the rotten Parts taken away by the *Scalper* or *Rugine*, after dress'd up with the most desiccating Powders, to dry up the Remainder and prevent the *Caries* spreading farther therein; such as the *Chalcant. Aerugo, Squama æris ust. Euphorb. Peucedanum, Aristol.* and such like. The loose Teeth are to be settled with *Gingilave Decoctions*, and Powders of *Myrrh. Alum. Cort. Granat. Balaustr. Myrti fructus, in Vino austero vel Aq. Chalyb.* The *Ulcers* must be deterged and treated after the Manner of those we name
Phagedanick,

Phagedænick, or like what the *Greeks* call *ἐσίομην* Ⓞ. And here again he seems to wonder at the Boldness of certain *Empiricks*, who undertook these Cures by the *Cinnabarine Suffitus*; the same, saith he, which *Fracastorius*, a Man otherwise of good Judgment and Literature, has recommended. A little before this, when he is speaking of the *Gonorrhæa*, with the rest of these Writers, he calls it *Seminis fluxus*, which he tells us follows presently after Copulation with the infected, and is attended first of all with a small Heat, which increasing, there ariseth an Inflammation or Erosion about the Extremity of the *Penis*, or at the Top of the *Glans*, with a scalding of the Seed as it flows forth: Whence the principal Scope of curing this Symptom consists in cooling and lenifying both the *Semen* and the *seminal Vessels*; all Restrictants are now hurtful, which would shut up the *Venom*, and drive it farther inwards: An Instance of which he gives in one who by the Use of such Medicines had the corrupted Seed (as he names it) stopp'd, whence an *Apostem* arose in the *Perinæum*, between the *Anus* and *Scrotum*, quickly terminating in

a *fistulous Ulcer*, and destroying the Patient.

The *Lenients* which he recommends for these Purposes, are *Cassia*, *Licorish*, *Expressions of Poppy Seeds*, *Almond Milks and Emulsions of the cold Seeds*, *Rad. Alth.*, *Nymph. Sem. Lactuc. & Viticis*, in *Decoction or Infusion with Aq. Hord.* After which, when the Heat and Inflammation is taken off, and there is no Danger thence from their Use, he orders the following, to agglutinate and heal the Ulceration in the Passage, viz. *Mastich. Coral. Thus. Gum. Tragacanth.* in Pills or Electuaries; and in the mean Time, for the farther Security of his Patient, prescribes a Decoction of the *Guaiacum* with Barley, and some of the cooling Plants.

John Sylvius of Lille, 1565. *his Treatise of the French Disease.*

WHICH he divides into four Parts, the first concerning the *Original* thereof, with its Definition; the second of its *Notes*, or *Signs*; the third of the *Cure*; and

and the fourth contains his *Precautions* against Whoredom.

The Disease, he tells us, is a Solution of the Continuity, from Aduſtion of the Humours, for the moſt part taking Riſe from *Contagion* in the Time of *Coition*, whence quickly after ariſe certain *Puſtules* on the *Pudenda*, thence ſpreading the Malignity, after like Manner, over the reſt of the Body, eſpecially about the Head; when retiring more inwardly, it brings forth intolerable Pains about the Joints, as alſo on the Membranes covering the Bones, which rage moſtly in the Night-ſeaſon, and forming hard Abſceſſes, at length terminate in Ulcers, which eat into the very Subſtance of the Bones.

This Definition is ſuitable to that of *Joannes Manardus*, who took much Pains to diſtinguiſh the Diſeaſe from thoſe of the *Elephantiaſis*, the *Lepra*, *Mentagra*, *Saphatus*, *Lichenes*, which many, in his Time, very ſtrenuouſly argued for. But waving the *Definition*, his next Enquiry is after its *Original*, where we find him different from moſt of the reſt.

There

There are some, saith he, among whom particularly, *John Baptist Montanus*, who will have it imported from certain Islands abroad, when *Columbus* first made a Discovery of those Parts, viz. about the Year 1492. and where they report this Disease to be as common as the *Scab* with us. So that his Men being therewith infected, upon their Return gave it to their own Countrywomen, whence it has been communicated to others. This they would farther confirm, for that these Searchers after the new World brought thence also the Remedy, viz. the *Indian Wood*, whence they had the Sicknefs.

But this Account pleaseth not our Writer, nor seems it likely in his Opinion: For notwithstanding that Part of the Globe might be unknown to the last Ages, as well as to us, yet it is scarce credible that the more remote Inhabitants of the Earth, among whom many famous Artists, well skill'd in *Cosmography*, both *Grecians*, *Ægyptians*, *Chaldeans*, *Africans* and *Arabians*, who were traversing the World all over, should miss of these *Western Islands*, or of their Diseases.

Neither

Neither yet, continues he, doth their Opinion satisfy me, who impute the same to a *malign Influence* of the *Planets*, or the unlucky *Conjunction* of *Saturn* with *Mars*, in the 24th Degree of *Scorpio*, ascending in the 10th of *Leo*; whence, by the Driness of *Saturn*, and the Heat of *Mars*, in a cold and moist Sign, great Aduſtion and Putrefaction of Humours, by which this Malady was hatch'd and foster'd. But this Conceit is vain; for let the Constitution of the Elements be as it will, this *Contagion* has nothing to do therewith, any more than any Malignity scatter'd in the Air after the Manner of an *Epidemick Sickneſs*, infecting at a Distance, and going off again when the *Seminium* or *Fomes* has spent it ſelf, and which affects only ſome particular Region at the ſame Season, whiſt others feel nothing of its Effects, and which the Inhabitants of that particular Tract of Land avoid, by quitting the infected Place. But let the Element be ſound or ſickly, if a ſound Man comes to a cloſe Engagement with a Woman tainted by this Diſtemper, 'tis Odds but he ſhall be alſo infected by her.

I therefore

I therefore incline to their Opinion, who report, that about sixty-two Years past, when *Charles VIII.* King of *France* brought his numerous Army before *Naples*, the City being taken, the Soldiers were guilty of all Excesses, Riot, Luxury and Wantonness, furnish'd out by the Spoil and Plunder of the Citizens, among whom a *French* Officer of Note, drunk with his good Fortune, as well as Wine, and prompted thereto by Lust, met with a most beautiful *Courtezan*, who for a large Reward had suffer'd herself just before to be compress'd by a *Leper* of high Rank, whence he, as well as many others, conversing in the like amorous Way, receiv'd this *Contagion*, communicating the same to other Women; so that in short Time the Army, for the greater Part, being diseas'd, brought back the Distemper with them into *France*, and thence, as well as from *Italy* and *Spain*, it spread itself all over *Europe*.

Resting satisfied with this Account, he now, like his Predecessor the good Sir *Ulrich*, inveighs against the Debaucheries of that Age; among the People of which, he says, the Disease is so very common, that
forfaken

forfaken of all Shame, they rather pride themselves therein: Infomuch that it is almoft become a proverbial Saying, *The Man who has been thrice infected, has a Title to Nobility, and is fit to be made a Secretary of State*; fuitable to that of fome Rakes with us, who in like Manner glorying in their Wickednefs, give out, *that no Man can be a Gentleman, who has not made three Campaigns, and been as often falivated*. But much Good (faith our Author) may fuch their Nobility do them, who, after the Manner of our Courtiers, muft have their Legs harnes'd with the fineft and foftest Leather they can procure for their Boots, their fine white Hands with perfum'd Gloves, debauching all they come anear, whether Maids or Matrons, falling foul with their lewd Kiffes upon all they meet, either in the Streets, the Market-places, nay, even in the Temples of Worſhip. This one Accomplifhment is wanting, that by reaſon of their Sores and *Bubo's* they cannot dance, as before, at their *Balls* and *Mafques*.

This indeed is Matter of Admiration, how the Ladies can fuffer a Salute from theſe half rotten Noblemen, whoſe Breath ſtinks worſe

worse than a *Jakes*; yet I wonder the less at such vile Flatterers, who that they may the more easily deceive young Women, are never without their perfum'd *Pastils* for the Hands and Mouth, that their noisome Breath may not be discover'd at the Time of their Dalliance with them. However, this they should remark of these fine Gentlemen, *Quod non bene olet, qui bene semper olet. i. e. He that is always sweet by Art, stinks always naturally,*

Haftening now again to the Symptoms, or the Marks by which the infected Person may be assur'd that he is so, and seek out for Help.

The private Parts, he informs us, are usually first seiz'd with dry *crusty Pustules*, and often *sanious Bubo's*, sometimes on the right Side, at others on the left, and again, sometimes on both. The *French* wantonly, and in Derision, call the Persons thus distemper'd, *Caballi, Keffels*, because they go stradling like a tir'd Jade under a heavy Burden. On the Forehead, and at the ending of their Hair, there shoot out *Carbuncles* or *Gems*, *instar Exanthematum, erumpentia*; his Head aches violently about Sunset,

set, then ensue the like Pains on the Shoulders, Arms, Thighs and Legs, and in the Joints also, which appear much thicken'd and tumified; Ulcers in the Throat, with such stinking Breath, especially where the Nose and Palate are affected, that there is no bearing their Conversation.

We come next to his third Part, or the Cure, which he introduces with certain *Nostrums* of other People, telling us, that he was intimately acquainted with a Surgeon of *Lovain*, *Francis Stevens*, who had a Water that he kept as a great Secret, which perfectly subdued this Malady; and that *Peter Matthiolus* had another, which when the Disease was recent, soon overcame it: Otherwise he had a second, which he call'd his *Aqua Philosophorum*, which cur'd when it was confirm'd, and might possibly be the same with his *Treacle Water from Vipers*. But of all the *Antidotes*, saith he, I must prefer the Wood, which is nam'd *Sanctum* or *Divinum*, which *Fracastorius* touch'd with a sort of divine Zeal, celebrates as follows: *

Salve Magna Deum Manibus sata.

* See his *Syphilis*.

And

And lastly, to his fourth his *Precautions*, which shew, however learned and experienced he might be in his Profession, he was, beyond Controversy also herein, a worthy good Man.

‘ Let those unruly Youths, who in their
‘ Cups run headlong into the Snares of a
‘ *Brothel*, immediately after disengaging,
‘ wash the Part with hot Water or Wine,
‘ whereby it is possible they may escape the
‘ Infection: But surely it were much better
‘ never to set Foot within their Doors,
‘ that they would shun and abhor a lewd
‘ Woman, *Cane pejus & Angue*, as a mad
‘ Dog, or a Snake.

‘ Again, be not taken with her wanton
‘ Looks, her enticing Gesture, her fair
‘ Speech, her curl’d Locks, her smiling
‘ Lips, her heaving Breasts, expos’d to fire
‘ thine Eyes, much less her lascivious Kisses,
‘ her deceitful Sighs and Tears, which at
‘ Pleasure she can shed when she takes thee
‘ in her Arms, with all the other Strata-
‘ gems practis’d by these Creatures, to en-
‘ tangle the Hearts of the unwary, which
‘ thou shouldst esteem no other than empty
‘ Smoke; but rather do thou imitate those
‘ Youths

‘ Youths at *Menander’s* Feast, who in the
 ‘ midst of their Entertainment, and mak-
 ‘ ing merry, when a certain *Bawd* intro-
 ‘ duced a Pack of *Strumpets* attir’d in the
 ‘ most tempting Dreffes, seeing the Danger
 ‘ with the Snare laid for them, instantly
 ‘ concluded to look downwards on the
 ‘ Banquet, and mind what they were about,
 ‘ not so much as casting an Eye towards
 ‘ these *Destroyers*: By which, and calling
 ‘ off their Minds to some more serious Sub-
 ‘ jects, Men may at all Times deliver them-
 ‘ selves from the Allurements of an *Har-*
 ‘ *lot*, let her charm with all the Force she
 ‘ hath. They need but consider the Folly
 ‘ of the short-liv’d Pleasure, where the Ti-
 ‘ tillation, that I may speak with the Phi-
 ‘ losopher, is but the Species of an *Epilepsy*,
 ‘ exceedingly weakening the animal Spirits,
 ‘ and making a Man look like a Fool. So
 ‘ that not without Reason, *Pythagoras* be-
 ‘ ing ask’d by a Friend, when it was pro-
 ‘ per for a Man to lie with a Woman? Re-
 ‘ plied, whenever he wants to grow weaker,
 ‘ or to lose his Strength. Of this, *De-*
 ‘ *mosthenes* the *Grecian* Orator was well a-
 ‘ ware, when he call’d the Act it self by
 X the

‘ the Name of *Repentance* ; and when com-
‘ ing privately to *Lais*, the famous *Cour-*
‘ *tezan* at *Corinth*, he wanted to know
‘ what he must give her for a Night’s Lodg-
‘ ing? She ask’d him ten thousand Drachms,
‘ which with us are as many Crowns.
‘ Whereupon the Orator presently answer’d,
‘ he would never purchase *Repentance* at
‘ that Rate, and so parted from her.

‘ And now (continues he) having de-
‘ scribed the horrid Nature of the Disease,
‘ deforming Men oftentimes in such a mi-
‘ serable Manner, and set forth its Origin
‘ with the great Uncertainty of being ever
‘ thoroughly cur’d, *Moneo equidem, ut pro-*
‘ *cul a vobis hanc deformem ac Saniosam Pso-*
‘ *ram arceatis, hanc in Barathram, in Ster-*
‘ *quilinium, in foricas projiciatis, ac proscri-*
‘ *batis, ne tam exitiale Scabie correpti, toto*
‘ *Vitæ curriculo doleatis.*

Michael

Michael John Paschall of Valenciennes, *his Treatise of the French Disease.*

AFTER he has reckon'd up the common Symptoms, in like Manner with the rest, overlooking however both *Gonorrhœa* and *Bubo*, he will have it to be a new Distemper, not so much as dreamt of by the Ancients, arising from a Corruption or Aduſtion rather, of the Humours in the Blood; the Cure conſiſting in the correcting the *Intemperies* of the ſaid Humours, whether *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Choler* or *Melancholy*, ſingly or admix'd. Firſt, by Diet and proper Government as to the reſt of the *Non-naturals*. 2. By *Venæſection*. 3. By *Concoction*, or fitting them for ſuch *Evacuation*. And 4. By *Purgation*. The Rules and Recipe's for all which he ſets down. Among the laſt the *Diacath. Conf. Hamech. Diſen. Diacarth.* beſides which he adviſes the *Lign. Guaiac.* to be boil'd with *Sena*, *Polypod.* and the *Cordial Flowers* afterwards as a ſtrict Diet by it ſelf, in the cuſtomary

X 2

Manner:

Manner: The like of *Sarsaparilla*. But when the Disease is obstinate, he allows a Recourse to the *Uñction*; for according to *Celsus*, *Non potest vehementi Morbo succurrere nisi æque vehemens Auxilium*. And if by this you are disappointed, the last Refuge is the *Suffimentum*, taking Care the Patient's Head be not inclos'd with the rest of his Body, not only through Fear of stifling, but lest the poisonous Steams should reach up to his Brain. He has one Dram and half of *Cinnabar* to each *Fumigation*, with half as much *Cinnamon* and *Saffron*; which is to be renew'd as there is Occasion, two, three, or four Times, or till the Mouth begins to be full of Sores; for which (but most imprudently) he orders *restringent Gargarisms* with *Allum*; yet rightly observes, that the other Symptoms, as well as the *Ulcers*, where there are no foul Bones, depend upon the general Cure. And these he leaves to the *Chirurgion* with his *Cauterists* and *Cauteries* to hasten *Desquamation*.

There are those, he tells us, who instead of these Remedies, administer two or three Grains of *Vigo's Precipitate*, prepar'd with
Quicksilver

Quicksilver and *Aqua Fortis*. The Author says, he had given two Grains in the *Plague*, which vomited and purg'd briskly; that in the *Cholick* he was wont to give the like Quantity, with half a Dram of *Phylon*, and that it prov'd an excellent Remedy; notwithstanding ours seems to like it better for the outward (where it has no Equal) than the inward Use. He sets down a Method by which to correct it, that is, by washing it well with the Waters of *Plantane* and *Sorrel*, several Times repeated, whilst the Powder is constantly stirr'd about with a Pestle, in the Mortar fit for the Purpose. Of this five Grains may be given in Pills, with *Diamosch. Diamargarit. vel de Hyacinth.* this will soon remove the Pains, as well as other Complaints, working both upwards and downwards; and altho' he thinks it not absolutely void of Danger, under whatever Correction, yet it has the Authority of *Paulus Ægyneta* and others, for its wonderful Effects, both in these, as also in many the most stubborn and obstinate Diseases.

Prosper Borganutius, *his Method about the French Disease, to the illustrious and reverend Dr. Francis Maria de Marchmont, Abbot of the Holy Cross, &c.* 1567.

THE *French Disease* may be defin'd, according to the Precepts of the Ancients, *A preternatural Affection, sensibly hurting the Actions of the Body*; and so nam'd, for that it is on all Hands agreed that it broke out about the Year 1493. when the *French Army* was making War in *Italy*; who, to take off the Scandal, report it to be of *Spanish Extract*, and brought first from the *Indies*: Whence some of them nam'd it the *Indian Distemper*, others *Catholick*, as spreading over all *Europe*; some the *Neapolitan*, as appearing first of all at *Naples*; others *Mævius*, whilst others again, observing by what Means it was chiefly propagated, more rightly denominated the same *Lues Veneris*, or the *Venereal Distemper*. Notwithstanding all which, he allows, that in all Parts of *Christendom* it is better known by

by that of the *French Plague* or *Pox*, than by any other.

In his second Chapter he enquires under what *Genus* of Diseases it should be placed, and in his third, recites the several *Species*, both simple and compounded, as partaking more or less of *Bile*, *Phlegm*, &c. to which he adds five new ones, arising in his own Times, viz. the *falling of the Hair*, the *Looseness and falling out of the Teeth*, *shedding of the Nails*, *Loss of Sight*, with the *Gonorrhœa*. In his fourth he queries about the Original, takes Notice of those who would have it of the same Nature with the *Elephantiasis*, *Lichenes*, &c. of the *Greeks* and *Arabians*, whom *Leonicenus* has endeavour'd to confute, whose Definition thereof has been, notwithstanding, found Fault withal, as imperfect or insufficient, as well by *Manardus* of *Ferraria*, as *Anthony Gal-lus*. And in Regard to the *Atmosphere*, with the manifest Qualities of the Air from Drowth or Moisture, he seems not satisfied that these have any Share in the Production, which ultimately depend upon the *Planets*. When now to argue that the Distemper proceeds from any Influx of these, which has

been so much inculcated by the *Astrologers*, is impious; because it is supposing those *celestial Bodies* themselves to be infected with the Distemper. My Opinion therefore (saith he) with Submission to others, is this, that the Disease must be owing to some vicious Humour polluting the Blood, and spreading its Contagion chiefly in *Venereal Congression*, by reason of the *Seminiu*m lurking principally in the *Genitals* of both Sexes, whence we may surmise it the Offspring of *excessive Luxury* and *excessive Lust*, by which the *Fomes* was primarily engender'd, and the Contagion communicated ever since from one to another. This seems the more probable, because the *obscene Parts* of both Sexes are the common Places of Lodgment for the *Venom*, such as the *Glans* and *Preputium*, or other Part of the *Virga*, external or internal, of the Man; with the *Cun-nus*, *Labia Pudend.* and *Vagina* of the Woman: From which Parts the Contagion spreads it self all over the Body. And here he recites the several Ways reckon'd up by others, of giving or receiving the Taint; among which, the Midwife's catching it, by laying a diseased Woman: Also the whole
Train

Train of *Symptoms*, from the Beginning to the End, or from the *Pustules* and *Chancres* on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, to the *Nodes* and rotten Bones. We have here also the Account of the *Valentian Courtezan* and the *Leper*, together with the Author's Remark, confirm'd, he says, by six hundred Experiments, that the more ardent a Man is after this forbidden Pleasure, the more immoderate and eager in the Enjoyment thereof, or longer in the Action, he is sure to be made the most severe Example, if he lights upon a foul *Strumpet*. His fifth treats about the *Form*, or whether the *Fomes* partakes of *Pblegm* or *Choler*? If consisting in any singular *Intemperies*, or lies conceal'd in any particular Part, such as the *Liver*, discharging all which, he will have the *sanguine Mass* in general, or the Blood as it is mix'd and circulates in the Veins, to be, as it were, the *Form* thereof, whence the *Venom* is diffus'd to all Parts where the same is carried: Tho' some, by a more rare, fine, and softer Texture, are better fitted for its Reception than others; as the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, the *Lips*, the *Tongue*, *Palate* and *Cheeks*, as well as the private Parts; as also the *Nipples*, which

which mutually give and take, upon a close Contact, the venomous Steam excited by Heat, Friction, or Attrition, as at the Time of *Coition*, or by *Suction*, as in *lewd kissing*, and drawing of the *Nipple*.

When he has deliver'd his Thoughts after this Manner, as to the Original of the Distemper, (by which we may infer Concupiscence, or inordinate Lust, to have been its first Parent, from the obscene Parts usually first contaminated therewith, and whence the Contagion spreading farther over the Body, no Wonder the same should be otherwise transmitted, as by those just before remark'd;) in his sixth he debates about the Subjects most liable to receive the Infection: For tho' none are exempt from the *Patrician* to the *Peasant*; yet some Bodies may be so constituted, as not so readily to entertain it, or by their Course of Life more likely to get rid of it sooner than others; meaning the Robust, by their strong Exercise, which yet there is no trusting to. As to the Sex, he thinks the Women have great Advantage of the Men, by their *monthly Visits*; nay, he does not scruple to affirm, that all those who engage a Week

or ten Days before those Times, have nothing to fear thence; since if they should receive the Infection, the same will be wash'd off by Means of those *Purgations*, as it may happen to the Man by a *bloody Flux*, or other Colliquation of the Humours either by *Sweats* or *Stools*, or by the *bleeding Piles* soon after; also by the continued *Seminis Profluvium*, (meaning the *Gonorrhæa*;) or last of all, by Appearance of a good fat *Bubo*, breaking forth at the *Groin*, and that Way venting the Poison. But if the Woman has not this Benefit of Nature, she will fare worse than the Man. However, he concludes his Chapter with the same good Advice as *Sylvius*.

‘ Let them who would keep clear of this
‘ Calamity, beware and avoid these defiled
‘ Vessels; for however in their Lips and
‘ Countenance they are sweet and finely
‘ scented, yet within there lurks a secret
‘ Poison, and he that is taken in their Snares
‘ must be sure to pay a heavy and large
‘ Price for his short-liv'd Pleasure.’

His seventh Chapter contains the *Diagnostick* Signs, which have been often enumerated. His eighth the *Prognosticks*, found-
ed

ed principally upon the different *Temperaments*; among which, he reckons the *Melancholy* to be most prone to the *Contagion*, to labour under the worst Symptoms, and consequently hardest of Cure.

In his ninth he sets down his *Prophylacticks*, among which, he allows the best is to avoid all close Contact, especially the carnal, with those who are diseas'd, as well as the luxurious Way of Life, disposing to, and prompting Men to *Venery*. Yet if it be a Man's Mishap to be drawn into this Snare, here is the same Counsel (tho' I think there is not much Confidence to be plac'd therein) which has been given by others; that so soon as he has withdrawn, he wash his whole *Penis* with warm Water, for half a Quarter of an Hour, steeping it therein, by which he is to be freed from any Injury, if it be done in Time. And if this Washing and Bathing were renew'd Night and Morning, for two or three Days after, he will be still safer. Note, the Water must be kept all the Time as hot as he can suffer it. The Woman is to do the like with a Sponge, as high up in her Body as she can reach; or in Want of the hot Water, they
may

may make use of their own, till they can be better accommodated. The same also may be done with Wine.

But (which seems to render this Experiment doubtful, even in our Author's own Opinion) if after Coition a Heat ariseth on the Part, and *Ulceration* should attend, you must have a Care of too hasty drying up the same, by any cold repelling Topicks, by which the Venom might be impell'd inwards: Rather strive to invite the same outwardly. First, then, you are to apply a defenſative *Epithem* of *Bole* and *Sanguis Draconis*, (which surely repel) beat up with the *Succus Arnoglos*, all round the *Penis*, quite up to the *Pecten*; renewing it as it grows dry, then wash the Sore with the following:

℞ *Sal. Com.* ʒiʒ. *Argent. sub.* ʒi. *Aq. Plant.*
& *Fumiter. ana* ʒiv. bulliant ad ʒvi.

Afterward apply this Ointment.

℞ *Rad. Aristol. rot. lil. Vir. æris Ammoniacy*
in Acet. pp. Myrr. ana ʒii. *Tereb. Pic. Ol.*
Com. ana ʒv. *Conficiatur ex iis Unguentum.*

This also must be timely applied.

There are some, he tells us, who cut a *Pigeon* in two alive, and strait surround the *Penis* therewith, whilst the *Flesh* and *Blood* is warm; after which, they wrap up the *Member* with *Venice Treacle*. And from this his *Preservative* Method, he goes next upon what he calls *Curative* in general; such as the *Victus Ratio*, and the rest of the *Nonnaturals*, about which he employs his three following Chapters. His twelfth treats of *Evacuants*, such as *Bleeding*, *Purging*, *Lotions*, *Baths*, *Oils*, *Ointments*, &c. And in his thirteenth he speaks of *Quicksilver*, with its good and evil *Qualities*, as deliver'd by fundry Writers, both in others as well as in this Distemper; and tho' he says much to its Discredit, yet he allows, Recourse must be had thereto in stubborn Cases: Giving us a Form of *Uction* which he had frequently succeeded with, when all other Remedies had fail'd him, and has laid down some of the best Directions, to be observ'd both by the Sick, as well as the Physician or Surgeon who attends the Operation, in regard to Accidents or survenient Symptoms, that I remember to have met with in any of the rest.

In

In his fourteenth, which is his last Chapter, he sets forth the Praises of the *Indian Cure*, by the *Lixivium* of *Guaiacum*; gives Rules by which to chuse the best, how to prepare it, with the *Regimen* requir'd under its Use: And to confirm its Excellency for the Cure of this particular Distemper, recites the notable History of Sir *Ulrich Hutten*, who after all the fruitless Attempts by repeated *Salivations* with *Mercurial Unction*, reduced by the Disease and pretended Remedies, to the utmost Despair of Help, was perfectly restor'd thereby.

Bartholomew Maggi of Bononia, his Council for the French Disease, complicate with a schirrous Hardness on the Liver, mucous Dejections from the Guts, together with Chaps and Ulcers of the Fundament. *Written in the Year 1550.*

THIS is a Council desir'd for the illustrious Count, Galeotus Picus of Mirandula, of whom you will find mention by John Baptist Montanus, in the foregoing Collection.

Collection. This Nobleman, of the Age of forty-two, had the Year before contracted the Distemper, whose Symptoms were first of all some *Ulcuscula*, or *chancrous Ulceration*, on the *Virga*: After healing of which, there arose crusty Scabs about his Head, and the Disease so rebellious, that he could not be cur'd, before his Hair came off, as also the Nails from his Fingers and Toes. He had been treated with *Purges*, as also with the *Indian Decoction*; when, to add to his Misfortunes, his *Countess*, out of tender Regard, would lie in the same Bed with him, without other conjugal Freedoms whatever: Yet notwithstanding, she became infected with the Disease, which appear'd not till some Time after. So that when he thought himself cur'd, by his wonted Freedom with the *Countess*, he took the Contagion anew; and thus the Taint was communicated unsuspectedly from one to the other, till at length the Cause being found out, they separated Beds, in order to the Recovery of each: And finding some *Stigmata* of the Malady yet remaining, such as the *Squammulae ac Fissurae Manuum*, seven Years after, he came to *Venice*, where
he

he was seiz'd with a violent Pain about the *Anus*, which no Remedies could dissipate, till an *Abscess* was form'd in the *Intestine*, which breaking, terminated in a *fistulous Ulcer*, with *Callosity* and *Rhagades* round the *Verge* of the *Anus*. After a Year, without having contracted any new Infection, he shed his Beard and Eyebrows, grew emaciated, and fell into a *Faundice*: So that the Case seem'd now to be complicated, and, in a Manner, desperate. Upon which Account, our Physician's Advice was desir'd to be transmitted to those who had him under Cure.

In Answer to this Epistle, *Maggi*, from the Hints which had been given him farther, in Relation thereunto, enquiring into the Patient's *Temperament*, finds the *Liver* to be hot and dry, where the Source of all the Mischief lies (and probably in some Respects he might guess right, considering some other of the Complaints:) However, after a long Detail of Symptoms, and their Causes, for each of which *Galen's* Authority is made use of, he recommends a Preparation of the *bilious* Humour for Evacuation; as by the *Decoctions* of *Endive*, *Cichory*,

chory, Burrage, Hops, Sorrel, and the like cooling *Hepaticks*; together with the Juice of *Verjuice, Grapes* and *Oranges*. After evacuating the same with those Medicines nam'd *Cholagogues*, particularly *Cassia* and *Rhubarb*, this last in Respect to a *Lienterick Flux*, with which he had long Time been afflicted before the *Abscess*, as well as to the *Jaundice* since. Between Whiles he directs the *Diacydou*, to strengthen his Stomach and *primæ Viæ*; but utterly forbids his having any farther Recourse to *Quicksilver*; advising rather to the *Lignum Guaiacum cum ejus Cortice*: For tho' it had not formerly answer'd his Expectation, his Flux following soon after; yet he gives the Preference thereunto, and hopes that by the two Prescriptions he now sends him, wherein the same has a very particular Share, the morbid Reliques of his Distemper will be subdu'd.

As to the *Fistula*, he gives Order that the same be forthwith dilated, first of all by the *Gentian Root*, after cleans'd with *Mundificatives*, amongst which, *Vigo's Precipitate*, as more peculiarly adapted to the Disease in general, than any other.

Alexander Trajanus Petronius, *his seven Books concerning the French Disease*, 1566.

WE come, in the last Place, to take Notice of this famous Author, who brings up the *Rear* in this Collection, and whose Writings upon this Subject are about a sixth Part of the whole; the very Contents of his several Chapters (as will appear by what follows) exceeding some whole Tracts among the preceding.

Dr. *Freind* has made a very just Remark upon him, in saying, ‘ He is methodical
‘ to an Excess, but has very little instruc-
‘ tive in all his Books, which are full of
‘ trifling Observations, rather puzzling than
‘ explaining the Subject about which he
‘ writes. The only Thing untouch’d by
‘ others, is the Treatment of a *stubborn*
‘ *Gleet*, remaining after a *Gonorrhœa*, and
‘ standing out against all Methods of Cure,
‘ even the *Salivation*.’ Of which more, when we come to his Chapter about the same.

In his *first* Chapter, with the Generality, he dates its *Era* from the Year 1493. about the Time when the *French* Army were laying Siege to *Naples*; and when the *Spanish* Soldiers returning from their Expedition to the *West Indies*, being infected by the Women of those Islands, brought the Disease along with them, and therewith tainted their own Countrywomen: By which Means the *French*, now rioting with Spoil and Plunder of the City, and debauching with the *Italian* and *Spanish* Courtezans, soon took the Distemper, and brought it Home also, some Time after their Conquests in *Italy*, into *France*: Whence it soon spread into all the Countries of *Europe*; by which the Bodies of some broke out like *Lepers*, with their Heads and Foreheads, as well as their Limbs, cover'd over with red crusty Pustules, some as large as the Mulberry, others less; their *Pudenda* ulcerated and inflam'd, the *Nose*, *Uvula* and *Tonsils* eaten into with a putrid *Caries*; some render'd hoarse thereby, others having the Tone of their Voice quite alter'd, speaking, as we say, through the Nose; the Liquors they took into their Mouths oftentimes returning

ing thereby: *Pains* also about their Joints, chiefly afflicting by Night, with hard Swellings on their Limbs. Some lost the Hair of their Heads, their Eyebrows, and Beards, whilst others were eaten up, in a Manner, with *phagedenick Ulcers*, spreading over divers Parts of their Bodies, under which great Numbers rotted away. Some were afflicted with Noise in the Ears, Dimness of Sight, Swimming in the Head, Fever and Shortness of Breath; and of late Years a *Gonorrhœa* or *Profluvium Seminis*.

When the *Physicians* had tried to stop this raging Malady by sundry *Antidotes*, and finding the Patients still growing worse, they at last betook themselves to *Quick-silver*, mix'd up with *Ointments*, or *Minium* nam'd *Cinnabar*, in *Fumigations*; whence there was discharg'd a large Quantity of stinking *Mucus* from the foul and offensive Sores brought thereby into their Jaws, their Cheeks, Tongues and Lips, with Putrefaction on all Parts thereof; Insomuch that their Teeth grew loose, and were ready to drop out. However, by this Drain of the *Venom* many got their Cures, tho' at the Peril of their Lives; whilst others were de-

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stroy'd

stroy'd thereby. The Distemper still spreading it self, not only in *Copulation*, which was the most usual Way, but the Infants receiv'd it from the Nipple of an infected Nurse. Some contracted it by kissing the diseas'd, nay, so subtil was the Contagion at its first breaking out, that the very touching any foul Linen that came from their Bodies, much more putting on their Apparel, was sufficient to transfer it. No State of Body, sound or sickly, no Age or Way of Living, no Clime nor Season, could secure those who happen'd too intimately to converse with the infected; even the Child in the Womb is tainted from the Parents.

Thus spread the Contagion till the grand Remedy was brought over to us, whence the Poison was at first deriv'd, I mean the *Lignum Guaiacum*: For soon after the Use of this Decoction, the before almost indomitable and horrid Distemper grew milder, more tolerable, and with less Difficulty conquer'd; insomuch as at this Time the Symptoms are more moderate also; and the People no longer shy of conversing with the diseas'd, eating, drinking, sleeping, or putting

ting on the same Apparel, we may say of more familiar and closer Engagements, without conceiving such Injury will ensue as heretofore: Nor do Men scruple now in the lewdest Way, as believing the Danger less, and the Cure more easy, by which it happens, that in most Parts of *Europe*, especially among the *Italians*, there are few of the People who have not been, or are not therewith polluted: Whence either by the Parents or Nurses, even the Children rue the dire Effects of it, tho' possibly not appearing till they are grown up, when the Complaints are often mistaken, and the Disease imputed to other Causes.

In his *second* he disputes about the Novelty thereof: And tho' many contend that some Symptoms very like were known to the Ancients, as the *Lichenes*, *Epiniëtides*, *Achores*, *Lepra* and *Scabies*; yet others were quite different. And here he quotes a Passage from *Hippocrates*, *Epid. 3. Sect. 3.* about the *Ignis Sacer*, with the *Decidentia Capillorum*, the *Ulcers* laying the Bones of the *Femur* and *Tibia* bare, with certain Affects on the *Pudenda* and *Pubes*: Also *Pliny's* Account of a strange Disease that broke out

somewhat like this, in the Time of *Tiberius Cæsar*, of so foul and contagious a Nature, that Death was wish'd for by the afflicted, who were principally the better Sort of the People. It was frequently observ'd to spread by kissing, and hence took the Denomination of *Mentagra, ob Mentum primario ab illo affectum*.

After all he concludes, that admitting the Distemper was known formerly, the Cure was not: Nor would the Remedies the Ancients applied to the foresaid Symptoms, avail in these: So that as the *Antidote* (meaning particularly the *Guaiaicum*) is recent, in all Likelihood so must be the *Contagion* also.

When he has finish'd this *second* Chapter, which, with the foregoing, is all we shall animadvert, in his *third* and following he enters a great Number of *Queries*, as from so many *Premises*, to be discuss'd by such as would methodically treat of the Nature and Cure of this Distemper.

And first, of Diseases, he tells us there are some accidental, others fall out by a kind of natural Necessity. Among these we are to enquire after the particular Cause, or
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what it is that disposes to the Small Pox and Measles in one, to the Leprosy in another; and whether such Cause be from without, or is really existing in our Bodies? If the former, whether the same be lodg'd in the *Air*, our *Meat*, *Drink*, &c. if the latter, in what Humour? Whether in the *Spirits*, the *natural Heat*, in the *Seed*, *Menses*, or any *excrementitious Humour* discharg'd from the Blood? But here it cannot be, because such may be alter'd by Blood-letting and Purging, whence its Force would be taken off, if not entirely subdued.

Setting then all these aside, it remains that the Cause of all such Disorders must rest in our *Aliment*, or that by which our Bodies are nourish'd, as well as their Distempers. How it happens that the *Nutrimment* which the *Fœtus* draws in, whilst in the *Uterus*, can be the Efficient of these, is not difficult to understand, when we consider there is a natural Tendency to *Putrefaction* in the *Aliment* supplied to the *Fœtus*, and that sufficient to produce these Distempers, when brought into Act from Causes predisposing thereto, with a Conjecture how the same may be effected, *i. e.* how the

Semi-

Seminaries of Diseases come to be dispers'd in Mens Bodies, and in what Part thereof the same is principally resident, as well as which sort, arising thence, are most likely to admit of Cure, which not?

His next *Query* is this, *viz.* how this *Seminium*, which is at all Times existing in Mens Bodies, is not always brought into Act, and how the same, as happens in some, is never stirr'd up thereto, or very seldom; and what can be the impulsive Cause that first excites it? Which, also, of those Dis-temperers thence brought on, may be call'd *Spontaneous*, which *contagious*? And in what the Agreement or Disagreement consists? How it happens that some contagious Diseases, such as the *Measles* and *Small Pox*, have at some Times large Intervals betwixt their Appearances, as also that few Persons at one Time or other of their Lives escape them? And since they have all one common Cause, how it comes to pass that one only is not produc'd by that Cause? Or why in certain Countries such particular one is more frequent? In others, another? Lastly, why either, when convey'd into distant Regions, seizeth promiscuously the se-

veral Inhabitants of that Region, and if these Diseases are allow'd to have the same Cause of Origin, why is not the same Method of Curation found to answer? Also why Brute Creatures, who by Necessity of Nature are subjected to like Diseases, from a Redundancy of Nutriment, are not alike distemper'd with the Human?

Farther, there are some Sicknessees peculiar to some Countries, yet frequently shifting and changing their Appearances for others; nor is there found a Necessity for their Continuance at all Times and Seasons, but certain, which were formerly in no wise contagious, are succeeded quickly after by such as are so; these differing in Time also from each other, with the Reason why Brute Animals are not liable to putrid Fevers with Mankind. Finally, why this Distemper in particular, as well as other contagious ones of like Nature, should be deem'd inevitable, or of Necessity, since they stand in Need of some extrinsick Force to set the Cause at Work, and by Change of Diet, Air and Country, as happens after Floods and Inundations, are chang'd for sundry other Sorts.

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These are the Subjects of his first Book.

His *second* begins with an Enquiry, whether or no this Distemper sprang up among us, as we may say, *sponte sua*? Such Thing being possible, inasmuch as at its first Appearance it could not be derived from *Contagion*, without supposing some Person therewith diseas'd prior to that Appearance; Which will hold good as well in the *Western Islands* as with us, with whom the Question ceases if it be indisputable that we had it first of all by *Contagion* thence. Again, why it should affect us indifferently or promiscuously, as well in Summer as Winter? And why, contrary to those of the *Elephantiasis*, *Measles* or *Small Pox*, this Distemper is chang'd into many others, at least resembles therein several Symptoms. Why at some Times it preys only on the Skin, sometimes on the Flesh, at one Time it affects the Eyes only, or the Nose, also the Ears, &c. To this it is answer'd, that the real Efficient of the Disease standing in Need of some outward impulsive Cause, there must always ensue that particular *Species*, whence that impelling Cause at first arises. Why after contracting the Distemper,

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per, it is a long Time in one Person before it shows it self, and less Time in another? Why some escape the Infection, where others receive the same? And why at its first breaking out it rag'd so severely? Whilst for the most Part it is milder in our Times? And why so soon as it began to abate of its first Violence, it shew'd it self chiefly in Pustules about the Head and other Parts? And how it happens that the Disease is so easily taken from the infected? As also by some still sooner than others? With the Reason of its tedious Cure? Why of it self, or its own Nature, (which is a great Mistake) it never destroys the Patient? Tho' he is never entirely free his whole Life-time? And as the *Fomes* of this *ingenite Putrefaction* proceeds first of all from the *Air, Food, and Place* in which we reside, and whence the several *Species* of Diseases are deriv'd, so the same in Time being extinguish'd, not only those, but this also, will terminate, whilst others are brought forth. Nor tho' the *Measles* and *Small Pox* are engender'd of the same *Fomes*, yet it does not follow that they should so often return, nor continue so long, nor yet so frequently be reproduc'd, especially

cially in the Way of *Copulation*, as in this. Whether the *Plague* has less infested *Europe*, particularly *Italy*, because this Disease has made so much Ravage therein? Or if the same should vanish, (as seems very likely in Time it must) the other may not return as formerly among us? That this Malady, which we call by the Name of the *French Disease*, is not primarily seated in the *Liver*, but rather if some certain Part of the Body be its chief Residence, it must be the *Head*. Neither the *hot* nor *cold Intemperies* of that *Bowel* can be term'd the *Morbus Gallicus*, and what that Disease can be in Reality, which consists not either in a *hot* or *cold Distemperature*, but owes its Origin to the like Putrescency in the Air, which it consists of it self. Wherefore if any interrogates why this Distemper indiscriminately affects such as are *hot* at some Times, rather than *cold*, and *vice versa* at others? The Answer must be, that altho' the putrid *Fomes* consists of both, yet it joins not so readily with every Kind, but with that only arising from the same corrupt Disposition with it self. Hence it is possible for those of a *cold Temperament* to be more easily infected

fectèd than the contrary, having more of that inbred Defilement, or venomous Disposition, than some others of the *hot*, who may be less liable thereunto. For the same Reason it is, the having more or less of this *putrid Seminium* contracted in the *Uterus*, that we are more or less liable to be seized with sundry other Diseases, such as the *Morbilli*, *Variolæ*, *Elephantiasis*, and such like, our whole Life-time after, as well as with this. Why some of those who labour therewith, notwithstanding, hold their Flesh and grow fat, yet afterwards they shed their Hair, and the Colour of their Eyes are chang'd from black to white? Why also, after the Disease has reduc'd the Patient to a Loss of his Flesh, the same should be again recruited by the most slender Diet? Of the different Symptoms thereof, when arising as it were *naturally*, and when proceeding from *Contagion*. Of those who carnally converse with the infected, why some are scarce at all, or very slowly tainted therewith, others instantly? As also why some are more grievously infected than others? And the Reason of the Difficulty in curing some more than others? Lastly, of
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the singular Nature and Manner of this *contagious* Malady, and certain Events to be foreseen as to the Consequences, under the divers Modes of such its Appearance, which concludes his *second* Book.

His *third* contains the following Particulars:

What is necessary to be regarded by any who would either prevent or cure this Disease? And what particularly to be directed, in order to those Ends? Which must be set about so soon as possible, or so soon as ever the Disease is discover'd, with the common Indications of Cure. From whence the Remedies are to be taken? Whether infer'd by Way of Reason, or found out by Experience, or both? The latter will be always the most safe, by which such Remedy being once discover'd, may be still farther improv'd by the former, when being both conjoin'd, they will accompany each other to the greater Advantage of the sick Person. Of those Things which ought to go before the Use of *Guaiacum*, *Sarsaparilla*, and *China*, the three experienc'd Remedies for this Disease. If *Venesection* should be one of these Premises? Or that a *Clyster* should precede

cede the same. Some farther Notes about *Bleeding*, and of preparing the Humours for *Evacuation*, with the proper Time for administering a purging Medicine. What sort of Preparatives or Correctives? As also of the Kinds of cathartick or purging Medicines; with which he ends his *third* Book.

His *fourth* begins with Directions for the Choice of the *Lignum Guaiacum*, its Description and Vertues, in this Distemper, the Way or Method of preparing and administering thereof, with divers Forms prescribed. An Enquiry farther whether the said *Wood* acts by certain *manifest* or *occult* Qualities in the Cure? The proper Times of its being given; whether the Decoction hereof was the Result of Art, Conjecture, or Experience? with the Diet proper for those under the *Regimen*, as well as in the Use of the other *Nonnaturals*.

His *fifth* treats of the *Sarsaparilla*, Rules for its Election, its Nature, Vertues and Use. Whether it acts by *occult* or *manifest* Qualities, and whether Art or Chance first discover'd to us that it would cure this Distemper? The same of *China Root*.

In his *sixth* he entertains his Reader with a Discourse about *Quicksilver*, and the same Interrogatory as concerning the foregoing; whether acting by *manifest* or *occult* Qualities: Together with the Cause of those Symptoms which ensue upon the Use of the *Unction*, and why the same is not attended with those unhappy Accidents of *Palsy*, *Tremor*, *Apoplexy*, and the like, which so frequently befall those who are conversant with the same in other Forms; such as among the *Painters*, *Plumbers*, *Gilders*, &c. often fall out? Of the Nature and Force of this Ointment in overcoming this Disease, with several Forms of it laid down, and proper Times of using it. Whether the Cure thereby was the Effect of *Art*, *Accident*, or *Experience*? And concluding for the latter. How it is to be used so as to avoid Danger, and to remedy the Symptoms thence arising; such as the Swelling of the Head and Face, Difficulty of Breathing and Deglutition, with the Ulceration of the Jaws, Tongue, and Cheeks, as well as on the Lips and Gums, with Looseness of the Teeth, Fainting, Spitting of Blood, &c. Of the *Suffitus* of *Cinnabar*, the Man-
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ner of *Fumigation*, with the Use thereof; when necessary; whether operating by *occult* or *manifest* Qualities? And whether invented by *Art*, or countenanc'd by *Accident* or *Experiment*? with a Mark of Disgrace, however, put upon it, *viz.* that altho' it has been found by Experience to cure the Disease, yet it is not worthy of an Artift to give Countenance thereunto: Being as much more dangerous than the *crude Quicksilver*, as that is when rais'd by the Heat of Fire, (as was instanc'd above in the *Gilders* and *Plumbers*) than when us'd crude, as in the *Uction*. Of other Remedies made use of at these Times, and upon particular Occasions, as the *Candle* prepar'd with *Cinnabar*, *Cerates* with *Quicksilver*, of the *Sublimate Water*, and concerning the *Precipitate*. Again, of divers others regarding the Disease in general; Waters destill'd, and medicated Wines; Decoctions of Rosemary, Juniper, Pine, Box, and the like: Of Vaporation without *Cinnabar*, Baths *natural* and *artificial*, Baths with the Blood of Beasts, Mixtures with Vipers, Distillations from Treacle, *Ol. Sulph.* also concerning Cupping, with an Examination of certain me-

dicated or smok'd Linen Cloths put upon the *Glans*, as a Preservative from the *Infection*, such as *Fallopious's* prepar'd *Lints*; all which he makes light of, and shuts up his sixth Book.

In his *seventh* and last (which is the only useful, as containing his Practice) he treats of the Cure of the Ulcers of the *Penis*, *Anus*, and *Labia Pudend.* of the *Phymosis* and *callous Prepuce*; of *Chancres* and *Chordee*; of *Warts* and other Excrescences about the *Penis*, *Anus*, and *Pudenda*; of the *Gonorrhœa*; of *Ulcers* in the Mouth and Throat; of the *Bubo* antecedent to the Disease confirm'd; of the *Pustules* and *Ulcers on the Head and Face*, *falling of the Hair and Nails*, *Hurts of the Ears and Eyes*; of the *Itch*, *Impetigo*, and *Scab* or *Lepra*; of the *Pains* of the Joints, and other Parts of the Body; of *local Remedies* for *Ulcers*, and some Things in Regard to those which are *fistulous*.

And next of the *stubborn Gonorrhœa*, or such as stands out against the particular Remedies usually directed, and has baffled those made use of in the general Cure; wherein there is little material, or different from
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the former. For as the Disease is defin'd a *Pollution of the Seed merely, or the Seed corrupted, and render'd purulent, constantly distilling from the Glandulæ Paraſtatæ, by Means of ſome Ulceration on thoſe Parts;* ſo the Scope of healing lies, after lenient *Purgatives with Caſſia,* in contempering the Heat and Acrimony of this corrupted Seed, and abating the *Stimulus* that prompts to the Excretion. For this Purpoſe are directed the *Sem. Lact. Cucurb. Portulacæ, Viol. Malv. Nymph. Viticis, Agn. Caſt. Hyoſciam, &c.* in Expreſſions or Emulſions; *Cichoracea omnia, & omne Genus Lactis, ut humanum Vaccin. Ovil. Caprin.* After which, for cleanſing and healing, he preſcribes *Turpentine* in divers Forms; as beat up with the White of an Egg, and taken in a Draught to two Ounces: Likewise, the ſame waſh'd in Roſe Water, and ſwallow'd, to the Quantity of an Ounce and half, (if the Character is not miſtaken.) He has another very drying, prepar'd of two Drams of the *Pili Lepor. uſt.* in a quarter of a Pint of Sheep's Milk, drank two Hours before Dinner, for ſome Days; alſo the *Pulv. Coral. Ter. Armen. Cort. Ovor. pp.* given for ſome Time

made up with *Cassia*. Likewise *Thus Mastich* (but in too small a Quantity to effect any Thing, as three or four Grains,) in the Yolk of an Egg; *Pulv. Aloes* half a Dram, in the same Manner, for twenty Days. Lastly, to finish, we have the following:

℞ *Rad. Ireos Menth. Calamenth. Sisimb. Lapid. Hematit. Sem. Portul. Agni Cast. ana* ʒi. *Sacch. Cand. Rosac.* ʒii. *conficiunt pulverem, ex hoc ʒi. pro dosi.*

But this, however it thickens, he thinks too drying.

When having directed these, and fundry others, for this obstinate Malady, he treats of the Difficulty of making Water, by reason of *Caruncles*: For the Removal of which, he prescribes divers *corrosive Injections ex Alumine & Sublimato*: Likewise a *Suffitus* of *Quicksilver, Cinnabar, Sandarach* or *Auripigmentum*. Then takes Notice of *Ulcers on the Bladder and urinary Passage, of the Rhagades, Fissures, Clefts, and branny Scales, of the Hands, Feet, Lips, Nipples, Prepuce and Pudendum; contumacious*

cious Gummata, rotten Bones, Loss of the Os Palati, and of Stigmata yet remaining after the Cure. Which concludes his *seventh* and last Book, together with the whole Collection, and of whom Dr. Astruc in his Tract just publish'd thus delivers himself; *Auctor ille in scribendo nimius est, & ita Verbofus ut nauseam moveat.*

F I N I S.

A
Chronological INDEX
OF THE

AUTHORS who have wrote about the
Venereal Disease; from its gene-
rally suppos'd first Appearance in
Europe, down to the present Time.

Taken out of Dr. ASTRUC's *New Treatise*
of the *Venereal Disease*.

N. B. Those mark'd with the Asterisk, altho'
they wrote (many of them) at the same Time,
or in the same Century, are not taken Notice
of in either of the preceding Tomes.

- 1495.* **M** Arcellus Cumanus.
97. **N**icholaus Leonicens, Vicentinus.
Coradinus Gilinus.
* Joannes Widman.
98. **N**atalis Montefaurus, Veronenfis.
Antonius Scanarolus, Mutinenfis.
* Simon Pistor, Lipsienfis.
Sebastianus Aquilanus.
99. **G**aspar Torella, Hispanus.
1500. * **C**onradus Schelling, Heidelbergenfis.
1. * **M**artinus Polichius, Mellerstadius.
3. * **J**osephus Grunbeckius, Germanus.
Joannes de Vigo, Genuenfis.
7. **A**ntonius Benivenius, Florentinus.
14. **W**indelinus

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14. Windelinus Hock. de Brackenaw.
16. Jacobus Cataneus, de Lacu Marcino, Genuensis.
Joannes Almenar, Hispanus.
Georgius Vella, Brixienfis.
18. * Petrus Maynardus, Veronenfis.
Leonardus Schmai, Salisburgenfis.
19. Ulricus de Hutten, Steckelbergæ, Eq. Aur.
Joannes Manardus, Ferrariensis.
20. Benedictus Rinius.
* Joannes le Maire, Belga.
24. * Desiderius Erasmus, Roterodamus.
25. * Bartholomæus Sileber.
27. Jacobus a Bethencourt, Rothomagenfis.
30. Hieronymus Fracastorius, Veronenfis.
32. Laurentius Phrifiſius, Metenſis.
34. Joannes Paſchalis, Sueſſanus.
* Auguſtinus Niphus Philotheus. Sueſſanus.
35. Gundisalvus Fernandez, Matritenſis.
36. Nicholaus Poll.
Nicholaus Maſſa, Venetus.
Petrus Andreas Matthiolus, Senenſis.
* Theophrastus Paracelfus, ab Hohenheim.
37. * Joannes Vochs, Colonienſis.
* Joannes Antonius Roverellus, Bologninus.
38. Alfonſus Ferrus, Neapolitanus.
* Thomas Rangonus, Ravennæ.
40. Joſephus Struthius, Poſnaniensis.
Dionyſius Fontanonus, Monſpeſſulanus.
Antonius Gallus, Pariſienſis.
41. Remaclus Fuchſius, Limbergus.
42. Andreas Veſalius. Bruxellenſis.
Bartholomæus Montagnona, Patavinus.
Leonardus Fuchſius.
* Mich. Angelus Blondus, Italus.
44. Aloyſius Lobera, Abalanus.
48. Hier. Cardan, Mediolanenſis.
50. * Joannes Rodriguez, de Caſtello blanco.
Joannes Baptiſt Montanus, Veronenſis.
Barth. Maggius, Bononienſis.
Joannes Benedictus, Germanus.

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51. Ant. Mus. Bras. Ferrariensis.
Benedict. Victor, Faventinus.
54. Joannes Langius, Lembergus.
Pet. Haschardus, Insulanus.
55. Nich. Macchellus, Mutinensis.
* Roderic. Diaz, de Isla.
Joannes Fernelius, Ambianus.
57. Pet. de Bayro, Taurinensis.
Joannes Sylvius, Insulensis.
58. * Petrus Laurus, Italus.
Fran. Frizzimelica, Patavinus.
* Hieronymus Montuus.
60. Gabriel Fallopius, Mutinensis.
Guiliel. Rondeletius, Monspessul.
62. Dominicus Leo, Lunensis.
64. Ant. Fracantianus, Vicentinus.
Ant. Chalmeteus, Vergefacus.
Augerius Ferrerius, Tosolas.
65. Leonardus Botallus, Astensis.
Alex. Trajanus Petron. Castellanus.
66. Pet. Trapolinus, Patavinus.
Marinus Brochardus. Venetus.
Bernard. Tomitanus, Patavinus.
Mich. Joannes Paschal, Valentinus.
Prosper Borgarutius, Patavinus.
68. * Victor Trincavellius, Placentinus.
70. * Ant. Saporta, Monspeliensis.
* Ludovicus Isla, Lusitanus.
75. * Andr. Alcacar, Gudalaxarenensis.
* Ambros. Paræus, Lavattensis.
77. * Laur. Joubertus, Valentinus.
78. * Julius Palmarius.
80. * Jo. Schenkus, Friburgensis.
* Jo. Crato, Uratislaviensis.
86. * Jo. Zecchius Bononiensis.
87. * Hier. Mercurialis, Forolivienensis.
89. * Lucas Grinus, Bononiensis.
90. * Hier. Capivaccius, Patavinus.
91. * Felicianus Petera, Brixianus.
96. * Pet. Forellus, Acmarianus.

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96. * William Clowes, Anglus.
- * Aurelius Minodolus, Rhodiginus.
97. * Hercules Saxonia, Patavinus.
98. * Franciscus de Villalobos, Hispanus.
1600. Joannes Saporta, Mospeliensis.
- Petrus de Torrez, Darocensis.
1. Alex. Massarias, Vicentinus.
2. Andreas Laurentius, Arelatenfis.
3. Josephus Quercetanus, Armenianus.
4. Eustachius Rudius, Bellunenfis.
- Fabijs Pacius, Vicetinus.
5. Ludovicus Mercatus, Hispanus.
- Andreas de Leon, Granatæ.
- Barth. Perdulcis, Vivariensis.
10. Joannes Varandæus, Nemaufensis.
- Henningus Arnicaeus, Halberstad.
11. Tanequinius Guillaumet, Chyrurgus.
13. Horatius Guargantus, Soncinenfis.
16. Joannes Macollo, Scotus.
- Eitel Joacchimus, Kruppellus.
20. Franciscus Ranchinus, Mospel.
- Dan. Sennertus, Uratislaviensis.
- Victor Mangus, Schattenchalenfis.
- Matthias Untzerus, Hallensis.
21. Joannes Colle, Bellunenfis.
23. David de Planis Campy, Chirurgus.
- Petrus Rostinius.
24. Tobias Knoblochius, Macrobetanus.
29. Zacut. Lusitanus, Ulyssiponenfis.
30. Joannes Ant. Vanderlynden.
- Joannes Hartmannus, Ambergenfis.
41. Cyprianus Maroxa, Hispanus.
44. Jo. Bab. Van Helmont, Bruxel.
50. Theod. Turq. de Mayern, Genevensis.
61. Ant. Everhardus, Medioburgenfis.
70. John Winel, Anglus.
71. Fran. de Le Boe Sylvius, Hanoviens.
73. Nich. de Blegny, Parisiensis.
- Edward Manwairing, Anglus.
- Joannes Casparus Sparr.
76. Bernardinui

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76. Bernardinus Christinus, Corsicenfis.
Richard Wiseman, Anglus.
77. Ant. Meniotius, Parisiensis.
79. Theoph. Bonetus, Genevensis.
Steph. Blancardus.
80. Thomas Sydenham, Anglus.
Paulus de Sorbait, Hispano-belga.
84. Joannes Michaut.
David Abercromby, Anglus.
Carolus Thuillier, Rothomagensis.
89. L----l Monnier.
90. G. B. Saint Romam.
94. Martin Lister, Anglus.
98. Carolus Musitanus.
99. Gervasius Ucay, Tolofanus.
Petrus Garnier, Lugdunenfis.
1700. N. Boixel.
10. Adrian Helvetius, Batavus.
11. Joannes de Vaux, Chirurgus Paris.
14. John Boulton, Anglus.
15. Walter Harris, Anglus.
16. Jac. Vercellonus, Pedemontanus.
17. William Cockborn, Anglus.
Gerardus Goris.
22. N. Boues Sigogne.
24. Rog. Dibon, Chirurgus Parisiensis.
Ant. Deidier, Monspessulanus.
Ant. Benevolus, Chirurg. Florentinus.
25. Pet. Violette du Bois, Parisiens.
- Poinet, Chirurg. Nosocom. Reg.
27. Hermannus Boerhaave, Batavus.
31. Carolus Barbeirac.
32. Daniel Turner, Anglus.
33. Pet. Default, Burdigalensis.
34. Henricus Haguenot, Monspel.

