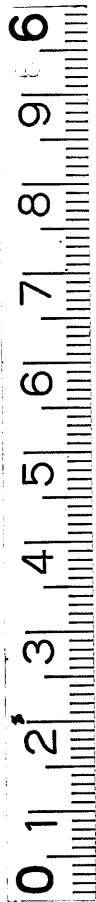


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A
COLLECTION
OF VERY
Valuable and Scarce PIECES
Relating to the Last
PLAGUE in the Year 1665.
VIZ.

- I. ORDERS drawn up and published by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, to prevent the spreading of the Infection.
 - II. An Account of the first Rise, Progress, Symptoms and Cure of the *Plague*, being the Substance of a Letter from Doctor *Hodges* to a Person of Quality.
 - III. Necessary DIRECTIONS for the Prevention and Cure of the *Plague*, with divers REMEDIES of small Charge, by the College of *Physicians*.
 - IV. REFLECTIONS on the Weekly Bills of Mortality, so far as they relate to all the *Plagues* which have happened in London from the Year 1592, to the Great *Plague* in 1665, and some other particular Diseases.
- With a Preface shewing the *Usefulness* of this Collection; some Errors of Dr. *Mead*, and his *misrepresentations* of Dr. *Hodges* and some Authors.

To which is added,

An Account of the *PLAGUE* at *Naples*, in 1656, of which there died in one Day, 20000 Persons; with the Symptoms that appeared upon Dissection, and the approved Method of Cure.

LONDON: Printed for J. Roberts, at the *Coxford Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. 1721. Price 1 s. 6 d.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

WHEN the Publick has demanded a Method of securing the People under their Direction, from the silent Attacks, and the certain Destruction of the Plague, and when every private Person is consulting his own Security, by informing himself how he may so walk as best to guard against so dreadful an Enemy; nothing can come more seasonably, on this Occasion, than some of the best and easiest Rules for the Conduct of their Life.

To this purpose, I have put together the wise Orders the Lord Maior gave for the good Government of this populous City; the Substance of Dr. Hodges's Observations, compiled by himself for the Use of a Peer of the Realm, as also the little Book he often mentions, that was set forth by the College of Physicians; and it must be allow'd, that the College was never better stored with Men of Learning, Virtue and Probity, nothing acquainted with the little Arts of getting a Name, by plotting against the Honesty and Credulity of the People.

This Collection, indeed, may appear to be so plain, as to be contemptible; tho' Plainness is only contemptible

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temptible to the Unlearned, who want plain Truths the most. A Man can never be too plain, when People are so liable to mistake; and for this very Reason it is plain why this Abstract of Dr. Hodges's is now necessary, when all Authors that have lately writ of the Plague in 1665, refer to him as a Judge; but if they had read him, with that Caution at least that he wrote, they never could have mistaken their Author: And if the Learned are thus obnoxious, what Plainness is necessary for an ordinary Reader.

The Author who considers the Plague of Marfeilles, recommends Bleeding, Vomiting, and Smoaking Tobacco, and that on the Authority of Dr. Hodges, tho' all and each of these are the Abomination of the Doctor: His Ivy berry is pluck'd off his Cap, and placed by this Author on the Cap of his Benefactor.

Dr. Mead has misrepresented his Oracle Dr. Hodges, no doubt by misunderstanding him, and that almost in every Particular; but I will only mention some few of them. And first, when he would inform us when the Plague in 1665 began, he says it was the Autumn before the Year 1665, (in English, the Autumn 1664,) which Account is very unfaithful, because Dr. Hodges says in the three first Lines of his Book, that it was in the Close of that Year: What is meant by the Close of a Year, every one, I thought, understood, and Dr. Hodges puts it out of doubt, for he says * it was in the Christmas Holidays he vi-

The PREFACE.

sited the first Patient: Which Account agrees with Graunt's Bills of Mortality, where it is for Thursday the 27th of December.

Dr. Mead undertakes to rescue us from a vulgar Error, † That we are usually visited with the Plague once in thirty or forty Years; which, he says, is a mere Fancy, without any Foundation either in Reason or Experience. Hodges, on the other hand, says, that this common Opinion is || well justified by past Experiences; and the Bills of Mortality present us only with five Plagues in 73 Years. Surely Dr. Mead must think the People of England far gone in Credulity, if he hopes to pass such a Piece of History upon them: But I hope he rather knew nothing of the true State of this Affair.

Dr. Hodges's Account of the Season of the Year is very remarkable, and totally ruins the fine Disposition Dr. Mead has imagined to be in the Air for producing a Plague. ** This, he says, is when not only the Heats are very great, but the Winds (the Use of which is, by Motion to purify the Air) do not shift and change, &c. But Hodges oversets this Castle in the Air, when he informs us, that †† the whole Summer was refreshed with moderate Breezes, sufficient to prevent the Air's Stagnation and Corruption, and to carry off the Pestilential Steams: The Heat was likewise too mild to encourage such Corruption and Fermentation as helps to taint the animal Fluids, and pervert them from their natural State.

If

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If then the great Dr. Mead has advanced those Assertions chiefly upon the Authority of Dr. Hodges, altogether contrary to his Opinions, what can we think of Matters of Practice advanced by Dr. Mead; or if so plain Truths are thus misapprehended by a Physician, how suitable is this plain Account to the Capacity of an ordinary Reader?

I do not follow Dr. Mead into the many gross Mistakes that are to be found in his Short Discourse; I have neither Inclination nor Leisure for it: So far I will assert, that his Head of Caution is a very empty Head, without Doctrine, without Use. However, I must not pass by the great Judgment of Dr. Mead in comparing the Degrees of a Distemper; for he asserts, that a Plague that kills infinite Persons (as my Lord Bacon expresses it) in one Day, is a Feeble Plague in respect of one that reprieves Mankind for a Week. The Passage is obvious, and serves for a Proof of his Project about the travelling of Plagues, and always losing Strength in their Progress: Yet every other Person, whether a Physician or not, has always reputed, and related the Sweating Sickness as a very smart Plague for the Time it lasted; and so far was it from being a Plague of a feeble Force, that it had more Strength than that at Marfeilles.

There is one thing more that is very plain from our faithful Historian and diligent Physician Dr. Hodges; which is, the great Uncertainty, and real Obscurity, not only in the Nature of a Plague, but in discerning likewise when any Person is seized with it; and it is no wonder, upon that ac-

count

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count, that Lucretius so finely expresses the Surprise of Physicians on such a Prospect, Muffat tacito Medicina timore. From hence proceed not only the Defects, but the Uncertainty of all our Administrations for curing a Plague. I will only represent these Wants in an Example or two from our Author, leaving the further Inquiry, with Thucydides, to those who can inquire into the Cause of this Disease, or are able at least to point out the positive Hurt and Wound that is given a Man when he is seized with a Plague.

*The candid Dr. Hodges, who may be reckoned among the best Observers in any Age of Physick, has not dissembled the great Difficulties that occur'd to him in his Practice, and thereby has obtained a greater Name than if he had filled his Book with false Accounts of wonderful Success. On the contrary, he tells us, that he believed there * was always a Fever attended the Plague, yet the Infection seemed to kill some before the Blood and other Juices could rise into a Fermentation: and on this account he pronounces the Disease to be altogether unknown; not as Physicians too commonly understand this Phrase, as if it were not fully and perfectly described: no; for Hippocrates, Thucydides, many hundreds of Physicians, Historians and Poets have done that Work to great Perfection; nor is Dr. Hodges short of any of them in giving a true Picture of the Plague in his own Time. He informs us too, that there was no † Corruption in the Blood of those that were ill or died of the Plague. He warns us, that || the*

Pulse,

The PREFACE.

Pulse, which in all other Diseases is almost a certain Index, could not at all be trusted to in this Sickness.

From this Uncertainty proceeds all the Difficulty of foretelling the Event of the Plague; as also, the present Impossibility in answering the Questions about evacuating Medicines in curing this Disease; and the Difficulty increases, when we want a Method of adjusting the proper Doses of any of the Medicines we would administer.

*But which is of all the most grievous, Dr. Hodges assures us, that * Sweating is not so sure a Relief as it is commonly represented and believed to be; tho' that Evacuation is not notably infamous for doing repeated Mischief, as Bleeding, Vomiting, and Purging have been.*

When the nature of the Plague is discovered, from the manifest Symptoms of it, given by the best Authors in every Age of Physick, there will be no danger of improper Prescriptions in the Beginning, no Fear of surprizing unaccountable Symptoms in the Progress of the Distemper.

However important Dr. Hodges judges such Inquiries, Dr. Mead calls them great Digressions, and as if it were more to the Purpose, he carries us into the Clouds, and gives us a Scene of the Plague coming from Egypt into Greece, and from thence into Europe, the first slightly related as a Guess and Supposition by Thucydides, who at the same time raises it in Ethiopia, and Matthæus Villanus is only transcribed by Dr. Mead, who in the 14th Century had made it make the Tour represented by Dr. Mead to no purpose.



ORDERS

Conceived and Published by the
Lord MAIOR and Aldermen of the
City of London, concerning the Infection of the Plague. 1665.



HEREAS in the Reign of our late Sovereign King James, of Happy Memory, an Act was made for the charitable Relief and ordering of Persons infected with the Plague; whereby Authority was given to Justices of Peace, Maiors, Bayliffs, and other head Officers, to appoint within their several Limits, Examiners, Searchers, Watchmen, Keepers, and Buriers for the Persons and Places infected, and to minister unto them Oaths for the performance of their Offices. And the same Statute did also Authorize the giving of other Directions, as unto them for the present Necessity should seem good in their Discretions. It is now upon special Consideration, though very expedient for preventing and avoiding of Infection of Sickness (if it shall so please Almighty God)

B that

Orders for Health.

that these Officers following be appointed, and these Orders hereafter duly observed.

Examiners to be appointed in every Parish.

FIRST, It is thought Requisite, and so ordered, that in every Parish there be one, two, or more Persons of good Sort and Credit, chosen and appointed by the Alderman, his Deputy, and Common-Council of every Ward, by the Name of Examiners, to continue in that Office the space of two Months at least : And if any fit Person so appointed, shall refuse to undertake the same, the said Parties so refusing, to be committed to Prison until they shall conform themselves accordingly.

The Examiners Office.

THAT these Examiners be sworn by the Aldermen, to enquire and learn from time to time what Houses in every Parish be Visited, and what Persons be Sick, and of what Diseases, as near as they can inform themselves ; and upon doubt in that Case, to command Restraint of Access, until it appear what the Disease shall prove: And if they find any Person sick of the Infection, to give order to the Constable that the House be shut up; and if the Constable shall be found Remiss or Negligent, to give present Notice thereof to the Alderman of the Ward.

Watchmen.

THAT to every infected House there be appointed two Watchmen, one for every Day, and the other for the Night : And that these Watchmen have a special care that no Person go in or out of such infected Houses, whereof they have the Charge,

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Charge, upon pain of severe Punishment. And the said Watchman to do such further Offices as the sick House shall need and require : And if the Watchman be sent upon any Business, to lock up the House, and take the Key with him : And the Watchman by Day to attend until ten of the Clock at Night : And the Watchman by Night until six in the Morning.

Searchers.

THAT there be a special care to appoint Women-Searchers in every Parish, such as are of honest Reputation, and of the best Sort as can be got in this kind : And these to be sworn to make due Search, and true Report to the utmost of their Knowledge, whether the Persons whose Bodies they are appointed to Search, do die of the Infection, or of what other Diseases, as near as they can. And that the Physicians who shall be appointed for Cure and Prevention of the Infection, do call before them the said Searchers, who are or shall be appointed for the several Parishes under their respective Cares, to the end they may consider whether they are fitly qualified for that Employment ; and charge them from time to time as they shall see Cause, if they appear defective in their Duties.

That no Searcher during this time of Visitation, be permitted to use any publick Work or Employment, or keep any Shop or Stall, or be employed as a Landress, or in any other common Employment whatsoever.

Chirurgeons.

FOR better assistance of the Searchers, for as much as there hath been heretofore great Abuse in misreporting the Disease, to the further spreading of the Infection : It is therefore ordered, that there

there be chosen and appointed able and discreet Chirurgeons, besides those that do already belong to the *Pest-house*: Amongst whom the City and Liberties to be quartered as the places lie most apt and convenient; and every of these to have one Quarter for his Limit; and the said Chirurgeons in every of their Limits to join with the Searchers for the View of the Body, to the end there may be a true Report made of the Disease.

And further, that the said Chirurgeons shall visit and search such like Persons as shall either send for them, or be named and directed unto them, by the Examiners of every Parish, and inform themselves of the Disease of the said Parties.

And forasmuch as the said Chirurgeons are to be sequestred from all other Cures, and kept only to this Disease of the Infection; It is ordered, That every of the said Chirurgeons shall have Twelve-pence a Body searched by them, to be paid out of the Goods of the Party searched, if he be able, or otherwise by the Parish.

Nurse-keepers.

IF any Nurse-keepers shall remove her self out of any infected House before twenty eight Days after the Decease of any Person dying of the Infection, the House to which the said Nurse-keeper doth so remove her self, shall be shut up until the said twenty eight Days be expired.

ORDERS



ORDERS concerning infected Houses, and Persons sick of the Plague.

Notice to be given of the Sickness.

THE Master of every House, as soon as any one in his House complaineth, either of Botch, or Purple, or Swelling in any part of his Body, or falleth otherwise dangerously Sick, without apparent Cause of some other Disease, shall give knowledge thereof to the Examiner of Health within two Hours after the said Sign shall appear.

Sequestration of the Sick.

AS soon as any Man shall be found by this Examiner, Chirurgeon or Searcher to be sick of the Plague, he shall the same Night be sequestred in the same House. And in case he be so sequestred, then though he afterwards die not, the House wherein he sickned shall be shut up for a Month, after the use of the due Preservatives taken by the rest.

Airing the Stuff.

FOR Sequestration of the Goods and Stuff of the Infected, their Bedding, and Apparel, and Hangings of Chambers, must be well aired with Fire, and such Perfumes as are requisite within the infected House, before they be taken again to use: This to be done by the Appointment of the Examiner.

Shutting

*Orders for Health.**Shutting up of the House.*

IF any Person shall have visited any Man, known to be infected of the Plague, or entered willingly into any known infected House, being not allowed: The House wherein he inhabiteth, shall be shut up for certain Days by the Examiners Direction.

None to be removed out of infected Houses, but, &c.

ITEM, That none be removed out of the House where he falleth sick of the Infection, into any other House in the City, (except it be to the *Pest-House* or a Tent, or unto some such House, which the Owner of the said visited House holdeth in his own Hands, and occupieth by his own Servants) and so as Security be given to the Parish whither such Remove is made, that the Attendance and Charge about the said visited Persons shall be observed and charged in all the Particularities before expressed, without any Cost of that Parish, to which any such Remove shall happen to be made, and this Remove to be done by Night: And it shall be lawful to any Person that hath two Houses, to remove either his sound or his infected People to his spare House at his choice, so as if he send away first his Sound, he may not after send thither the Sick, nor again unto the Sick the Sound. And that the same which he sendeth, be for one Week at the least shut up and secluded from Company for fear of some Infection, at the first not appearing.

Burial of the Dead.

THAT the Burial of the Dead by this Visitation, be at most convenient Hours, always either before Sun-rising, or after Sun-setting, with the Privity of the Churchwardens or Constable, and not

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otherwise; and that no Neighbours nor Friends be suffered to accompany the Coarse to Church, or to enter the House visited, upon pain of having his House shut up, or be imprisoned.

And that no Corps dying of Infection shall be buried, or remain in any Church in time of Common-Prayer, Sermon, or Lecture. And that no Children be suffered at time of burial of any Corps in any Church, Church-yard, or Burying-place to come near the Corps, Coffin, or Grave. And that all the Graves shall be at least six Foot deep.

And further, all publick Assemblies at other Burials are to be forborn during the Continuance of this Visitation.

No infected Stuff to be uttered.

THAT no Clothes, Stuff, Bedding or Garments be suffered to be carried or conveyed out of any infected Houses, and that the Criers and Carriers abroad of Bedding or old Apparel to be sold or pawned, be utterly prohibited and restrained, and no Brokers of Bedding or old Apparel be permitted to make any outward Shew, or hang forth on their Stalls, Shopboards or Windows towards any Street, Lane, Common-way or Passage, any old Bedding or Apparel to be sold, upon pain of Imprisonment. And if any Broker or other Person shall buy any Bedding, Apparel, or other Stuff out of any infected House, within two Months after the Infection hath been there, his House shall be shut up as Infected, and so shall continue shut up twenty Days at the least.

No Person to be conveyed out of any infected House.

IF any Person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto, or by any other Means, to come, or be conveyed from a Place infected, to any other Place,

Orders for Health.

Place, the Parish from whence such Party hath come or been conveyed, upon notice thereof given, shall at their Charge cause the said Party so visited and escaped, to be carried and brought back again by Night, and the Parties in this case offending, to be punished at the Direction of the Alderman of the Ward; and the House of the Receiver of such visited Person, to be shut up for twenty Days.

Every visited House to be marked.

THAT every House visited, be marked with a red Cross of a Foot long, in the middle of the Door, evident to be seen, and with these usual printed Words, that is to say, *Lord have Mercy upon us*; to be set close over the same Cross, there to continue until lawful opening of the same House.

Every visited House to be watched.

THAT the Constables see every House shut up, and to be attended with Watchmen, which may keep them in, and minister Necessaries unto them at their own Charges (if they be able,) or at the common Charge if they be unable: The shutting up to be for the space of four Weeks after all be whole.

That precise Order be taken that the Searchers, Chirurgeons, Keepers and Buriers are not to pass the Streets without holding a red Rod or Wand of three Foot in length in their Hands, open and evident to be seen, and are not to go into any other House then into their own, or into that whereunto they are directed or sent for; but to forbear and abstain from Company, especially when they have been lately used in any such Business or Attendance.

Inmates.

Orders for Health.

Inmates.

THAT where several Inmates are in one and the same House, and any Person in that House happen to be Infected; no other Person or Family of such House shall be suffered to remove him or themselves without a Certificate from the Examiners of Health of that Parish; or in default thereof, the House whither he or they so remove, shall be shut up as in case of Visitation.

Hackney-Coaches.

THAT care be taken of Hackney-Coachmen; that they may not (as some of them have been observed to do) after carrying of infected Persons to the Pest-House, and other Places, be admitted to common use, till their Coaches be well aired, and have stood unemployed by the space of five or six Days after such Service.



ORDERS for cleansing and keeping of the Streets sweet.

The Streets to be kept clean.

FIRST, it is thought necessary, and so ordered, that every Housholder do cause the Street to be daily pared before his Door, and so to keep it clean swept all the Week long.

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That Rakers take it from out the Houses.

THAT the Sweeping and Filth of Houses be daily carried away by the Rakers, and that the Raker shall give notice of his coming, by the blowing of a Horn, as heretofore hath been done.

Laystalls to be made far off from the City.

THAT the Laystalls be removed as far as may be out of the City, and common Passages, and that no Nightman or other be suffered to empty a Vault into any Garden near about the City.

Care to be had of unwholsome Fish or Flesh, and of musty Corn.

THAT special care be taken, that no stinking Fish, or unwholsome Flesh, or musty Corn, or other corrupt Fruits, of what sort soever be suffered to be sold about the City, or any part of the same.

That the Brewers and Tipling houses be looked unto, for musty and unwholsome Casks.

That no Hogs, Dogs, or Cats, or tame Pigeons, or Conies, be suffered to be kept within any part of the City, or any Swine to be, or stray in the Streets or Lanes, but that such Swine be impounded by the Beadle or any other Officer, and the Owner punished according to Act of Common-Council, and that the Dogs be killed by the Dog-killers appointed for that purpose.

ORDERS



ORDERS concerning loose Persons and idle Assemblies.

Beggers.

FOrasmuch as nothing is more complained of, than the multitude of Rogues and wandering Beggers, that swarm in every place about the City, being a great cause of the spreading of the Infection, and will not be avoided, notwithstanding any Order that hath been given to the contrary: It is therefore now ordered, that such Constables, and others, whom this matter may any way concern, do take special care that no wandering Begger be suffered in the Streets of this City, in any fashion or manner whatsoever, upon the Penalty provided by the Law to be duly and severely executed upon them.

Plays.

THAT all Plays, Bear-baitings, Games, singing of Ballads, Buckler-play, or such like Causes of Assemblies of People, be utterly prohibited, and the Parties offending, severely punished by every Alderman in his Ward.

Feasting Prohibited.

THAT all publick Feasting, and particularly by the Companies of this City, and Dinners at Taverns, Alehouses, and other Places of common Entertainment be forborn till further Order and Allowance,

Orders for Health.

lowance; and that the Money thereby spared, be preserved and employed for the Benefit and Relief of the Poor visited with the Infection.

Tipling-Houses.

THAT disorderly Tipling in Taverns, Ale-houses, Coffee-houses, and Cellars be severely looked unto, as the common Sin of this Time, and greatest occasion of dispersing the Plague. And that no Company or Person be suffered to remain or come into any Tavern, Ale-house, or Coffee-house to drink after nine of the Clock in the Evening, according to the ancient Law and Custom of this City, upon the Penalties ordained in that behalf.

And for the better Execution of these Orders, and such other Rules and Directions as upon further consideration shall be found needful; It is ordered and enjoined that the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common-Council-men shall meet together weekly, once, twice, thrice, or oftner, (as cause shall require) at some one general Place accustomed in their respective Wards (being clear from Infection of the Plague) to consult how the said Orders may be duly put in execution; not intending that any, dwelling in or near places infected, shall come to the said Meetings whils their coming may be doubtful. And the said Aldermen, and Deputies, and Common-Council-men, in their several Wards may put in execution any other good Orders that by them at their said Meetings shall be conceived and devised, for Preservation of His Majesty's Subjects from the Infection.

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A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
First RISE, PROGRESS,
SYMPTOMS, and CURE
O F T H E
P L A G U E:

Being the Substance of a Letter from
Dr. *Hodges* to a Person of Quality.

S I R,

YOUR candid Acceptance of the Observations which I have made on this *Pest*, is a most prevalent Argument to encourage the Communication of them in answer to your Desire.

To omit therefore all those most obvious Notions of the *Pest* in general, occurring in every Author writing on that Subject, I shall confine my self to a particular Disquisition of the peculiar Nature of this *Plague*, as severe as any recorded in our Annals.

L O N D O N

14 *The Rise, Progress, Symptoms,*

LONDON seldom free from some Malignant Disease.

That London or other populous Places, are seldom free from Malignant and Pestilential Diseases, is confirmed by the long Experience of able Physicians, who find that Humours upon several Occasions acquire a venenate Quality, and hereupon prove most Pernicious.

The highest degree of Malignity flowing from the Putrefaction of congested Humours, however it may be most fatal to the Body wherein it was produced, being yet but the Effect of a private Cause, is limited at most to an hereditary Propagation, and cannot be imagined the Original of Epidemical Diseases, especially of the Pest, whose Original is adequate to its Effects: But in regard the Cause of the Plague is most mysterious, and not yet hitherto plainly discovered, most Writers after a disappointment in their scrutinizing the Series of natural Causes, do betake themselves to Supernatural, and acknowledge a *τὸ Θεῖον* in this Disease.

Amongst Natural Causes, the Conjunctions of some Planets, Eclipses, Comets, and such like Appearances in the Heavens, are by many accused as the Authors of the Plague, and upon this Account, some addicted to Astrology, observing such Appearances the foregoing Year, have confidently asserted that our Pest was the Issue of those malevolent Influences.

The Original of the Plague in 1665.

After a most strict and serious Inquiry, by undoubted Testimonies, I find that this Pest was communicated to us from the *Netherlands* by way of Contagion; and if most probable Relations deceive me not, it came from

and Cure of the PLAGUE. 15

from *Smyrna* to *Holland* in a parcel of infected Goods: Whether it began there, or in any other Place, being unresolved, I shall not entangle my self in a conjectural Discussion of its Cause, or give a tedious Narrative of the Nature and Effects of Pests in those hot Countries; give me leave to hint, that the same Pest grassant in divers Regions of a different Temperature, may so much vary in its *Phænomena*, that that it may seem totally changed.

The Plague Complicated with other Diseases.

Before I proceed, I must Advertise, that the Pest doth Complicate with most Maladies which happen during its Grassancy, especially such as are Contagious, every little Disorder at such times turning to the Plague, and infectious Diseases more nearly combining, and symbolizing with it: Hence I collect, that the Scorbute being Popular and Epidemical in *Holland*, the Pest when it fell in with it, did very much partake of its Nature, which afterwards invading this Kingdom, gave ample Testimony by its Symptoms of this Association.

No such Thing as Insects in the Air.

As I have designedly wav'd at present to deliver my Theory concerning this Pest, so I upon the same Account do forbear to intermeddle with the Hypotheses of other; but because the Learned *Kircher's* late Experiments have put most inquisitive Searchers into sensible Truths, upon the quest to discover that animated Matter in the Air, mentioned in his Treatise of the Pest, I shall transiently deliver my Observations touching this Particular: I must ingeniously confess, that notwithstanding my most careful and industrious Attempts by all means likely to promote the Discovery of such Matter, and that I have had

16 *The Rise, Progress, Symptoms,*

had as good Opportunities for this Purpose, as any Physician ; it hath not yet been my Happiness (if such minute Insects caused this *Pest*,) to discern them, neither have I hitherto by the Information of credible Testimonies, received Satisfaction in this Point ; whereupon I infer, that in regard *Pests* are of a different Nature, though I allow that famous Author's Experiments in that *Plague* at *Rome*, yet it follows not that ours was caused by the like Production of Worms or Insects, as some have rather fancied than demonstrated.

The Consequences of Putrefaction are so well known by an ordinary Inspection into the Transactions of Nature, that the Production of Worms and various Insects upon this account, may not be rightly judged a new Discovery, considering especially, that malignant Diseases do not less than the *Plague*, evidence Putrefaction by such Products : Indeed amongst all that vast Number I conversed with during Visitation, I noted very few to have either vomited Worms, or by unerring Symptoms to have given an Indication of verminous Matter lodged in any part of their Bodies ; I only had a Relation of one, who in vomiting threw up a strange figured Insect, which appeared very fierce, and even assaunted such as were busie to observe it ; whereupon it was crushed by a rude Hand, so that its Shape is not very discernible.

The primary Cause of the Plague.

Since that the Nature of this *Pest*, in Relation to its primary Cause is most obscure, we cannot more surely arrive at the Knowledge of it, than by the Discoveries it makes of it self in Propagation : When therefore I do well ponder the wonderful Energy of Pestilential Effluvioms, which can instantaneously imprint indelible Characters on Bodies before

and Cure of the PLAGUE. 17

fore found and healthful, and conform them to the like Efficacy in contagious Communications, I am induced to think that its Principles are chiefly saline, which appears by its Activity and Power ; I need not produce Examples to illustrate the inexpressible Vigor of these Ferments, it being well known that many have dy'd without the least Sense of Contagion or Apprehension of Illness thereby.

Of its Invasion.

I come in the next Place to the Manner of the *Pests* Invasion, which is unanimously agreed on to be by Contagion, *viz.* When venenate Expirations are transmitted from infectious Bodies to others working a like Change and Alteration in them ; whereupon I conclude, that no Person is seiz'd with the *Plague* except he receives into his Body these Pestilential Effluxes, which however they do more effectually infect by how much nearer the Bodies are, yet it is not to be doubted but that at a very considerable Distance where no Person is sick, these most malignant Corpuscles being carried in the Motion of the Air, may so preserve their Venom, as to surprize such Bodies amidst their greatest Securities ; and I am apt to think that such Effects are oft-times appropriated to Imagination, the Operations of which can easily ferment the Juices of the Body, and raise Symptoms not unlike those of the *Pest*.

A Confutation of those who would believe it not contagious.

Notwithstanding that Infection is so apparent in the *Pest*, yet some have lately in their Discourses and Pamphlets, argued that it is not contagious, such Persons deserve rather the Magistrates Censure than my Refutation : The Order published by
D Queen

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Queen *Elizabeth* was in those Days the most proper Expedient to suppress that Opinion, which is not otherwise now than by Authority to be silenced: these ground their Hypotheses upon the Escape of some Persons who converse with the infected; but this Proof is not admittable as sufficient, because there are very many Causes why such Bodies are not equally obnoxious to Contagion as others; for besides the particular Providence of God, the Security of such Persons may be attributed to the Shape of their Pores not admitting pestilential Atoms of a disproportion'd Figure, or Vigour of the Spirits to expel this Enemy before he can fix in their Bodies; certainly such Persons might as rationally affirm that Bullets will not wound and kill, because some in the hottest Battles amidst Showers of small Shot walk untouch'd by any of them, when as these escape rather upon the Account of the various happy Postures they are in during the Charge, than their Fancy of being Shot-free.

These infectious Irradiations flowing from Bodies inflam'd with the *Pest*, as they constantly issue out by Transpiration, and other more open Passages, so they diffuse their Malignity accordingly as they are more or less subtle and spiritual: If therefore the Snuff of a Candle, which emits a gross and visible Fume, can in few Moments so taint the circumambient Air in a large Room, so as to render it most offensive to our Smell; certainly Pestilential Exhalations by very many Degrees more fine and subtle, can insensibly and beyond such narrow Limits spread their Poison, corrupting the Air, and making it pernicious to Bodies dispos'd to receive such Impressions. Touching the Steam of infected Bodies. I confess that when Buboës are opened, Carbuncles cast off their Eschar, the Pestilential Emanations being imbodied in grosser Vapours issuing from such Sores, may possibly be hereupon sensible to the

Nose,

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Nose, as in opening other Imposthumes, and dressing common fordid Ulcers is evident: Hence it is that some have perceiv'd the Moment of their Seizure, which Scent they could not otherwise express, than by a cadaverous, and as it were a suffocating Stench; but I may confidently aver, that not one in two hundred hath been apprehensive by Scent of the Infection, the venate Particles communicating their Malignity in a way imperceptible to our Senses.

How the Pestilential Effluvia operate on the Body.

How these Pestilential Effluxes do operate on Man's Body, comes next under Consideration, supposing that the Infection hath newly insinuated itself, the Blood and Juices do immediately receive the Alarm as being to undergo the first Assault; the Blood in some, by the deleterious Quality of the Poison, in few Moments is mortify'd, not unlike what happens in the Death of such who are kill'd by Lightning; in others, the Blood is forthwith put into a Fermentation, either higher or lower, according to the State of the Blood before Infection, or the Condition and Degree of the Contagion, on which also depends the Depuration of the Blood producing Blains, Buboës, and Carbuncles, and such Patients, except something accidentally intervenes to contraindicate, for the most part escape, but most commonly in this Fermentation the Blood coagulates in fewer or more Vessels, and according to the Dissolution and Discharge of these Grumous Parts before further Putrefaction, the Condition of such Persons is more secure or dangerous, if the Coagulation encreases, a Period at length is put to the Blood's Circulation: Lastly, the Blood doth sometimes suffer a Fusion, for when the sulphureous Parts are consumed, the Pestilential Tincture proves a Dissolvent, and de-

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stroy the Fibres of the Blood, not only by way of Liquefaction, making it most fluid, but corrupting its saline Particles. I have observed, that such Blood in Hemorrhages would not coagulate, but remained like a tinctured Ichor; the Reduction of such Blood to its former State being impossible, the Case of such Patients was most desperate, Medicines affording not the least Ease or Relief: The nervous Liquor did also share in this common Calamity, and according to its quality, suffered as great and many Alterations as the Blood.

Of the Propagation of the Disease.

Before I proceed to the Symptoms of this Distemper, it may not seem impertinent transiently to give some remarkable Observations which occurred in the Propagation of this Disease; as, that the Infected were commonly seized after the same manner, and generally had the like issue, in respect of a Recovery or Death, as those from whom they took the Contagion, except any thing happened extraordinary in the Case of one more than the other; so that the Effects of the *Plague*, not only in relation to the number of Buboes, Blains or Carbuncles, but the Part and Place, did abundantly evince its peculiar and strange Designation.

That Persons may be infected more than once.

Furthermore, that Opinion that the *Pest* invades no Person a second time, if his Sores at first sufficiently discharged purulent Matter, is now plainly confuted by too many Experiments during this sad Visitation: I have known many who altho' all things succeeded well the first and second time, and each Cure was perfected, yet the third Seizure, upon the account of a new Infection, and not a Relapse,

and Cure of the PLAGUE. 21

lapse, hath proved fatal to them: Some this last Year fell the fifth, others the sixth time, being before very well recovered. Each of these Invasions, I suppose, was not only from an higher Degree of Malignity, but a diverse Complication of the *Pest*; besides, Nature being much weakened by preceding Assaults, was thereupon more unable to make her Defence.

The Symptoms of the Plague.

The Symptoms of this *Pest* were many; but I shall content myself to set down such as were most common and notorious: Most Persons upon their first Invasion by the Sickness, perceived a Chills to creep on them, which produced in very short space a Shivering not unlike the cold Fit of an Ague; which Shivering was doubtless an Effect of the *Pestilential* Ferment insinuating itself into the Blood and Juices of the Body, and rendring them either sharp, pungitive, or so corrupt by its Venerosity, that hereupon there happens a Vellication of the nervous Parts, whence proceeded convulsive Motions; soon after this, Horror and Shaking followed a Nauseousness, and strong Inclinations to vomit, with a great Oppression, and seeming Fullness of the Stomach, occasioned by the Poison irritating the Ventricle, which being a nervous Part, is and thereupon most sensible of what will prove so injurious to it; the *Pest* did sometimes seat itself in the Stomach, more eminently shewing itself there in Carbuncles and Mortifications; a violent and intolerable Head-ach next succeeded, by reason of the Blood's Tumultuousness and Ebullition: hereupon some fell into a Frenzy, and others became soporose and stupid, according to the quality and nature of the Malignity; afterwards a Fever began to discover itself, without which no Person escaped during this

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this Visitation; when therefore the Blood was throughly impregnated with the *Pestilential* Ferment, then the Blood fermented, and the OEconomy of the Body was violated, all Parts both internal and external, extreamly suffering and expressing their several Conditions in this extream Agony, upon the account either of Idiopathy or Sympathy.

Of the Fever.

I shall not here dispute, whether the true *Pest* is always accompanied with a Fever; I conceive that in some *Pests*, as also in the highest Degree of *this*, the several Parts of the Blood have instantaneously been separated, there being no Time for any Ebullition: But since that I undertake only to deliver my own Observations, I must ingenuously confess, that during this *Pest* (except in the case of such who suddenly died) I met not with any one Patient free from a Fever, which in some was more slow and occult, in others peracute and notoriously apparent, as the Blood did more or less abound with sulphureous Particles, apt to kindle and be inflamed; and more particularly I noted, that those who were over-run with the Scorbute, and afterwards took the Infection of the *Plague*, had a more obscure and remiss Fever, so as it seemed many times very doubtful whether they laboured of any or no; which I cannot attribute to any thing else than to the State of their Blood, by reason of its much abounding with a fixed Salt: The like Assertion will hold true of the several other Defects in the Blood. In relation to the Paroxisms which were observed in this Fever, 'tis most certain that generally there was some kind of Remission, so as that the Patients could easily find their Condition altered thereby; but these Fits were altogether irregular and uncertain, however they seemed in some much to resemble a double Tertian.

Of

and Cure of the PLAGUE. 23*Of Faintness and Palpitations of the Heart.*

So soon as this Fever began to appear, strange Faintness seized the Patient, which was seconded by most violent Palpitations of the Heart; and hereupon many have suspected that the *Pest*, by a peculiar Disposition, most vigorously bends all its Strength to storm the Heart, which is the most royal Fort; but since that we are well assured that the Heart doth principally suffer by reason of this heterogeneous Matter mixed with Blood, and circulating with it through this noble Part, I cannot think that the Heart is otherwise injured, than in being hindered in its Office of animating and inflaming the Blood, by its innate Ferment, to perform its appointed Stage of Circulation.

Of the Lassitude.

Here I might particularly take notice of that strange Lassitude which was very observable in most affected with this Scorbucal *Pest*, as well by reason of the Distention of the Vessels, as the immediate Mixture of the Malignity with the serous Humours abounding in such Bodies; but I shall not any longer insist on the Symptoms which are common in Pestilential Fevers, but descend to those Diagnosticks which most peculiarly discover the *Pest*, as Blains, Buboës, Carbuncles and Discolorations, vulgarly called Tokens: Of which briefly in their Order.

Of the Blains.

Blains are Pustles, or rather Blisters, sometimes greater or sometimes less; and for number fewer or more, according to the Quantity or Quality of the Pestilential Matter segregated from the Blood, and
other

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other Liquors of the Body, by their Fermentation; these were obscurely incircled, and coloured according to the ferous Humour either flowing to, or discharged upon those Parts where they appeared; but as no Place could plead Exemption, so those Parts were most subject to these Blains which did lie nearest to this poisonous Humour, when it was forced out; the Liquor contained in these Blisters was of the same nature with that which produced Carbuncles, but more dilated and dispersed; wherefore the *Pest* was rightly judged not so dangerous where only Blains were discovered.

Of the Buboes.

Buboes are Tumours of the Glandules; if under the Ear, they are called Parotides; others happen under the Arms, and in the Groin; Pestilential Matter in Circulation with the Blood being retained in these Glandules, whereby they are tumified and inflamed: That some Persons without any Sense either of the Contagion, or any Illness by it, have complained of these Tumours, must be ascribed to the Mildness of the Malignity, having before upon others spent its Virulency; but most commonly these Buboes were an Effect of the second Sweat, promoted by proper Alexipharmical Remedies, and such Risings gave hope of the Patient's Recovery; some of these Tumours were indolent and hard, continuing so many Months, notwithstanding Means either to discuss or suppurate them; and when these were unadvisedly opened by Incision, nothing else but an Ichor gushed forth, and the Part wounded was very apt to mortify: but these Risings were generally so painful, that most could not endure the fierce and frequent Lancinations, and the extream Burning they felt until the time of Suppuration approached, which upon this account was hastened by suitable Applications

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and Cure of the PLAGUE. 25

of Cataplasms and Plaisters: The Number of these Buboes was not certain, some had two, others three, many four; neither was their Bigness limited, the Risings in some being very large, so as to equal an Half-penny Loaf, in others not exceeding an Hen's Egg; very many of these Tumors were discuss'd, if the Patient at first submitted to effectual Sweats; and if afterwards they encreas'd, great Care was taken to further their Enlargement, and to break them, the Fever usually going off and declining as these Tumors ripen'd, and were fitted for Aperition.

Of the Carbuncles.

A Carbuncle is a Pestilential Sore, appearing at first with a very small Pustle, and a Circle about it of a red flaming Colour; which Pustle either opening, or rather the Liquor in it being spent by the extream Heat of the adjacent Part, soon hardens and grows crusty, the incompassing Inflammation spreading it self, and by reason of the corrosive Quality of the Humour cauterizing that Place where it fixes: I have seen Carbuncles in most Parts of the Body, which proved more or less dangerous in respect of the Part affected, and the Degree of the Malignity: I was call'd to one Patient who had a Carbuncle within two or three Fingers breadth of a Bubo in the Groin, though they were differently handled in relation to the Cure, yet the Business succeeded very well; also one recovered when there was a large Carbuncle directly opposite to the Heart; a third with one in her Breast, at the same time she gave suck, and the Child discover'd no other Infirmary than a Loosness during his Mother's Cure; another was afflicted with a large Carbuncle very near the Bottom of the Stomach, and she lived until Cicatrization, but then the Malignity retiring within, took her away.

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of

Of their Magnitude.

Carbuncles are sometimes very large; I saw one on the Thigh above two hands Breadth with a large Blister on it, which being open'd by the Chirurgion, and Scarification made where the Mortification did begin, the Patient expired under this Operation; but most commonly these Carbuncles do not exceed the Breadth of three or four Fingers; after few Hours the Skin shrivels into a Cruftiness of a dusky or brownish Colour: At certain Times, and in some especially scorbutical Bodies, these Carbuncles did mortify, and except timely Care was taken by Immargination, Scarifications or Applications of actual Cauterics, the Gangreen in few Hours overspread that Part, and destroyed the Patient; this most saline corrosive Humour was not easily and by ordinary Means brought to Digestion, and consequently not without much Difficulty cured.

Of the Tokens.

These Tokens are Spots upon the Skin of a diverse Colour and Figure, proceeding from chiefly extravasated Blood, which by reason of its Stagnation putrefies and produceth such Mortifications, discolouring the Skin, so then those Spots which are the true Tokens, are profound Mortifications caused by the Extinction of natural Heat upon the Account of highly prevailing Malignity, because many Spots arising upon the Skin were only cutaneous, and so far impos'd on many Searchers and unskilful Viewers of them, that they declar'd them to be true Tokens: Experiment was always made upon these Discolorations by a Lancet or large Needle, to try whether that Part so affected was sensible; if not, then it was most apparent that such Persons had those

those fatal Marks upon their Bodies, which were most certain Forerunners of Death; but if the Patient did discover Sense upon the Pricking or Incision, then such Spots being only cutaneous, were not esteem'd deadly.

Anatomical Observations have likewise inform'd us, that these Tokens have their Original and Rise from within, and afterwards externally shew themselves; which is evident, because the Basis of them is larger than their outward Appearance, and the internal Parts are found very often spotted when there is no Discoloration visible on the Skin.

Of their Figure.

The Figure of these Tokens is not always certain, but generally they are orbicularly shap'd, as I suppose, by the Pores, to which the extravasated Blood most readily tends, and for want of Circulation fixing there, corrupts; the Pores thus clos'd up by any cold Check, the Dyaphoresis whereupon the malignant Corpuscles being retain'd in the Body, their Attempt to fall out proves unsuccessful, so that they cause a very great Putrefaction in the Parts where they settle; and soon after, if a speedy Vent is not given, these Tokens straitways appear, foreshewing the Event of the Distemper.

Size.

These Tokens are not of one Size or Bigness, some being broader than a single Penny, others at first very small, by degrees enlarging and spreading themselves; to the Touch they seem hard, not unlike little Kernels under the Skin, the Superficies being smooth; yet I saw one where these Tokens put out with little Blisters upon them: Very many were puzzled to distinguish aright between these Marks

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and the *Petechia Pestilentialis*, or Pestilential Appearances in Spotted Fevers, as also Scorbutical Spots frequently interspers'd among them: I have taken notice of many Mistakes upon both these Accounts.

Colour.

The Colour of the Tokens was various, in some reddish, with a Circle inclining towards a Blue, in others they represented a faint Blue, the Circle being blackish; many were of a brownish dusky Colour, like Rust of Iron or Moles in some Bodies; that the reddish and blackish Tokens were from Blood, is most evident, but whether the others might not proceed from the nervous Liquor extravasated, concentered, and mortify'd by the Malignity, is more doubtful; when I assay'd to prove them, I found them almost impenetrable.

Situation.

Although no Part of Man's Body is secure from these most Pestilential Marks, yet the Neck, Breast, Back and Thighs are most apt to them, but these things are so vulgar that I may very well spare my Pains in giving any further Account: That which did seem at first most strange to me, was, that many Persons who had continu'd in a Delirium throughout their Sickness, so soon as the Tokens appear'd, they came to themselves, and apprehended that they were in an hopeful and recovering Condition. I might here relate two eminent Stories, which I can only without Circumstances mention; one was of a Maid whose Temper seem'd good, her Pulse equal and strong, her Senses were perfect at that time when I was call'd to see her; she complain'd of no Disorder or Pain, and concluded her self secure; but when I view'd her Breast, and discover'd
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very many Tokens, I left her with a Prognostick, and within two or three Hours she died: Not long after I visited an ancient Woman, and found her at Dinner with a Chicken before her, on which she fed greedily, and had eaten half before I came; after a due Enquiry into her Case, finding no Satisfaction either from her Pulse or Temper, I searching her Breast, observ'd the Tokens, and she expired within one or two Hours. That the Tokens do sometimes appear after Death, is to be attributed to the high Ferment in the Pestilential Matter, which vainly seeking to force its way through the Skin, imprints there indelible Characters of its excessive Malignity.

What is often mention'd in most Authors concerning the Flexibility of Bodies kill'd by the *Pestilence*, hath not been confirm'd in this *Plague*; for although such Bodies were not so soon rigid and stiff as those which dy'd of chronical or common acute Diseases, yet due Time being allow'd, or if the Bodies were expos'd to the cold Air, there appeared no Difference between them and others.

The Prognosticks of the Plague.

The Prognosticks in this *Pest* were very fallacious; for oft-times when all things presented fair, and the Patient seem'd past Danger, on a sudden the Case was alter'd by the near Approach of Death; and on the contrary, in some whose Condition upon many Accounts was judged desperate, an unexpected Change at a dead Liff happen'd, which gave full Assurance of a speedy Recovery; besides, considering that the *Pest* did primarily seat it self in the Spirits, it was not easy to determine positively the Success of their Contest, for the Spirits which for a while were almost suffocated and extinguish'd, being almost overpower'd with the Pestilential Venom, did frequently

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frequently, like the Fire for some time suppressed, break out into an aspiring Flame, and thereby evidence their Victory; and many times the Spirits, which maintained the Combate very well the first Charge, by the second Onset were utterly defeated; so that the Transactions of the Spirits are not so certainly foreseen as the Progress of Diseases fixed on any internal or external Member of the Body; the best Prognostick is taken from the Strength of the Patient under a skilful Hand, directing a proper and methodical Cure.

Of the Preservation from it.

Before I come to the Cure of the *Pest*, I shall say something touching the great Business of Preservation from it. Nature instructs us that by all means possible we preserve and safeguard ourselves from all things prejudicial to our Lives; and Art hath most happily, by its Discoveries, furnished apt Remedies for this purpose; and the great Success of proper and fit Preservatives doth irrefragably plead from their Use.

Care in the first place must be taken to free the Body from superfluous Humours, which may be a fit *Fomes* for the Pestilential Ferment, this ought not to be performed by violent Catharticks, but gentle and yet effectual de-obstruſting Medicines, and then the noble Parts must be corroborated, their Ferments and Use maintained, and lastly, the Blood kept in a due and equal Briskness; and hereupon all Passions, especially Fear and Anger, are worthily censured by Physicians; as conducing much to the Introduction of the *Pest*; a moderate and wholesome Diet must be cautiously observed, and no Error committed in the other things, termed non-natural; to conclude, the Society of infected Persons is carefully to be avoided; for certainly it is an high Presump-

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tion, that because some Preservatives are and have been effectual to secure some Persons, others taking the like Antidotes, should thereupon adventure into the utmost Danger.

The Therapeutick Part.

The Therapeutick Part comes next in order; but before I enter upon this Subject, if the Scruple made by some, whether the *Pestilence* is curable, was grounded either on Authority or Reason, I would endeavour to remove it; for however Medicines do prove alike effectual to rescue all infected Persons from the Jaws of Death, Mortality amongst People denoting the *Plague*; yet since that by God's Blessing, and the Care and Skill of experienced Physicians, very many recover, these living Testimonies do sufficiently evidence the Absurdity and great Impiety of that Suggestion.

Of the Intentions of Cure.

In relation to the Cure of the *Plague*, all the Intentions which offer themselves must be diligently observed, and truly answered, otherwise no better Account can be given of Proceedings than what is produced by ignorant Nurses, or our pretended Chymists. So soon as any Person finds or apprehends himself to be seized by the *Contagion*, (every little Illness in Time of the *Plague* being justly suspected) 'tis advisable that he forthwith do betake himself to his Bed: Besides, when the Patient is in that Condition, Nature may more certainly shew the Ways she designs to expel the Malignity, and discovering her Deficiencies, directs the Physician, who is always intent on her Motion, to succour her by his Art: altho' it is found most convenient that the Patient secure himself in his Bed, yet 'tis not allow-

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able that he sleep until a Check is given to the Venosity: Indeed some not well advised finding themselves drowsy, who perhaps were seized with a Stupidness or Dulness, signifying the worst Quality of the Contagion, committed themselves to Rest, and little thought that by calling in the Pestilential Matter from the Habit of the Body, and fixing it in the Brain, such Sleep was only preparative to their Death.

The Use of Blisters.

If then any find themselves thus disposed, they must be kept waking, and roused up by Vesicatories: Their Use, Number and Places, the Physician who is called in will advise: If the Patient vomits, Judgment must be truly made whether the Stomach is clogged and loaded with undigested Meat or Fruit, or ought else taken unseasonably or immoderately, that may burden it, and become a fit *Fomes* for the Pest; if the Stomach suffers upon this account, by Cardus Possët-drink taken in a large Quantity with Oxymel of Squills, not ascending much higher, it must be disburdened and cleansed; but if such Vomitings are only symptomatical, as indeed most were, proper Remedies must be directed which may stop those Inclinations to vomit, and expel out of the Stomach that Pestilential Matter which so strongly irritates, restoring likewise the Ferment of the Stomach, much weakened and injured by this means; for which purpose I cannot too much commend the Fixed Salts of Wormwood, Carduus, Rue, Scordium, Masterwort, &c. If likewise Symptoms appear of the poisonous Ferment fixing in the Bowels, and a Flux hereupon happens, it is not safe without a most urgent Cause to use Catharticks, lest a Dysentery ensue, and the Pestilential Matter be drawn

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drawn by such Evacuations from the Circumference to the Center.

The chief Intention in the Cure.

The chief Intention in the Cure consisting in an early Expulsion of the Malignity, proper Alexipharmicks did mostly contribute to this End, which, by the expert Physicians Skill, were adapted to the Constitution and present Condition of the Patient, their Vertue and Power perfectly preventing the great Danger threatened by delay, or the use of insufficient Medicines; for altho' in the Cure of other Diseases a Progress from lower to higher and more prevalent Processes is very allowable, yet in the Pest, where Occasion must be taken by the Foretop, the Slip of one Opportunity being infinitely disadvantageous, all true Sons of Art employed their utmost Abilities to select most proper SUDORIFICKS, one Dose of which might provoke a seasonable and effectual Sweat, whereby the Blood and Juices of the Body were depured and freed from that Pestilential Ferment with which they were lately imbued; and since that this Intention was chiefly to be observed, all other Directions having respect unto it, Physicians were hereupon very cautelous lest they should by any means either divert Nature from this Course, or prejudice her in such Designments: Hence it was that Phlebotomy was justly censured as a matter of dangerous Consequence in the Pest, by which the Fermentation of the Blood was abated, the Spirits took flight, and Nature became so debilitated, that she could no longer combate with her implacable Adversary.

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Of Clysters.*

It was also Matter of great Deliberation to determine, whether in some urgent Cases Clysters might safely be administred, lest the Poison of the Distemper shall take downwards, and the Diaphoreses be thereby interrupted; of such high Concernment it was to maintain a constant and free Transpiration, which every fifth or sixth Hour, oftner or later, as there was just Cause, was to be forced by Repetitions of Remedies, mightily promoting its expected Success and Benefit. And here another grand Difficulty arises, whether during these Sweats it is convenient to nourish the Patient? Which I shall thus resolve: If by reason of such Sweats the Patient finds his Condition to be bettered, his Appetite not much dejected, his Thirst abated, and the Paroxism in declination, as also his Strength near spent, in such a Case it is most advisable that the Patient be often indulged Chicken Broth, or whatever may recruit all Losses of Spirits in the Encounter, and by this means that Person being refreshed, will be enabled to undergo cheerfully the succeeding Paroxism, and to continue his Breathings; but if all Requisites shewing the necessity of allowing Nourishment, do not concur, 'tis far better to abstain from this Course, than adventure its Inconveniences.

Of the Duration of the Sweating.

The Continuance and Length of such Sweats were rightly measured by the Patient's Relief and Sufficiency of Strength to bear them; but unless I should state the several Cases which happened in the *Pest*, it is impossible that full Directions can be given, especially considering that Applications in Medicine altogether relate to Individuals; and therefore as there

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there is a Difference in the same Disease seizing many Persons, so likewise not only various Methods of Cure, but divers Medicines are subservient to that End.

Of the pretending Chymists.

As to that Part of your Letter wherein you desire Satisfaction concerning our pretended Chymists, I can only make you this return; that the People are now convinced of their Designs, their most admired Preparations proving altogether unsuccessful, and their Contrivances being chiefly bent upon more secret Ways, and a shorter Cut to gain Estates, their intituling Medicines by strange Names, as the Quintessence *Anima Mundi*, Oil of the Heathen Gods, &c. and requiring three Pounds for a Dose, is a trifling and slow way to grow rich by, when as an Estate may be gained by giving one little, but most effectual Draught.

These scandalous Opposers of the *College* are now for ever silenced, since that so many Members of that most honourable Society have ventured their Lives in such hot Service; their Memory will doubtless survive Time, who died in the Discharge of their Duty, and their Reputation flourish, who (by God's Providence) escaped.

Worthy Sir, I am

May 8. 1666.
From my House
in *Watlin-street*.

Your most faithful Servant,

N. HODGES.



Necessary DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

Prevention and Cure

OF THE

PLAGUE in 1665.

With divers Remedies of small Charge,
by the College of Physicians.

I. *Doctors, Chirurgeons and Apothecaries.*

TH E Church-Orders for Prayers being first observed, as in former Times, it might be desired, that by the Government of the City there be appointed six or four Doctors at least, who may apply themselves to the Cure of the Infected; and that these Doctors be Stipendiaries to the City for their Lives; and that to each Doctor there be assigned *two Apothecaries, and three Chirurgeons*, who are also to be stipended by the City; that so due, and true Care may be taken in all things, that the People perish not without Help, and that the Infection spread not, while none take particular Care to resist it, as in *Paris, Venice and Padua*, and many other Cities.

And

The Advice of the Physicians. 37

And if any Doctor, Chirurgeon or Apothecary stipended by the City, shall happen to die in the service of the Attendance of the *Plague*, then their Widows surviving shall have their Pensions during their Lives.

II. *Prevention of propagating the Infection from place to place.*

AS the Provision already made by Authority, upon occasion of prohibiting Persons and Goods coming from Foreign Countries and Places infected, to be landed for Forty Days, is most rational, for preventing the bringing in of the Contagion from any such Places; so it is advisable, that some suitable Provision be made in relation to Persons within the Kingdom, who may remove or travel from Places much infected, to sound: as, That none might travel without Certificate of Health; That Persons justly suspected might not be suffered to enter such Places free from Infection, but speedily sent away, or kept in some House or Houses set apart to receive such Persons (with accommodation of Necessaries) for Forty or Thirty Days at least, till their Soundness might appear; and that any Goods coming from the like Places might be opened and aired, before received into Houses free and clear.

III. *Prevention of dispersing the Contagion amongst Persons.*

IT is advisable, That all needless Concourses of People be prohibited; That the Poor be relieved and set at work, and Beggars not suffered to go about; That all sale of corrupt Provision for Food be restrained; That Streets and Houses be as diligently and carefully as may be, kept clean; The Streets washed and cooled as much as may be, by the plentiful

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tiful running of the Conduits and Water otherwise procured.

It were also to be wished, that the Slaughter-Houses were utterly put from out the Liberties of the City, being in themselves very offensive: And that Funnels in Church Vaults be considered of, and the depth of Graves, and the putting of Quick-Lime into them, and the infected buried without the City

IV. *To be cautelous upon any Suspicion.*

IT is to be presumed, because every one desireth his own Liberty, that none will give notice of any suspicion of the *Plague* against themselves; wherefore that must be the Overseers care, upon any notice or suspicion of Infection, by the help of the Doctors, Chirurgeons, Keepers or Searchers, to find out the Truth thereof, and so to proceed accordingly, but not to depend upon the Testimony of Women-Searchers alone.

V. *Directions for the Searchers.*

1. **T**HEY are to take notice, whether there be any Swellings, Risings, or Botch under the Ear, about the Neck, on either Side, or under the Armpits of either Side, or the Groins, and of its Hardness, and whether broken or unbroken.

2. Whether there be any Blains which may rise in any part of the Body in the form of a Blister, much bigger than the Small-Pox, of a straw Colour or livid Colour, which latter is the worser; either of them hath a reddish Circuit, something swollen round about it, which Circuit remains after the Blister is broken, encompassing the Sore.

3. Whether there be any Carbuncle, which is something like the Blain, but more fiery and corrosive,

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rosive, easily eating deep into the Flesh, and sometimes having a black Crust upon it, but always compassed about with a very fiery red (or livid) flat and hard Tumour, about a Finger's breadth more or less: This and the Blain may appear in any Part of the Body.

4. Whether there be any Tokens, which are Spots arising upon the Skin, chiefly about the Breast and Back, but sometimes also in other Parts; their Colour is something various, sometimes more reddish, sometimes inclining a little toward a faint blue, and sometimes brownish mix'd with blue; the red ones have often a purple Circle about them, the brownish, a reddish.

5. Whether the Neck and other Limbs are rigid or stiff, or more flexible and limber than in other dead Bodies.

VI. *The Care to be taken when a House is visited.*

THAT upon the Discovery of the Infection in any House, there be presently Means used to preserve the Whole, as well as to cure the Infected: And that no sick Person be removed out of any House, tho' to another of his own, without Notice thereof to be given to the Overseers, and to be by them approved: Or if the Whole be to be removed, that Notice be given to the Overseers of their Remove; and that Caution be given that they shall not wander about till they be found.

The House that is known to be infected, tho' none be dead therein, to be shut up, and carefully kept watched by more trusty Men than ordinary Wardens, till a Time after the Party be well recovered, and that Time to be forty Days at the least, or rather remove them all immediately to the Pest-houses.

VII. *Cau-*

VII. *Caution about Apparel and Household-Stuff.*

THat no Apparel or Household-Stuff be removed, or sold out of the infected House, for six Months after the Infection is ceased in the House; and that all the Brokers and inferior Criers for Apparel be restrained in that behalf, and such Apparel or Household-Stuff to be aired and fumed.

VIII. *Correction of the Air.*

Fires made in the Streets, and often with Stink-Pots, and good Fires kept in and about the Houses of such as are visited, and their Neighbours may correct the infectious Air; as also frequent discharging of Guns.

Also Fumes of these following Materials; Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Frankincense, Myrrhe, Amber; the Woods of Juniper, Cypress, Cedars; the Leaves of Bays, Rosemary; to which, especially to the less grateful scented, may be added somewhat of *Labdanum*, *Storax*, *Benzoin*, *Lignum Aloes*: One or more of these, as they are at Hand, or may be procured, are to be put upon Coals, and consumed with the least Flame that may be, in Rooms, Houses, Churches, or other Places.

Brimstone burnt plentifully in any Room or Place, though ill to be endured for the present, may effectually correct the Air for the future.

Vapours from Vinegar exhaled in any Room, may have the like Efficacy; especially after it hath been impregnated, by infusing or steeping in it any one or more of these Ingredients; Wormwood, Angelica, Masterwort, Bay-Leaves, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, *Scordium*, or Water-Germander, *Valerium*, or Setwall-Root, Zedoary, Camphire. To which Vinegar also, to render it less ungrateful, may be added

added Rosewater, to a fourth or third Part: These are cooler, and so more proper for hot Seasons.

The Vapour of Vinegar raised by flaking of Lime in it, may effectually correct the Air near about it.

Take Salt-Peter, Amber, Brimstone, of each two Parts, of Juniper one part; mix them in a Powder, put thereof upon a red hot Iron, or Coals, a little at once.

IX. *Perfuming of Apparel.*

THis also may preserve from Infection, being done by some of the more grateful of the dry Fumes of the Gums, &c. before-mentioned to be burnt; and between whiles frequent shifting and airing of Apparel may be, especially by the Fire, or in the Sun, the more effectual; this to be done the rather, if one hath come in Danger of Infection.

X. *By carrying about of Perfumes.*

Such as are to go abroad, shall do well to carry Rue, Angelica, Masterwort, Myrrhe, *Scordium*, or Water-germander, Wormwood, *Valerian*, or Setwall-Root, Virginian-Snake-Root, or Zedoary in their Hands to smell to; and of those they may hold or chew a little in their Mouths as they go in the Streets; they may anoint their Nostrils with Oil of Amber, or Balsam of Sulphur; especially if they be afraid of any Place: Fear, as well as Presumption, being hurtful.

Take Rue one handful, stamp it in a Mortar, put thereto Vinegar enough to moisten it, mix them well, then strain out the Juice, wet a piece of Sponge, or a Toast of brown Bread therein, tie it in a thin Cloth, bear it about to smell to.

Take the Root of Angelica beaten grossly, the Weight of six Pence, of Rue, and Wormwood, of

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each

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each the Weight of four Pence, Setwall the Weight of three Pence; bruise these, then steep them in a little Wine-Vinegar, tie them in a Linen Cloth, which they may carry in their Hands, or put it into a Juniper-Box full of Holes to smell to.

XI. *Or they may use this Pomander.*

TAke Angelica, Rue, Zedoary, of each half a Dram, Myrrh two Drams, Camphire six Grains, Wax and *Labdanum*, of each two Drams, more or less, as shall be thought fit to mix with the other Things; make hereof a Ball to carry about you; you may easily make a Hole in it, and so wear it about your Neck with a String.

XII. *The richer Sort may make use of this Pomander.*

TAke Citron-Peels, Angelica-Seeds, Zedoary, Red-Rose-Leaves, of each half a Dram, yellow Saunders, *Lignum Aloes*, of each one Scruple, *Gallia Moschatæ* four Scruples, Storax, Benzoin, of each one Dram, Camphire six Grains, *Labdanum* three Drams, Gum-Tragacanth dissolved in Rose-water, enough to make it up into a Pomander, put thereto six Drops of Spirit of Roses, inclose it to an Ivory-Box, or wear it about your Neck.

XIII. *By inward Medicines.*


LET none go fasting forth; every one according as they can procure, let them take some such thing as may resist Putrefaction.

Some may take Garlick with Butter, a Clove, two or three, according as it shall agree with their Bodies; some may take fasting, some of the Electuary with Figs and Rue hereafter expressed: Some may use *London-Treacle*, the Weight of eight Pence in the Morning

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Morning, taking more or less, according to the age of the party; after one Hour let them eat some other Breakfast, as Bread and Butter with some Leaves of Rue, or Sage moistned with Vinegar, and in the heat of Summer, of Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel.

Pure Water with so much Salt as may be but tasted, or well born; or with Flour of Brimstone, or common Brimstone boiled in it, an ounce in three Pints, to a Quart; a draught being taken every Morning, hath proved effectual and successful.

 On this *Plague Water*, Dr. Hodges in his *Loimologia* observes; That it is to be taken notice, that in the Cure of a *Pestilence*, the Medicinal terms are not to be pompously contrived with a long Catalogue of Ingredients, but carefully adapted in every respect to the Circumstances and Exigencies of the Infected. It is also to be observed, that this Water is by no means indifferently to be given to all, or to every one in the same manner; as for instance, not at all to Women under their Menstrual Purgations, least it should provoke them to flow too immoderately; nor is it to be allowed to Women with Child, for fear of Miscarriage.

To steep Rue, Wormwood or Sage all Night in their Drink, and to drink a good Draught in the Morning fasting, is very wholesom, or to drink a Draught of such Drink, after the taking of any of the Preservatives, will be very good.

Take of Sage bruised well, two Handfuls, of Wormwood one Handful, of Rue half a Handful; put them into a Jugg of four Quarts, put to them of mild Beer ready to Drink four Quarts; in the Morning, let every one of the Family drink a Draught of it fasting together, eating after it Bread and Butter.

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Take of the Roots of *Petafitis*, or Butterburr six Ounces, Roots of Elecampane, Masterwort and Angelica, of each an Ounce and half, Leaves of Meadow-sweet, *Scordium*, Bawm, of each two Handfuls, Rue and Wormwood, of each one Handful, Citron (or Limon) Peel, Nutmeg, of each half an Ounce, of Juniper-berries ripe and pulpey, two Ounces, of Carduus Seed, one Ounce: All duly prepared by cutting and bruising, are to be mixed and put into a Bag, to infuse in six Gallons of Ale or Beer, whereof may be drunk a Draught every Morning and Evening; and at Meals it may be mingled with ordinary Beer.

Take of the Conserve of Wood-Sorrel two Ounces, of Discordium two Drams, of the Flour of Brimstone very finely ground one Dram, of Saffron three Grains, of Syrup of Wood-Sorrel, as much as is sufficient to make an Electuary: For prevention, take a Dram every Morning fasting, during the imminent danger: Let the Party drink after it a Draught of Whitewine Posset, with a Spoonful and half of the *Plague Water* in it in Bed, or of this Water following.

Take of Angelica, *Carduus Benedictus*, Sage, *Scordium*, *Petafitis*, or Butterburr, Baum, and Plantain, of each four Handfuls, of Setwall and Borage, of each two Handfuls, of Mint one Handful, of Whitewine two Quarts; distil them in a cold Still, and preserve the Water for use.

XIV. *The Plague Water of Matthias, or, Aqua Epidemica.*

TAKE the Roots of Tormentil, Angelica, Peony; Zedoary, Liquorish, Elecampane, of each half an Ounce, the Leaves of Sage, *Scordium*, Celandine, Rue, Rosemary, Wormwood, *Ros Solis*, Mugwort, Burnet, Dragons, Scabious, Agrimony, Baum, *Carduus*,

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duns, Betony, Centery the Less, Marygolds Leaves and Flowers, of each one handful; let them all be cut, bruised, and infused three Days in eight Pints of Whitewine in the Month of *May*, and distilled.

Take of *London-Treacle* two Ounces, of Conserve of Wood Sorrel three Ounces, of the temperate Cordial Species half an Ounce, of Syrup of Limons enough to make all an Electuary: Of this may be taken a Dram and half for Prevention, and the double Quantity for Cure.

Steep Juniper-Berries in Vinegar for a Night, let the Vinegar be exhale off; eat thereof at pleasure.

An Electuary of Bole Armeniack, as much as you please; or of the Powders whereof the Treacle *Diatefferon* is made, mixed up with Syrup of Vinegar; or an Electuary of Zedoary, with Syrup of Limons, are easily made, and very effectual, being taken as the former.

In all Summer Plagues it shall be good to use Sorrel Sawce to be eaten in the Morning with Bread, and in the Fall of the Leaf to use the Juice of Barberies with Bread also.

XV. *Or this will be effectual also.*

TAKE twenty Walnuts, pill them, Figs fifteen, Rue a good handful, Tormentil Roots three Drams, Bole-Armoniack a Dram and a half. First stamp your Roots, then your Figs and Seeds, then add your Walnuts, then put to your Rue and Bole; and with them put thereto six Drams of *London-Treacle*, and two or three Spoonfuls of Wine Vinegar, mix them well in a Stone Mortar, and take of this every Morning the quantity of a good Nutmeg fasting: They that have cause to go much abroad, may take as much more in the Evening two Hours before Supper.

Take

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Take of Figs Half a Pound, of Walnut Kernels two Ounces, of dried Rue-Leaves one Ounce, of Salt Half an Ounce, of the Root of *Petafitis* six Drams, *Contrayerva* Root, *Virginian* Snake-root, Salt of *Prunella*, of each a Dram and half, of Zedoary a Dram, of Sugar dissolved in Vinegar to a Syrup, enough to make all into an Electuary.

Hereof may be taken a Dram, or the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning and Evening.

XVI. *For Women with Child, Children, and such as cannot take Bitter Things, use this.*

TAKE Conserve of Red Roses, Conserve of Wood Sorrel, of each two Ounces, Conserve of Borage, of Sage Flowers, of each six Drams, Bole-Armoniack, Shavings of Harts-horn, Sorrel Seeds, of each two Drams, yellow or white Saunders half a Dram, Saffron one Scruple, Syrup of Wood Sorrel, enough to make it a moist Electuary; mix them well, take so much as a Chesnut at a time, once or twice a Day, as you shall find Cause.

XVII. *For the Richer Sort.*

TAKE the Shavings of Harts-horn, of Pearl, of Coral, of Tormentil Roots, Zedoary, true *Terra Sigillata*, of each one Dram, Citron Pills, yellow, white and red Saunders, of each half a Dram, white Amber, Hyacinth Stone prepared, of each two Scruples, Bezoar Stone of the East, Unicornshorn, of each four and twenty Grains, Citron and Orange Peels candied, of each three Drams, *Lignum Aloes* one Scruple, white Sugar-candy twice the Weight of all the rest; mix them well, being made into a Dredge Powder. Take the Weight of Twelve-pence at a time every Morning fasting, and also in the

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the Evening about Five a Clock, or an Hour before Supper.

With these Powders and Sugar there may be made Lozenges, or *Manus Christi's*, and with convenient Conserve they may be made into Electuaries. All which, and many more for their Health, they may have by the Advice and Directions of their own Physicians: or, as we hope, Physicians will not be wanting to direct them as they may have need, to the Poor for Charity sake.

They may also use Bezoar-water, or Treacle-water distilled, compounded by the Physicians of London, and known by the name of *Aqua Theriacalis Stillatiua*, which they may use simply; or they may mix them also with all their Antidotes, as occasion shall require.

Take of Ambergrease a Scruple, dissolve it in four Ounces of the best Spirit of Sack; take hereof every Morning a Scruple, with Crumbs of White Bread and Sugar of Roses. Balsam of Sulphur to four or five Drops, or *Elixir Proprietatis* to twenty or thirty Drops, in Wine, or Water and Sugar, may be effectual.

The use of London-Treacle is good, both to preserve from the Sicknes, as also to cure the Sick, being taken upon the first Apprehension in a greater Quantity, as to a Man two Drams, but less to a weak Body, or a Child, in Carduus or Dragon-water.

Take of the finest clear Aloes you can buy, of Cinnamon, of Myrrh, of each of these the Weight of three French Crowns, or of Two and twenty Pence of our Money, of Cloves, Mace, *Lignum Aloes*, of Mastick, of Bole Oriental, of each of these half an Ounce; mingle them together, and beat them into a very fine Powder, of the which take every Morning fasting the Weight of a Groat in Whitewine deluded with Water.

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Take the Powder of Tormentil, the Weight of Six-pence, with Sorrel or Scabious Water in Summer, and in the Winter with the Water of Valerian, or common Drink, wherein hath been infused the fore-named Herbs.

Or else, in one Day they may take a little Wormwood and Valerian, with a Grain of Salt; in another Day they may take seven or eight Berries of Juniper dried, and put in Powder, and taking the same with common Drink, or with Drink in which Wormwood and Rue hath been steeped all Night.

Also the Treacle called *Diateffaron*, which is made but of four Things, of light Price, easy to be had: The Ingredients are, Gentian, Bay-Berries, Myrrh, and *Aristolochia* the round, in equal Proportion, made into an Electuary with three times the Weight of Honey.

Also the Root of *Elicampane* taken in Powder with Drink.

Likewise a piece of Orris Root kept in the Mouth as Men pass in the Streets.

Take six Leaves of Sorrel, wash them with Water and Vinegar, let them lie in the said Water and Vinegar a while, then eat them fasting, and keep in your Mouth and chew now and then either Setwall, or the Root of Angelica, or a little Cinamon, or four Grains of Myrrh, or so much of Rattle-snake Root: Goats Rue may be eaten in Salads, or the Juice or Decoction thereof in Broth or Posset-drink, may be so used to very good purpose.

XVIII. *Issues.*

Such as are tied to necessary Attendance on the Infected, as also such as live in Visited Houses, shall do well to cause Issues to be made in their Arms or Legs, or both, as the Physician shall think fit.

XIX. *Bleed-**The Advice of the Physicians.* 49XIX. *Bleeding, Purging, Vomiting.*

THESE three great Remedies rarely have place in the Plague, but are generally dangerous, (and most of all, Purging by any strong Medicines) and therefore not to be used but upon some extraordinary urgent, indicant, or just Occasion, and with the greatest Caution, which only an able Physician can judge of; and therefore, no Advice in general can be given; only if any Person be taken sick upon a full Stomach, from eating lately before, or Meat undigested; it is advisable that such Person discharge or get the Stomach emptied with all speed, by a large quantity of Carduus, or plain Posset-Drink, or warm Water, provoking by a Feather or Finger in the Throat as is usual: And when need requires, to open or keep soluble the Body, the Pills of *Rufus*, commonly called *Pestilential Pills*, are the best and most proper to be used.

XX. *Medicines expulsive.*

THE Poison is expelled best by Sweating, provoked by Posset-Ale, made with Fennel and Marygolds in Winter, and with Sorrel, Bugloss, and Borage in Summer; with the which in both Times they must mingle *London-Treacle*, the Weight of two Drams, and so lay themselves with all Quietness to Sweat.

For those that are able to bear it, this Course is effectual, and hath proved successful: Let the Party take a large Dose of any of these Cordials that is next at hand, that is to say, of *London-Treacle*, or *Diascordium*, of either half an Ounce, or of *Methridate* a quarter of an Ounce, or of *Venica-Treacle* half a quarter, or a quarter of an Ounce at most, in a Draught of Posset-Drink made with Whitewine,

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OR

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or Vinegar; then let him be put to Bed to Sweat, well covered in a Blanket, without his Shirt, for 24 Hours; every sixth Hour renewing his Cordial, but in half the quantity formerly directed; between whiles refreshing him with Posset-Drink, Oatmeal-Caudle, or thin Broths made Gellywise, or Hartshorn Gelly.

If the Person be unapt to sweat, lay two or three Bricks quenched in Vinegar, wrapped up in a Woollen Cloth, to his Body, to promote it.

At the same time that he applieth himself to sweat, he must apply Blisters to the Parts of his Body, as is elsewhere directed; or *Setons* with Briony, Hellebore, or Setterwort-Roots, doth exceeding well on the same Occasion.

Take of Angelica-Root two Ounces, of Tormentil-Root an Ounce and half, make a Decoction in two Pints of Water to a Pint and half, add three Ounces of Juice of Limon, or an Ounce and half of Vinegar; let the Sick drink a Draught as he can bear, and repeat it at two or three Hours Distance.

Take of Mithridate to the quantity of two Drams, or of *London-Treacle*, or of *Diascordium* to three Drams, or of *Venice-Treacle* to a Dram and half; dissolve either of them in a quarter of a Pint of Vinegar, and drink it.

Take of *Venice-Treacle* a Dram, *Diascordium* two Scruples, Salt of Wormwood, Crabs eyes, of each a Scruple, Treacle-Water an Ounce and half, Juice of Limons, or Vinegar, two Ounces, for one Dose.

For the Cure of the Infected upon the first Apprehension, Bur-Seeds, Cochinele, Powder of Hartshorn, Citron-Seeds, one or more of them, with a few Grains of Camphire, are good to be given in Carduus or Dragon-Water, or with some Treacle-Water.

Take

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Take of Whitewine-Vinegar from half a quarter to a quarter of a Pint, mixed with Salt, from twenty Grains to forty; drink it warm, and sweat upon it: Or take the Juice of fresh Cow-Dung, strained with Vinegar, from three Spoonfuls to seven.

XXI. AVICEN'S *Medicine.*

TAKE of Bole-Armeniack a Dram, of Juice of Orange half an Ounce, of Whitewine an Ounce, of Red-rose Water two ounces; mix them, and give it as soon as the Party suspects the Disease; if it be vomited, repeat it again; if vomited again, repeat it the second time.

Take of Burr-Seeds half a Dram, of Cochinele half a Scruple, of Camphire five Grains; mix these with two Ounces of Carduus, or Dragon-Water, half an Ounce of Treacle-Water, Syrup of Wood-sorrel a Spoonful; mix these, give it the Patient warm, cover him to sweat; you may give him a second Draught after twelve Hours; let him drink no cold Drink: This Posset-Drink, or the like, will be good to give the Visited liberally.

Take Citron-Seeds, six or eight, Shavings of Hartshorn half a Dram, *London-Treacle* one Dram; mix them with two Ounces of Carduus-Water, or with three Ounces of the prescribed Posset-Drink; drink it warm, and so lie to sweat.

Take Sorrel-Water, five or six Spoonfuls, Treacle-Water one Spoonful, *London-Treacle* one Dram and a half; mix them well, give it warm, and so lay the Patient to sweat.

Take Tormentil, and Celandine Roots, of each four Ounces, Scabious and Rue, of each one Handful and a half, Whitewine-Vinegar three Pints; boil these till one Pint be wasted, strain out the Liquor, which reserve for the use of the Infected: Let it be taken thus:

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Take

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Take of this Liquor, and of Carduus-Water, of each one Ounce and an half, London-Treacle one Dram and an half, Bole-Armeniack half a Scruple, put thereto a little Sugar; mix them well, let the Party drink it warm, and cover him to sweat.

XXII. *In Summer this is good.*

TAke the Juice of Wood-Sorrel two Ounces, the Juice of Limons one Ounce, Diacordium one Dram, Cinamon six Grains, Vinegar half an Ounce; give it warm, and lay the sick Party to sweat; use this in case of Fluxes of the Belly, or want of Rest.

Take of Treacle of *Andromachus*, or *Venice-Treacle*, from half a Dram to a Dram; or of *Electuarium de Ovo*, from a Scruple to half a Dram, in warm Posset-Ale, as soon as you suspect your self infected, going to Bed, and sweating upon it.

Take of the Roots of Butter-burr, the inner Bark of Ash, of each a Pound; Rue, Scordium, Angelica, Meadow-Sweet, Dragons, Carduus, of each three Handfuls; Whitewine and Vinegar, of each two Quarts; let them infuse for a Day or two, and after be distilled; adding to the rest (if to be had) six Handfuls of the green Rinds of Walnuts: Let the Water be sweetned with the Syrup of Wood-Sorrel, adding to two Quarts half a Dram of Camphire, and three Drams of Spirit of Sulphur: This Water may be given from two Ounces to four.

Take of the Roots of Butter burr eight Ounces; let them be infused in a Gallon of Ale for four and twenty Hours, and then distilled in a Limbeck; add to the distilled Water six Pints of a strong Decoction of Carduus; and in these Liquors infuse Roots of Butter-burr, Masterwort, Angelica, *Valerian*, of each six Ounces, Elecampane-Root an Ounce; Leaves of *Scordium*, Bawm, of each three Handfuls; of Juniper-Berries half an Ounce: After four and
twenty

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twenty Hours infusing in a Bath or hot Water, make a second Distillation. Of this Water may be given three or four Ounces with warm Posset-Ale.

Take of the Root Butterburr, otherwise called Pestilent-wort, one Ounce, of the Root of Great-Valerian a quarter of an Ounce, of Sorrel an Handful; boil all these in a Quart of Water to a Pint, then strain it, and put thereto two Spoonfuls of Vinegar, and dissolve in it two Ounces of good Sugar: Let the Infected drink of this, so hot as he may suffer it, a good Draught, and if he chance to cast it up again, let him take the same quantity fraitway upon it, and provoke himself to sweat.

Take of the Powder of good Bay-Berries, the Husk taken away from them before they be dried, or of Ivy-Berries well dried, a Spoonful; let the Patient drink this well mingled in a Draught of good itale Ale or Beer, or with a Draught of Whitewine, and go to Bed, and cast himself into a Sweat, and forbear Sleep.

Take the inward Bark of the Ash Tree one Pound, of Walnuts with the Green outward Shells, to the Number of Fifty, cut these small; of Scabious, of Vervin, of each a Handful, of Saffron two Drams, pour upon these the strongest Vinegar you can get, four Pints, let them a little boil together upon a very soft Fire, and then stand in a very close Pot, well stopt all Night upon the Embers, after distil them with a soft Fire, and receive the Water close kept. Give unto the Patient laid in Bed and well covered with Cloaths, two Ounces of this Water to drink, and let him be provoked to Sweat; and every eight Hours (during the space of four and twenty Hours) give him the same quantity to drink.

Care must be taken in the use of these Sweating Cordials, that the Party infected, sweat two or three Hours, or rather much longer, if he have Strength, and sleep not till the Sweat be over, and
that

that he have been well wiped with warm Linnen, and when he hath been dried, let him wash his Mouth with Water and Vinegar warm, and let his Face and Hands be washed with the same. When these things are done, give him a good Draught of Broth made with Chicken or Mutton, with Rosemary, Thyme, Sorrel, Succory and Marygolds; or else Water-Grewel, with Rosemary and Winter-Savory or Thyme, Panado seasoned with Verjuice, or Juice of Wood-Sorrel: For their Drink, let it be Small Beer warmed, with a Toast, or Water boiled with Carraway-Seed, Carduus-Seed, and a Crust of Bread, or such Posset-Drink as is mentioned before in the second Medicine; after some Nutriment, let them sleep or rest, often washing their Mouth with Water and Vinegar.

These Cordials must be repeated once in eight, ten, or twelve Hours at the furthest.

If the Party infected, Vomit up his Medicine, then repeat it presently.

XXIII. Medicines External.

VESICATORIES applied behind the Ears, about the Wrists, near the Arm-pits, on the inside of the Thighs, and near the Groins, will draw forth the Venom.

For the Swelling under the Ears, Armpits, or in the Groins, they must be always drawn forth and ripened, and broke with all speed.

These Tumours, and much more the Carbuncles and Blains, do require the care and skill of the expert Chirurgeon: but not to leave the poorer Sort destitute of good Remedies, these following are very good.

Pull off the Feathers from the Tails of living Cocks, Hens, Pigeons or Chickens, and holding their Bills, hold them hard to the Botch or Swelling,
and

and so keep them at that Part until they die; and by this means draw out the Poison. It is good to apply a Cupping-Glass, or Embers in a Dish, with a handful of Sorrel upon the Embers.

XXIV. To break the Tumour.

TAKE a great Onion, hollow it, put into it a Fig, Rue cut small, and a Dram of Venice-Treacle, put it close stoppt in a wet Paper, and roast it in the Embers; apply it hot unto the Tumour, lay three or four, one after another, let one lie three hours.

Or it may be better to roll the Onion and Fig apart, the Onion being kept whole, and then, that all be beaten and mixed together.

Take Roots of white Lillies, Figs, Leeks roasted, of each an Ounce, of Lime-Seed half an Ounce, let them be beat together in a Mortar, and mixed with six Drams of old sour Leaven, adding as much Oil of Lillies as may give a due Consistence: Let it be applied to the Tumour till it ripen and break; which last, if it do not in a long time, it may be opened by Incision, or a Caustick, applied upon, or a little below it.

Scabious and Sorrel roasted in the Embers, mixt with a little strong Leaven, and some Barrows-Grease, and a little Salt, will draw it and break it.

Take two or three roasted Onions, a Lilly-Root or two, roasted, a Handful of Scabious roasted, four or five Figs, a piece of Leaven, and a little Rue, stamp all these together; if it be too dry, put to it of Oil of Lillies as much as shall be needful, or so much salt Butter; make a Pultice, apply it hot, after it hath lain three or four Hours take it off, and burn it, and apply a fresh Pultice of the same, if it prove
hard

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hard to break, and a little burnt Copperas to the Pultice.

Or this,

TAKE the Flowers of Elder two Handfuls, Rocket-Seed bruised one Ounce, Pigeons Dung three Drams: Stamp these together, put to them a little Oil of Lillies, make thereof a Pultice, apply it, and change it as you did the former.

XXVI. *To draw.*

WHEN it is broken, to draw it, and heal it, take the Yolk of an Egg, one Ounce of Honey of Roses, Turpentine half an Ounce, Wheat-Flour a little, *London-Treacle* a Dram and a half; mix these well, spread it upon Leather, change it twice Day, or take *Diachylon cum Gummis.*

XXVII. *For the Carbuncle.*

APPLY an actual potential Cautey, laying a Defensive of Bole-Armeniack, or *Terra Sigillata*, mixed with Vinegar, and the White of an Egg, round about the Tumour, but not upon it.

Take three or four Cloves of Garlick, Rue half a Handful, four Figgs, strong Leaven, and the Soot of a Chimney in which Wood hath been burnt, of each half an Ounce, Mustard-Seed two Drams, Salt a Dram and a half; stamp these well together, and apply it hot to the Sore; you may put thereto a little salt Butter, if it be too dry.

Or this,

TAKE Leaven half an Ounce, Radish-Roots, the bigger the better, an Ounce and an half, Mustard-Seed

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Seed two Drams, Onions and Garlick roasted, of each two Drams and an half, *Venice-Treacle* or *Mithridatum* three Drams; mix these in a Mortar, apply it hot thrice a Day to the Sore.

But these Sores cannot be well ordered and cured without the personal Care of a discreet Chirurgeon.

Take of Scabious two Handfuls, stamp it in a Stone Mortar, then put into it of old Swines Grease salted two Ounces, and the Yolk of an Egg; stamp them well together, and lay part of this warm to the Sore.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, of Camomil Flowers, of each of them a Handful, of Linseed beaten into Powder, two Ounces, boil the Mallow Leaves first cut, and the Flowers of Camomil in fair Water, standing about a Finger's breadth, boil all them together, until all the Water be almost spent, then put thereunto the Linseed, of Wheat Flower half a Handful, of Swines Grease, the Skins taken away, three Ounces, of Oil of Lillies two Ounces, stir them still with a Stick, and let them all boil together on a soft Fire without Smoke, until the Water be utterly spent; beat them all together in a Mortar until they be well incorporated, and in feeling smooth, and not rough; then take Part thereof hot in a Dish, set upon a Chafing-dish of Coals, and lay it thick upon a Linnen Cloth, applying it to the Sore.

Take a white Onion cut in pieces, of fresh Butter three Ounces, of Leaven the Weight of Twelvepence, of Mallows one Handful, of Scabious one Handful, of Cloves of Garlick the Weight of Twenty Pence; boil them on the Fire in sufficient Water, and make a Pultice of it, and lay it warm to the Sore.

1

Another.

Another.

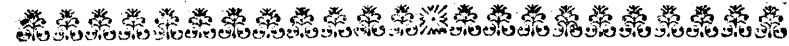
IF you cannot have these Herbs, it is good to lay a Loaf of Bread to it hot, as it cometh out of the Oven, (which afterward shall be burnt, or buried in the Earth) or the Leaves of Scabious or Sorrel roasted, or two or three Lilly Roots roasted under Embers, beaten and applied.

It will be good to forbear all crude and moist Fruits, as Cucumbers, Melons, Plumbs, Cherries, Peaches, and raw Herbs and Sallads; [as Lettice, Spinage, Radish, and such like; or to be moderate in the use of them, mix'd with Oil and Vinegar.

Those that are delighted with Chymical Medicines only, may make use of some of these following, being honestly prepared according to the Descriptions of the Authors, and cautiously administered.

- Elixir Pestilientiale.*
- Elixir Proprietatis.*
- Sulphur album & fixum.*
- Tinctura auri & Sulphuris fixi incremabilis.*
- Mixtura Bezoardica.*
- Extractum Pestilientiale.*
- Aurum Diaphoreticum.*
- Aurum Vitæ.*
- Bezoardicum minerale purpurascens.*
- Bezoardicum minerale diaphoreticum.*
- Turpetum minerale diaphoreticum.*
- Aqua gratiæ Dei.*
- Spiritus Antipestiferus.*
- Præcipitatus auri diaphoreticus.*

Besides



Besides those Forms of Remedies already mentioned by the College, I find the following were had in great Esteem.

The King's Majesty's excellent Receipt for the Plague.

TAke half an Ounce of Nutmegs, beat them all together, put it over the Fire a little, and add Three Pennyworth of Treacle, and a Quart of the best Angelica-Water: Take it always warm, both Morning and Evening, a Spoonful or two, if you be already infected, and sweat thereupon; if not, a Spoonful in the Morning, and half a Spoonful in the Evening, all the Time the Plague continues.

A Posset-drink whereby Secretary Naunton removed the Plague from his Heart.

AN Ale Posset-drink with Pimpernel seethed in it, till it taste strong of it, drunk often, removes the Infection, tho' it hath reached the very Heart.

A Drink for the Plague prepared by the Lord Bacon, and approved by Queen Elizabeth.

TAke a Pint of Malmsey burnt, with a Spoonful of bruised Grains, *i. e.* Cardamom Seeds, of the best Treacle a Spoonful, and give the Patient to drink of it two or three Spoonfuls pretty often, with a Draught of Malmsey Wine after it, and so let him sweat, if it agrees with him, and it stays with him, he is out of Danger; if he vomits it up, repeat it again.

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Dr. Butler of Cambridge his Preservative against the Plague.

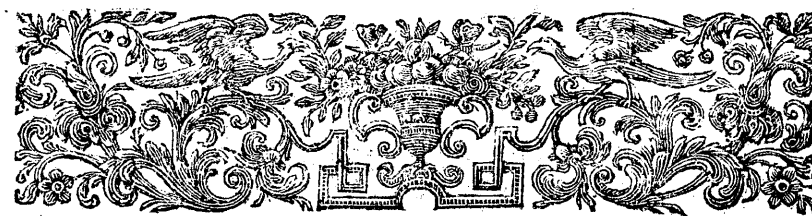
TAke of Wood Sorrel and pick it from the Stalk, and pound it very well in a Stone Mortar; then take to every Pound of beaten Sorrel, a Pound of Sugar finely beaten, and two Ounces of Mithridate; beat them very well together, and put it into Pots for your Use: Take every Morning before and after the Infection, for some Time together, of this Conserve as much as a Walnut.

A Sovereign Medicine for the Plague given by Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Maior.

TAke Sage, Alder and Red Bramble Leaves, of each a little Handful, stamp and strain them together through a Cloth with a Quart of White-wine; then take a quantity of Whitewine Vinegar, mix these all together, and drink thereof Morning and Night a Spoonful at a time nine Days together.



RE-



REFLECTIONS

ON THE

Weekly Bills of Mortality,

So far as they relate to all the Plagues that have happen'd in *London* from the Year 1592, to the great Plague in 1665, and some other particular Diseases.

THere have been in *London*, within about 130 Years, four great Mortalities.

The first in 1592. when there died between *March* and *December*, 25886.

Whereof of the Plague, 11503.

The second in 1603. when there died from *March* to *December*, 37294.

Whereof of the Plague, 30561.

The fourth in 1636. from *April* to *December*, 23357.

Whereof of the Plague, 10400.

In the first and last of these Years, *viz.* 1592. and 1636. the Proportion of those that died of the *Plague*, to those that died of all other Diseases or Casualties, was about two to five.

In

In the second, *viz.* 1603. it was four to five.
 In the third, it was seven to ten.
 And so the greatest Plague Year was 1603.
 And yet the greatest Year of Mortality was 1625.

When the Burials were 54265, }
 The Christenings were 6983, } Or as } 8.
 } 1.

This Business lying here, that there lieth an Error in the Accounts or Distinctions of Casualties, that is, more died of the *Plague* than were accounted for under that Name, as many as one to four, there being a fourth Part more dead of other Casualties that Year, than the Years preceding or subsequent. Whence we may collect a good Rule, *viz.* That whereas it is doubted we have not a true Account of the Number that died in 1665. of the *Plague*, the poor Searchers, out of Ignorance, Respect, Love of Money, or Malice, returning, it's suspected, more or less, as they were inclined; we may discern the Truth, by comparing the Number that died of other Diseases, and the Casualties the Weeks immediately before the *Plague* begun, and the Number reported to have been dead every Week of those Diseases and Casualties after, and observing that the Surplusage that died at one Time, above what did then of those Diseases, are indeed dead of the *Plague*, tho' returned under the Notion of those other Diseases.

And here it will not be unseasonable to observe, That the keeping of Bills of Mortality began *A. D.* 1592. being a Year of great Sicknes, and after some Difuse, was established by Order, *A. D.* 1603. the next Year of Sicknes: The first of the continued weekly Bills of Mortality commencing *October 29.* 1603. the first Year of King *James.*

These Bills are made and composed in this manner, *viz.* When any one dieth, either the Tolling
and

and Ringing of the Bell, or the bespeaking of a Grave, intimateth it to the Searchers, (who keep a strict Correspondence with the Sexton) and thereupon the ancient Matrons sworn to that Office, repair to the Place where the dead Corps lieth, and upon their own View, and others Examination, make a Judgment by what Disease or Casualty the Corps died; which Judgment they report to the Parish Clerk, as he doth every *Tuesday* Night the Account of every Christening and Burial that Week to the Clerk of the Hall; whence on *Wednesday* the general Account is made up and printed, and on *Thursday* published to the respective Families that pay for them.

Now altho' the Searchers are ignorant and careless, yet in such Diseases and Casualties as are obvious to Sense, as Age, Consumptions, or inward Decayings, signified by the outward Leanness, Coughs, Wind, Teeth, Convulsions, Thrush, Scowring, Abortions, Head-ach, or sudden Deaths, or by Apoplexy, &c. Drowning, Vomiting, &c. Small-Pox, Stone, Gout, they may be relied on, as they may also in such Cases as those wherein they have the Opinion of the Physicians: But take Instance in

A General BILL of the Number of Burials which have been buried of all Diseases, and also of the Plague, in every Parish within the City of London, and the Liberties thereof, as also in the Nine Out-Parishes adjoining to the said City, with the Pest-House belonging to the same, from Thursday, December 16, 1624, to Thursday the 15th of December, 1625, according to the Report made to the King's most excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish-Clerks of London.

LONDON.	Bur.	Plag.
S. T. Albans Woodstreet	188	78
S. Allhallows Barking	397	263
Alhallows Bread-street	34	14
Alhallows the Great	442	302
Alhallows Honey-lane	18	8
Alhallows the Lefs	259	205
Alhallows Lombard-street	86	44
Alhallows Stainings	183	138
Alhallows the Wall	301	155
S. Alphage Cripplegate	240	190
S. Andrew Hubbard	146	101
S. Andrews Undershaft	219	149
S. Andrews Wardrobe	373	191
S. Anns Aldersgate	196	128
S. Anns Black-Friars	336	215
S. Antholins Parish	62	31
S. Austins Parish	72	40
S. Barthol. Exchange	52	24
S. Bennets Fynck	108	57
S. Bennets Grace-Church	48	14
S. Bennets Pauls Wharf	226	131
S. Bennets Sherehog	24	8
S. Botolphs Billingsgate	99	66
Christ Church Parisa	611	371
S. Christophers	48	28
S. Clements Eastcheap	87	72
S. Dionis Back-church	149	59
S. Dunstons		

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Dunstons in the East	335	225
S. Edmunds Lombard-street	78	49
S. Ethelborough	205	101
S. Faiths	89	45
S. Fosters	149	102
S. Gabriel Fen-church	71	54
S. George Botolph-lane	30	19
S. Gregories by Pauls	296	196
S. Hellens Bishopsgate	136	71
S. James Garlickhithe	180	109
S. John Baptist	122	79
S. John Evangelist	7	0
S. John Zacharies	143	97
S. James Dukes-place	310	254
S. Katherine Coleman	263	175
S. Katherine Creechurch	886	373
S. Lawrence Jewry	91	55
S. Lawrence Pountney	206	127
S. Leonards Eastcheap	55	26
S. Leonards Foster-lane	292	209
S. Magnus	137	85
S. Margarets Lothbury	114	64
S. Margarets Moses	37	25
S. Margarets New-fish-street	123	82
S. Margaret Pattons	77	50
S. Mary Abchurch	98	58
S. Mary Aldermanbury	126	79
S. Mary Aldermary	92	54
S. Mary le Bow	35	19
S. Mary Bothaw	22	14
S. Mary Colechurch	26	11
S. Mary Hill	152	84
S. Mary Mounthaw	76	58
S. Mary Summerset	270	192
S. Mary Stainings	70	44
S. Mary Woolchurch	58	35
S. Mary Woolnoth	82	50

K

S. Martins

Reflections on the

	<i>Bur.</i>	<i>Plag.</i>
S. Martins Iremonger-lane	25	18
S. Martins Ludgate	254	164
S. Martins Orgars	88	47
S. Martins Outwich	60	30
S. Martins in the Vintrey	339	208
S. Matthew Friday-street	24	11
S. Maudlins Milk-street	401	23
S. Maudlins Old Fish-street	225	142
S. Michael Bassishaw	199	139
S. Michael Cornhill	155	79
S. Michael Crooked-lane	144	91
S. Michael Queenhithe	215	157
S. Michael in the Querne	53	30
S. Michael Royal	111	61
S. Michael Wood-free	189	68
S. Mildreds Bread-free	60	44
S. Mildreds Poultry	94	45
S. Nicholas Acons	33	13
S. Nicholas Coleabby	87	67
S. Nicholas Olaves	70	43
S. Olaves Hart-free	266	195
S. Olaves Jewry	43	25
S. Olaves Silver-street	174	103
S. Pancras Soper-lane	17	8
S. Peters Cheap	68	44
S. Peters Cornhill	318	78
S. Peters Pauls Wharf	97	68
S. Peters Poor	52	27
S. Stevens Coleman-street	506	350
S. Stevens Walbrooke	25	13
S. Swithins London-stone	99	60
S. Thomas Apostles	141	107
Trinity Parish	148	87

Buried within the 97 Parishes within the Walls
Of all Diseases 14340
Of the Plague 9197
 S. Andrews

Bills of Mortality.

	<i>Bur.</i>	<i>Plag.</i>
S. Andrews Holborn	2190	1636
S. Bartholomew the Great	516	360
S. Bartholomew the Less	111	65
S. Brides Parish	1481	1031
S. Botolph Aldgate	2573	1653
Bridewell Precinct	213	152
S. Botolph Bishopsgate	2334	714
S. Botolph Alderfgate	578	307
S. Dunstons West	860	642
S. George Southwark	1608	912
S. Giles Cripplegate	3988	2338
S. Olaves Southwark	2746	1671
S. Sepulchres Parish	425	2420
S. Thomas in Southwark	335	277
Trinity Minories	131	87
At the Pest-house	194	189

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, standing part within the Liberties, in Middlesex, Surrey, and At the Pesthouse Of the Plague

	<i>Bur.</i>	<i>Plag.</i>
S. Clements Danes	1284	755
S. Giles in the Fields	1333	947
S. James Clarkenwell	1191	903
S. Katherines Tower	998	744
S. Leonards Shoreditch	1995	1407
S. Martins in the Fields	1470	973
S. Mary White-chappel	3305	2252
S. Magdalens Bermondsey	1127	880
S. Mary Savoy	250	176

Buried in the 9 Out Parishes in Mid. and Surrey 12953
Whereof of the Plague 9067
The total within and without 54265
Of the Plague 35417
Parishes clear 1
Parishes infected 121
 The

Reflections on the

The Plague 1603, lasted eight Years; in some whereof there died Four Thousand, in others above Two Thousand, and in but one less than Six Hundred; as may appear by this following Note, viz.

	1604	896
	1605	444
	1606	2124
	1607	2352
	1608	2262
	1609	4240
	1610	1803
	1611	627
In the Year	there died of the Plague	14752
	1612	64
	1613	16
	1614	22
	1615	37
	1616	9
	1617	6
	1618	18
	1619	9
		171

Whereas

Bills of Mortality.

Whereas in the Year 1624 next preceding, and in the Year 1626 next following the great Plague Year 1625, there died in the former but Eleven, and in the latter but One Hundred Thirty Four of the Plague: Yea, in the said Year 1625, the Plague decreased from its utmost Number, Four Thousand Four Hundred Sixty One a Week, to beneath a Thousand, in Six Weeks. And thus it was.

	1620	2	
	1621	11	
	1622	16	
	1623	17	
	1624	0	
	1625	35417	
In the Year	1626	there died of the Plague	134
	1627	4	
	1628	3	
	1629	0	
	1630	1317	
	1631	274	
	1632	8	

Reflections on the

A BILL of Mortality for the Year 1593, being a Plague Year.

LONDON,	Bur.	Plag.
ST. Albans Wood-street	68	30
Alhallows Barking	203	102
Alhallows Bread-street	45	19
Alhallows the Great	305	194
Alhallows Honey-Lane	21	9
Alhallows the Less	108	64
Alhallows Lombard-street	96	47
Alhallows Staining	183	102
Alhallows the Wall	202	106
S. Alphage	176	98
S. Andrew Hubbard	97	67
S. Andrew Undershaft	197	88
S. Andrew Wardrobe	147	59
S. Anns Alderfgate	206	101
S. Anns Black-Friars	200	85
S. Antholins Parish	207	69
S. Austins Parish	146	106
S. Barthol. Exchange	194	125
S. Bennet Finck	63	54
S. Bennet Grace-church	140	78
S. Bennets Pauls Wharf	51	23
S. Bennet Sherehog	58	24
S. Botolph Billingsgate	306	152
Christ Church	36	18
S. Christopher	186	117
S. Clements Eastcheap	506	337
S. Dionis Back-church	44	16
S. Dunstons East	107	67
S. Edmunds Lombard-street	105	68
S. Ethelborough	406	209
S. Faiths	84	45
S. Fosters	107	52
S. Gabriel Fen-church	300	107
S. George		

Bills of Mortality.

	Bur.	Plag.
S. George Botolph-lane	67	32
S. Gregorys by Pauls	52	25
S. Hellens	25	4
S. James Dukes-place	314	215
S. James Garlickhithe	207	41
S. John Baptist	209	477
S. John Evangelist	304	164
S. John Zachary	3	1
S. Katherine Coleman	444	222
S. Katherine Creechurch	106	46
S. Lawrence Jewry	307	85
S. Lawrence Pountney	41	12
S. Leonards Eastcheap	114	56
S. Leonards Foster-lane	106	46
S. Magnus	184	87
S. Margargaret Lothbury	208	46
S. Margaret Mofes	107	42
S. Margaret New Fish-street	84	52
S. Margaret Pattons	38	22
S. Mary Abchurch	92	61
S. Mary Aldermanbury	79	54
S. Mary Aldermary	104	67
S. Mary-le-Bow	194	97
S. Mary Bothaw	104	47
S. Mary Cole-church	38	18
S. Mary Hill	39	15
S. Mary Mounthaw	29	13
S. Mary Sommerfet	110	72
S. Mary Stainings	62	39
S. Mary Woolchurch	207	148
S. Mary Woolnoth	42	28
S. Martins Iremonger-lane	43	31
S. Martins Ludgate	62	34
S. Martins Orgars	25	18
S. Martins Outwich	205	104
S. Martins in the Vintrey	62	42
S. Matthew Friday-street	40	20
S. Maudlins Milk-street	229	116
S. Mandlins		

Reflections on the

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Maudlins Old Fish-street	19	9
S. Michael Bassishaw	141	46
S. Michael Cornhill	204	96
S. Michael Crooked-lane	129	139
S. Michael Queenhithe	115	71
S. Michael in the Querne	116	82
S. Michael Royal	151	81
S. Michael Wood-street	41	19
S. Miildred Bread-street	96	41
S. Mildred Poultry	109	47
S. Nicholas Acons	47	37
S. Nicholas Cole-abby	76	45
S. Nicholas Olaves	27	15
S. Olaves Hart-street	64	41
S. Olaves Jewry	53	36
S. Olaves Silver-street	197	83
S. Pancras Soper-lane	38	17
S. Peters Cheap	109	89
S. Peters Cornhill	112	5
S. Peters Pauls-Wharf	57	26
S. Peters Poor	221	109
S. Stevens Coleman-street	90	60
S. Stevens Walbrooke	49	26
S. Swithins London-stone	406	250
S. Thomas Apostles	21	9
Trinity Parish	72	48

Buried in the 16 Out-Parishes, and at the Pesthouse.

S. Andrews Holborn	1561	936
S. Bartholmew the Great	254	187
S. Bartholmew the Lefs	99	66
S. Brides Parish	897	607
Bridewel Precinct	1461	841
S. Botolph Aldersgate	144	97
S. Botolph Algate	1771	624
S. Botolph Bishopsgate	287	104
S. Dun-		

Bills of Mortality.

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Dunstons West	585	363
S. George Southwark	1112	618
S. Giles Cripplegate	2968	1989
S. Olaves Southwark	1998	1064
S. Saviours Southwark	1946	1242
S. Sepulchres Parish	3440	2502
S. Thomas in Southwark	304	194
Trinity Minories	109	78
At the Pesthouse	208	195

Buried in the 9 Out Parishes.

S. Giles in the Fields	894	569
Hackney Parish	999	669
S. James Clerkenwel	740	479
S. Katherines Tower	698	489
Lambeth Parish	1569	1308
S. Leonards Shorditch	1202	773
S. Magdalens Bermond	2606	2095
S. Mary Newington	964	702
S. Mary Islington	206	150

A General BILL for the Year 1603. being another Plague Year.

LONDON.	Bur.	Plag.
S. Albans Wood-street	92	39
S. Alhallows Barking	182	131
S. Alhallows Bread-street	17	8
S. Alhallows Great	221	132
S. Alhallows Hony-lane	9	4
S. Alhallows Lefs	134	102
S. Alhallows Lumbard-street	43	21
S. Alhallows Staining	59	51
S. Alhallows the Wall	150	59
S. Alphage	120	62
L		S. An-

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Andrew Hubbard	61	52
S. Andrew Undershaft	110	71
S. Andrew Wardrobe	142	81
S. Anne Alderfgate	67	57
S. Anne Black-Friers	146	107
S. Antholins Parish	37	16
S. Austins Parish	39	20
S. Barthol. Exchange	31	12
S. Bennet Fynch	54	33
S. Bennet Grace-church	27	14
S. Bennet Pauls-Wharf	118	91
S. Bennet Sherehog	12	4
S. Botolph Billingsgate	43	32
Christs Church	302	189
S. Christophers	24	13
S. Clements Eastcheap	43	39
S. Dionis Back-church	45	35
S. Dunstons East	149	112
S. Edmunds Lumbard-street	52	29
S. Ethelborough	103	51
S. Faiths	45	22
S. Fosters	61	51
S. Gabriel Fen-church	39	31
S. George Botolph-lane	15	9
S. Gregories by Pauls	119	59
S. Hellens	63	59
S. James Garlickhithe	64	61
S. John Baptist	59	43
S. John Evangelist	3	1
S. John Zachary	62	41
S. Katherine Coleman	134	108
S. James Dukes-place	101	68
S. Katherine Creechurch	443	207
S. Lawrence Jewry	42	39
S. Lawrence Pountney	103	61
S. Leonards Eastcheap	32	13
S. Leonards Foster-lane	141	104
S. Mag-		

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Magnus	62	51
S. Margaret Lothbury	51	32
S. Margaret Mofes	16	14
S. Margaret New Fifth street	61	42
S. Margaret Pattons	61	25
S. Mary Abchurch	47	21
S. Mary Aldermanbury	91	40
S. Mary Aldermary	43	32
S. Mary le Bow	15	12
S. Mary Bothaw	12	7
S. Mary Colechurch	13	4
S. Mary Hill	62	41
S. Mary Mounthaw	37	28
S. Mary Somerfet	109	92
S. Mary Stainings	42	22
S. Mary Woolchurch	24	16
S. Mary Woolnoth	41	25
S. Martins Ironmonger-lane	13	9
S. Martins Ludgate	121	64
S. Martins Orgars	44	23
S. Martins Outwich	30	15
S. Martins Vintrey	143	103
S. Matthew Friday-street	12	6
S. Maudlins Milk-street	200	13
S. Maudlins Old Fish-street	112	67
S. Michael Bassishaw	94	93
S. Michael Cornhill	59	42
S. Michael Crooked-lane	64	49
S. Michael Queenhithe	105	81
S. Michael Querne	31	15
S. Michael Royal	53	30
S. Michael Wood-street	68	34
S. Mildred Bread-street	30	24
S. Mildred Poultry	47	23
S. Nicholas Acons	1091	603
S. Nicholas Cole-abby	207	160
S. Nicholas Olaves	51	32
S. Olaves		

Reflections on the

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Olaves Hart-fleet	780	381
S. Olaves Jewry	1231	891
S. Olaves Silver-freet	111	61
S. Pancras Soper-lane	1219	809
S. Peters Cheap	420	107
S. Peters Cornhill	420	310
S. Peters Pauls Wharf	516	410
S. Peters Poor	1988	1504
S. Stevens Coleman-freet	1897	1609
S. Stevens Walbrooke	1646	910
S. Swithins London-stone	1793	1216
S. Thomas Apostles	121	111
Trinity Parish	62	41

A General BILL for the Year 1636, being the last Year of the four great Plagues which happened before that in 1665.

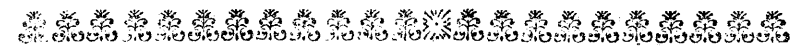
LONDON.	Bur.	Plag.
S. Albans Wood-freet	102	44
Alhallows Barking	204	146
Alhallows Bread-freet	21	11
Alhallows the Great	219	24
Alhallows Honey-Lane	13	6
Alhallows the Lefs	144	96
Alhallows Lombard-freet	38	26
Alhallows Staining	65	41
Alhallows the Wall	206	87
S. Alphage	174	96
S. Andrew Hubbard	67	54
S. Andrew Underthafe	192	109
S. Andrew Wardrobe	41	18
S. Anns Aldersgate	47	26
S. Anns Black-Friars	36	14
S. Antholins Parish	56	30
S. Austins Parish	31	15
S. Barthol. Exchange	109	81
S. Bennet		

Bills of Mortality.

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Bennet Fynch	15	6
S. Bennet Grace-church	48	28
S. Bennet Pauls Wharf	309	144
S. Bennet Sherehog	20	7
S. Botolph Billingsgate	40	25
Christ Church	41	34
S. Christopher	154	118
S. Clements Eastcheap	57	26
S. Dionis Back-church	113	54
S. Dunstons East	44	29
S. Edmunds Lombard-freet	67	54
S. Ethelborough	43	29
S. Faiths	17	8
S. Fosters	123	60
S. Gabriel Fen-church	69	40
S. George Botolph-lane	77	54
S. Gregorys by Pauls	69	43
S. Hellens	7	3
S. James Dukes-place	79	42
S. James Garlickhithe	144	97
S. John Baptist	109	86
S. John Evangelift	417	194
S. John Zachary	46	41
S. Katherine Coleman	96	72
S. Katherine Creechurch	35	16
S. Lawrence Jewry	154	99
S. Lawrence Pountney	80	59
S. Leonards Eastcheap	51	32
S. Leonards Foster-lane	18	13
S. Magnus Parish	70	49
S. Margaret Lothbury	74	34
S. Margaret Moses	55	38
S. Margaret New Fifth street	97	46
S. Margaret Pattons	49	36
S. Mary Abchurch	19	14
S. Mary Aldermanbury	16	6
S. Mary Aldermary	20	8
S. Mary-le-Bow	75	48
S. Mary		

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Mary Bothaw	42	34
S. Mary Cole-church	120	86
S. Mary Hill	51	26
S. Mary Mounthaw	35	23
S. Mary Sommerfet	45	27
S. Mary Stainings	9	5
S. Mary Woolchurch	127	93
S. Mary Woolnoth	54	29
S. Martins Iremonger-lane	30	16
S. Martins Ludgate	149	116
S. Martins Orgars	11	5
S. Martins Outwich	22	11
S. Martins Vintrey	98	64
S. Matthew Friday-street	103	94
S. Maudlins Milk-street	62	51
S. Maudlins Old Fish-street	77	66
S. Michael Cornhill	109	97
S. Michael Bassishaw	37	17
S. Michael Crooked-lane	57	18
S. Michael Queenhithe	69	59
S. Michael Querne	31	21
S. Michael Royal	53	35
S. Michael Wood-street	1203	734
S. Mildred Bread-street	213	98
S. Mildred Poultry	74	43
S. Nicholas Acons	970	553
S. Nicholas Cole-abby	1464	634
S. Nicholas Olaves	147	79
S. Olaves Hart-street	1505	703
S. Olaves Jewry	637	304
S. Olaves Silver-street	300	208
S. Pancras Soper-lane	554	311
S. Peters Cheap	2298	1703
S. Peters Cornhill	2111	1808
S. Peters Pauls-Wharf	1996	611
S. Peters Poor	2014	1317
S. Stevens Coleman-street	183	116
S. Stevens		

	Bur.	Plag.
S. Stevens Walbrooke	79	49
S. Swithins London-stone	86	67
S. Thomas Apostles	831	691



The Diseases and Casualties they were most subject to in the last Age, and the Diseases we ought chiefly to provide against in these Times.

A Gues and Fevers increase by our Surfeits and Excess, by these Proportions.

From	to	
1629	1632	— 4418
1632	1636	— 6233
1636	1640	— 7549
1640	1644	— 7979
1644	1648	— 6852
1648	1652	— 8623
1652	1656	— 9819
1656	1660	— 1147

Abortives, by reason of the straitning of Bodies, mixtures of Copulation, and unwholesome Diet, improve in these Proportions.

From	to	
1629	1639	— 3798
1639	1659	— 5981

The Scurvy hath increased in these Proportions.

From 1629 to 1640	but ——— 346
And yet	
From 1640 to 1660	————— 1149

The

The Consumption, with the addition of the French Pox; and the Ptifick, which goeth under its Name, increaseth thus :

From	}	to	1629	—	5986
			1632	—	8666
			1630	—	9119
			1640	—	9234
			1644	—	10844
			1648	—	9918
			1652	—	12115
			1656	—	13421

The Stone and Strangury, since we drink Ale so plentifully, seems to decrease thus :

1629	—	35	1653	—	44
1630	—	39	1654	—	38
1631	—	58	1655	—	49
1632	—	56	1656	—	57
1633	—	58	1657	—	72
1634	—	49	1658	—	69
1635	—	33	1659	—	22
1636	—	45	1660	—	30
1647	—	45	1661	—	
1648	—	42	1662	—	
1649	—	29	1663	—	
1650	—	28	1664	—	
1651	—	50	1665	—	
1652	—	41			

The Gout stands much at a stay, that is, answereth the general proportion of Burials : There dies one of 1000 of the Gout, though more die Gouty ; the reason is, because those that have the Gout, are said to be long Livers, and when they die, are returned as Aged.

The Rickets increased, from the Year 1634, when it first appeared, thus :

From	}	to	1629	—	1719
			1636	—	2964
			1647	—	1474
			1657	—	984

And the Liver-grown, which is next of kin to it, thereupon decreased.

The Rising of the Stomach, since it was first mentioned 1636, is improved thus :

From	}	to	1636	—	1149
			1640	—	1486
			1656	—	1986

Convulsions were but 52 in the Year 1629; and yet in 1636 they were 700 and odd, and increased since according to this proportion :

From	}	to	1636	—	6401
			1646	—	9191
			1656	—	12981

Reflections on the

Apoplexies and sudden Obstructions increase thus :

1629	22	1650	74
1630	36	1651	106
1631	0	1652	111
1632	17	1653	118
1633	24	1654	6
1634	35	1655	92
1635	26	1656	102
1636	0	1657	113
1647	68	1658	138
1648	74	1659	91
1649	64	1660	67

Bloody-Flux, Scowring and Flux, thus :

1629	449	1646	1147
1630	438	1647	206
1631	352	1648	304
1632	348	1649	444
1633	278	1650	833
1634	512	1651	762
1635	346	1652	653
1636	330	1653	200
1637	155	1654	386
1638	176	1655	168
1639	802	1656	368
1640	704	1657	362
1641	514	1658	233
1642	911	1659	246
1643	815	1660	251
1644	789	1661	571
1645	548		

Bills of Mortality.

Cancer, Gangrene, Fistula, Wolf.

From	{	1629	to	{	1632	85
		1632			1640	197
		1648			1648	562
		1658			1658	464
		1658			1665	344

Cholicks and Winds are decreased thus :

From	{	1629	to	{	1636	298
		1636			1646	316
		1646			1656	86
		1656			1665	147

Dropy by excessive Drinking, is increased thus :

From	{	1629	to	{	1636	3214
		1636			1647	5964
		1647			1657	4272
		1657			1665	3986

King's Evil and Impostumes, thus :

From	{	1629	to	{	1636	244
		1636			1647	327
		1647			1657	294
		1657			1665	124

Lethargy, thus :

From	{	1629	to	{	1636	56
		1630			1647	87
		1647			1657	104
		1657			1665	46

Worms and Teeth, thus :

From	}	1629	to	}	1636	—	2958
		1636			1647	—	2984
		1647			1657	—	5896
		1657			1665	—	6349

Purples and Spotted Fevers, thus :

From	}	1629	to	}	1636	—	1791
		1636			1647	—	2858
		1647			1657	—	4579
		1657			1665	—	3811

Here Note, That we begin our Casualties at the Year 1629, that being the first Year wherein they were distinctly taken notice of.

It's observable also, that many times other Pestilential Diseases, as *Purple-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*; the *Dysentery*, called by some, *The Plague in the Guts*, fore-run Plague-Years, that is, such Years as there die 200 of the *Plague* in a Year, two or three for the Bill that was about 8000 of all Diseases and Casualties, in the Year 1622, improved to 11000 in the Year 1623, and to 12000 in the Year 1624; the next Year, viz. the Year 1625, being 54000, of all Diseases and Casualties; and it's observed, that there died above 2000 of the *Small-Pox*, from the latter End of 1634, to the Beginning of 1636, when there died 10400 of the *Plague*.

Several



Several QUESTIONS resolved, in 1665, in reference to this Subject.

The Time wherein the City may be Re-peopled, after a great Plague.

THE Fears of People, that Houses and other Things in *London* will be worth little or nothing after a great Mortality, rendereth it convenient to observe in what Time the City is Re-peopled after the greatest Mortality; and that is, after two Years, as it is generally asserted, and effectually made good, by these Instances: For the Christenings in the City are, (if the Inhabitants be not *Anabaptists*) the most certain Standards of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants thereof.

The Christenings that were 8299, in the Year 1624, that is, the Year next preceeding the great *Plague* Year 1625, that swept away 54000, brought the Christenings (by People's dying, flying, or miscarriage) to 5247. But the next Year after, viz. 1626, they were 6701, and within two Years after, viz. 1628, they were 8408, such is the Confluence of all Sorts of People to this great City.

In the Year 1602, that is, the next Year before the *Plague* Year 1603, the Christenings were about 6000: But in the Year 1603, that is, the *Plague* Year it self, they sunk to 4789: And yet the next Year, viz. 1604, they crept up to 5458; and the next Year after that, (viz. 1605.) to 6504, and so Yearly, according to the subsequent Computation.

In

Reflections on the

	1604	5458
	1605	6504
	1606	6614
	1607	6582
	1608	6845
	1609	6388
	1610	6785
	1611	7614
	1612	6986
	1613	6846
	1614	7208
	1615	7682
	1616	7985
	1617	7747
	1618	7735
	1619	8127
	1620	7847
In the Year	1621	8039
	1622	7894
	1623	7945
	1624	8299
	1625	6983
	1626	6701
	1627	8408
	1628	8564
	1629	9901
	1630	9315
	1631	8584
	1632	9584
	1633	9997
	1634	9855
	1635	10034
	1636	9522
	1637	9116
	1638	10311

In

Bills of Mortality.

	1639	10150
	1640	10850
	1641	10670
	1642	10370
	1643	9410
	1644	8104
	1645	7966
	1646	7163
	1647	7332
	1648	6544
	1649	5825
	1650	5612
	1651	6071
In the Year	1652	6128
	1653	6155
	1654	6620
	1655	7004
	1656	7050
	1657	6685
	1658	6170
	1659	5690
	1660	6971
	1661	8855

	1662	
	1663	
	1664	

there were Christened

Whence it may be observed,
 I. That in thirty Years space, that is, from 1603, to 1633, the City Christnings increased half in half; that is to say, from 5458 a Year, in the Year 1604, to 9997 a Year, in 1632.
 II. That,
 1. By reason of the Sicknes in 1636.
 2. By reason of the War in 1643, 1643, 1645, 1646, &c. during the Usurpation.

And

And. 3, By reason of the hundreds that were not Christened at all, or if they were, were not registered, the same decreased from about Nine thousand, to about Six thousand, *per annum*.

Whether London be so obnoxious to the Plague, as it hath been in former times, as it was calculated in 1665.

LONDON being indeed multiplied two Parts in three, in eighty Years, (and the more populous any Place is, the more infectious) it might seem to follow, that the City were more subject to Pestilential Malignities now than in times past.

Yet Experience assures us of the contrary; and Reason seconds Experience. For,

1. Altho' the Fumes, Steams, and Stenches, now grosser than formerly, by reason of the Increase of Houses, makes it in some respects more unhealthy, especially since the burning of Sea-Coal, yet they keep the Air from being so liable to foreign Impressions as formerly; it being an ingenious Man's Observation, that open and free Airs are most subject to both good and bad Impressions; the Fumes and Steams (especially of Sea Coal) so thickning the Air, that it stands out against most foreign Influences.

2. Though the City be increased from 3508 Burials (as in the Year 1593) to 15625, (as in the Years 1634 and 1635) and from 5948 (as in the year 1605) to 14720 (as in the Year 1659) and the City is increased by turning Noblemens Houses there to Tenements, yet the Increase is removed into more open and free Air, and the Trade removed from the dirty and narrow Places in *Cannon-street*, and *Watling-street*, to *Paul's*, *Ludgate*, and *Fleet-street*; from *Bishopsgate* and *Fenchurch*, to the *Strand Men*; avoiding those Places that are cramm'd with old and dark houses, and building more new and lightsome ones

ones nearer and nearer to *Whitehall*, in a more convenient and healthy Air

What sickly Years we have had these sixty Years, and in what proportion of Time we are to look for sickly Years. Calculated in 1665.

We mean by a sickly Year, such wherein the Burials exceed those both of the precedent and subsequent Years, and not above two hundred dying of the *Plague*: for Years exceeding that Number of the *Plague*, we call *Plague Years*.

The Diseases that besides the *Plague* make sickly Years, are the Small-Pox, the Measles, Spotted Fever, and the *Dysentery*, commonly called *The Plague* in the Guts.

And that the World may see by what Spaces and Intervals we may hereafter expect such Times of Mortality again; we may observe, that the Years 1618, 1620, 1623, 1624, 1631, 1633, 1634, 1649, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1661, were sickly Years.

The *Plague* 1636 lasted twelve Years, in eight whereof, there died two thousand and odd a Year, one with another, and never under three hundred sixty four: an argument that the Contagion of the Pestilence dependeth more on the Disposition of the Air, then upon the *Effluvia* of Men's Bodies. A truth made manifest by the sudden increase from one hundred and eighteen in one Week, to nine hundred and twenty seven in the next; and decrease from nine hundred and ninety three in one Week, to two hundred and fifty eight the next; and then again to eight hundred and fifty two. The next Alterations are certainly to be attributed rather to the Change of Air, then the Constitution of Men's Bodies, otherwise then as this depends upon that. Take all the Years from 1632 to 1667, in one view, as they are enumerated in the subsequent Page.

1633	0
1634	1
1635	0
1636	10400
1637	3082
1638	363
1639	314
1640	1450
1641	1375
1642	1274
1643	996
1644	1492
1645	1871
1646	2365
1647	3597
1648	611
In the Year 1649 there died of the Plague	67
1650	15
1651	23
1652	16
1653	6
1654	16
1655	9
1656	6
1657	4
1658	14
1659	36
1660	13
1661	20
1662	
1663	
1664	
1665	



AN
ACCOUNT
 OF THE
PLAGUE at *NAPLES*
 in the Year 1656.

Of which there died in one Day 20000 Persons. With the Symptoms that appeared upon Dissection: And the approved Method of Cure.

IN the Opening and Dissecting at that time of two dead Bodies, one of a Man, the other of a Woman, on the First of June in the Year 1656, by Order from his Excellence and the most illustrious Magistrates deputed by this most faithful City, about the Sickness then rife, it was observed by the most expert Anatomists *Marco Aurelio Severino*, and *Felice Martorella*, (with the Assistance of the chief Physician and other Doctors) that

As for the distinction of the Spotted Fever and Purples, and that which is called the Tokens, thus much is observed, That upon the Incision of the Spots of the first two, there will arise a little Blood or Gleeing; but if the Tokens be cut, there will nothing of either arise, the whole Blood or Juice being supposed to have some Touch of a Gangrene or *Sphacelation*.

And as to the Buboes Venereal and Pestilential, they are supposed to be thus distinguished, that the Pestilential Tumours lie lower in the Groin.

all the Bowels were infected with black Spots, that is to say, the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, and the Intestines; besides, that the Bladder of Gall was plainly found to be full of black, viscid, and very thick Choler, which pertinaciously stuck to its Membrane; but above all, the Vessels of the Heart were full of a grumous and black Blood. And this was the Summary of the Observation.

This being related by the same Signor *Felice*, in an Assembly of the above-mentioned most illustrious Magistrates, it was by them decreed, that, together with the Signori *Domenico Coccia*, *Onofrio Riccia*, *Carolo Pignataro*, *Francesco Casaro*, *Giovanni Giacomo Carbonello*, *Carolo Jovene*, *Andrea di Mauro*, and *Salvator Borrello*, assembled in one Place, they should determine and order what ought to be done, as well for the Preservation as for the Cure of this Sickness: Wherefore these being met in the House of the said Signor *Felice*, they ordered for Preventives, (as to Remedies most easy, and at hand) that it was greatly helpful, First, to make in the Houses Fires with Fumes of Rosemary, Bay-berries, Juniper, Frankincense, and the like. Secondly, Treacle-water, Treacle, Mithridate, Pills of *Ruffus*, against the *Plague*. The Composition of dry Figs, Rue, Walnuts, and Salt, which was King *Mithridates* Preservative, and found in his Desk or Cabinet written with his own Hand. The Magistral Bezoar Vinegar, made with Brimstone, Rue, Garlick, Cloves, Saffron, and Walnuts: The use of which is to dip in a Piece or Slice of Bread, and take it fasting. Good too are the Powders of Bole-Armonick, *Terra Sigillata*, *Terra di Malta*, Citron-Seeds pounded, Seeds of Basil, Powder of Scordium, or Water-Germander of *Contragerva*, (or instead of it, *Virginia Snake-weed*) Bezoar Stone, East and West: All which, or any, may be taken in the Palp of Citron, sharp Oranges, or with Juice of Limons. In the mouth they may hold crude Sulphur, Zedoary,

Zedoary, Aristologia or Birthwort, Gentian, Carline, white Dittany, Masterwort, Angelica, Vervain, Vincetoxicum or Swallow-wort, Goats Rue, Juniper Berries, Bay-Berries, Ivy Berries, any one of these. To smell to (besides the usual Balls) they commended a Sponge well wet in Vinegar and Treacle, or else to make little hollow Boxes of Cyprus wood, Juniper, or of the Bay-tree, and therein to put Treacle, Vinegar and Rue. Good also herein are the Oils of yellow Amber, and of Camphire. Let them anoint their Heart, Temples, Nostrils, and the Wrists with the Oil of Mathiolus or Treacle water, or make a Liniment of Treacle, Juice of Limons, Saffron, Dittany, Carline, boiled together, wherewith anoint. There may be made also a Compound Vinegar to put into a Basin, wherewith to bathe or wet the Hands, Wrists, and Nostrils, by taking a quantity of *Schænanthus*, Roots of Carline, Nutmeg, Cloves, Benjoin, *Calamus Aromaticus*, and boil all with a quantity of the best Vinegar.

Of the same Vertues to preserve, are other Magistral Remedies endowed; such are the Antipestifential Elixir of *Crollius*, the great Electuary of *Mathiolus*, and his Oil of Scorpions, the Bezoartick Vinegar of *Ernestus*, the Diascordium of *Fracastorius*, and above all is commended the Powder of *Padre Gio. Baptista Eremitano*, which was experimented in the *Plague at Naples* the Age past, and now observed with most happy Success by many Physicians. The Composition of it is thus:

TAKE Tormentil, red Sanders, white Dittany, burnt Harts-horn, Bole-Armoniack, fine Sugar, of each one Dram, Powder of Pearl, round Birthwort, Cinamon, Gentian, red and white Coral, of each half a Dram, Camphire two Scruples; make all into a most fine Powder. The Dose is half a Dram at a time.

And

And you may take this in the Water of Scorzone-
ra, Cardilli, or Juice of Limons. Also for a Preser-
vative they may take one Drop of the Great Duke's
Oil, with some Water of Goats-Rue; and this too
may do well in the Cure, increasing only the quan-
tity of the Oil.

Last of all, leaving a world of Remedies which
here might be set down, the most potent Preserva-
tive is the Elixir following:

Take Aloes Hepatick, best Cinamon, and Myrrh,
of each three Drams; Cloves, Mace, Lignum
Aloes, Mastick, and Bole-Armoniack, of each half a
Dram; pure Sulphur four Drams, Rosemary seven
Drams; macerate them all in *Aqua vitæ*, and ac-
cordingly draw off the Liquor. The Dose is three or
four Drops at a time in Cardilli or Scorzonera Water.

And thus much for the Preservation.

Now for the Cure; 'tis necessary first to cleanse the
Body, either upward by Vomits, or downward by
Stools; and this ought to be done suddenly with all
speed, before that the Strength fails. The Vomit may
be provoked with Antimony, or with its Infusion, or
by Vinegar of Squills distilled with Scordium, Tor-
mentil, Scabious, Citron-Seeds, Roots of *Afrabacca*
and of Gentian; or else rather with *Diasarum Fernelii*.
Downwards they may purge with Syrup of Roses so-
lutive, *Confectio Hamech*, *Trifera Persica*, or Rhubarb
with Decoction of Tormentil, Scordium, Tamarinds,
Contrayerva: and if this cannot be done or made rea-
dy timely enough, give four Ounces of Conserve of
Damask Roses, with Powder of Rhubarb, or with
the Electuary of Juice of Roses, with a little of *Con-
trayerva*, or the like.

As for letting Blood, it ought to be determined
from a great Fever, from the Strength of the sick
Party, Ebullition of the Blood, and Inclination of
Nature; limiting the place of bleeding conformable
to

to the Motion which shall be observed either in the
upper, or lower, or cutaneous Parts; still remembring
the Advice of *Oribasius*, to scarify the Calves of the
Legs in case of great Fevers or Fermentations.

After purging let them use all possible means to
provoke Sweat by Diaphoreticks, for the which the
Berries of Tree-Ivy (powdered and taken in the best
Wine, Carduus Water, or other) are much praised:
so Flower of Brimstone the Weight of two Scruples;
Treachle also, or the above-mentioned great Antidote
of *Matthiolus*, taking the Weight of three or four
Drams, with adding thereto a Dram and half of the
forenamed Magistral Powder of *Padre Gio. Baptista
Eremitano*, in two Ounces of *Aqua vitæ*. Good too is
the Salt of Ash, the most cried up remedy of *Frederick
vander Mye*, in the Contagion of *Breda*, (which was most
like ours) to take thereof the Weight of twelve Grape-
Kernels in Carduus-Water. 'Tis moreover an easie
Sweat, pure Sulphur with Salt, boiled in Wine in *bal-
neo Mariæ*, or else that of *Crollius*.

Let them insist continually in the use of the above-
named Antidotes, increasing the Dose; not neglecting
also to try the use of *China China*, the which for many
reasons may happen not to be a little helpful; and the
more, that it is in many places the appropriate Re-
medy for these Distempers.

Lastly, as to what pertains to the Symptoms, that
is Buboës or Botches, Pustules and Spots, you must
note, that if they come out kindly and with *levamen*,
ease and relief, in such case leave the work to Nature,
helping their coming forth with Medicines emollient,
relaxing and attractive or drawing; such as are Fricti-
ons, dry Cuppings, or Scarifyings, Vesicatoirs or
Blisterings; the which, if the swellings are below,
then apply them a few fingers beneath; if they be
above, then apply them in like manner so far above on
the Arms; noting, that the said remedy of Vesicatoris
may be changed in boiling Oil with Lime, applying
them

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them to the same Parts; marking also, that if the said Evil or Plague comes with a *Coma*, that is, a Sleeping, or other Symptom in the Animal Part, then the Blisters shall be placed both on the upper and lower Parts.

Concerning the Buboes or Swellings in the Groin, if they bunch out kindly, you may cure them with gentle Means, such as Oil of sweet Almonds, Oil of Lillies, Butter, Hens-Grease, or else with the simple Oil of Scorpions, or Ointment of Marsh-mallows, with the Roots of Lillies beaten in a Mortar.

But if the Buboes come not out well, then look out more efficacious Remedies, applying on the part Cupping-glasses, with Scarification, Leeches, Blisters, as before; this done, apply thereon a Pultef of Onions, Treacle, and Saffron, roasted in Embers, after putting to some Hens-Grease, or the like. If they be to be cut, open them half ripe with a cold Iron, passing thorow a Stuppe or Lint; and cure them with a compound Ointment of Gum Elemi, Ammoniacum and Turpentine, of each a like quantity, with a little Saffron, Wax, and Oil of Roses as much as will suffice.

The Carbuncles, vulgarly by the *Neapolitans* called *Ampolle*, that is, Blains, are cured by cutting the Part affected, scarifying it, and clapping thereto the same attractive or drawing Plaister, or Treacle with Onion, or else the Pultef of Scabious, Hens-Grease, and Treacle, hindering expressly by all Means the Ustion or Burning in the beginning, as well of the Carbuncles as of the Buboes, that so the Part may not be strengthened: You must leave these Sores open by the Miffaries, or Voiders, and Eminentories of the Body, for a long Time.

Naples, 2 June 1656.

FINIS.