

A description of the apparatus of arbitrarily heated and medicated water baths etc. erected in Panton Square, Haymorhet, in ... 1779 / [Rhodomonte Dominiceti].

Contributors

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A
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F T H E
A P P A R A T U S
O F

Arbitrarily heated and medicated WATER BATHS;
partial PUMPS, vapourous and dry BATHS, internal
and external moist and dry FUMIGATIONS, oleous,
saponaceous, spirituous and dry FRICTIONS;

E R E C T E D

In Pantön Square, Haymarket, in the Year 1779;

A T T H E

SOLICITATION of many of the FACULTY,
NOBILITY and GENTRY;

With an Account of their Nature and Efficacy in the Cure of
most Disorders incident to the human Body, supported by
the Opinions of the most eminent Physicians, both Ancient
and Modern;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Several well authenticated CASES of CURES,
performed on Persons of Credit and Reputation.

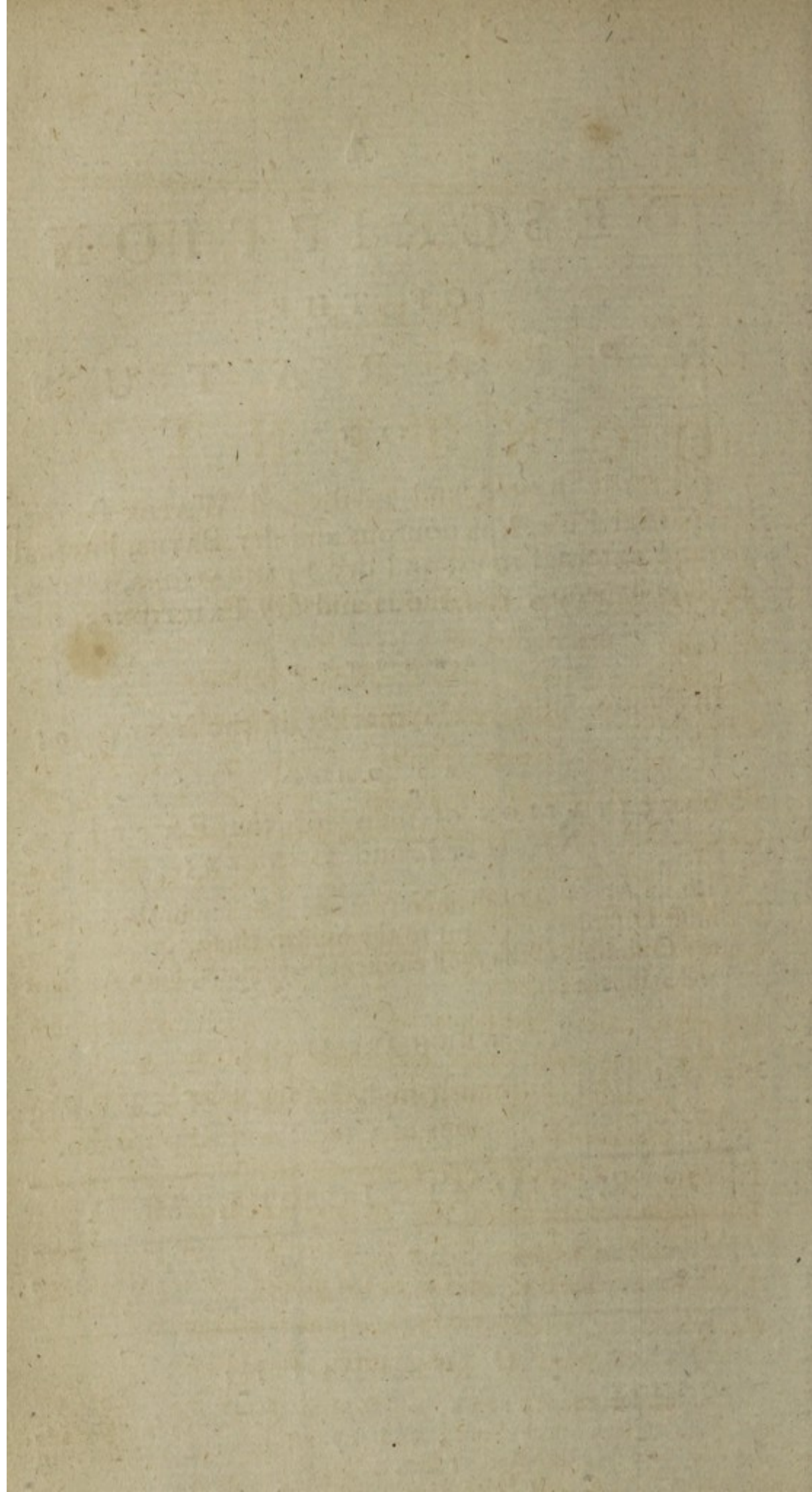
By R. DOMINICETI, M. D.

*Illud remedium magnum appellabitur, quod ad morbi curationem
efficacius conducit quamvis sine violentia operatur. TOZZI.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by W. Niccol, No. 51,
in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and by all other Booksellers in
London and Westminster. 1780.

(Price One Shilling.)



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To the R E A D E R.

IN this Pamphlet I have expressed myself, as far as I could, agreeable to the opinion of others: in order that you might not be misled by the prejudice of novelty, or dissuaded by the artful insinuations of some designing or ignorant persons, to follow a method of preserving and securing health, so much esteemed and practised by many of the most antient, and recommended by several of the modern Physicians.—The great imperfections which their method of preparing and applying operations somewhat similar to those herein-after described, before my *Father* took it in hand, the improvements and innumerable additions he has made, and how much farther its usefulness may be extended, shall be fully explained in my next Publication, which shall be more methodically divided and interspersed with some curious experiments and useful observations which I have lately made.—The generous encouragement I have received from many worthy Gentlemen of the Faculty who have recommended several of their patients to my care, and the natural propensity the Public in general shew for the support of every useful improvement, will ever engage my utmost attention in endeavouring to prove myself worthy of the favour of their protection.

To the N. E. A. D. R.

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A

D E S C R I P T I O N

O F T H E

A P P A R A T U S

Of arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, partial Pumps, vapourous and dry Baths, internal and external moist and dry Fumigations, &c. &c.

THESE Water Baths and Effluvia, are impregnated with such medical substances, either of animals, vegetables, or minerals, as are fit to cure or give relief in most infirmities; and as their degree of heat is regulated according to the patient's constitution, disease, and other circumstances, so they prove salutary in several acute and chronic diseases, and even when all other medical efforts have failed.—Thousands of his Majesty's subjects,
B who

who, for these twenty-six years past, have either received the greatest benefit, or have been perfectly cured by the use of similar Medical Baths, Stoves, &c. invented by my Father, have sufficiently established their reputation. For myself, after having taken my degrees as a Physician at the University of Padua, and gone through a regular course of practice in Italy and France, I have since been more than seven years assistant to my Father at Chelsea; where, by constant attention to the practice, I am, (I trust,) become perfectly acquainted with the necessary knowledge of preparing and applying them for the benefit of mankind. It is therefore only on *præcognita*, that I flatter myself sufficiently warranted to invite the afflicted to the use of the above salutary remedies.

It will not here be amiss, to give the reader a more extensive idea of the plan, of its utility and importance. The whole of my Apparatus consists of several rooms, some containing Medicated Waters, some Vaporous and Dry Baths; others Sweating Bed Chambers. In and about these different places are many machines, pipes, &c. to carry the medicated warm and cold water into different bathing rooms; and others of different structure and diameter, to convey the vapours into the stoves and beds; and a variety of machines designed to fumigate any particular external or internal part of the body, which altogether holding the closest connection, and materially depending one upon the other, compose and form a curious body of mechanism.

The Baths, &c. appropriated for the use of the Ladies, are distinct and apart from those of the Gentlemen, and approached by different avenues: The house is well adapted for people of
the

the first fashion, as well as those in the middling class of life, whose disorders or complaints may unavoidably claim a residence in it; as likewise are the parlours for the reception of out-door Patients, warm, genteel, and comfortable.—The great utility of this laudable invention, hath spoken its importance to the community by its good effects; for by investigating the mode of treatment it will be understood, that the medicated process is founded upon such salutary principles, that not a single individual can in the smallest sense be injured; whilst, according to the most rational and well digested conclusion, it bids fair for curing, or at least relieving most of the disorders incident to the human constitution. The degrees of heat and cold are also regulated by the thermometers; and the machinery, leaders, and pipes are so constructed, that the Patient, when in the actual operation, can add or diminish it himself, according as fancy or necessity directs. In short, from the *minutiæ* of the whole plan, and every measure practised, it both appears to be, and is, the result of close application, intense study, and immense expence.

It is well known that on the external superficies of the body, there are vessels or passages called *vasa absorbentia*, through which a variety of different sorts of particles can pass into the blood. This is easily perceived, and must be allowed, from several external applications daily administered for curing this, that, or other disorders, and which make various alterations in our constitutions, according to the different quality, quantity, and specific gravity of the matter so introduced. The cures, therefore, which I perform of various diseases are effected by medicinal substances (found by experience salutary) with which I impregnate

the Waters, Vapourous and Dry Baths, Fumigations, and the Liniments for Frictions, according as the Patient's constitution, his disease, and other circumstances may require.

Upon trial, the reader will be satisfied that he has not ill bestowed his attention to this practice; and if the limits allowed in a pamphlet would admit a minute discussion of this important subject, I flatter myself I should meet with the gratitude of the community at large, and the approbation of those gentlemen of the faculty, who have not yet been well apprized of the efficacy of my processes, and of the conveniency of my apparatus.

Many persons are led to judge of things by sensation alone, and not by probable conjectures; but as the sense of feeling cannot be less acute in them than in others, I flatter myself they will readily subscribe to the following observations:

That the common method of curing several disorders, becomes absolutely a torture to the patient, (which might be lessened to a great degree, by the application of my operations;) for besides the use of fire, caustics, knives, scarifications, blisters, cupping glasses, and copious bleedings, there are often administered great doses of mercury, opium, and antimony, nauseous draughts, troublesome and dangerous emetics, with an incredible number of purges, which have caused that *cacochymia* we observe in enervated constitutions. *Galen* says, "that they are possessed of deleterious qualities, and that while they discharge the noxious particles, at the same time they throw off a great portion of animal spirit, which is the basis and standard of life," and consequently weaken the constitution, and create new disorders. *Avicen* is said to have swept every time he prescribed a purge, and many renowned

renowned physicians of more modern date have found it by experience to be injurious.

Semedo, in his history of China, part 1, Chap. 12, and *Bern. Varenius*, in his description of Japan, Chap. 25, tell us that “in those kingdoms diseases are cured, and physic practised with great reputation, without using any *cupping-glasses*, *issues*, *phlebotomy* or *cathartics* ;” nevertheless, in certain cases, before the patients go through, or during the time of their going through my operation, I find it necessary, for the speedier recovery of their health, to prescribe them some aperient, attenuating, or other internal medicine, according to their constitution, nature, and stage of their respective disorders.

I have already remarked that our constitutions are altered, and diseases cured, by remedies outwardly applied ; the reader here must observe, that the outward application of some of my operations work on the constitution, toward the cure of the disease, by altering the temper of the mass of fluids, without producing any alteration in the insensible evacuation ; others by altering the texture of the morbid matter, and thus render it so far obsequious to nature, as to enable her to ease herself of it by sweat, or insensible transpiration ; which method I have experienced, and it stands also recommended by the best physical authors, to be the safest, and the most eligible that nature has indicated, and art followed, to cure or alleviate most diseases ; not only as the peccant humours may be easily altered, and the cause of complaint discharged by sweat, or undiscerned transpiration, and at the same time nature may be supplied through the absorbent vessels, by infusing into them salutary effluvia, in

the room of the morbid qualities, transpiring out of the body; but because the matter so insensibly perspired, has already passed through a long course of circulation, in all the shapes of animal fluid, and is divested of all that can be of further service to any part of the body and so goes off without injuring the constitution. By this method the humours are not put into any great agitation, as is the case with internal hot stimulating diaphoretics, which only increase the patient's disorders, by producing too great a motion in the vitals, naturals, and animal fluids, and consequently alter the regular course of their function *, on which alone health and life depends. For this reason, *Lobb* judiciously has said in his rational method of curing fevers, that by “ those hot and stimulating medicines, commonly

* *Hippocrati, Medicisque aliis est trina facultas,
Nostra sub obscuro dispensans corpora tractu:
Prima animalis, molli quæ fixa cerebro,
Per nervos sensum transmittit corpus in omne:
Altera vitalis, calido de corde suborta,
Vitam infert membris per vas arteria dictum:
Tertia naturalis, habens suam in hepate sedem,
Corpora per venas diffuso sanguine nutrit.*

The Moderns with Hippocrates agree
That the chief springs of life are only three;
The first lies in the spirits of the brain,
Which give the sense of pleasure or of pain;
The next is in the heat, which from the heart,
Flies thro' the arteries to ev'ry part;
The third is in the liver; from the same
Runs, out the blood to feed the human frame,

called

called sudorifics, there is little likelihood of obtaining *sweat*, but a great probability of *increasing* the *fever*, by increasing the motion, heat, and inspissation of the blood; but let me here remark, that even sudorifics of the milder kinds, sometimes prove ineffectual, especially when the external superficies of the body are dry and parched up by an obstructed perspiration, which being very nearly analogous to the urine, produces an incrustation (if I may use the expression) on the external superficies of the body, which obstructs the orifices of the pores, and of the perspiratory and sudatory tubuli in such a manner, that it will not yield to any mild internal force, while a greater one might perhaps be equally fruitless; with this difference, that the impelled humour, as it cannot find its way out of the body, will return back from its circumference to the center, and there produce obstructions in the largest vessels, which are attended with very pernicious or fatal consequences to the patient. It has been observed by most physicians, “ that in the summer months, when perspiration is greatest, men are less apt to be sick, and fewer die. The spasms which affect the hypochondriac, and the pains which torment those that have the gout, generally cease; persons advanced in years, that are of weak constitutions, and obnoxious to disorders, are never better than in summer. Obstinate quartan agues, and other diseases which have continued long, proceeding from an infraction of the *viscera* are either lessened in the summer time, or quite cease. The disorders which proceed from a suppression of perspiration, are great and dangerous; for it increases the impure juices, and disposes them to corruption and putrefaction: whence proceed universal diseases, such as cachexies, madness, her-

hemorrhages, epilepsies, quinies, gout, rheums, coughs, lippitudes, abscesses, catarrhs, scurvy, rheumatism, the small-pox, measles, and continual fevers." *Brook*, in his *General Practice of Physic*, says "that there is always a double motion in the fever, the one from the circumference to the centre, or from the external parts to the internal; the other from the centre to the circumference; the first motion is attended with a small contracted weak pulse, with an anxiety of the precordia, and difficulty of breathing; the second with increased motion of the arteries, a large pulse and heat, extended even to the extreme parts. These two motions are evidently of a different nature and efficacy; the first, from the circumference to the centre, is not only less salutary, but morbid; nay often fatal, for those who die of a fever, whether continual or intermitting, acute or chronical, die under spasm, cold, chilliness, shivering and shaking, with convulsions of the external parts; because the heart, lungs, and brain, are at that time more oppressed with the internal congestion of the blood. The other motion from the internal parts, or from the centre to the circumference and minute vessels, is salutary and vital; nay, even medicinal and preservatory; for under this, and by this, the morbid matter exciting the febrile spasm, is corrected, dissolved, and expelled (by sweat or insensible transpiration,) and so the fever terminates."

Having thus set to view some injuries and inconveniences attending the method commonly practised for the cure of several diseases, which may give an insight into my practice, I shall candidly enlarge upon it as follows: Those patients who are troubled with relaxations, contractions, scurvy, de-

deformities of the skin, leprosy, venereal complaints, suppression of any secretion, gout, rheumatism, callosities, carnosities in the urinary passages, scirrhus tumours, ulcers, &c. find their complaints lulled in different Water Baths, variously impregnated with medical substances, and regulated with that degree of heat, which must prove salutary, or of great benefit to their respective maladies, and grateful to their feelings, provided the Patient's constitution, or any other permanent or accidental cause does not forbid their use.

For such as may be afflicted with stiffness, contractions, white swellings, obstinate obstructions, and fixed pains, the pumping of properly heated and medicated water, is administered to the parts affected, and urged with such a degree of strength, as will mollify and relax the contracted parts, disperse the obstructions, and remove the pains, by enlarging the diameters of the vessels, and attenuating the stagnated and obstructed fluids: after which, if the nature of their disorders permit, they are thence conveyed into vapour baths, which are conveniently and separately fitted up, where the patient sits on an easy chair, surrounded by the most enlivening and cheering effluvia, arising from such kind of herbs, balsams, gums or minerals, as have cured similar complaints, in similar constitutions, or others more particularly adapted to their own. The degree of heat is also regulated on the same principles. From the vapourous baths they are safely conveyed to neat adjacent bedchambers, provided with comfortable beds to lie on, for some (as occasion may require) to receive internal or external partial or universal fumigations; the balsamic, spirituous, saponaceous, or other frictions; or to be between blankets, in order to promote insen-

sensible perspiration; for others, to rest on a little time to cool themselves. There are also dry Stoves, and dry vapourous Baths, for the cure of dropfies, which is performed with the greatest success, provided the patients have not been tapped, or the *vis vitæ* is not too far gone. Remedies therefore that have a power to cure or alleviate most of the innumerable infirmities to which we are subject, are certainly worthy of the public protection and encouragement. Impelled by these, and by a natural propensity to be a useful member to community, I shall use every possible attention in the exercise and improvement of those acquisitions, which I have made from others, from my father, and from my own observation.

“ The practice of Physic, says *Celsus*, ought to be grounded on reason: evident causes only should be admitted; and all that are obscure should be utterly rejected from the consideration of a Physician, and from the art itself.” This practice of preparing for and applying to the human body, the arbitrarily heated and medicated water, vapourous and dry Baths, partial Pumping and Frictions, for the cure or relief of most infirmities, is not only established on reason, and supported by the authorities of the most celebrated *Physicians* and *Philosophers*, but experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, has also evinced their salutary effects in different kinds of complaints. The danger and torture which often attend those who undergo the course of common practice, for the cure of several incidental diseases, have already been pointed out, and are the very circumstances which suggested the first idea of the efficacy and safety of this plan. None of the Faculty ought to be ignorant of the great estimation in which the most celebrated fathers of

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of physic have held the medicated Water, vapourous and dry Baths, &c. owing to the great success they experienced thereby, in the cure of various disorders, though administered to their patients in an aukward unphysical manner. But, apprized of the great necessity of opposing the crowds of mercenary pretenders, with which this metropolis swarms, and to refute the prejudice of some of the regulars, *qui damnant quod ignorant*; I am led to add the following observations in support of my practice. *Sanctorius* found by experience, that excretions, made in a given time, have commonly this proportion; "that is, if the excretion by stool be as *four*, that of urine is as *sixteen*; and that through the pores of the skin is as *forty*, or *more*:" upon which experiment, *Pitcairn* draws this conclusion; "that if you have any fever underhand, the same holds good in any distemper arising within animal, it is ten times more probable to cure it by sweat than by stool;" and *Van-Swieten*, in his Commentary on *Boerhaave's Aphorisms*, observes, "that they who attempt to cure dropsies, arising from weakness, by cleansing the body with purges, wonder to see it grow as tumid in a few days as before; without once considering that all the humours flow into the flaccid vessels, and that scarce any of the liquids taken down are carried off by sweat or perspiration: and in acute diseases, wherein the skin is generally so very dry as to carry off nothing by transpiration, and when the orifices of the vessels through which we perspire are quite closed up, it is to no purpose to endeavour to provoke a sweat by warm internal medicines; but if the body (says he) be exposed naked in a vapour bath, the mouth of the vessels will open, the skin grow moist, and sweat soon after ensue: and in obstruc-

obstructions, whenever vapours and fomentations, with very softening herbs boiled in them, can be *commodiously directed* to the parts, *it is to be preferred to all other methods.*" He further observes, that for the cure of a schirrous disorder, nothing can be better than to fumigate the part twice a day, and use gentle frictions: By continuing this use for some months, he adds, I with pleasure recollect several recent schirri of the breast, which I have happily cured." *Huxham*, in pleurifies, prescribes to foment the part, which, says he, often eases the pain, and generally terminates the disease. And *Brook* advises tepid vapours of decoctions of proper ingredients, to be conveyed to the lungs.—*Arbutnot*, on the inflammation of the liver, says, sweat should be promoted; and in those of the bowels, he recommends warm fomentation. *Tissot*, Artic. XI. Sect. 115, of his Essay on the Diseases of People of Fashion, says, "that warm baths, by relaxing the vessels, and qualifying the humours, greatly assist the cure; and, when there is no reason to the contrary, should never be neglected: but above all in the obstructions of the liver."—*Brook*, in the inflammation of the bladder, and difficulty of making water, strongly directs fomentations of emollient herbs: and in that of the eyes, *Hoffman* advises to receive the vapours, or steam of valerian root, liquorice, &c. Sir *John Pringle* (Physician to her present Majesty) in his observations on the Diseases of the Army, part iii. says, "that a phrenitis is often brought on, or increased in the hospitals of an army, by the want of due *perspiration*, and of warmth in the extremities; therefore as soon as a soldier is brought into the house with feverish symptoms, his hands and feet should be washed with warm vinegar and water;

water; and (says he) I would likewise recommend for the hospitals, what I have sometime since in a phrenitis successfully used in my private practice, *a fomentation to the feet and lower part of the legs*, to be repeated often for an hour or two at a time. He farther observes, that in the dysentery, for mitigating the gripes, and expelling the wind, we are not to use the warmer carminatives; at least I have never known them to answer: opiates give immediate relief, but they only palliate, and often increase the cause. I have (says he) met with no remedy that remarkably answered this intention: the *best* was *fomenting* the belly, and drinking camomile-tea: the *fomentations* were made of the common herbs, with the addition of some spirits.—The flatulent pain would sometimes affect the side as in a pleurisy; but a laxative medicine, or the fomentation just mentioned, removed them without bleeding. For the palsy, *Boerhaave* recommends strong frictions, endued with stimulating virtues, vapourous and water baths, and the fume of gums.—In convulsive asthma, *Brook* says, after the use of frictions for the feet, they should be put into warm water: and if there are violent spasms about the *præcordia*, hot fomentations are highly necessary. In pituitous asthma, *Heister* and *Huxham* enjoin warm baths.—*Barry* says, that “sudorifics have been by some warmly recommended in a consumption of the lungs; and are frequently found more effectual, and speedier in their effect, when the operation only produces insensible perspiration: But the danger that attends their exciting too great a motion of humours, counterpoises the benefit that might accrue; which position holds good in fevers, and shews the pernicious consequences of internal sudorifics, to which neither my Father’s nor my own operations are in
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the most distant view subject, as will be proved hereafter.—*Potter*, on the bilious cholic, says, “when bleeding, brisk cathartics, lenient medicines, anodynes or clysters will not help the misfortune, recourse must be immediately had to warm baths, composed of emollient decoctions.” *Sydenham*, on the gout, holds, that evacuating the peccant matter by sweat, is better than to attempt it by purgatives or emetics; and *Sanctorius*, observes, “that in gouty people, the humours, even of the thickest sort, are only to be resolved by means of vapours.”

Brook, speaking of the cholic of the *demonii*, says, “If emetics and cathartics will not pass, I order emollient fomentations, especially when the belly is inflated, hard, or contracted with spasms; but much happier effects may be expected from baths, prepared with the same ingredients.”—“I have often seen, says, *Huxham*, the most excruciating fits of the gravel terminated, when neither copious bleedings nor opiates have had the least effect; nay, I have learnt from numerous experiments, and do assert from what I have collected from many judicious authors, that nothing can be so efficacious to ease the pain, and enforce the descent of the stone through the *ureters*, as tepid emollient baths.” What assistance art can lend, says *Pott*, in his remarks on the *fistula in ano*, must be administered speedily; every minute is of consequence: and if the disease be not stopped, the patient will sink; recourse must be immediately had to medical assistance; *the part affected should be frequently fomented with hot spirituous fomentations*; large and deep incision should be made into the diseased part, and the application made to it should be of the warmest, most antiseptic kinds.—He farther ob-
serves,

terves, that, *stranguary*, *dysury*, and even a total *retention* of *urine*, are not very uncommon attendants upon abscesses forming in the neighbourhood of the rectum and bladder; he protests against the use of the *catheter*, as a practice attended with dangerous consequences; he recommends bleeding, and emptying the intestines, if there be time for so doing, by a gentle cathartic, *but the most effectual relief* (says he) will be from the *warm bath*, or *femicupium*." If we take the trouble to trace physical authors who have written on the Venereal Disease, we shall find that many of them recommend the medicated water, vapourous and dry baths, suffumigation and friction as necessary and essential applications, or as auxiliaries for the cure of that distemper: and in confirmation of what I have said, I subjoin the following: *Massa* recommends the artificial water bath, but he entertains a great opinion of the fumigation, which he allows to be very efficacious in most desperate venereal cases, and where all other methods have failed.

Cataneus, after proper evacuation, prescribes the warm bath, in order to compleat the cure; and *Benedic* has very often advised the sudatory in the cure of the said complaint.

Paschal, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, proposes sweating the patient in a stove; after which his body is to be well rubbed with oil of savine, dill, &c. and in this way of sweating he seems to place more confidence than in any other remedy.

Galen recommends the same process, as the most powerful means of resolving all nodous distempers, and dissipating the impecated humour about the joints.

Labora, *John de Vigo*, and *Almenor* say, “ that after the patient has been prepared by purgation, he should be put into the tepid emollient bath, in the stove, and have the fumigation.

Torella, for the cure of Venereal Diseases, laid the chief stress upon the stove or sudatory, in which he kept the patient sweating, so long as he was able to bear it; and after he was dried, he ordered him to put on linen that was fumed with frankincense, sandarach, and storax.

Victorius, in his book of the French disease, says, “ after the patients have been prepared with some purging pill or potion, they should be put into a bath, impregnated with cephalic herbs for half an hour each other morning, and from thence go immediately into a warm bed, in order to promote sweat.

Marchellus, *Botallus*, *Rondeletius*, and others, in their treatise for curing the Venereal Disease, recommend baths, fumigations, and frictions, with softening and emollient liniments, in conjunction with other medicines; and *Heurinus* in his *Praxis Medica*, lib. 2, advises both moist and dry fumigation.

Turner, in his Practical Dissertation on the Venereal Disease, says, “ that bathing in warm water, for lean, hot, and emaciated constitutions, has been found serviceable; and swellings that come on different parts of the body, have been dispersed with *suffitu aceti*, and ulcers dried up by the fumigation of gums, mixed with cinnabar. — *Reverius*, in his *Praxis Medica*, lib. xiv. chap. 5, for the cure of ulcers in the kidneys, and bladder, advises the medicated fumigations and half-baths.

James recommends baths and stoves as great auxiliaries in the cure of Venereal Diseases.

Read, in Venereal Complaints, as well as in Leprosies, adviseth baths, suffumigation, and frictions, which will dissolve the obstruction, promote insensible perspiration, a regular circulation, and wash off from the external surface of the body the sediment of the sweat, which according to *Serenus*, when detained, often makes the body rough and scabby :

*Illotus sudor, et inopia nobilis escæ,
Sæpe gravi scabie correptos asperat artus.*

I could add a thousand authorities to the few already advanced, but as my processes are so rational, and have been found so useful and effectual in the cure of this, as well as in many other complaints, I shall not trouble my reader any longer on this head.

I have performed many cures of Venereal Diseases, in every one of their stages, with and without the assistance of mercurials, with less pain and (I flatter myself) with more advantage to the patient's constitution, than what could have been done without the use of my operation, which should not be neglected by those Gentlemen of the Faculty who advise mercury for the cure of the complaint in question; as I engage myself, at my Apparatus, to see their orders or prescriptions equally executed by my servants attending the Baths, as if they were my own.

Mercury has been suspected to be very pernicious to the constitution, not only for its great momentum, but for its gravity, which according to *Astruc*, may overload the softer *viscera*, and tear asunder the distended coats of the vessels.

Boerhaave, in his Theory of Chymistry, observes that the extraordinary effects which *mercury* produce in the body, have given people a notion of its being acid; but the case is otherwise: when received into the blood, it only acts by its weight and velocity; by the momentum whereof it tears and destroys the vessels, and occasions those great alterations.

Moulin, (Philosoph. Transact. No. 192, pag. 486,) has proved this opinion to a demonstration, by injecting crude mercury into the jugular vein of a dog: the mercurial globuli burst through the small vessels in the lungs, and forced their way to the surface, separating their external covering in form of a small blister, and where the globules lay conspicuous to the naked eye. He concluding the description of his experiment with the following lines: "From hence may appear the danger of using mercury in human bodies, so far as to get in the mass of the blood, especially in the lungs; because they are of a lax, spongy texture, and want that brisk strong motion, which the muscles have in other parts, whereby they are enabled to force it along with the blood in order to the raising a salivation. That mercury has this effect on the human lungs, is plain, from what we daily see in persons that have been salivated, who are afterwards observed to die of consumptions, that will yield to no medicine."

Harris de lue Venerea, says, "*Tanta vero est in hoc salivationis genere humorum fusio, tanta succorum omnium corporis sæpe exantlatio, ut nil mirum sit, si spiritus vitales una dissipentur, et maxime si in hac terra, ubi melancholia tantum obtinet imperium, complures ex tam rapida humidorum profusione succumbant ac periant.*— So great is the fusion of humours in this kind of sali-

salivation, so great is very often the evacuation of all the juices, that it is no wonder if the vital spirits are dissipated; and especially in this country, where melancholy is so predominant, that many die, from such a rapid profusion of the fluids.”—

Amongst those patients who have taken mercury (whether by it they had been salivated or not) there are some that have been seized with violent and torturing pains, especially at the extremities; where by its gravity the mercury falls, and being of all the fluids the most susceptible of heat and cold, for want of the former lies there in a state of inactivity. *Boerhaave* says, “that it acts as it is acted upon by the vital impulse, and whenever that is wanting, it fails of success. *O’Connell*, in his *Medical and Experimental Observations on Acute and Chronical Diseases*, page 411, and 412, gives a good account how these pains take place in the patient’s body: “*Dolores tamen hi reverà venerei non sunt, sed mercuriales; ab exuberanti scilicet, et nimia mercurii quantitate in minoribus canaliculis congesta orti, quæ suo pondere horum premit latera, et capacitates coarctat ac constringit. Hinc spasmodicos, et horrendos in periostei, aliarumque membranarum sensibilibus fibrillis excitat cruciatus. Praefatis detento malis, sive à mercurio externè, aut internè, majori quam convenit copia ministrato, sive a frigore dum hoc fit suscepto ortum habeant; balnea aquae dulcis subcalida, cui herbae emollientes, cephalicae, et aromaticae, incoctae sunt, singulis vel alternis diebus repetita, et ad bimestre pro re notâ spatium continuata, praemissis balnei usui venesectione modica et leni cathartico, utilia quidem et salutaria frequentissimè observavi.*—These pains are not venereal, but mercurial: caused by too great a quantity of mercury laid into the smallest vessels, which, by its own weight, press, on the side of the vessels, forces and

dilates their capacity; from hence proceed spasmodic and dreadful pains in the sensible fibres of the periosteum, and other membranes. Whenever these pains arise from detained mercury, in an unnecessary quantity inwardly given, or outwardly applied, or from a cold; first bleed the patient moderately, and purge him with a mild cathartic; then baths of sweet tepid water, in which have been boiled emollient, cephalic, and aromatic herbs, are to be repeated every day, or every other day, for two months; which indeed (says he) I have very often observed to be useful and salutary."

And also for the healing and curing of ulcers and wounds, we have innumerable vouchers of the great efficacy of water and vapourous baths, prepared with bitter, astringent, and balsamic substances."—James, speaking of wounds in general, says, "they are to be fomented with balsamics and vulneraries; and if any external irritating, vellicating, caustic, septic, and poisonous substances, or such as produce a redness of the parts appear, they are with all expedition to be removed, and the parts in which such substances were lodged, and are injured by them, are to be fomented with viscid, mucous, mild, oleous, anodyne, and gently aperient fomentations." Poets, as well as Physical authors, have recorded the efficacy of similar operations:

— — — *E femore excidit cultro*
Acutum telum acerbum, ab ipso autem sanguinem atrum,
Abluit aqua tepida, et radicem immisit amaram,
Manibus contritam, mitigatoriam, quæ ei cunctos
Sedavit dolores. Vulnus quidem siccatum est
Cessavitque sanguis. HOMER *Iliad XI.*

There stretch'd at length the wounded hero lay,
 Patroclus cut the forky steel away;
 Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd,
 The wound he wash'd, the styptic juice infus'd;
 The closing flesh that instant ceas'd to glow,
 The wound to torture, and the blood to flow.

The Romans for many years did not use any other means for curing diseases, and for the preservation of their health, than the artificial medicated water and vapour baths; and so great were their effects, that what we now call the *common Practice of Physick*, they deemed a plague to the City: in consequence of which all the physicians that followed such methods for curing diseases were banished out of Rome.—The following passage will convince the reader to what extensive use they brought the artificial medicated water and vopourous baths: *Fiunt autem artificialia balnea pluribus modis, penes diversas intentiones. Alia enim componuntur ex rebus anodynis, alia ex emollientibus, alia ex calidis ac relaxantibus, alia ex adstringentibus, &c. alia ex simplici oleo, alia ex lacte, vel quoque alio liquore fuerit opus: Usus autem varius ad calefaciendum refrigerata, ac exsiccandum, ad dolorem leniendum, ad emolliendum, ad discutiendum, ad adstringendum, et quod summatim dicam, ad capitis, thoracis, ventriculi, intestinorum, renum, uteri, vesicæ, juncturarumque passiones plurimas.*

Vid. Baccii de Balneis Medicatis Artificialibus.

Chap. 27.

“ The artificial medicated baths (says he) are made in different manners, to serve different intentions; some are composed of anodynes, some of emollients, some of warm and relaxing, others of astringent substances; some of simple oil, some of
 milk

milk, or of any other suitable liquor:—their use is also various; some serve to warm, some to refrigerate; others to dry, and some to mitigate pain; others to mollify and disperse, and others to strengthen. In short, they are good for the disorders of the head, stomach, abdomen, intestines, loins, uterus, bladder, and joints.”

They were no less particular in their fomentation, as the beforementioned Author observes, *Chap. 31*, “*Humida itaque fomenta inflammationibus conveniunt a biliosis humoribus factis. Sicca vero his quæ a tenui et aquoso sanguine producta sunt, et lenia quidem fomenta mordacibus humoribus conveniunt, mordacia vero et attenuantia crassis ac viscosis.*” Moist fomentations are good in inflammations, caused by bilious humours—but the dry are for disorders produced by attenuated and watery blood, the softening and mollifying fomentations are good for sharp and corrosive humours, and those made of sharp and attenuating substances, are fit to rectify glutinous and viscous fluids.—*Boerhaave* repeats very nearly the same thing for the cure of diseases proceeding from a spontaneous gluten. “Baths (says he) are either wet or dry; the former act by relaxing and diluting; to these therefore are added aromatic herbs, which strengthen and attenuate, and at the same time frictions are used; afterwards the dry baths are of service, by exciting a greater heat; but as the whole external surface of the body is covered with bibulous veins, the virtue of these aromatic herbs may be transmitted through them, especially when they are relaxed in the bath.—And *Hippocrates de affectionibus* plainly says, “that whatever part the pain invades, should be treated with baths, fomentations, and emollient liniments.—*Medea*, who (as *Palæphatus*

*pbat*us has observed) acquired the reputation of restoring youth to old men, is said to have used no other ingredients than medicated waters, and the effluvia of balsamic herbs.

Galen de Cerebro, says, “that the health of the brain is preserved by the fumigation of aromatics, which will comfort it, cure cold, and the headache.”—*Brunet*, in his *Medicina Practica*, and *Riverius*, in his *Praxis Medica*, prescribe for the disorders of the ears, medicated fumigations to be conveyed to the parts.—*Lotichius de Atrophia*, says, *humectantia imperanda sunt, ita ut viscerum obstructions expediantur, in hoc casu laudabile est balneum herbarum Aromaticarum paratum*.—In an atrophy, or defect of nutrition which is a consumption of the whole or some particular part of the body, but especially of the extremities, moistening things are to be prescribed, so as to dissolve the obstructions of the viscera, and in this case a bath prepared of aromatics is commendable.—*Tissot*, as above, says, “that many eminent physicians, regarding all disorders of the nerves as the consequences of relaxed fibres and weak digestion, would effect a cure by means of remedies which are hot, and strengthened by gums, steel bitters, camphire, castor, musk, spirituous tinctures, opium, &c. which is an error, and unhappily they have no better success than in complaints of the stomach; but an innocent regimen, and the benefit of the *warm bath*, used in the morning, fasting, is here of the *greatest utility*. I have seen three patients (says he) in this case, thrown by these small fevers into a confirmed hectic fever, whose situation seemed almost desperate, and yet were perfectly cured by using this *remedy*, and cows milk only, for nourishment, vid. the x. Article, sect. 86.—For curing

curing convulsions, to which many of the fair sex are so much subject, nothing is better than tepid emollient water and vapourous baths, and oleous frictions; as *Baglivi de fibra matrice*, says, that the cure is to be performed by taking away the irritation and the contraction of the fibres, with baths and oleous substances. In the obstruction of the uterus, *Primerose* observes “ that *si densus et durus uterus fuerit, fotu, infessu, suffitu emolliendus erit*;—if the uterus be thick and hard, it must be mollified with fomentation, the half bath, and fumigation;” and in the suppression of a certain evacuation, we must (says he) *balnea, et fatus imperare ex decoctis aperientibus*; prescribe baths, and fomentations of aperient decoctions.” *Tissot*, on the irregularity of the courses, observes, “ this disorder, should be carefully treated, and hot remedies cautiously avoided, for fear of irritating the nerves, and giving an inflammatory thickness to the blood, and thereby prolonging, instead of ending the malady: it yields to an innocent regimen, a regular life, and warm baths.—And *Hippocrates*, in the 1st Book, says, *suffitus ex aromaticis muliebra ducit, et aliis quoque foret utilis*;—that suffumigation of aromatics are of essential service to women. In the inflammation of the uterus, *Astruc* tells us, “ that practitioners advised that kind of half-bath, distinguished in latin by the name of *infessus*; these half-baths were prepared with a decoction of emollient and anodyne herbs, such as those which are employed for fomentation; but this practice, (says he) had unavoidable inconveniences; for either the decoction of these half-baths would be colder than the part bathed, and then they would have the same bad effects as the topics applied cold; or they would be hotter, and in that case would augment the inflammation.”

What

What a misfortune, that remedies thus efficacious, and which were judged then to be so, either by *their effects*, or by well-founded conjectures, could not have been used with safety for the cure of various complaints! Whatever was the cause that no farther enquiry has been made into such an important object, is nothing to our present purpose: it will be enough for me to say, that I have a sure and easy method to keep the abovementioned baths, for any length of time, to a fixed degree of heat: The public is indebted for this discovery, as well as for many others of no less importance and utility, to my Father, who has been the renovator of the antient baths, &c. to which he has added many new inventions of his own, which have rendered the application of them easy and salutary for almost every complaint.

It must not here be forgotten to say something about frictions, which are equally as necessary auxiliaries for the cure of many complaints as the before mentioned operations. The frictions which I usually order for my Patients are of several kinds, and designed often to serve quite opposite purposes. This practice is confirmed by *Hippocrates*, who says, “that friction if hard it binds, if soft it looses, if violent it diminishes, if moderate it fills up.” *Galen* expresses himself very near in the same manner, where he says, “when we would make any part fleshy we must rub it till we make it swell; but when we would dissipate or lessen the bulk of it, we must still rub on, till the part which has swelled shall subside.—Nay himself cured many of his Patients by rubbing the muscular parts with emollient liniments, after the fomentations had been applied, upon persons long consumptive, and in a wasting condition.—*Columella* is of opinion, that it does more good to have the
back

back well rubbed down, then the stomach filled with large quantities of food.—*Van Sweiten*, in his Commentaries says, that frictions cause a successive and repeated compression and relaxation of the vessels, and so supply the place of their reciprocal motion: by pressing the liquid from the apex of the vessels to the basis, we may turn the arteries into veins, and so bring the obstructing matter out of the narrow into a broader part of the artery, into which it presently returns again, when the vessel is relaxed; if this be often repeated it will be exactly the same case as *Leeuwenhoeck* saw in the *bat*: i. e. the obstructing matter will be divided and attenuated by going backwards and forwards, till at last it can pass into the vein. Observation shews the great use of friction in resolving obstructions;—I have seen (says he) an indurated parotid gland, after many very good applications have failed, resolved, by being well rubbed with woollen cloths for an hour together twice a day, after having been exposed to the vapour of warm water, vinegar, &c. The like also has been seen in the glands of the neck when they have been strumous. He further observes that liniments made of the mildest oily substances of the smoothest oils, drawn from vegetables, are of signal service, especially if applied to the part after they have been deterged by bath, and fomentations, and well dried. *Ætius*, Serm. xii. chap. 21, bestows the highest commendation on frictions, as a good preservative against the gout.

Boerhaave, after he has passed similar encomiums on the subject, says, “Add to this, that the extravasated and concreted blood itself will be attenuated and resolved by frictions; for if the blood which has been taken from the veins of a healthy person, and congealed in the open air, be ground
in

in a glass mortar, it may be again dissolved into a frothy and coloured liquor; and therefore frictions are evidently of the greatest use in the cure of convulsions."

Thus I have nearly submitted to the public impartial judgment, a compleat description of my apparatus, and of its extensive use in the cure of most disorders; with a long train of observations and authorities from noted Physicians and Philosophers in support of the importance of my practice, in respect to each of the abovementioned operations, except on the pump; concerning which I shall now subjoin the following.

* *Baccius* says, *Operæ pretium verò est in tam nobili ministerio, loca determinare, quibus propriè conveniat Duccia*—*Communis quidem usus est, ut in capite duobus potissimum locis suscipiatur, in bregmate, scilicet quæ commissura coronalis dicitur a vertice scilicet anterior capitis pars, et item sumitur in occipite, ubi est spinalis medullæ principium, quæ nucha vulgo dicitur. Optima vero ratione ad hunc usum, bregma, hoc est a vertice in frontem capitis pars proponitur. Primum quidem, quia hic locus communis est, aptissimusque ad omnes eiusmodi capitis affectus frigidos curandos: sive quidem in capite ipso consistant, ut sunt omnes catarrhi soboles, qui functiones ipsas capitis oblædant, quæ vel ad sensum, vel ad motum attineant. Sive distillatio a capite ad subjectas corporis pertingat partes, ut sunt apoplexiæ, inter omnes intentissima passio, et postea paralysis, et quæ pro nervorum communicantia, et ligamentorum ad omnes partes, universum corpus, aut articulos, juncturasque aut*

* What this author has advanced, is supported by his own experience, and by the authority of *Diascorides, Pliny, Archigenis, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, Aetius, &c.*

certam

certam aliquam opprimunt portem. Quarum omnium affectionum, cum prima origo sit in cerebro ipsi statim jure principia adhibere remedia, et ipsam duciam oportet.

It is a most important thing (says he) to determine the places to which the pump is to be applied;—the more common are from the crown of the head to the fore part of it, and likewise on the back part of the head, where the spinal marrow begins, commonly called the nape.—For a very good reason such parts have been selected, because they are the most convenient to cure all disorders proceeding from the head, or situated in the head itself; such as are all that issue from defluxions, which injure the very functions of the head that belong to sense, or motion; or others falling from the head to some depending part of the body; as apoplexies, paralysis, and those that through the communication of the nerves and ligaments affect the articulation of the bones, the joints, the whole body, or any particular part of it; and as the origin of all these complaints is in the brain, so there without loss of time we must apply the remedies, and the pump is peculiarly necessary.”—*Aetius* recommends the pump in contractions, stiffness, and obstructions; and *Boerhaave*, with the help of the pump, has sometimes cured the most chronical and stubborn tumours of the knee. The pump, therefore, the medicated water and vapourous baths, and friction, are of great service for attenuating gross and viscid humours; for enlarging the diameter of the obstructed vessels, for mollifying and relaxing stiff and contracted sinews and ligaments, restoring a regular circulation to the fluids, and its natural motion to the solids. But to prepare for and administer to the human body the above-mentioned operations, it requires not only a know-
ledge

ledge of the patient's constitution, of his disease, of the anatomy both of body and mind, together with other acquisitions necessary to qualify a physician; but also a long experience, and a constant and diligent observation on the different effects produced by the outward application of different ingredients. A great many medical substances of animals, vegetables, and minerals, have contrary effects outwardly applied, to what they have inwardly given;—few were known to the ancient or modern physicians and philosophers to act so differently; but there is a very long tribe of them in the *materia medica* that produce in our constitution, outwardly applied, effects diametrically opposite to the received opinion; effects only known, so far as I conceive, to my Father and myself. This knowledge, acquired only by experience and close attention to this unusual mode of practice, ensures to us that success in our undertaking, which cannot be expected by others, who are ignorant of our peculiar method.

In prescribing or ordering the pump, regard too must be had to the part on which it is to be given; to the force with which the water falls upon it; to the degree of heat, and to its medical quality; and a similar attention must be also paid, in the use of the other operations. I shall endeavour to corroborate this assertion with substantial authorities, in order to inform better several medical gentlemen, who, whether through dislike, or through ignorance, misapprehend or conceal the efficacy of this, and of the aforesaid operations; or represent them to their patients as the inventions of quacks and impostors. I know many Ladies and Gentlemen who have been recommended to these medicated baths, &c. by some of their acquaintances, and who have hap-
pily

pily experienced their usefulness in the cure of similar complaints. There had been a great many gentlemen of the faculty that encouraged them to pursue this plan; while some, I cannot tell upon what principle, when they were consulted on the occasion, depreciated their effects, and were even enraged at hearing suggested to their wisdom any remedies for securing health. This is a practice generally used by such *oracles*, to annihilate every discovery that is not useful to themselves, however beneficial it may be to the community. They have been often censured for such scandalous dealing in many publications, but to no purpose: I remember to have read the following paragraph in an ingenious book called *The Duty and Offices of a Physician*: “ There are some of our faculty, who from a pretended regard to the dignity of the profession, but in *reality* from the *meanest* and most *selfish views*, refuse to apply any remedy proposed in this manner, without regard to its propriety; but this (says the author) is an *insolent piece of tyranny*. Every man has a title to speak, where his life and his health is concerned, and every man is entitled to suggest, what he thinks may save the life of his friend.” Now to come to my purpose respecting the pump. *Galen* says, that *ex antiquorum medicorum institutis in capitis affectionibus ducce sunt administrandæ; nempe quæ capitalibus constare debeant herbis ac floribus aliisque rebus tenuis ad penetrationem, quam ob rem et nitrum admiscebant, sal, vinum, et etiam nonnulli acetum*, “ According to the institutions of the antient physicians, in the diseases of the head, Pumps are to be administered; however, they must be prepared with the best kind of herbs and flowers, and of subtile and penetrating ingredients: for which use they mixed

mixed nitre, salt, wine, and in many instances vinegar." This, and many other given instances, proves the importance of impregnating waters and vapours with the virtue of vegetables, &c. The Right Rev. Dr. Berkeley, an eminent philosopher, says, " it may be said indeed of *common water* that it attenuates; also of *mercurial preparations*, that they attenuates; but it should be considered that *mere water* only distends the vessels, and therefore weakens their tone; and that *mercury*, by its great momentum, may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries; which two deobstruents therefore might easily *over-act their parts*, and by lessening the force of the vessels, remotely produce those concretions which they are intended to remove."

Ætius, lib. 3, cap. 168, is very justly of opinion that pumps and baths of warm mineral water are very dangerous to dry and plethoric constitutions. *Ubi habet calidarum sponte manantium aquarum usum, noxium esse capitibus natura calidis:—Et sulphureæ (inquit Galenus) aquæ et bituminosæ verò quoniam angustos claudunt poros ac comprimunt, tenuem excitant defluxionem:—*where natural warm mineral waters, are used for hot constitutions, it is very pernicious; and those (Galen says) impregnated with brimstone and bitumen, because they warm, are great enemies to hot constitutions: those impregnated with allum, as they press and close up the little pores, cause sharp defluxions.—

Charlenton on the Bath water, says, " that the inconveniences of pumping there proceed from the weight and pressure of the water, which together with its heat, excites a vibratory and impulsive motion in the obstructed vessels, which pushes forward their stagnant contents: if they are liquid enough to pass the bounds of their confinement, success will

will attend the application; but where they are too viscid, where they are endued with an acrimonious disposition, where the constitution of the patient is hot and feverish, or at least in that state at the time of using the pump, an inflammation of the part must be the consequence; which, if great care be not taken, is followed by a generation of matter, whose favourable termination calls for the caustic or incision knife;” nevertheless it must be added, that patients have been sent to the *Bath* water by some of our wise *Physicians*, to bathe and to be pumped upon the head for the palsy, for other analogous complaints, and some for the head-ach, who have lost their lives under the operation.—

Quis casum meritis adscribere talibus audeat?

Who can ascribe such wonders to chance?

CLAUDIANUS.

The use therefore of natural warm mineral water has been, and will prove pernicious in many disorders.—The inconvenience of adapting the disease to the uncertain virtue of the waters, instead of appropriating (as I do) the remedy to the disease, hath rendered the application of them not only fruitless, but dangerous. It will be easily conceived that the various poisonous and healing qualities of natural mineral waters depend on the different subterraneous metallic, bituminous, or other substances, through which the waters pass. Many a spring hath altered its virtue several times; the repeated analysis of them has evinced the fact. Chymists have attributed the different qualities found in the same spring of water at different times, to a want of accuracy in the former analyses, when in reality it was owing to a deficiency of those bo-

the

bodies, (which were then worn away by the continual flowing of the water through them) or to a mixture, or substitution of others of different nature; hence an ingenious author observes, "*Haud necessum est ut ab ignibus subterraneis calidi fontes enascuntur, sed arte nos tantum sufficit uti, quia paucissimis, vel potius nemini datum est substantialiter, et realiter intelligere quod inferiore condidit natura angulo.*"—It is not necessary for us to use natural warm mineral waters, but *only artificial*; because it is in the power of very few, or rather of none, to understand truly what nature has concealed under ground." But as the subject at present in view is to publish the importance of my operations, concerning which I have sufficiently expatiated, I shall say nothing more on the uncertain and variable qualities of mineral waters; subjoining only an observation on my machine for pumping on any particular part of the body, which is so conveniently constructed, that the quantity of the falling water is at pleasure increased or diminished, with or without lessening, or increasing its force; in short, it may be brought from the smallest drops or stream to a full quantity and strength of a fire engine; and *vice versa*, without any additional instrument or trouble.—The waters are likewise impregnated with medical substances, and heated to a degree suitable to the patient's constitution, his disorder, and part affected, and great care and precaution is taken in this, as well in the administration of the other operations, in order to avoid every inconveniency, and to render the application of them effectual in the cure of those complaints which they are intended to remove.

The reader must take notice that I never positively promise to cure *any* body, but only undertake such Patients in whom I think there is a ra-

tional probability of success ; Physicians, that have their honour at heart, ought so to do, because the Art of Physic is conjectural, and very often do not correspond, either to conjecture or experience ; and now and then it happens that when the Physician is certain of a cure, it is just the time he is deluded ; as *Celsus* observes, *est enim ; hæc ars conjecturalis, neque respondet ei plerumque non solum conjectura, sed etiam experientia—spes interdum frustratur, et moritur aliquis de quo Medicus securus primo fuit ;*—these are general misfortunes which every one of the faculty meets with in the course of their practice, but more so those, who have only a general knowledge of diseases, without being well acquainted with the particular temperament of the patient. There is too, a natural deficiency in some Physicians abilities, which render them unsuccessful in the cure of diseases, — for (as most learned men agree) the theory of Physic belongs part to the memory and part to the understanding, but the practice to the imagination, therefore this last is the faculty most wanted to form a diagnostic of the disease, in order to perform a cure ; *Galen* Epid. p. 5, com. i. says, “ that the true name of a Physician is to be the inventor of the occasion ; but to learn to know time, place and occasion, are works of the imagination, because that carries with it figure and correspondence ; sometimes we observe that sound persons, who are deeply plunged into some speculation, see nothing before them, nor hear, though they are called, nor taste meat savory or unsavory, though in their mouth, wherefore it is certain that the imagination form the judgment and notice of particulars, and not the understanding or outward senses ; then it follow

follow that the Physician who is expert in theory will be an ill practitioner, inasmuch as his imagination will be lame, and so *vice versa*. Hence *Huartes* observes, “that this is the very reason why none are so consummate in Physic as not to fail in their performances; it is needful to know the whole art, and to have a good imagination to reduce the same to practice; but (says he) these two things are incompatible. Physicians cannot cure every disease, otherwise, as *Areteus* says, “they would be more than Gods;—*Ægroti omnes sanari non possunt: Medicus enim Deorum potentiam anteiret*; when we do our best endeavour to cure our Patients, we have fully done our duty. I hope the readers will excuse this deviation from the main point, as it tends to shew the imprudence of those that are too rash, and absolute in their prognostication.

What I have said in these two antecedent pages should not discourage any body to procure a remedy for their respective maladies, wherever they can meet with one. I am of opinion, that my apparatus of medicated waters, vapourous and dry baths, pumps, moist and dry fumigations, frictions, &c. will not be deemed an object unworthy of their attention for the purpose, because whoever strictly consider the causes of health and sickness, the more reason they will find to be satisfied with, and to acquiesce in the system here laid down; by *this* many obstinate and desperate complaints have been cured, and the possibility of charging the fluids (by external applications) with such particles as are fit to prevent diseases, and repair disordered constitutions, plainly proved. *Hippocrates, Celsus, Rhasis, Oribasius, &c. &c.* made it

their common practice to cure fevers of all sorts, and many other acute and chronical complaints.

Paulus Ægineta recommends similar operations, *tanquam remedium optimum, tutissimum et omnibus fere idoneum*, as a very sure, excellent remedy, and commonly the best of all, and *Prosper Alpinus* *tum ad valetudinem tuendam, tum ad morbos sanandos*, whatever for preserving health, or for curing diseases.—These (says *Sutherland*) are authorities, which will be held in reverence, when our very names come to be forgotten.

Any season of the year, whenever we become sick, is proper for the use of my operations, as they are heated and medicated according to the Patient's constitution, disease, and state of the atmosphere, which I hope they will find them as salutary, as they are rational, if adopted before the *stamina vitæ* are destroyed; therefore Patients ought to repair in time to reap the benefit of a remedy equally pleasant and efficacious.

Principiis obsta, serò medicina paratur

Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

Wisely at first oppose the growing ill,

Which long neglected baffles all our skill.

Though enough hath been said in respect to the effects of my operations, nevertheless I think proper to subjoin some cases and cures, in order to corroborate my practice; I shall therefore begin with a few of those that have been performed during my residence at Chelsea, where I was as an assistant to my Father; and as they are well authenticated by a worthy, humane and benevolent Magistrate, I hope they will be acceptable to my readers; I shall add to them several other cases of diseases which I have successfully cured in *Panton-Square*.

EXTRACTED FROM

Sir JOHN FIELDING'S

General preventive and instructive Plan, sent with His Majesty's benevolent Patronage, to the Mayors and Chief Officers of Corporations, and acting Magistrates in the Counties at large, throughout England.

SIR John Fielding thinks that it would not be doing justice to the part of his plan, regarding the insertion of any improvements or discoveries for the benefit of mankind; if he did not take every opportunity of communicating to the public, the amazing powers of Dr. Dominiceti's new-invented mode and means of preparing and applying Medical Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry, partial, internal and external Fumigations, &c. on many of the most desperate diseases that afflict human nature, by publishing such Cases as shall be most substantially authenticated; and he does this with the more cheerfulness, because he has conversed with great numbers of the Doctor's patients for these nine years last past, and can therefore speak from his own knowledge, and from a conviction, that the Doctor's process stands clear from every imputation of Quackery; it being rational, judicious, and skilful;—the operations are pleasing and inoffensive, and their effects generally salutary, and in many cases have succeeded, where all the Materia Medica, under the ablest directions

have failed. The cases, which shall be published, especially those authenticated by me, will be an incontestable proof of this assertion: The afflicted may be referred to the Doctor's books of cases and cures regularly kept since March 1755, to those who have been restored from the lowest state of despondency to the most enlivened state of health and felicity by the Doctor's applications, and from them to the Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons, who attended those patients, previous to their use of the Doctor's Medicinal Baths, Stoves, Fumigations, &c. which he justly deems a fairer, and more delicate appeal, than publickly mentioning either the names of the patients, or that of the Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons; and Sir John assures the publick, from a principle of humanity, that such references will in most cases prove very satisfactory.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

I.

A Young lady, daughter of a most eminent Surgeon of London, got a cold in the passage of the Opera-house waiting for her carriage, and was seized with hoarseness and a cough.—In the course of seven or eight weeks, the expectoration was purulent, and in great quantity, attended with every perypneumatic symptom, such as inflammation of the lungs, difficulty of breathing,—pains in her breast and sides, so as not to be able to lie down in bed, her pulse was small and beat at the rate of one hundred and fifty pulsations in a minute, horrible pains spreading from the sternum to the scapula, a fixed destroying obstruction, and what moisture appeared on the skin was only produced by the violence of coughing.—Every method

thod had been taken for her recovery by seven of the most eminent of the faculty, such as 25 times bleeding, repeated blistering, emulsions, asses milk, &c. &c. without effect.—She was not able to stand a minute upon her legs,—the sending her to Bristol was advised, as the last resource, but thinking she would not live ten days, it was then recommended to her friends by a Physician and a Surgeon to try Dr. Dominiceti's Medicated Baths, Stoves and Fumigations, from a conviction, that much good in similar desperate diseases had been wrought on persons well known to themselves; this trial was made for a few days, at first thinking her too far gone; but in ten days she was able to lie flat in bed, her cough became much abated,—the expectoration of matter lessened, there was no sign of blood, an universal gentle perspiration appeared, the respiration continued free and easy, and ensued without pains which before were excruciating.—The obstructions were opened, her pulse was reduced under one hundred pulsations, and her appetite was greatly mended; in five weeks she was able to walk a mile, in a short time was quite recovered, and now remains in the most perfect state of health.

I CONVERSED with the above-mentioned Lady in the different stages of her Cure, and I must confess it was a very extraordinary one; it deserves, therefore, the attention of the Public, and is an incontestable proof of the amazing efficacy of this process.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

II.

A Lady, who had been married about seven years, was recommended to Dr. Dominiceti's care, having lost the use of her limbs, attended with the most afflicting nervous complaints, pains all over the body, particularly in her legs and feet, which caused a general most surprizing weakness, especially in her joints, grievous disorders in her head, and many other alarming symptoms produced by a stubborn obstruction. In this state she had continued for near six years, and had the ablest advice, that could be procured in London, Bath, Bristol, and all England besides, without the least hopes of success: in a word, in the most miserable helpless, and desperate state, she was brought to his house accompanied by an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary of London, and two nurses, whereby making use of his pleasant, safe, and luxurious new mode and means of applying Arbitrarily heated and Medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations; in three months she perfectly recovered her health and limbs. In 12 months afterwards, for the first time, she had a child, and is now in perfect health.

I CONVERSED with this lady in the different stages of her cures, and I must confess it was a most extraordinary one; it deserves the attention of the Public, and it is an incontestable proof of the amazing efficacy of this process.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

III.

A Lady about forty years of age, of the county of York, was afflicted with several schirrous tumours in her womb and abdomen, alarming in their

their nature, and dreadful in their effects, which baffled the skill and experience of the ablest Physicians and Surgeons of that county. She was brought to London for advice, but was deemed incurable by the best of the Faculty, who advised her husband, (a Clergyman,) to take her back into the country, and let her die in peace ; in this desperate state, she was recommended to the care of Doctor Dominiceti, by a most venerable Lady in the city of London, who suffered seven years under a similar complaint, and after being given over as incurable, had been effectually cured by his new mode and means of applying arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, partial frictions, &c. &c. by the application, therefore, of the same process, the first-mentioned Lady, from this state of extreme misery and despondency, in two months was restored to ease and comfort, and continues well at this time.

I CONVERSED likewise with the above-mentioned Lady in the different stages of her cure, and I must confess it was a very extraordinary one; it deserves, therefore, the attention of the Public, and is an incontestable proof of the amazing efficacy of this process.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

IV.

A Young lady about twenty two years of age, daughter of a commissioner of the sick and wounded, and who was himself of the medical faculty, in the last stage of the dropfy, and dreadful symptoms of an obstruction, after having the ablest advice London could afford, and having been sent

to Bath, Bristol, and even to Ireland, without the least success; after she was despaired of, was put under Dr. Dominiceti's care by her father, persuaded so to do by three very eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, one of them the learned Dr. Hunter; by the application, therefore, of his invented arbitrarily heated and medicated vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations, universal saponaceous spirituous Frictions; in the space of three months she was happily discharged in perfect health, which she uninterruptedly still enjoys. The recovery of this Lady astonished the said Gentlemen, and many more of the Faculty, who humanely and generously afterwards recommended to his care, many dropfical persons, and others afflicted with various stubborn diseases.

I HAVE conversed with the before-mentioned patient, cured of a dropfy, and can, from my own knowledge, assert, that her case is strictly true: I have been frequently in company with the young lady from the time of her cure to the present, and although the preserving youth and beauty from the untimely hands of death, as was true in her case, might be sufficient in itself to recommend the Doctor's process to encouragment and attention; yet as I consider it as of the greatest benefit that has been for many years introduced in this kingdom, and am persuaded, that there are at this time, numbers of persons given up by the Faculty, to waste a miserable life in despondency who might be relieved, if not recovered, by those new invented mode and means of applying medicated Water, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry partial, internal and external Fumigations—I sincerely wish that every man of sense and humanity, would

would examine into their nature, efficacy, and expence, even with severity, as I am sure they would stand the strictest enquiry; but to prevent prejudice and misrepresentation, let this enquiry be on the spot; search the Doctor's journal, books of cases and cures carefully kept since March 1755, where you will find the names and places of abode of the patients, and also of the Physicians, who either recommended these patients to his care, or attended them previous to the use of the Baths, &c. and by an application to these patients, truth must be established. The diseases in which I have observed these new mode and means of bathing and fumigating to be remarkably beneficial, are colds, rheumatisms, scorbutic habits, leprosies, deformities of the skin, internal and external tumors, stiff and relaxed joints, dropical, consumptive, and chronical cases, fevers, and all diseases, which proceed from obstructions, &c.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

V.

A Lady of great fortune was afflicted from the the year 1767, with such a total obstruction as prevented the least perspiration or moisture on her skin, attended with constant excruciating pains in her stomach, being almost every night from convulsions, and spasms, obliged to get out of bed and roll on the floor, for three or four hours together, her whole nervous system being extremely affected and weakened; she was in this condition for six years, and could not retain any kind of food in her stomach for half an hour, and frequently had horrible vomitings, attended with the most vehement hystyrics and convulsions, which confined her to her bed for six weeks together, and the very little

the rest she could obtain, was from taking almost every night two tea spoon-fulls of the tincture of opium, with three or four pills of the extract of the same, which rendered her at intervals stupid. As her rank and situation in life enabled her to have the best advice, she consulted the ablest Physicians of London, Bath, Bristol, and other parts of England, but without effect; at length, despairing of relief, and often reading in the publick News Papers, the surprizing cures performed by Dr. Dominiceti's bathing and fumigating inventions, she put herself under his care, and by administering to her night and morning his properly heated and medicated invented Water Baths, vaporous Baths, moist and dry Fumigations and Frictions, in eleven weeks more her obstructions were opened, her perspiration was recovered, her spasms and convulsions were removed, her sleep, spirits, and vigour were restored, her digestion, and nervous system were strengthened, and she was made happy in herself, and a comfort to her family from the most distressed object in the world.

I CONVERSED with the above mentioned Lady whilst under the Doctor's care, heard the above relation from her own mouth, was in her company a few days before she left Chelsea, and was a witness of the felicity and gratitude she expressed on her recovery.

(Signed) J. FIELDING:

VI.

A Lady from a miscarriage which happened four years and a half ago, in Ireland, was constantly afflicted with the most excruciating inward pains, in her lower belly, thighs, and back,
at-

attended with other terrible and dangerous complaints, all which destroying symptoms were judged by the ablest in the Faculty in Ireland and London, to proceed from a schirrous tumour in her womb of a great size, and impenetrable hardness, which they at last deemed incurable. In this distressed situation, by consent of several eminent gentlemen of the Faculty, of London, who knew three ladies who had been effectually cured of schirrous tumours, and others who had been cured of ulcers, and cancers in the womb, by the simplicity and efficacy of the Doctor's inventions; she was put under his care by a most respectable physician of London, and through the providence of God, by using twice a day his properly heated and medicated water Baths, vapour Baths, the moist and dry Fumigations, and Frictions, she was in three months perfectly cured from the schirrous tumour, and all the dreadful symptoms she laboured under for the said four years and an half, and discharged from his house in a perfect state of health, which astonished all her friends, and the gentlemen of the Faculty who had deemed her incurable, and totally happy she returned to Ireland with her husband; from whence she hath sent him several joyful and thankful letters, and many to her friends in London, representing her continuance in a good state of health.

I CONVERSED likewise with the said Irish Lady, whilst under the Doctor's care, heard the above relation from her own mouth, was in her company a few days before she left Chelsea, and was also a witness to her felicity and gratitude she expressed on her recovery.

(Signed)

J. FIELDING.

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VII.

A Lady of fashion, aged 55, had been for several years afflicted with oppression, pain, and swelling in her stomach, lowness of spirits, a constant burning fever, and total loss of perspiration, appetite, and rest: she was likewise afflicted with such an hemorrhage, by which she was brought extremely low, so that her life was despaired of, although she was attended by some of the ablest physicians of London, who pronounced her death inevitable in a few days, and her family likewise, gave up every hope of her recovery. She was removed, at the extreme hazard of her life, from a few miles out of town, to the Doctor's house, where, immediately his properly heated and medicated water Bath, vapour Baths, fumigations, &c. were applied; and by continuing the same process night and morning, in less than three days the hemorrhage ceased, and in two weeks a gentle universal perspiration ensued, and in a month, her appetite, spirits, and strength, were amazingly restored, and she returned home recovered, to the astonishment and delight of her family and friends.

I RECEIVED a minute account, likewise, of the above cure from the lady herself, with whom I conversed at the Doctor's house, nor should I do justice to his process, if I did not declare, that on enquiry, this also will be found very extraordinary.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

VIII.

A Merchant of London, who had been afflicted for near two years with the most excruciating rheumatic pains all over his body, and in spite of

of the best attendance, remedies, and also the power of opium taken to an amazing quantity, could not enjoy a moment's rest, neither day nor night, and often to ease his pains, was obliged to drink a pint of brandy, rum, or gin, at a time, but as the opium did only stupify him for a few minutes, afterwards his pains returned with double fury, and he was in this extremity, and almost dead, brought to the Doctor's house, where, by the use of his invented Arbitrarily heated, and Medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations, and universal saponaceous Frictions, he was in the space of a fortnight entirely recovered.

THE above case was read over in my presence to the Patient himself, who declared, that he had been much worse than the Doctor had represented.—He imputed this dreadful rheumatic complaint to his being delayed in his passage by water to Margate, in frosty weather, and afterwards lying in damp sheets.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

IX.

A Young Gentleman about nineteen years of age, was put under the care of Dr. Dominici for a total deprivation in the tensions of one of his feet; it appeared intirely dislocated at the ankle, where the muscles, sinews, and ligaments, were so amazingly relaxed, that he could by no means put his foot to the ground.—His station in life enabled him to procure the best advice. The power of Medicine, astringent Fomentations, Plaisters, Unctions, and the use of iron and wood Machines, contrived by a Physician and Surgeon of their Majesties,

jefties, had been long applied without Succefs ; The Patient and his Friends were without hope, they hearkened to the voice of many impartial and unprejudiced persons, who advifed them to put this patient under Dr. Dominiceti's care, being certain, that many fimilar diforders of a total relaxation of the whole nervous Syftem, had been cured by his invented new mode, and means of preparing, and applying Arbitrarily heated and Medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, moift and dry partial Fumigations, fpirituous, faponaceous, and dry Frictions ; and in confequence thereof, in three months he was perfectly cured, and continues in good health,

I HAVE frequently converfed with this Patient when he firft applied to the Doctor in his wretched ftate, during the progreis of his Cure, and fince his recovery : He has declared to me, that he is well. And I cannot confider him, but as a member reftored to fociety, who without Dr. Dominiceti's affiftance, muft have fpent the remainder of his life in a miferable defpondency,

(Signed) J. FIELDING,

X.

A Gentleman of fortune about 72 years of age, was recommended to Dr. Dominiceti's care by his Phyficians and Surgeons, who had tried the power of medicine, and all forts of external applications without any fuccefs. His complaint was a fwelling in his leg and thigh, which had rendered both of an enormous fize, rifing from the foot to the abdomen, hard and cold. The patient was entirely miferable, defpaired of relief, and his life in imminent

imminent danger, when he was brought into his house; but under the providence of God, by the use of his invented mode and means of preparing and applying Arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, Pumps, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry partial Fumigations, saponaceous and dry Frictions, in eleven weeks he was perfectly recovered, and could walk as well as ever he did in his life.

I HAVE frequently conversed likewise with the above Patient when he first applied to the Doctor in his wretched state, during the progress of his cure, and since his recovery and considered him as a member restored to society, who also without Doctor Dominiceti's assistance, must have spent the remainder of his life in a miserable despondency.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

XI.

A Captain of the army in the East Indies, about 30 years of age, was suddenly taken with a swelling of his legs and belly, by having lain in damp sheets, which gradually increased upwards, even to all the parts of his face. In spite of the best advice, and medicines he had taken, it terminated in an alarming desperate Dropsy, and then the Gentlemen of the Faculty who attended him, determined to tap him, to prolong his life. But a judicious relation of his, and an humane surgeon, being perfectly well acquainted with two Gentlemen and a Lady cured of Dropsies by Doctor Dominiceti's efficacious, innocent, invented mode and means of curing similar complaints, advised him to put himself immediately under his

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care,

care, and in five weeks time he was restored to his perfect health.

I HAVE conversed with the before-mentioned patient, cured of a dropfy, and can from my own knowledge assert that his case is strictly true.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

XII.

A Clergyman, aged 56, about four years ago was inoculated, but nothing appeared from the inoculation. At that time he was in perfect health, but in about three months his health visibly declined, and gradually losing his perspiration, his appetite, sleep, and spirits, he became constantly afflicted with a violent pain in his stomach; he had the best advice and assistance he could procure, but about two years ago, his distemper ended in a confirmed dropfy, being swelled from head to foot. In November last, being given over as incurable, in this desperate condition he was brought to the Doctor's house, with a letter of recommendation, from a most respectable, brave, and humane General Officer of his Majesty's forces, and in two months he returned perfectly cured to the astonishment of his parishioners, the great satisfaction of the General, and to the great comfort of his family.

I RECEIVED a minute account of the above case and cure from the clergyman himself, who I conversed with at the Doctor's house, nor should I do justice to his process, if I did not declare, that on enquiry it will be found very extraordinary.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

XIII.

AS near as I can recollect, about nine years ago I received a violent surfeit from eating something which disagreed with my stomach, the following night my body and thighs were covered with large white lumps, as if stung with nettles, that itched and smarted by turns in a most shocking manner; in the morning it all disappeared, at which time I felt my stomach very much disordered, it continued more or less so for nine or ten months. I then began to be better by slow degrees; but in about a year and a half after I observed a large red mark on the inside of one of my thighs, that kept growing darker 'till it became brown; and four or five months after that some spots of the same colour appeared on my breast, and continued increasing 'till my body was marked with irregular spots, which covered near half of it. I then began to find a nervous complaint, great weakness, and lowness of spirits. I accordingly took the advice of Dr. P——, and from his prescription I received some relief, at the same time he required me to make use of a milk diet as much as possible, and drink *Pyrmont* water, I continued this for some time, but not finding much benefit, I left off taking medicines. I still found the marks on my skin to increase, with frequent and violent itching; I then took a quack medicine for some months without effect, the spots still increasing, and descending from my shoulders nine or ten inches down my arms. I applied to a very eminent physician Dr. T——, whose prescriptions I followed for some months without receiving the least relief, but began to be much disordered in

my head and stomach; the scorbutic and nervous complaints still increasing.

I was quite weak and miserable, when seeing several cases similar to my own, cured by Dr. Dominiceti, inserted in the Town and Country Magazine, I immediately determined to put myself under his care. G. N.

This 23d day of Sept. 1779, I do certify, that ever since the fifth of June last I have been every day, morning and evening (Sunday excepted) into the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vaporous baths, moist and dry fumigations, &c. of Dr. Dominiceti, and having daily gained an evident benefit in the above related complaints, and I was yesterday discharged in perfect health. G. N.

XIV.

A Merchant of London, about thirty-four years of age, of a plethoric habit of body, who had been afflicted for a very considerable time with the most violent and torturing rheumatic pains fixed on the joints of his fingers, hands, arms, thighs, legs, and feet, which at times were so great as to raise a fever, and confine him to his bed.

The best attendance and means the common practice could afford were used in vain, his disorder gained ground greatly every day, his body grew curbed, the muscles mastoides became so contracted as to keep his head very much bent downward, his joints began to swell, the pains and fever to increase; in such a state he was recommended to my care by Lady F——, who has known several persons cured of similar complaints.

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The causes of his unhappy situation were two; the first proceeded from a cold he took after exercise, which immediately brought on an obstruction of perspiration; the second was the use of a cold bath, a remedy worse than the disease.

The gentleman who prescribed him so rash an operation, was not much versed in physic, nor did he know the prudent advice *Hippocrates* has left us, “*to be more careful in the use of cold things than in hot, because it is less agreeable to our nature;*” but in such a case as this, any man who has any degree of knowledge of the effects of cold application, might prognosticate, that the plunging into a cold bath a plethoric person full of pains and obstruction, would be productive of fatal consequences, even in a less indisposed constitution than that of this gentleman.

He went twice a day through a regular course of my operations, taking now and then some mild cathartics: I first begun the cure with the application of emolient water, and vaporous baths, five degrees under the animal heat, and gentle friction, ’till the bulky particles of the obstructed humours were reduced, and the diameter of the capillary vessels enlarged; then I proceeded with the aromatic and astringents, with the pump, the saponaceous and spirituous frictions; and in two months time my patient became an healthy man, able to enjoy all the pleasures of life, and I flatter myself he will be ready, when occasion requires, to testify to the afflicted and the curious, the benefit he has received.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

XV.

A Major-General officer of his Majesty's forces lately come from America, about sixty years of age, of a scorbutic constitution, was seized with wandering pains, attended with an unusual indolence about his loins and thighs, a swelling in his legs, and a constriction upon the joints, which rendered their motion painful and difficult; in short he was not able to walk without pains, and intirely incapable to put any one of his legs cross over his thighs. The cause of his ill state of health was a cold he took at Mud-Island.—He came to Pantons-Square under my care, and went through the medicated water, vaporous dry baths, and frictions; in three weeks time the swelling disappeared, and he was able to walk very well without feeling any pain, and to put either of his legs cross over his thighs, with the greatest ease:—I ordered him to take nothing inwardly, but to eat a few roasted apples for his supper, or at bed-time, which were sufficient to keep his body open, when necessity required.—This cure demands the attention of those who are afflicted with similar complaints, for I am of opinion, that if his disorder had been neglected any longer, it would have degenerated into a dropfy or consumption.

Pantons-Square,

R. DOMINICETI.

XVI.

— *Licuit, semperque licebit,
Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.*

“ It lawful was of old, and still will be,
“ To speak of vice, but let the name go free.”

A Young gentleman of family and fortune, of a scorbutic constitution, who had been for the space of two years and a half under the care of

of two eminent physicians, and a surgeon of London, for the venereal complaint, attended with painful serpigineous, scorbutic, and venereal ulcers, on several parts of his body, without receiving any benefit from their prescription, and attendance.—He then consulted two other gentlemen of the faculty, who advised him to live on a milk diet, and to take half a pint of the infusion of *sassafras*, with twenty drops of Huxam's essence of antimony, every night at bed-time, and to dress the ulcers with Turner's cerate, which he did for two months to no purpose. The power of bark was also unsuccessfully tried for a considerable time.

Finding that neither repeated salivation, nor the loathsome load of medicines he took could check the rapid progress of his complaints, he began to loose all hope of recovery.—Reading in the Westminster magazine a rational account of the efficacy of my operations for the cure of similar and many other different diseases, resolved to put himself under my care. From a state of despondency in which he had been in for near three years, unable (even with the help of opium) to have any significant rest at night, being always full of pains and troubled with dreadful dreams, incapable to eat any solid food, and to keep any thing on his stomach, by going twice a day for ten weeks in my medicated water, and vaporous bath, dry and moist fumigation, he was perfectly cured, and lately has took the field in defence of his King and Country.

Though I never do disclose to any body whatever, the name of those patients that I have cured of such and similar complaints, nor describe their persons or diseases, so as to identify them; nevertheless the Gentleman on which I have performed this cure, has recommended my operations to several per-

sons, who have successfully experienced their salutary effects, without using any Mercury, or any other physic, except two or three mild cathartics of the vegetable kind.

The critics may perhaps be dubious about the certainty of this and other cures of the venereal disease, because the patients names are not to be known, but if they seriously reflect on the impropriety of doing otherwise, they must certainly approve of my conduct.

To prevent their taking any advantage of what I have said, I hereby declare, that I have cured numbers of middling people (more on the principle of humanity than of interest); to these living witnesses, I have liberty to refer those who apply to me for the cure of similar complaints, and who upon enquiry may have the strongest proofs of the efficacy of my salutary operations.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI,

XVII.

A Young gentleman, about thirty years of age, of a scorbutic habit of body, who had been afflicted with the venereal disease for five years past, which begun by a *Gonorrhœa*, and through mismanagement, ended into a confirmed *Pox*.

He first applied to an Apothecary, who undertook to cure him for a stipulated sum of money, which he apparently did, but in a few days afterwards the symptoms appeared more violent than before; another of the same profession was employed for several months with the like success, and in this way he went on from one to another for above two years.

At last, perceiving his complaint growing more troublesome and dangerous, put himself under the direction of a surgeon who has salivated him twice in the course of two years, for six or seven weeks each time, but the patient being of a scorbutic constitution, he rather irritated than alleviated his complaint. The next year he was again salivated by another surgeon, by whose directions he also took a great quantity of medicines, both of the vegetable and mineral kinds,—but nevertheless his disorder increased every day. Unable to withstand any longer the force of this severe operation, which together with the long course of abstinence during its progress, and the great quantity of physic he took, had debilitated him in such a manner, that he would perhaps have sunk under another salivation.—Reading in the Westminster Magazine an account of my method of treating such and other different complaints, he resolved to put himself under my care. Accordingly he went twice a day through such medicated water, vaporous dry baths, and fumigations, which were prepared for his complaint and constitution, and in the course of six weeks the ulcers he had in several parts of his body were healed up, and in three weeks more every other symptom disappeared, and he was perfectly cured without any internal or external application of mercury, nor did he take any physic whatever, except twice six grains of the powder of jalap, with an equal quantity of nitre.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

XVIII.

A Very reputable merchant of London, of a scorbutic constitution, was attacked with a nervous complaint, which had not been judiciously treated

treated, and so became worse every day; unfit to transact his business himself, he was obliged to trust the management of his affairs to others, who taking the advantage of his indisposition, without any consideration to justice or humanity, imposed upon him in the most surprising manner. Though he was very sensible of the injuries he received, yet he was incapable of resenting it; or to defend himself or his property. These circumstances did very much aggravate his complaint, that by degrees he grew melancholic, his pulse very slow, his body intensely cold, himself fond of solitude, and averse to motion, so as to lay for six or eight hours together on a chair, without even changing the posture of his body, always thinking upon one and the same subject; nevertheless, the situation in which he was in, he never neglected to try one thing or another, and to consult with several of the faculty, in order to free himself of such a bad companion, he took many medicines of different kinds to no purpose; he followed the prescription of the regulars and the quacks, he did also use the warm natural mineral bath, the common warm bath, cold bath, sea bathing, &c. to no advantage.—Being informed of the efficacy of my new apparatus of artificial medicated baths, fumigations, &c. erected in Panton Square, in the above described situation he put himself under my care, and by going night and morning through my operations, in four months time he was perfectly recovered, and now he is in very good spirits, as nimble and active as any young healthy person can be. This gentleman is ready at any time to testify to the curious and afflicted, the cure I have performed upon him.

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R. DOMINICETI.

The best method of cure I have found to succeed in these kind of complaints is first to contrive to keep the patient's body open once a day, but more or less in proportion of what he eats and drinks, (this should be done with lenitive electuaries and glysters, avoiding stimulating purgatives, because the laudable and easily moveable humours will be first evacuated, and the peccant and viscid juices remain in the body, by which means the patient's disorder is increased,) at the same time a long and constant use of water and vaporous baths heated, and medicated according to the state of this disease and the patient's constitution, ought to be followed, the frictions and the pump are very often necessary. If we look into antiquity we shall find, that *Ætius* ser. 1. cap. 10. recommends the daily use of artificial baths, that *Galen* lib. 3. de locis affect. has performed many cures of this disease by the use of baths and friction alone — *Rhasis* de Melanc. advises the baths, and afterwards the use of friction, with oil, liniment, &c. that *Jason Pratensis*, and *Montanus* de Melanc. prescribes the same, *Felix Plater* observ. lib. 1. and *Laurentius* cap. 8. de mel. enjoined the long use of artificial baths. Beside the use of medicated baths, *Lælius a fonte Eugubinus* consult. 44. and *Montanus* consil. 31. for the melancholy recommends an irrigation of water, or a kind of pump upon the head, medicated with water lilies, lettuce, violets, camomile, &c. Baths of sweet water, in which had been boiled the leaves of mallows, roses, violets, water lilies, flowers of bugloss, camomile, &c. says *Guianer* cap. 8 tracto 15. de melanc. are of wonderful great force in this malady, the patients (says he) should use them twice a day, and when they come forth out of the baths, their back-bone ought to be anointed with oil of almonds, violets, nymphæ, &c. — So doth *Fuchs* at lib. 1. cap. 33. and *Fernelius*

nelius in con. 44. *Burton* observes, that in the time of the *Romans* the artificial medicated baths were in great use, and adapted to this, and to many other complaints, some of them bathed so often as *seven times a day*, as *Commodus* the *Emperor* is reported to have done, but usually *twice a day*; indeed, when the degree of heat and the medicinal quality of these operations are suited to the patient's disease and constitution, there is no danger of receiving any injury by their frequent use.

XIX.

A Young lady who had been afflicted with a violent hot itchy scurvy, so as to render her skin very dry, rough, and full of scurf,—the skill of many gentlemen of the faculty had been tried in vain for three or four years, and the insignificance of all the pretended *nostrums* she took as specific remedies for her complaint was plainly evinced; at last she was advised to bathe in sea water for a month or two, which she did at Margate, for twenty-three days, every morning fasting, at which period she was obliged to desist going any more into the salt water, on account of an obstruction that came upon her of a dangerous nature, and the scorbutic humours growing more corrosive as to ulcerate her legs on several parts. Disappointed by this antidote, (as many call it) and with the unexpected additional calamities it has brought on her constitution, she came to London. A few days after her arrival, reading in the news-paper an account of my new apparatus of medicated water, vaporous, dry baths, &c. she came into Panton-Square to consult with me on her above described situation; being convinced of the rationality of my plan, she immediately began to go through my operations.

In the course of six weeks her obstructions were opened, and the scorbutic symptoms much abated, in two more the ulcers were healed up, and every other mark of scurvy intirely disappeared; flattered by some of her friends, that she was cured, and by the pleasing feeling and appearance she then had of an healthy constitution, against my consent, she stopped going through my medicated baths, &c. and though she continues very well, yet as she did not give me time to use with her such operations as were fit to prevent a relapse of her complaint, I am of opinion she will repent of having followed the advice of those that are ignorant of the nature and effects of my process.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

THE scurvy being reckoned an universal malady in this, as well as in many other northern countries, it is necessary we should take notice of its causes, symptoms, and method of cure.

This disease is either hereditary, or acquired from the moistness or coldness of the climate, from the saltiness of the atmosphere, and grossness of the food, from the want of a sufficient degree of cold to brace, and of heat to dissolve, or whatever it proceeds from all these, and other similar causes commonly manifests itself by some of the following symptoms :

1. A preternatural laziness, a spontaneous lassitude, with pains in all the muscles, especially in those of the legs and loins, and a difficulty of walking; when the patient awakes in the morning, his joints and muscles seem to be tired and bruised.

2. The

2. The respiration is difficult upon the smallest motion, there is an appearing and disappearing humour of the legs, on which appear brown, yellow, and violet coloured spots, the gums swell and grow painful, hot and itchy, and bleed upon the least pressure, the teeth become loose, and the patient feels pains in all the external and internal parts of his body.

3. The gums grow putrid, when inflamed, discharge blood, and are at last seized with a gangrene; the loose teeth by degrees grow yellow, black and rotten, the *annuli* adjacent to the *venæ raninæ* becomes varicous; there are often fatal hæmorrhages, which break out from the external skin, without any appearance of a wound, as also from the lips, gums, mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, intestines, womb, kidneys, &c. There are found every where, but especially in the legs, wandering ulcers, so obstinate as to yield to no application, which are apt to turn into a gangrene. The patient is also afflicted with an itch, scurf of the skin, a dry and mild leprosy, the fibrous part of the blood taken from the veins, is black, grumous and thick, though not compact, its serum is saline, acid, sharp, and corrosive, there are corroding and lancing pains shifting from place to place, which soon terminate and increase, but are more violent at night.

4. There are fevers of various kinds, which bring on an atrophy; the patient is subject to vomiting, diarrhæas, dysenteries, severe stranguries, deliriums, anxieties, which frequently prove mortal, to a dropsy, consumption, melancholy convulsions, palsy, contractions, black spots, vomiting and purging of blood, a putrefaction and consumption of the liver, spleen, pancreas, mesentery,

sentery, then the contagion spreads very quick, and a painful death puts an end to the patient's life.—Such is the catalogue of the progressive symptoms that proceeds from the scurvy, laid down by physical authors.

Amongst the principal causes of this disease, we may renumerate a cold moist, and a warm moist climate, a saline moist air, too long use of salt provisions, and the instability of the weather. Because if we observe the inhabitants of other climates, contrary to the above-mentioned, are very little, or not at all infected by this disorder, because there is heat enough to exalt and disperse the gross, and offensive vapours, and, at proper seasons, cold enough to condense and precipitate them; but here they are floating in the air, which we constantly breath and imbibe through the whole surface of our body, then the elasticity of the fibres is lost, obstruction follows, and other symptoms of the scurvy; moist air makes viscid blood, and saline air inflames this viscid blood, from which proceed broken capillaries, extravasated blood, spots of different colours, ulcers, and many other scorbutic effects. All the humours of the human body are apparently saline, though none of them are salt itself. The too long use of salt provisions increases too much this active instrument of nature, and disposes the body to putrefaction. We know that salt acts only when it is dissolved, and then becomes itself a very great dissolvent. Chymists commonly agree, that no spirit, or salt, whether acid, or alkali, affects gold, unless it has a mixture of common or sea salt, which makes many compositions so powerful and active, so corrosive and destructive to animal bodies. The salts and oils (says Boerhaave

have in his chymical history of putrefaction) taken into the blood and mixed with the juices, are kept in the body so long as they remain benign and friendly to it, but if they begin to putrify, are either immediately thrown off, as appears by the sharpness and foetid scent of the urine, sweat, fæces, &c. or if detained excite grievous distempers, that must of necessity soon end in the death of the animal.

Sir *John Pringle*, in his twenty-fifth experiment upon *Septics*, &c. finds sea salt to be an hastener of putrefaction, where he says, “ It being so long an established opinion, that salt resists putrefaction with a power proportioned to its quantity, I did not therefore rely on my first trial, but often repeated that experiment which contradicted this maxim, and I still found that two drachms of fresh beef, with five, ten, or fifteen grains of sea salt, and two ounces of water, *putrified sooner* than the *same quantity of flesh* infused with water only.”—Therefore I think, that an unnecessary quantity of sea salt in our constitution may be deemed a principal cause of the scurvy.

Here avails very little the assertion of those, who tell us,—that the salt which is in the ocean, prevents its growing foetid, and putrifying—That sea water was designed to be a kind of common defence against corruption and putrefaction of bodies—That in those regions where the heat of the sun is greatest, and consequently more apt to corrupt the fluids, the sea is saltest.

In my humble opinion these are very weak arguments, easy to be confuted by the following observations: 1. “ It is well known, that in this world there are a great many rivers, and lakes, whose
water

waters have not any sensible degree of saltiness in them distinguishable by the taste, and yet are preserved from corruption and putrefaction. But water, exposed to the air by long standing still, will corrupt and putrify, which corruption and putrefaction are the consequences of stagnation. The same happens when the blood or other juices stagnate in any part of the body, and are no longer agitated by the force of circulation, they will coagulate, then soon begin to resolve, and at length to putrify; in this chymical operation of nature, the animal salt becomes volatile, alkaline, sharp and corrosive, and the patient's life is endangered by a gangrene, mortification, apoplexy, &c.—3. That sea salt is not a defence against corruption and putrefaction, the learned Sir John Pringle has proved to a demonstration, in his experiments already described—It is also to our present purpose to observe, that a solution of sea-salt in water, though it causes no change of colour in the serum of the blood when mixed with it, yet dissolves its texture.* The sea is certainly saltest where there is most heat, but not where there is most corruption, because the heat of the sun elevates more watery than saline particles in the air.

As we are treating of the bad effects that sea-salt and sea-water produce in our constitutions, when improperly applied; I hope the insertion of the following cases, taken from Dr. Russell's Epistolary Dissertation to Dr. Frewin, will not be deemed an improper help to prove our argument.

I. A gentleman, aged thirty-six, was sent me as a patient from an eminent physician in London. He

* Vide Boerhaave's 115th Process upon Animals.

had a large humid spreading *herpes* * upon the arm as also scorbutic eruptions in spots all over the body. When he got down to the sea, he entered upon sea-bathing immediately and drank the sea-water, but upon going in to the sea, the eruptions were not only much raised, but became more general, and the itching intollerable; his cloaths sticking to the parts almost every where.

II. A woman upon the ceasing of the *menfes*, had a return of a humid *lepra*, which had left her from the time of puberty, or at the first breaking down of the *menfes* till then. This was one of the most general cases I ever saw of the kind, and *had been increased* by *impruaent*, and *untimely sea-bathing*; the salt-water having irritated the sore parts; the itching in this case was so intollerable, that it had almost worn out the patient for want of rest; and she was hardly able to wear any cloaths.

III. A man aged twenty, came to me with such an ouzing from the cutaneous glands, that it wet through his breeches as he sat upon his chair. The fluxion was so great, that I conceived hopes of restraining it only by making revolutions with *turpetb mineral* vomits, and by giving *calomel*, *with his sea-water*: but this rough method would not do by any means; it irritated so much, that he grew infinitely worse. The eruptions became now almost general; he could hardly bear any cloaths on; his hands and feet grew incrusted, as did his ears, and he was one of the most afflicted patients I ever saw †.

Either

* A cutaneous inflammation like millet seed upon the skin; the humour in this inflammation sometimes is so corrosive as to form little ulcers.

† The author of these three scorbutic cases, in order to appease the disease and relieve his patient, was obliged to have recourse

Either vegetables or animals will not putrify in vacuo, but *air* is necessary for the performance of this operation; *air* has always a kind of *sea salt* in it; therefore I am apt to think that *sea salt* is an *ingredient qualified to help putrefaction*. One of the principal sorts of this effluvia in the atmosphere, (says *Boyle*, in his history of air) I take to be *saline*, which float variously among the rest in that vast ocean; for they seem not to be equally mixed therein, but are to be found of different kinds, in different quantities and places, at different seasons. Nor is this the only means whereby the air may be impregnated *with saline particles*; for the action of the sun upon the superficial part of the earth and sea, will alone supply that fluid with swarms of them. — Among the various sorts of particles wherewith the atmosphere is replete, some, says he, may be so small and so conveniently shaped as to *enter* the numerous *orifices* of the minute *glandules* of the *skin*, or at other *pores thereof*;—he further observes, that it does not appear that inland countries abound with *corrosive salt*, since the bars and casements of windows will not thereby be greatly impaired by rust after they have endured the weather for twenty years, from whence he conjectures, that the *kind of salt* whereby this dissolution is affected, *proceeds from sea vapours*. Water stagnated, not exposed to the air, and deprived of *its salt* by distillation, will not putrify if it is kept ever so long, but remain pure and very good. *Boerhaave* in his theory of chymistry has the following passage, “ A Roman chymist shutting up a quantity of pure water in a vessel sealed hermetically, *Schottus*

to artificial tepid emollient baths, and to some mild internal medicines; divers forms of such baths (says he) might be contrived by physicians with great advantage, as particular cases require.

who saw it in *Kircher's Museum*, after it had been kept upwards of fifty years, affirms, that it still remained clear and pure, and stood to the same height in the vessel as at first, and had not the least sediment at the bottom. These rational arguments and well attested facts plainly prove, that sea salt, sea water, salt provision, and saline effluvia, to be amongst the principal causes of the scurvy in this country.

The instability of the climate, and a cold may also give birth to the *scurvy*—because, if we observe a sudden change from heat to cold, or going in a cold place when we are in a sweat, produces violent constipation by contracting and closing up the mouth of the capillary vessels, so as to prevent the exhalation of perspirable matter, which when it becomes obstructed and stagnated, will putrify, and render the juices of bodies alkalescent, ichorous and corrosive, from whence the worst scorbutic symptoms proceed.

Mercurial salivation may likewise be principally concerned in the *production* of this *disease*. *Boerhaave* says, “that the medicinal virtues of *Mercury* seems owing to its great specific gravity, and the particular smallness and configuration of its parts. On this account it is more penetrative, and dissolves the texture of the blood and juices,—and for the same reason it is, that it so suddenly *brings on* a degree of *putrefaction* of the humours, as we find in a *salivation*; for by thus breaking the texture of the fluids, and sometimes of the solids likewise, it so attenuates and resolves them as to make them *fatid*.” *Leake*, in his reflections on the *improper* use of *Mercury* observes, “that every degree of putrefaction is followed with a proportional degree of resolution in the fluids, and a suitable
able

able relaxation and decay of the solids, though ever so insensible; and since the blood is thoroughly *melted down*, and the solid fibres over-strained, and wasted by a *salivation*, it may without doubt, be looked upon as a cause powerfully *disposing* the patient to the *scurvy*; for it evidently tends to promote the same process as that of putrefaction itself: this may probably be deemed a *substantial reason*, not only why the *scurvy* so often recurs after a *salivation*, but also why the smallest portions of *Mercury* are so extremely *pernicious* in this *disease*. In such a case, the *Mercury* will not only farther break down the texture of the blood, already so much destroyed, but will also *exalt that degree of putrefaction* which before existed in it from the scorbutic cause:” *Lind* too has taken notice, that those who have undergone a *salivation*, are of all others the most subject to the *scurvy*.

Though the humours of scorbutic persons are commonly *alcalescent*, I shall not amuse my reader with an *acid* for the cure of this complaint. I have had several patients under my care, and have observed many more under the care of other physicians, whose fluids manifested the strongest proof of an alkaline nature; yet many of them grew sensibly worse by the use of *acid medicines*. This general rule, *contraria contrariis curantur*, has some exception: because we should consider how widely the chemical operations of nature differ when performed on living animals, to what they do on dead bodies: besides, medicines only act on the animals according to the different quality and disposition of the fluids they are made with in the body. Hence *Galen*, *de venæ sectione adversus Erasistratum*, cap. 7, tom. 10. page 401. wisely said, *sive purgans dederis, sive vomitorium, & prima exhibitio in tua potestate est, reliqua*
fili

sibi fortuna vindicat. Whether you give a purge, a vomit, or any other physic, the administration of it is in your own power, but the consequence must be left to fortune.

Pitcairn in his dissertation concerning the effects of *acids* and *alkalies*, observes, that most of the writers of the last age, who were then esteemed, have affirmed, that most distempers did arise from an *acid* body flowing in our blood. Some others of late, have affirmed, that all distempers are occasioned by too great an influx of an *alkaline body*, or too great plenty of humour. *Ignorance* (says he) and *laziness*, beside an eager desire of *gain* and fame produced these sects; for it was easy to inculcate the common notions of *acids* and *alkalies*, and with these two hard and sounding words to gain the applause of the people: he further observes, that the vegetables which we eat, how full soever of acid they are, yet they are soon changed into alkalies by the action of the stomach, lungs, and heart, which cause the circulation of our fluids; therefore *acids* are so far from causing or curing distempers, and of destroying the *alkalic salt* of the blood, that *acids* received into the blood, do rather beget an *alkaline humour*." Volatile, alkaline salt of urine, blood, bones, air, &c. will imbibe almost twice its own quantity of any known acid*. Though it is a received opinion, that there is not any *animal acid* to be found in animal bodies; yet from this it does not follow, that a vegetable or mineral *acid* may not be found to exist in animal bodies, and to be prejudicial to them as well as *alkalies*. I am sensible, says *Boerhaave*, in his 115th Experiment on the Phenomena of the Blood, that *acid salts* do not

* Vide *Boerhaave's* 109th Process upon Animals.

coagulate the blood, merely on account of their acidity, but by their austeriety or constringing power; that the administration of *acid* may frequently prove prejudicial, by encreasing the lentor and viscosity of the blood and juices, and causing obstructions in the smaller vessels; and in his 79th Process upon Animals, observes, that if milk should be taken by persons whose bodies abound *with acids*, it will coagulate, that is to say, the milk will be separated into a thin ferous fluid and a strong coagulum, which turning grumous, may cause *obstructions in the viscera*, while (says he) it ceases to be mixed and diluted with the serum; that instead of performing this office, may now go away in a foetid sweat, leaving the body *pale, faint, and weak*; and this unheeded cause may give birth to a *pale complexion*, a *cacochymia*, and to other *various chronic diseases*; the said author, farther takes notice, in his Chemical History of Urine, that in any diseased state of the body, the urine or other humours may change from what they naturally were, and become either *alkaline*, as in burning fevers, near the point of death, &c. or *acid*, as in *pallor virginum*, *childrens diseases*, &c. By what has been said, it may easily be concluded, that as alkalies liquify and acids coagulate the blood and other juices, both may co-operate together or separately, in the production of the scurvy, and also for the cure of it.

To cure this disease, says *Boerhaave*, in his 1156 and 1157th Aphor. we must render moveable that which is stagnant; and fluid, that which is coagulated; we must attenuate what is too thick, and give a proper consistence to that which is too thin; and likewise, what is sharp and corrosive must be reduced mild and inoffensive.

Amongst

Amongst other causes, obstructions seem to be reckoned as the principal sources or effects of the scurvy; and to this most physicians agree. *Van Swieten* in his *Commentaries on Boerhaave Aph.* observes, that all the functions depend on a free passage of the fluids through the vessels; but an *obstruction* when formed, and interrupting the free passage, is capable of disordering *all the functions in general, and every distinct function in particular*; and as *a disordered function is a disease*, there may therefore *as many diseases proceed from an obstruction, as there are functions to be disordered*. Many are the causes, as elsewhere has been observed, that produce obstructions, but the ways of removing them are not so numerous, especially in those that constitute the scurvy.

Morgan, in his mechanical practice of physic, says “The *scurvy* may be distinguished into hot and cold, and into effluent and external, and influent and internal; although these distinctions have given very different names to a great many disorders as affecting different parts, and discovering themselves under different symptoms; yet the general causes and method of cure are still the same; the curative indications, (says he) are two, the first to attenuate and dissolve the concremented matter in the ventricles of the glands and cellular membranes; the second, to carry off the morbid matter that is dissolved, and fitter for evacuation by *perspiration, sweat, and urine*; for as it may be taken as a general rule, which I have always found true, in fact, that those disorders (which proceed from the *scurvy*) are never well eradicated and cleared off by *emetics* or *cathartics*, and *seldom by salivation*,” with very good reason the above cited author has observed, that the scurvy and its symptoms are never well cured by *emetics, cathartics,*
and

and *salivation*; because, by *them*, the determination of the juices from the *center* to the *circumference*, is very much lessened; by this *retromotion* many diseases will be formed *only* as *consequences* of an *inversion* of those morbid secretions *which* were by *nature* intended and *accustomed* to be separated by the *glands* and *pores* of the *skin*.

The method generally practised by the faculty very often proves abortive: and sea-bathing is equally useful, for, in a great many cases, it only encrease, instead of stopping the progress of the disease; therefore recourse must be had to better and safer means.

Physicians generally agree as to the causes and symptoms of the scurvy, except some few, who suspect the venereal taint to be its latent principle. Dr. *Musgrave* thinks the Devonshire scurvy to be a relic of the leprosy*; but they are not so unanimous in the treatment of it. My method of cure is the judicious preparation and application of artificial medicated water, vaporous, dry baths, fumigations, frictions, &c. of which was I here to relate every particular concerning the various sorts of medicinal substance, degrees of heat, &c. I make use of in preparing them for different constitutions, season of the year, kind and state of this disease, I should at least treble the bulk of this pamphlet, which is already enlarged more than it was at first intended to be. But though it is

* *Berkely* observes, that those inhabitants live in a gross *saline air*, and their vessels being less elastic, are consequently less able to subdue and cast off, what their bodies as sponges draw in; therefore (says he) one would be tempted to suspect the air not a little concerned, especially in such a country as that of *Devonshire*.

matter of fact, that a very great number of persons (many of them given over as incurable) have been cured of the *scurvy* and other different complaints by using such operations, under *my Father's* and *my own direction*, which alone would be sufficient and convincing proofs of their efficacy without the assistance of argument, nevertheless I have endeavoured to explain myself on this subject so as to make experience and reason go hand in hand.

I should think this little dissertation on the *Scurvy*, much more imperfect than what it is, if I was not to subjoin the following observations, which, together with what I have already advanced, I flatter myself, will prove my operations, the best specific ever known for the cure of *this* and many other *diseases*.

It ought to be set down (says Brook) as a general rule, that the *scurvy*, the most violent of all chronic distempers, is not to be treated with drastic, but with the most mild and simple medicines; and though I allow the difference of *salts* mentioned by physicians, as the cause of this disease, yet the different and far fetched corrections of them, seems to be ridiculous; since it is demonstrable, that the only and safest method of subduing all morbid *salts*, is by proper fluids: this intention then (says he) is answered by *pure* and *light simple water*, the genuine *mestruum* and *dissolvent* of all *salts*. Besides being a dissolvent of all *salts*, is a very subtle and penetrative body. *Homborg** is of opinion, that *water* enters such narrow pores of animal substances as will not admit air, only because it moistens and dissolves the glutinous matter of the fine fibres of the membranes, and so render

* Vide *Hist. de l'Acad. Ann. 1700. page 45.*

them more pliable and separate, which are things that the air for want of a wetting property, cannot do. Nevertheless water alone do not dissolve or penetrate into uncheous and greasy bodies, except it be mixed with a strong lixivium, or an alkaly salt, nor will any other kind of salt answer to the intention. Sea-water, with all its salt, will never wash out any greasy or oily impurities *. But as we have elsewhere observed, that mere water would distend the vessels, weaken their elasticity, and produce new obstructions; and as the correcting or washing off the saltiness, which in abundance exists in scurbutic person, would not alone be sufficient to perform a cure; we must use water as a dissolvent and corrector of the saltiness, and as a proper vehicle to convey such medical substances into the patients bodies, according to the kind and state of their disease and constitution.

Not any other medicinal aid was hardly known at Rome for *six hundred years*, than the artificial baths and some few empirical nostrums as *Pliny* observes, lib. 29, cap. 1. In those times, the *gout*, *scurvy*, *leprosy*, *ring-worm*, *itch*, and other foul eruptions, (so common among us,) were very seldom seen, owing to their frequent use of artificial medicated waters, vaporous baths, &c. and when they were attacked by any complaints, their only specific was the afore-said operations; with them the superfluous and morbid humours were derived from the center to the circumference, and in that manner the very seat of diseases were eliminated out of their bodies.†

* Vid. Boerhaave's Theory of Chemistry.

† Vid. Baccius, lib. 7. cap. 13, page 389, and cap. 22, 28, 19, 30, and 31 of the said book.

Willis in many scorbutic cases recommended the very same operations.

Sennertus, page 623, says, that *Balneum totius corporis adbibetur ad detertionem, cutisque vitia*. Baths are used to clean the whole body, and the disorders of the skin.

Riverius, lib, 12, page 96, says, *Post sufficientem purgationem, Balneum aquæ tepidæ convenientissimum est, utiliter in eo coquuntur herbæ refrigerantes*; after the body has been sufficiently purged, baths of the tepid water are most beneficial and are used with more advantage when they are impregnated with cooling herbs.

Hoffman observes, that hypochondriac and scorbutic patients have been cured by using baths of sweet water prepared with emollient herbs; there is nothing (says he) better to discuss hard and painful tumors of the legs and feet, then baths with brook lime, water-cresses, scurvy-grass, &c. frequently used.

Boerhaave in the 1st, 2d, and 3d state of the scurvy, advise baths and half baths, impregnated with antiscorbutic herbs, and recommend friction very much: *Van Swieten* in his commentaries is as diffuse upon this subject, the effect of which has been more fully explained in the 25th and 26th pages of this pamphlet.

*Piso** observes, that the *Brafilians* do great things with frictions, where he says, *Mira quidem tum tuenda sanitatis ergo, cum plerisque morbis sanandis, frictione et unctiōe frequenti incolæ præstant, illam in frigidioribus et chronicis, hanc in acutioribus adhibentes*. They do strange things both in preserving health and curing diseases by frictions and unctiōns, using the first in colds and chronics, the latter in acute diseases.

* Hist. Nat. Med. lib. 2. page 33.

I think enough has been said for the present, concerning this and many other complaints, I shall therefore lay down my pen with the satisfaction of having proved the efficacy of my operations, with arguments and authorities of uncontrovertible facts, as it appears by the several well authenticated cases and cures here inserted.

Patients

Patients are admitted on the following Terms to my
 APPARATUS in PANTON-SQUARE, HAY-
 MARKET, as well as to that of my Father at CHELSEA,
 (By which all former Conditions are rescinded.)

Consisting of arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths,
 Partial Pumps, vapourous and dry baths; internal and
 external moist and dry Fumigations; oleous, saponaceous;
 spirituous and dry Frictions.

I. **T**HOSE patients who are necessitated, or wish to
 reside in the house, pay Three Shillings and Six-pence
 for each of the above-mentioned operations, all of which
 are seldom necessary for one patient: but they are to provide
 themselves, or to buy from the head servants of the Ap-
 paratus, the necessary woollen and linen garments—Apart-
 ments for their reception may be had from Four Guineas, to
 One Guinea per week.

II. Every out-patient, or person, who wishes or is ad-
 vised to use the baths, &c. for the preservation of health,
 pays Twelve Shillings each time for one as well as for any
 or all of the said operations: for which sum they
 are also supplied with woollen, and linen garments; but if
 they have their own, they pay only Half a Guinea each
 time.

III. For the accommodation of persons in middling cir-
 cumstances, Tickets are delivered for the following sums:

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| A Twenty Guinea Ticket admits the purchaser within twelve months, | - - - - - | 120 times |
| A Ten Guinea ditto, | - - - - - | 50 ditto |
| A Five Guinea ditto, | - - - - - | 20 ditto |

Which may be had at my house in Panton-Square, or at
 Chelsea, or at the under-mentioned Bankers, viz.

Joseph Hankey, Esq. and Co. Fenchurch-street;—Ri-
 chard Crofts, Esq. and Co. Pall-mall;—Anthony Wright,
 Esq. and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden;—and Abra-
 ham Chambers, Esq. and Co. New Bond street.

N. B. In order to prevent the misemployment of time,
 by frivolous applications, the usual fee of a Physician is ex-
 pected for every consultation at home or abroad.

Panton-Square, Nov. 30, 1779. ROD. DOMINICETI.

XX

In order to render ineffectual the aspersions of malignant Critics concerning my being a regular, or an irregular Physician, I thought proper to add an authentic Copy of my Diploma.

AUTHENTIC COPY and TRANSLATION
of the ORIGINAL DIPLOMA, &c. of
Dr. RHOD. DOMINICETI.

In CHRISTI NOMINE. *Amen!*

Universis et singulis presens hoc publicum Doctoratus Privilegium visuris, lectoris et Auditoris, Nos JOHANNES BAP. MORGAGNI Foroliviensis Romanusque Patricius, ad Anathomem Ordin: servato jure ac Titulo Primarii Professoris, Inclytæ Nationis Germanicæ Protector, Inclitique Ordinis D. D. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ et Professorum Auctoritate Veneta; SALUTEM in Eo, qui est omnium vera Salus.

ANTIQUA et Præclara Universitas Patavina bonarum Litterarum Mater gloriosa, et Artium ac Scientiarum Parens optima, quæ clarissimorum professorum splendore, vetustissimorum Studiorum Auctoritate, et fidereis Doctrinæ et Virtutum omnium monumentis non modo per Italiam, sed per totiam etiam Europam, et ubique Gentium inter Academias Principatum obtinet, Eos duntaxat ad summum Doctoratus gradum, et Magisterii Dignii

Dignitatem, quo cœteris hominum generibus præferuntur evehere et extollere consuevit, quos virtutum excellentia, meritorum copia, diuturna studia, perviliges labores, tandem etiam examinis rigoris Certamen Laurea Academica, et Doctoratus coronâ dignos exhibuerint. Æquum enim et rationi consentaneum Majoribus nostris visum semper fuit Unumquemque pro meritis digna præmia ferre, neminique ad honorum fastigia, nisi per Laborum certamina, et virtutum aditum patefacere. Propterea jure opimo sanctitum est, ut qui liberalibus Artibus Philosophiæ et Medicinæ omnem suam operam, et assidua, studia impenderent, ii maximis laudibus ac summis honoribus, æquissimis scilicet Virtutis præmiis afficerentur, quatenus eorum Exemplo Socii et posterius ad capeffendam virtutis, et industriæ semitam laudum et honorum stimulis ac desiderio accenderentur; ipsique in via probitatis, fiduciæ, decoris atque gloriæ confirmarentur.

SIGNIFICAMUS itaque vobis, declaramus, et harum litteratum tenore fidem facimus et attestamus, qualiter die infra scripta datarum presentium, Nos Præses antedictus auctoritate Veneta juxta antiquam et approbatam consuetudinem, ac privilegia Almæ Universitatis Patavinæ quibus fungimur in hac parte sub Regimine Illustrissimi et Sapientiss. D. D. ANGELI SCHIAVETTI Canonici de Monte Siliis Bergomas ad Metaphysicam Publici Professoris, Almæque Universitatis D. D. Artistarum ejusdem Academiæ Pro-Rector ac Syndici Digniss. Qualiter inquam, per venerabilem Concessum Excellentissimorum Doctorum et Professorum in præfata Academia, Nobilis D. RHODOMONS DOMINICETTI filius D. Bartholomæi oriundus Viennensis adductus est ad nos cum uberrimis Testimoniis Ingenuitatis et probitatis suæ, nec non diuturni studiorum curriculum

curriculi in artibus Liberalibus, et Disciplinis Philosophicis et Medicinalibus, et cum certissimis Documentis laborum, vigiliarum et exercitationum per idoneum annorum numerum continuatorum, quem à promotoribus suis de meliori nota Nobis commendatum et oblatum, ad subeundum suum ultimum Examen Doctrinæ More Nobilium punctis ei in philosophia et Medicina hesternæ Die sorte eductis, et pro more hujus Academiæ eidem assignatis hodie diligenter examinari coram nobis, atque excuti curavimus: Ipse autem locis persequendis, argumentis tractandis, questionibus et oppositionibus clare solvendis, in omni denique sui periclitatione tam egregie, prudenter, docte, laudabiliter, excellenter, ac Doctoreo More se gessit, et talem vigorem ingenii, et tantam ostendit vim Memoriam, Doctrinam, Facundiam, cæterumque Rerum quæ in Consummatissimo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctore requiri solent, ut Magnam sui Expectationem quam apud omnes jam pridem merito concitaverat, non solum sustinuerit, sed etiam longissime superaverit. Quamobrem ab excellentissimis inclyti ordinis præfati Doctoribus et publicis Professoribus Unanimiter et concorditer, Cunctisque Suffragiis, ac eorum NEMINE PENITUS atque PENITUS PENITUSQUE discrepante aut dissentiente nec hæsitante quidem idoneus aptissimus ac sufficientissimus Philosophus et Medicus fuerit judicatus, ac merito quidem approbatus, sicut ex eorum omnium et singulorum suffragiis secreto in Scrutinio Nobis porrectis evidenter constitit. Nos itaque antiquam sequentes consuetudinem ac sententiam Privilegiorum Patavinæ Academiæ (habita Ratione Scientiæ, Eloquentiæ, Peritæ, Facultatis interpretandi, methodi curandi, and aliarum virtutum ac morum ejusdem, quorum omnium certissimum spe-

men exploratus et pertentatus dedit) de consilio et sententia omnium excellentissimorum prædicti Venerandi Concessus Doctorum et Patrum præsentium, et hoc ipsum postulantium pro Tribunali sedentes, Eundem Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTEM DOMINICETTI virum doctissimum atque ita universis naturæ artisque dotibus ornatum, ut nihil amplius et de esse videatur, DOCTOREM Philosophiæ et Medicinæ IN DEI NOMINE approbavimus et approbatum esse volumus; pronunciantes et declarantes eum esse optime habilem idoneum ac dignum officio munere dignitate et honore Doctoratus in Philosophia et Medicina, Ipsumque continuo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctorem publice et solemniter fecimus et creavimus, ac per præsentis litteras facimus et creamus; tribuentes ei tanquam vere idoneo ac optime merito, et hac promotione honorisque apice dignissimo, liberam et plenariam protestatem Cathedram Magistralem ascendendi atque insignia Doctoratus à Promotoribus suis petendi et recipiendi: Ipsisque promotoribus illam eidem impertiendi liberam facultatem ut impioſterum libere ac plenarie, publice et privatim in quibuscumque philosophicis et medicinalibus uisciplinis hic et ubique in toto orbe terrarum legere, repetere, consulere, disputare, questiones terminare, controversias decidere, et practicare possit, atque earum singulas partes aut universas profiteri, docere, glossare, interpretari, et commentari, omnemque Philosophiam et medicinam facere, scholas regere, bacclaueros instituere, omnibusque et singulis uti fruti et gaudere privilegiis, prerogatis, exemptionibus, immunitatibus, libertatibus, concessionibus, honoribus, favoribus, præeminentiis, beneficiis, gratis ac indultis, aliis quibuscumque, quocumque nomine censeantur, quibus alij Doctores Almæ Parisiensis,

risienfis, Salmaticenfis, Papienfis et Bononienfis
 Academiae ex quibuscumque ecclesiasticis vel tem-
 poralibus concessionibus aut indultis gaudent et
 utuntur, vel uti et gaudere possunt ac poterunt
 quomodolibet in futurum, juxta Formam Privile-
 giorum Almae Univertatis nostrae Patavinae anti-
 quitus et absolute concessorum. Quibus ita gestis,
 et declaratis ut supra, perillustri et excellentissimus
 Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctor D. HOMOBONUS
 PISONUS Cremonenfis, ad Institutiones Medicas pub-
 licus Professor et Promotor, ejusdem in Philoso-
 phiae et Medicinae, pro seipso ac aliis perillustri-
 bus et Excellentissimis Philosophiae et Medicinae
 doctoribus, videlicet D. LEOPOLDO MARCO ANTONIO
 CALDANIO Bononiense ad Theoricam Ordin. Medic.
 jure ac titulo primarii Professoris, D. JACOBO DE
 SCOLVO Brixiano ad Practic. Ordin. Medic. jure ac
 titulo primarii Professoris. R. P. D. JO. ALBERTO
 COLUMBO VENETO, Abb. Casinense ad Philoso-
 phiam Ordin. et ad Physicam Experimentalem
 jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. JO. A BONA,
 Veronense ad practicam Ordinem Medic. in Noso-
 comio jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. AN-
 TONIO PIMBIOLO de Engelfridi P. P. Medic. Theor.
 D. JOSEPHO BERTOSI Utinense ad practic. Ordin.
 Medic. R. D. JOSEPHO TOALDO Vicetino ad Lect.
 Astronomiae, Geographiae et Metheororum omni-
 bus publice legentibus memoratum virum per suam
 luculentissimam orationem petentem et acceptan-
 tem consuetis insignibus ac ornamentis Doctoralibus
 ibidem decoravit solemniter et publice insignivit
 tribuitque, Eidem Philosophiae et Medic. Libros
 primo clausos, mox et apertos, annulumque aurem
 digito ipsius indidit, ac Birretum Doctorale pro
 Laurea Corona capiti ejus imposuit, pacisque oscu-
 lum eidem exhibuit, cum magistrali Benedictione.

SIC itaque summa cum laude et honore ingenti Nobilis et Excellentissimus D. RHODOMONS DOMINICETTI ad summum Doctoratus apicem Philosophiæ et Medicinæ DEO FAVENTE pervenit. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum superscriptorum fidem ac testimonium has nostras patentes Privilegii Litteras manu nostra subscriptas, et sigillis S. Marci Veneti, Almæque Universitatis D. D. Artistarum corroboratas Chirographo etiam Cancellarii ejusdem Universitatis jussimus communiri. ACTUM et datum Paduæ in loco solito Examinum Academiæ Patavinæ Anno à Christi nativitate M,DCC,LXX: indictione III. die vero Sabbatti XXII. mensis Septembris, principatus autem Serenissimi Principis Nostri D. D. Jo. ALOYSII MOCENICO Ducis D. D. Venetorum Anno VIII. Præsentibus ibidem D. ANDREA LUCHETTA Bidello, et D. ANTONIO ZEISSEL Nuntio Augusti Collegii Veneti, et aliis quamplurimis diversarum Nationum Testibus ad Præmissa vocatis et rogatus.

L. D. O. M.

J. B. MORGAGNUS, Præses.

ANGELUS SCHIAVETTI, Can. Pro-Rector et Syndicus.

HOMGNOBUS PISONUS, P. P. Promotor Loco, &c.

(L. S.)

(Imperialis.)

(L. S.)

(Sti Marci.)

(L. S.)

(Untis. Patvinæ.)

Ego Mattheus Giro, Dr. Filius Sanct. Ven. Auct. Pub. Pat. Not. ac Aug. Collegii Veneti ex Ex. D. D. Philosophiæ ac Medicinæ Doct. Prof. hujusce Celeberrimæ Patav. Academiæ Cancellarius, supradicti Nobilis Dom. RHODOMONTIS DOMINICETTI filii Nobilis Bartholomæi oriundi Viennensis in Philosophia ac Medicina, nemine penitus atque
penitus

penitus dissentiente, more Nobilum, approbatū
præfens privilegium subscripsi.

A. L. D. O. M.

PETRUS CAVIGNATO

Pro Cancellario Almæ Universitatis scripsit.

Noi SIMON CAVALLI, per la Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia Ministro Residente appo S. M. Brittanica. Attestiamo qualmente le Firme con le quali è autenticato il presente Diploma sono legittime, e che però si può prestarvi intiera fede, come intieramente ai figilli. Londra Aprile 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Ministero Residente Veneto.

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci.*)

In the NAME of CHRIST. *Amen!*

To all to whom this public Privilege of Doctorship shall come: WE, John Baptist Morgagni, of Friuli, Noble of the Roman Empire, first Professor of Anatomy for Life, Protector of the renowned German Nation, and by the Authority of the most serene Republick of Venice, President of the excellent Order of Doctors and Professors of Physick and Philosophy; HEALTH, through HIM, who is the true Health of all.

THE venerable and celebrated University of Padua, the illustrious Mother of sound Literature, and excellent Parent of Arts and Sciences;

a

nd who, by the lustre of her famous professors, by the authority of ancient studies, and by the most splendid monuments of learning and every virtue, acquireth pre-eminence amidst the academies not of Italy alone, but of all Europe, and throughout the world; hath ever been accustomed to exalt those to the supreme degree of Doctorship and magisterial dignity, who distinguish themselves from other orders of men; and whom their singular endowments, ample deserts, assiduous studies, and the ultimate test of a strict examination, have demonstrated to be worthy of academick laurels, and the honour of a Doctor's degree: BECAUSE it always appeared to our ancestors reasonable and just, that every man should obtain the rewards suitable to his merits, and that none should arrive at the summit of honours, until he had first cleared and opened his way to them, by the strenuous exertions of diligence and virtue.

It hath therefore on the fairest Grounds been determined, that they who have employed their studious and best endeavours for the attainment of the liberal arts of Philosophy and Physick, should be remunerated with full approbation and the highest honours, as the due encouragement of virtue; thereby to excite their compeers and future generations to the industrious pursuit of like accomplishments; to enkindle in them a desire of similar honour and applause; and so confirm them in the generous paths of integrity and virtuous fame.

WE accordingly, (as President as aforesaid, by the authority of the Senate of Venice, agreeable to the ancient and approved custom and privilege of the said venerable University of Padua, which in this district we exercise under the sanction of the illustrious and sage Angelo Schiavetti, Canon of
Mount

Mount Sicilis of Bergamo, publick Professor of Metaphysics; Pro-Rector and Syndick of the Masters of Arts of the said University:) do by these presents faithfully testify and declare unto you, THAT on the day of the date hereunder written, Rhodomonte Dominiceti, son of Doctor Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, was properly introduced to us, with the most ample testimonies of his ingenuity, probity, and constant attention to the study of the Liberal Arts, and culture of Philosophy and Physick; together with authentick evidences of his labours, assiduity and exercises, during the proper number of years: and was also by his Promoters, men of the highest estimation, recommended to us; and having offered himself for his last examination in learning, after the manner of our Nobility, upon certain points yesterday drawn out by lot, in Philosophy and Physick, and according to the rules of the said Academy, this day faithfully proposed to him: WE have therefore taken due care to examine and prove him before us; and find, that in his method of discussion and argument, his clear solution of the questions and objections raised from cases for his explanation, and propounded for his treatment of them; and moreover in every trial of his ability, he did so well and laudably, so fully and scientifically demean himself, as to display that strength of genius, power of memory, learning, elocution and other qualities which are invariably requisite in a compleat Doctor of Philosophy and Physick; and not only to answer, but greatly to exceed the high and general expectations, which he had long since deservedly excited. WHEREFORE, by the very excellent Doctors and publick Professors of the aforementioned celebrated order, it was unanimously ad-

iudged and approved, and so by full evidence it
 appears to us, THAT the candidate is a very fit,
 proper, and well-intituled proficient in Philosophy
 and Physick : and hereupon, following the ancient
 custom and rule of privileges in the Academy of
 Padua, with the advice and approbation, and at the
 request of the aforesaid celebrated Doctors and
 Fathers, present in council for that purpose : We
 do hereby IN THE NAME OF GOD, approve the said
 Rhodomonte Dominiceti, and also will him to be
 so approved, as a man of sound erudition, endowed
 by nature, and adorned by art, with those gifts
 which worthily render him a Doctor in Philosophy
 and Physick : GRANTING unto him, a full and free
 power to ascend the Magistral Chair ; to demand
 and receive from his Promoters, an unlimited
 power and faculty in future, freely and fully, in
 publick and in private, to read, consult, and dis-
 pute ; to solve questions, decide controversies, and
 to practice in every branch of philosophical and
 medical science, both here and every where else
 throughout the world ; and to profess, teach, in-
 terpret and explain all and every part of them ; to
 assist or preside in schools, to institute bachelors, and
 to use and enjoy in the amplest manner, all and every
 the privileges, prerogatives, immunities, honours,
 emoluments, and indulgences, which other Doctors
 of the respectable Academies at Paris, Suabia,
 Pavia, and Bologna, by what grants or indul-
 gences soever, now do, or hereafter can enjoy, ac-
 cording to the rule of privileges of our venerable
 University of Padua : IN CONSEQUENCE WHEREOF,
 the illustrious D. Homobonus Pisonus, of Cremo-
 na, Doctor of Philosophy and Physick, publick
 Professor of Medical Institutions, and Promoter in
 Philosophy and Physick, on behalf of himself and
 of

of other excellent Doctors in the same sciences; (that is to say, D. Leopold Mark Anthony Caldano, of Bologna, first Theoretick Professor of the College of Physicians; D. Jacob de Scovolo, of Brescia, first Professor of Practical Physick; the Reverend Father D. John Alberto Columbo Veneto, Abbot of Casinum, and first Professor of experimental Philosophy and Natural History; D. John à Bona, Veronese, first Professor of Practical Physick, in the Hospital of Verona; D. Anthony Pimbiolo de Engelfridi, first Theoretical Professor of Physick; D. Joseph Bertoffi, Member of the College of Practical Physicians at Udine; and the Reverend Dr. Joseph Toaldo, of Vicentia, Lecturer in Astronomy, Geography, and Meteorology :) hath declared the candidate to be accepted, upon his Petition for that purpose preferred; and hath solemnly indued him with the accustomed doctorial ensigns and ornaments: presenting him with books in Philosophy and Physick, first shut and then opened; putting a golden ring upon his finger; investing him with a Doctor's Cap, in lieu of a Crown of Laurels, and granting him a kiss of peace, together with the Magistral benediction. Thus, with high approbation and honour, did the aforesaid Rhodomonte Dominiceti, by the favour of God, arrive at the eminent degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Physick: IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused these our Letters Patent of Privilege, signed with our own hand, and confirmed by the Seals of St. Mark of Venice, and of this venerable University, to be exemplified under the hand writing of the Chancellor of the same University. DONE at Padua, in the Common Examination Hall of the Academy, in the 3d Indiction, on Saturday, the 22d day of September, in the

the 8th year of our most serene Prince, Jo. Aloysius Mocenicus Doge of Venice, and in the year of our Lord, 1770.

PRESENT, D. Andrew Luchetta, Clerk; D. Anthony Zeiffel, Messenger of the August College of Venice, and many others of divers nations, called on and requested to be witnesses of the above.

Glory be to G O D alone!

J. B. Morgagnius, President.

Angelus Schiavetti, Canon, Pro-Rector and Syndick

Homonobus Pisonus, P. P. Promotor, &c.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (L. S.) | (L. S.) | (L. S.) |
| (<i>Imperialis.</i>) | (<i>Sti Marci.</i>) | (<i>Untis. Patavinæ.</i>) |

J. MATTHEW GIRO, &c. Prothonotary and Chancellor of the celebrated Academy of Padua, have subscribed the present privilege, granted to the above-mentioned Rhodomonte Dominiceti, son of Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, approved in Philosophy and Physick, with full, unanimous assent, and according to the manner of our nobility.

PETRUS CAVIGNATO,
Pro Cancellario Almæ Universitatis Scripsit.

We SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republic of Venice, Minister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, do certify, that the names with which this present Diploma is authenticated, are genuine; and ought to have full credit given to them, as well as to the seals subfixed thereto.

LONDON, April 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice.

| |
|-----------------------|
| (L. S.) |
| (<i>Sti Marci.</i>) |

Ex Voluntate et Decreto Serenissimi Principis,
 Excelsique Senatus Veneti, nobis clemen-
 tissime concesso.

NATIO Allemanna D. D. Artistarum Celeber-
 rimi Patavini Gymnasii. Universis et Singu-
 lis fidem facimus, et attestamus, presentem hunc
 Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTEM DOMINICETI
 Viennensem studiosum Scholarem esse nostræ Na-
 tionis, scriptumque in Nostra Matricula: Ideoque
 gaudere debet omnibus Privilegiis et Scholasticis
 Immunitatibus. In quorum Fidem has nostras
 Literas consueto nationis nostræ Sigillo communiri
 jussimus. Dat. Patavii, Anno Dom. 1770. Die
 18 Mensis Septembri.

Joannes Marilius, P. P. Nationis Com-Protector.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) N. 4.
 (Imperialis.) (Sti Marci.) (D. Ventiarum.)

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come: WE,
 the German Nation, Masters of Arts of the very
 celebrated Academy of Padua, by the authority
 and decree of his most Serene Highness the Prince,
 and of the most excellent Senate of Venice, graci-
 ously delegated to us; do hereby testify and de-
 clare, That RHODOMONTE DOMINICETI, of
 Vienna, now present before us, is a student of our
 nation, enrolled in our Book of Matriculation; and
 as such, entitled to the enjoyment of every privi-
 lege and scholastick immunity. IN WITNESS
 WHEREOF, we have ordered these our letters to be
 made

made patent, under the common seal of our nation.
Dated at Padua, this 18th Day of September, 1779.

John Marfigli, P. P. Sub-Protector of the Nation,

L. S.

Noi SIMON CAVALLI, per la Serenissima Repubblica di Veneza Ministro Residente appresso S. M. Britannica, attestiamo qualmente le firme, e figilli apposito nel presente Certificato sono legitime, e veri, e che percio si puo prestarvi intiera fede-
Londra 18 Aprile, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Ministro Residente Veneto.

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci.*)

WE SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republick of Venice, Minister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, Do certify, that the Names and Seals affixed to this present certificate are genuine and authentic, and ought to have full credit given to them. London, April 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice,

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci.*)

I JOSEPH CORTISSOS, Notary Publick, dwelling and practising in this city of London, by Royal Authority, duly admitted and sworn, do certify and attest, to whom it may concern, that at the request of Doctor Rhodomonte Dominiceti, Doctor in Physic, and son of Doctor Bartholomew Dominiceti, of Chelsea, also Doctor in Physick, went to his Excellency

cellency Count Cavalli, Minister Resident at this Court, from the most Serene Republick of Venice, and produced to him the original Diploma from the University of Padua, and also an Act of Matriculation of the German Nation Masters of Arts of the Academy of Padua. By the said Diploma creating, approving, and appointing the said Rhodomonte Dominiceti, from thenceforth a Doctor in Philosophy and Physic, and by the said Act of Matriculation, a student of the German Nation, and as such enrolled in their Book of Matriculation which the said Diploma, and the Act of Matriculation, together with an attestation to each of them, of the hand writing and signature of his said Excellency Count Cavalli, impressed with the Public Seal of his Embassy are hereunto annexed, and I do further certify, that upon my producing the same to his Excellency, he acknowledged and declared to me, the said Notary, that the said attestations and signatures was, and were of his own handwriting. In witness thereof I have granted these presents, under my Notarial Firm and Seal of Office to serve and avail as occasion shall, or may require.—London, this Eighteenth day of August, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy Nine.—In Testimonium Veritatis;

JOSEPH CORTISSOS, Notary Public.

L. S.

Universis et singulis ad quos presentes Literæ pervenerint SAMUEL PLUMBE, *Dominus Major, ac Senatores Civitalls Londini Salutem.* Notum testatumque facimus Josephum Cortissos qui instrumentum præscriptum signabit Notarium et Tabelionem esse Publicum fidelem et legalem, debito juris ordine per Regalem Authoritatem admissum
atque

atque juratum Quodque actis instrumentis, æliis-
que scripturis ab eo signatis et figillatis, plena et
indubitata fides adhibeatur ad adhiberi debeat in
curia et extra.

(L. S.)
(Officii Majorati)
(Civitatis Londini)

In cujus Testimonium fi-
gillum Officis Majoratus
dictæ Civitatis præsentibus
apponi fecimus Datum
Londini decimo oc-
tavo die Mensis Augusti
Anno Domini millesimo
Septingentissimo septuage-
simo nono

BEACH: