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**Harvey, Gideon. Morbus anglicus or a  
theoretick and practical discourse of  
consumptions and hipochondriack  
melancholy**

*Londres : William Thackeray, 1674 (circa).*



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*Morbus Anglicus,*  
OR 38152  
THEORETICK  
AND  
*Practical Discourse*  
OF  
Consumptions,  
AND  
*Hypochondriack Melancholy.*

Comprizing  
Their Nature, Subject, Kinds,  
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,  
and Cures.

Likewise a Discourse of Spit-  
ting of Blood, its Differences,  
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,  
and Cure.

By *Gideon Harvey*

Printed for *William Chackeloy* Book-  
seller in *Dock-Lane.*







PRÆMONITION  
TO THE  
READER.



That I did not  
raise the Stru-  
cture of this com-  
pendious Tract in  
the Collection of Authors;  
was, because as Ground too  
oft ploughed grows barren,  
so doth a frequent recital  
of what is contained al-  
most in every Practical  
A 3 Volume;

## To the Reader.

Volume ; which not so much to you , as to me would prove a displeasure , who am only pleas'd in the improvement of my Profession. It is then from Experience and Observati- on I derive, what I have collect'd in the ensuing Discourse , whercof the truth , b. cause it shall not appear dubious , shall delineate the Rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point , uterein I might be serviceable to the publique in the affair of their health. I apprehend- ed this a certain maxim , that diseases were best dis- cover'd in their nature and  
cure,



## To the Reader.

cure, where they are observed Endemick, and constantly reigning, and therefore to the intent of being more than ordinary acquainted with Cardinal Maladies, (whereon many others have their dependence.) I seated my self at Paris for a considerable space, where I gave my self the opportunity of seeing four or five hundred Feavors and Agues every morning, not omitting to make sundry observations upon them, which by the help of books or study it's not easy to insinuate into. In Holland, where I had the admission into one of their Colleges in the quality

A 4. lity

## To the Reader.

lity of a Fellow (as you may take notice in their Pharmacopœia Hagienfis) Scurveys, Dropfies, and Consumptions I grew so familiar with, that I furnished myself with a variety of most cases, those diseases were frequently visible in; whereunto making additon of what I observed relating to Consumptions and Hypochondriack Melancholy in Italy (where both are very popular) and afterwards of the particular Theorems, taken from a great number of Consumptive Patients in the English Army beyond Sea, (where I served in the Capacity



## To the Reader.

capacity of Physitian general) and since from my daily practice in London, I have compiled them into this Practical System, orderly digested into a Method, as may serve any for a Directory in the Discern and Curative of all kinds of Consumptions, and Melancholy Hypochondriak. And sure I am, those courses now in vogue for removing these emaciating distempers, are so little advantageous, that it's the complaint of Patients, they are unskilfully managed in their cure. If now Reader you can extract out of these sheets, what I am confident

To the Reader.

dent they contain of note  
and observation more  
than vulgar, I conclude  
you may certainly render  
hundreds obliged to you for  
their lives, which if in re-  
ality you shall find Cor-  
respondent to what I here  
pretend, shall imagine my  
self infinitely satisfied in the  
character

Of Your Friend  
and Servant,

G. H.

From my House in  
St. Dunstons Court  
in Fleet-street.

Books



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Both Written by  
Dr. Gideon Harvey.

A



*A Theoretick and Practicall  
discourse of Consumpti-  
ons, and Hypochondriack  
Melancholy.*

CHAP. I.

*Of the Original and Contagion  
of Consumptions.*



Among diseases, some do more generally haunt a Country, by reason of a certain property in the air, produced through a particular influence of the climat; and the fuming of malign steams out of the earth; whence such diseases are termed

B ed



ed *Endemick*, or *Pandemick* :  
Others, though they are general,  
do only rage at a certain season  
of the year, and therefore are  
called *Epidemick*; according to  
which descriptions we may pro-  
perly style a *Consumption* both an  
*English Endemick*, and *Epi-  
demick*; the former, because of our  
consumptive climat, and the lat-  
ter, because it's most raging in  
spring and fall, according to the  
dictate of *Hippocrates*; *Malum  
ver tabidis, itemque autumnus*;  
that is, the spring is bad for  
consumptives, and so is the  
fall. And considering withall  
its malignity and contagious  
nature, it may be numbred  
among the worst of *Epidemicks*,  
or popular diseases, since next  
to the Plague, Pox, and Lepro-  
sie, it yields to none in point  
of contagion; for its no rare  
observation

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 3

observation here in England, to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoakt to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. Moreover nothing we find taints sound lungs sooner, than inspiring or drawing in the breath of putrid ulcered consumptive lungs; many having fallen into consumptions, only by smelling the breath or spittle of consumptives; others by drinking after them; and what is more, by wearing the cloaths of Consumptives, though two years after they were left off, if we may give credit to *Valle-*  
*riola.*

The disease deriving frequently from Consumptive parents to their children, speaks it *hereditary*; insomuch that whole families, that were descended



cended from tabefyed ancestors, have all made Consumptions their road to their graves; and in that order and sympathy of consanguinity, that at *Paris* I have heard of six brothers, all expired of consumptions exactly six moneths one after another. Besides I have known several, Father and Son, Mother and Daughter tabefyed or consumed within twelve moneths one of the other.

Most contagious or catching diseases have their original recorded; the Leprosie in the primitive generation of the Jews, the Pox in the year 1495. but the Consumptions o'retops them all in antiquity, that questionless before all others being the primitive disease, which in all probability I put a period to our *Protoplasts*  
*Adam*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 5

*Adam* and *Eves* dayes ; for being disseised of their most happy seat paradise, and so far discarded out of Gods favour, they could not but fall into a most dismal, sad, and melancholy drooping, for the loss of their happiness, the occasional cause of a *Marcor*, or drying and withering of their bodies and radical moisture, or otherwise they might have spun the thred of their lives much longer, their principles of life being created to extend to an *Æval* duration.

B 3

CHAP.



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 CHAP. II.

*Of the various significations  
of Consumptions.*

BEING conscious of the great Errors, that may result out of the misconception of the names of things, I shall therefore set down a distinct explanation of the names of my subject, which are usually variously understood; Physicians in their discourses, making use of several names, which are all translated into this one word of a *Consumption*, as if they bore no different significations; such are *Phthisis*, *Phthoe*, *Pye*, *Tabes*, *Morbus tabificus*, *Marcor*, *Marasmus*, a *Marcid Fever*, an *Hectick Fever*, and an *Atrophia*.  
The

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 7*

The first denomination, to wit, *Phthisis*, an Athenian word, is generally taken for any kind of an universal diminution and colliquation or melting of the body, which acception its Etymology *ϕθίσις ἀπὸ τοῦ ϕθίωειν*, to consume implies; though some are of opinion the word *ϕθίσις* ought to be written *ϕθύσις*, from *ϕθύειν* to spit.

*Hippocrates 7 Aphor. 16.* by *Phthisis* ( Consumption ) intends only such a diminution or shrinking of the body, as follows incurable ulcers of the lungs, that are accompanied with a small feaver. *Corn. Celsus* applyed the word *Phthisis* to these three diseases. 1. To an *Atrophia*, and in that signification did *Aristotle* also take it, when he wrote in 28 Problem. 1. That *Dionysius* died of a

B 4

*Phthisis.*



*Phthisis*. 2. To an ulcer of the lungs. 3. To a *Cachexia*, or ill habit of body; but the greek Physicians were wont to call any one *φθισικός*, i. e. *Phthisicus*, who was either grown lean only, or was taken with a proper *Phthisis*, and consumed away; or who was naturally inclined to a proper *Phthisis*, namely, by having a long neck, a narrow chest, shoulders sticking out like wings, (whence such a one was called *πτερυγικός*, or winged) a weak brain, apt to send down rheums or catarrhs, and weak lungs, that are disposed to receive rheums, and humors from the brain. Lastly, *Phthisis* is properly and strictly taken according to *Hippocrates* for a consumption of the body, following an incurable ulcer of the lungs, and attended

tended with an Hectick Feavor. *Phthoe* is likewise an Athenian word, importing a proper consumption, occasioned by an ulcer of the lungs; though *Galen* 5 *Meth.* 15. by *Phthoe* intends the spitting of blood. *Pye* is by *Arētaw* ( lib. 1. *de caus. & sign. diut.* ) used for a proper consumption.

*Tabes* is the latin word responding to *Phthisis*, and implies the same proper and improper significations. *Hippocrates* makes mention of six sorts of *Tabes*, or proper consumptions, viz. lib. 2. *de morb.* affirming, that the body oft wastes, by reason of a thick phleam, being retained within the lungs, and there putrefying; according to which sense he writes, that a distillation in the lungs is suppurated or turned to mat-



ter in twenty dayes. 7 *Aph.* 38. The second he terms a consumption of the kidneys. Thirdly, the word *Tabes* is oft intended by him for a consumption of the lungs being ulcerated, and depending upon a hot and dry distemper of the lungs, or an *Hectick Feavor*. Fourthly by *Tabes* he doth also conceive a consumption of the lungs with an ulcer and *Hectick Feavor*. Fifthly, *lib. 2. de morb.* He inserts another kind of *Tabes*, which he calls a *Tabes Dorsalis*, or consumption of the back. Sixthly, 3 *Aphor.* 10. & 13. He proposes two kinds of *Tabes*, or Consumptions, the one a wasting of the body, occasioned by any internal cause; the other hapning through some ulcer in the lungs. *Morbis Tabificus* is a term, expressed

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* II  
pressed by *Hippocrates*, denoting  
any kind of Extenuation or  
Consumption.

*Marcor*, sive ex aegritudine senectus, seu ex morbo senium, is an extream diminution or consumption of the body, following the extinction of innate heat, much like to a tree, that's withered or dryed away by excess of heat, or length of time. The said *Marcor* may likewise be caused by famine, or overabstinence from food. Read *Galen lib. de Marcore*.

A *Marasmus* imports three significations, viz. 1. A Consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, which commonly happens in those that dye of old age. 2. A Consumption following a Feavor. 3. An Extenuation of the  
the.



12      *A discourse of*  
the body, caused through an  
immoderate heat and dryness  
of the parts; which sort is  
common to young and old  
folks. A *Marasmus*, is other-  
wise distinguisht into true and  
false. The former is an equal  
diminution of all the parts of  
the body; The latter is an ex-  
tenuation of a single part only;  
as the stomack and liver are oft  
observed to be consumed or wi-  
thered in those that die of an  
*Hectick* Feavor; the like exte-  
nuation doth frequently happen  
to the breast, *Mesentery*, *Colon*,  
*Jejunum* and kidneys; but the  
*Diaphragma* or midriff is only  
exempted from a *Marasmus* or  
withering, because that would  
necessarily intercept the breath,  
or occasion a Phrensie, before it  
could arrive to such a dryness.  
Lastly, a *Marcor* is either imper-  
fect,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 13  
fect, tending to a grater withering, which is curable; or perfect, being an intire wasting of the body, and excluding all means of cure.

*Febris Marasmodes, seu Febris Marcida,* according to *Galen lib. de Marcore cap. 5.* Is an equal withering or drying up of all the parts of the body; it's ordinarily a follower of burning *Colliquative* or melting Feavors, whereby the humors, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted, and afterwards flow into the capacity of the belly: The softer and moister parts being thus melted away, the feavorish heat continuing its *adustion* or burning upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a *Marcid Feavor*, which said parts wasting gradually through an insensible evaporation  
on



14. *A discourse of*  
on of their subtiler particles,  
are at length dryed up into the  
hardness and toughness of lea-  
ther.

A *Hectick Feavor* implies a  
two fold sense. 1. It's taken  
for, any confirm'd, fix'd, and  
durable feavor, admitting of no  
easie cure, or rather a feavor  
that's grown *habitual*, in oppo-  
sition to a *Schetical* or movea-  
ble feavor, which being but  
lately arrived, is easily expel-  
led, as a *Diary* or putrid feavor.  
2. It's more generally under-  
stood, for a feavor in the solid  
parts, which insinuating into  
their penetals or substance and  
essential principles, is there as it  
were planted or rooted, and con-  
sequently proves the most stub-  
born to cure of all other diseases.

An *Atrophy* is by some taken  
for a diminution of the body,  
for.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 15  
for want of food and laudable  
nutriment, which being reject-  
ed by the parts, must neces-  
sarily shrink for want of bet-  
ter nutriture. By others it's  
understood for a consumption  
of the parts of the body, weak-  
ly, or depravately, or not at  
all attracting nutriment, whe-  
ther it be good or bad, or in-  
sufficient in quantity. Lastly, it  
implies a diminution of the bo-  
dy, hapning by reason of some  
fault in the *Excretive faculty* of  
the parts, evacuating more than  
necessary. Peruse *Galen de*  
*Sympt. differ. cap. 4.* The said  
Consumption may also be suppo-  
sed to arrive through the fault  
of the *Retentive faculty* of the  
parts, not retaining the nutri-  
tive humors long enough. Thus  
much for the differencing those  
terms, which might otherwise  
errone-



16 *A discourse of*  
erroneously be taken for one  
and the same kind of Consump-  
tion.

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### CHAP. III.

*Of the Nature of a Consumption  
in general.*

**T**H E word Consumption,  
being frequently usurp'd  
by Physitian and Patient, doth  
therefore require a more di-  
stinct definition; to which pur-  
pose note, that it may be de-  
scribed in a large, or strict sense,  
the former comprehending both  
a proper and improper, or  
true and bastard Consumption;  
the latter only a proper and true  
Consumption. In the larger  
and more general acceptation, I  
describe a *Consumption to be*

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 17*  
a counternatural, Hectick or  
deeply fixt, hidden, and equal  
extenuation or wasting of all the  
parts of the body, notwithstanding  
the daily ingesting of food  
with appetite. Where observe,  
that the shrinking of the  
parts through age, is not  
consumptive, but natural,  
or destined by nature. Nei-  
ther is the wasting of the bo-  
dy in feavors to be imputed  
a Consumption, because it's  
acute or violently quick, sche-  
tical or superficial, not lasting,  
and of no difficult cure; Where-  
as in a Consumption the exte-  
nuation is slow, durable, habi-  
tual, and yielding to no easie  
cure. Likewise we here ex-  
clude a wasting of the parts by  
fasting, that being rather a di-  
sease of the mind, refusing a  
timely supply of food to the  
body.



body. Moreover it's requisite the extenuation should be universal, and not of some parts only, as in a dropsie, where the upper alone do undergo a diminution, and the lower an increase or swelling; Nor of a single part, in which case it's termed an *Atrophy* or withering of a part, as an *Atrophy* of a leg, arm, toe or finger. Lastly, the wasting of parts must be hidden, that is occasioned by hidden causes, and not by such as are externally obvious, or by over labouring, want of sleep, excess of Amours, or by a course of Physick, &c.

In the preceding Chapter, we have given you an umbrage of a proper and improper consumption; our next affair will be to offer you a brief information of the nature of each in particular;

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 19*  
particular ; and because Physicians when terming a disease a Consumption, generally intend a proper Consumption, the order of this discourse may justly require the description of that, before the other, which I define to be an habitual Hectick or rooted slow extenuation or wasting of the parts against nature ; or rather, a Devouring of the fleshy and fibrous parts of the body, through an immediate slow corruption of the essential mixture, viz. the Radical Moisture and the Innate Heat. Whence you may deduce, that ordinary extenuations of a month or two, more or less, are not to be nominated proper consumptions, it being impossible it should reach to that depth in so short a time, to offer d the substantial principles of the parts, or the Balsamick mixture.

CON-



Consumptive extenuations must be *against nature*, excluding such as are naturally occasioned through want of food, that's required to fill up the empty spaces between the pores: But it's rather a *devouring of the parts, by corrupting their fundamentals*, whereby every part doth not only shrink, but grows sensibly less in its substance; so that those parts, as far as they are thus consumed, can never be recovered, or augmented, by reason of the dissolution and corruption of their *fundamental mixture*, and the return of their substantial principles to their first Elements; unless it were possible to infuse new substantials into them, which to imagine feasible, portends a man to want a grain of his right reason; and

and certainly none but such, as pretend to be meer Chymists, would assert, that potable gold, or gold reduced into a liquor or thin oyl, and being thereby rendred potable or fit to be drunk, contains a vertue of recruiting or augmenting Natures Essentials: which if possible, it's requisite the said potable gold, should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the Innate Heat, and *Radical Moisture*; or at least be virtuated with a power of generating the said Essentials out of the humours within the vessels. The former of these instanced waies we reject, because it's impossible a mineral (as gold is) that's dead, inanimate, incapable of receiving life, and of another kind or *Genus*, should be



be converted into the highest and purest degree of an animate substance, as the Spermatick Essentials are; for if minerals are not convertible into another *Species*, though of the same *Genus*; much less can they be surmised reducible into a *Species* of another *Genus*; Certainly what cannot be expected from animated plants, yea animals, which though belonging to the same *Genus*, are only convertible into flesh and other dissipable parts, but not into spermatick ones, it's a vanity to look for in dead minerals. Touching the vain effects of *Aurum potable*, you may read more at large, in the *second* part of my *Phylosophy*, book 1. cap. 1. par. 5. In fine, unless it were possible to infuse the same animate, living sperm into

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 23  
into the substance, and pene-  
trals, or depth of the parts,  
it's ridiculous to expect repara-  
tion from any other means,  
which makes it apparent, that  
it's a difficult task to repair one,  
that is partly consumed in his  
substantials. This by the way; but  
to return to the explanation of  
the forestated description: Putrid  
feavors are generally affirmed to  
depend upon the putrefaction of  
the blood, whose immediate  
effect, is the corruption of the  
said nutritive humors, but me-  
diately and swiftly (if tending  
to death) corruping the essen-  
tial principles of the parts;  
whereas in a proper Consump-  
tion, the corruption is imme-  
diate, and slow. Likewise  
other diseases, as Drop'ies,  
Jaundies, Phthiicks, &c. to ar-  
rive to a period of life, must  
ne-



necessarily cause a corruption of the essentials, though slow, and not immediately, but mediately by corrupting the blood.

Not to be deficient in any thing, that may add to the illustration of this Chapter. We shall annex *Galens* definition of a *simple Tabes*, or perfect Consumption; *lib. de Tabes. A Consumption is the dying of a living creature through dryness.* This description is general, and extends to Consumptions of Ulcerated Lungs, and those that attend simple Hectick Feavors; and so far it's agreeing with ours, that it confirms the latter part, *viz.* that it's a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is corruptible through dissipation, or being dried away, which *Galens*

len here intends by dryness, to wit the drying away of the Balsamick moisture. Moreover *Galens* Commentators make mention of a twofold dryness, the one accompanied with a heat, which they call a *Torrid Tabes*; the other with a coldness, termed *Ex morbo Senium*; when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat, and dissipation of their *Radical Moisture*. *Galen* in the forecited book, renders all the parts of the body subject to a simple Consumption or *Tabes*, excepting the lungs, which being of a moist and soft temperature, seem not at all disposed to suscept any dryness.

But on the contrary, it's ordinary for Smiths, Cooks and others, whose imployment is conversant about the fire, to

C

in-



incurr such an extream dryness of their lungs, that in the dissection of their carcases they appear liker sponges, than moist lungs, as I have observed in several bodies.

Improper or Bastard Consumptions, are only slow growing extenuations or wastings of the fleshy parts, directly moving to a true and proper consumption, by reason of some indisposition of the the internal parts, humors and influent spirits. In proper Consumptions there is a devouring of the spermatick parts, and essentials, here only of the flesh and humors: So that a Bastard Consumption is curable with ease, because it's no more than a superficial, and growing malady, relating to the consumed fleshy parts; but the other implies a  
very

very difficult cure, not by restoring the spermatick parts, (which as we shewed before) is impossible; but only by stinting and removing the corruption of the forementioned essentials.

A Bastard Consumption chiefly comprehends these following,

1. *An Hypochondriack Consumption.*
2. *A Scorbutick Consumption.*
3. *An Amorous Consumption.*
4. *A Consumption of Grief.*
5. *A Studious Consumption.*
6. *An Apostematick Consumption.*
7. *A Cancerous Consumption.*
8. *A Dolorous Consumption.*
9. *An Ulcerous Consumption.*
10. *An Aguish Consumption.*
11. *A Febril Consumption.*
12. *A Cachectick Consumption.*
13. *A Verminous Consumption.*
14. *A Consumption of the Rickets.*
15. *A Pockie Consumption.*
16. *A*



- Peysonous Consumption.* 17. *A Bewitched Consumption.* 18. *A Consumption of the Back.* 19. *A Consumption of the Kidneys.* 20. *A Consumption of the Lungs.*

These all tending to a true Consumption, unless anticipated by a mortal acute distemper, justly come under the notion of Bastard or growing Consumptions: Neither is it my purpose, to treat further of these diseases, than relating to Consumptions, the manner whereof, how they may be conceived to cause extenuations, I shall succinctly set down in a particular Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

*Of Hypochondriack Melancholy.*

**O**F all diseases, none is experienced to exercise the imagination more frequently, with apprehensions of a Consumption, than Hypochondriack Melancholy, and those generally proving so obstinate, that it's no rare thing to observe Hypochondriacks to be posted into Consumptions by force of the imagination. Several patients have applied themselves to me, whose ayle I could determine no other than Hypochondriack Melancholy, nevertheless have in few dayes by those impetuous phancies, reduced their bodies from an in-

C 3      different



different corpulency, to an extreme leanness, and had a rectification of their conceptions been omitted, would doubtless have precipitated themselves into Hecticks.

That this is so, is vulgarly known; but why it's so, remains abstruse; wherefore we'll think it worth our pains, to make a succinct disquisition upon the point. In order hereunto you must suppose.

1. That the blood to arrive to a capacity of being nutritive to the parts, is necessary to pass the heart, there to receive a vital impression, and to be exalted to a nutritive juice.
2. That the heart doth impress such a vital and nutritive virtue, by imbueing it with a most energick volatil expansive or diffusive *Sulphur*, whereby  
the

the particles of the blood are immediately dilated, attenuated, and expanded; and so is instantly exalted to a cochenil lustre, and alcolized into a spirituous liquor. 3. That the blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency, doth extreamly through its pregnancy with volatil aculeous salt, vibrate, vellicate, and irritate the fibrous and nervous parts of the heart, which suddenly and impetuously contracting themselves, and the blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix, occasion a quick and sudden flying open of the semilunar valves, through which the blood is most impetuously ejaculated or spouted into the great artery, the same force almost at the same instant by *irradia-*

C. 4. *tion,*



tion, or by a continued motion upon a continued body, as all liquors are, extending to the extremities of the remotest arteries; as may be rationally conjectured from that impetuous dislosion of blood to a great distance out of a Dogs heart, being speedily cut out whilest yet living. By this forcible contraction \*

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\* By contraction I do not here intend the Systole of the heart, but a contraction of the expulsive fibres, causing the diastole of the heart. And by the way note, the *Systole* of the heart is also performed by contraction, but of the Attractive fibres; So that you are to remember, there is a *Systole* of the fibres, and a *Systole* of the whole organ, the heart, and that the *Diastole* of the heart is performed by *Contraction* of the Expulsive fibres.

and

and every ordinate longinuous propulsion or pulsation of the blood, each particle of the body is heated, cherished, and maintained in its life; but those pulsations if exceeding in celerity and violence, then the parts necessarily are subjected to a preternatural heat, as happens in all Feavors. On the contrary those pulsations proving slow and weak, do certainly produce a coldness and an atrophy in the parts, for want of a timely influx of arterial blood. 4. It's to be remarked, that in the just fertilization of the blood with that vital *sulphur*, and the just and timely propulsion thereof to every part, the point of Nutrition doth consist. So that if I declare to you here, how passions, and particularly Melan-



choly occasions a depravation and error in the function and pulsation of the heart, whereby the blood is neither sufficiently impregnated with a nutritive faculty, nor vigorously enough propelled from the heart to the ambient parts, you may with reason conclude, the parts must unavoidably shrink, and be rendred subject to an evident extenuation, or a bastard consumption. By the way then, let me inform you, passions are inordinate motions of the sensitive spirits, chiefly residing in the effuges, or mæanders of the central or finest medullar parts of the brain: So that, fear is a retrocession of the sensitive or animal spirits into the *intima effugia* of the brain, coarctating the *Mæanders*, and endeavouring

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 35  
ing to flee, and lock themselves  
up, from the presence or ap-  
proach of an hurtful or unplea-  
sant object. Gladness on the  
contrary is an expansion, or an  
expatiation of the said sensi-  
tive spirits out of their cells in-  
to some larger *Meatus*, or pas-  
sages of the brain, where meet-  
ing they embrace one another,  
and oft-times quaver as it were,  
for the presence or approach of  
a good object, which may ei-  
ther be pleasant or convenient.  
Melancholy, or a dull heavy  
and sorrowful composure of  
mind, is an imperfect passion  
growing towards a fear. Here  
it may not be amiss to illustrate,  
how the sensitive spirits are en-  
gendred. The vital liquor be-  
ing with that force propelled  
up into the Carotidal Arteries,  
is carried about through turn-  
ings



ings and windings of the Vessels into those small branches, (that are so numerously interspersed through the brain) to qualifie its heat and impetuosity, and thence is admitted into the pores of the brain, where meeting with a particular ferment is defœcated, or rectified into a subtil oyl, consisting of a great quantity of volatil salt. The subtiler part of this *Balsamus Cerebralis* being incorporated with sensitive spirits, resides in the filaments of the brain, to exercise the Judicial faculty; the coarser by colliquation, or by insinuation like moisture creeps or insinuates down into the pores of a *Lingua Bubula* in filtration, insinuates into the exile chanals of the nerves, for which it's unctuous or balsamick.

mick moisture seems very proper, to relax and open the said *minime* conducts of the sinews, and through its volatil salt or alcolized spirits is apt to penetrate to the most remote and *minime* effuges of the body. It's this nervous balsam, that is the aliment and cherisher of the promogeneal Balsam, or radical moisture of all the parts of the body, and is the sole quintessence, and the highest rectified of all the liquors of the vessels; and because this sensitive balsam, requires so high a rectification, Nature hath framed the brain of a substance between glandulous and medullar, and the upper part of it disposed into *gyras* or windings, to circulate the subtiler part of the vital liquor perfectly, before it distils into  
the



the finest and more uniform medullar lower parts of the brain. The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul is by *irradiation*, which is a most imperceptible quick instantaneous impression, continued from the ideal impulse of the faculty in the brain, to the part impelled or commanded, in the same manner and quickness, as a pulsation in the heart is by irradiation continued to the remotest artery. This premised, will easily produce a capacity in you to apprehend the solution of the querie, *viz.* 1. That in hypochondriack melancholy they are apt to be extenuated and consumed, by reason of a depravation in the pulsative faculty of the heart, not dispensing the blood in due season to every

every

every part, hapning partly, because the brain doth not transmit that proportion of Cerebral moisture, as may suffice to actuate the pulsation of the heart in its full vigour; whence you may also deduce the heart to be a perfect and strong muscular, consisting of robust fibres variously intertext, and disseminated for relaxation and contraction, and actuated by a continual torrent of *Humidum Cerebrale*, carried thither through a branch of the eighth Pair. Moreover we must believe, this Conduct of *Humidum Cerebrale* from the brain to the heart to be subject to be partly intercepted in Melancholy *Hypochondriack*, by a dull heavy and saturnine habit of the mind, constantly attending that disease, and occasioned



caused by the retrocession of the sensitive spirits into their most retired effuges and remotest cells, which exercising a despotick power and command upon the intire oeconomy of the brain, do also cohibit and interdict the animal exchequer from transmitting a just supply of Cerebral moisture to the heart and other musculous parts, whereby the motion of the heart is not only rendred languid, but the whole concatenation of all the musculous motions are become dull and torpid. 2. The arterial blood in Hypochondriack Melancholy being defective in its vital energy, for not being impregnated with a just tincture of *vital sulphur*, is another partial cause of the extenuation of the parts.

The

The defect of this *vital sulphur* in the heart must be chiefly imputed to the fore-mentioned cohibition of *Cerebral Moisture*, that being the proper aliment or *pabulum* of the Innate and radical moisture of the heart, and the principal *materia* of the *vital Sulphur*.

The blood upon this defect as it entred the right Ventricle crude, is also with the same marks of crudity propelled out of the left, and therefore not having the true characters of digestion, appears within the vessels gross, glutinous, slimy, and acid. So that the cause of this crudity is none else, but an Acidity the blood carries along with it, which not being corrected by the Alkali of the heart, remains the same it was. From  
this



this Austere, Immature, and Crude acidity it is, we must derive the cause of all those evil accidents, that survene an Hypochondriack Melancholy; some part of it by regurgitating in vapours or moisture out of the coeliack artery into the stomach, doth not only occasion an indigestion, but a heaviness, and corroding pain, which in some Hypochondriack, I have observed they have compared to the cutting of a sharp knife, especially mornings at waking. That winds and rumblings in their stomach and guts, are no less offensive to those patients, hath been asserted to me by many, whose tonitruating noise might have been heard at a great distance, which is solely to be adscribed to the depravation of the ferment of the stomach,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 43  
stomack, and the weaknes of the  
*Archeus*, or digestive spirits, that  
breathe out of the nerves and  
arteries of the stomach into its  
capacity, effecting rather a tu-  
multuous ebullition, than an ana-  
lytick concoction; likewise to the  
defect of the nervous balsome,  
not sufficiently contracting the  
fibres of the stomach for to  
amplexe its contents; if here-  
unto frequent sputations and  
yawnings are adjoyned, sup-  
pose it's an effect likewise of  
the weaknes of the digestive  
spirits, being unable to mixe  
the liquid with the solid; like-  
wise a frequent sputation is an  
effect of a corrupt *lymph* a  
being vitiated with a depraved  
acidity: if in this distemper the  
patient is discommoded with a  
glowing heat under the short  
ribs, you may suppose it  
to



to be an exæstuation, *orgasmus* or preternatural ebullition, hapning upon the arrival of such blood newly alcalized and pulfated from the heart, which meeting with an acerbous acid blood in the vacuities of the spleen, through a contrariety of particles, occasion an inordinate and turgent ebullition, not unlike the *Alcali* of tartar being affused to the *Acid* of vitriol. From this tumultuation of contrary liquors must necessarily abscede volatil salts, in the shape of fumes of various combinations and mixtures, some retaining the nature of a caustick reverberated *calx*, and being exufflated to the heart produce syncopes, most violent palpitations, and sometimes pains of the heart, as if prickt with needles.

needles, which in several cases I have known has been mistaken by Physicians for worms of the heart, though afterwards by me removed by an anti-hypochondriack course. Those said pyrosalin exufflations crowding into the sphere of the *cranium* do create most dreadful Head-akes, sometimes piercing, othertimes pricking, lancinating and beating, raging and flying about the whole circumference of the *dura mater*. I have more than once seen and cured some very miserable Hypochondriacks, that were most dreadfully tortured in their heads; especially a gentle woman at *Paris*, that had a recurrent pricking pain all over the head, extending to the globes of the eyes, whither attracting a confluence of acrimonious humours



mours seemed to dislodge them out of their seat, as if it had been an imperfect providence. It is also by force of these torrid steams eructing into several parts, (as the face, shoulders, loins, &c.) those flushings as people calls them, are produced; and at this present I have a patient in cure; who is so violently indisposed with those Hypochondriack flushings, being attended with a burning scorching heat, that he oft cries out He is scorched. But by the way let me advert you, some kind of flushings into the face, and glowing of the ears, neck, hands and feet, are occasioned by a torrid ebullition in the liver, by reason of too great a proportion of gall, impelling the blood into an *orgasmus* or swelling ebullition,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 47  
tion, whence afterwards those  
hot effumations into the parts  
forementioned arise. For the  
right understanding of this, you  
must imagine, the office of the  
liver to be a preparatory of  
the blood for the heart, in  
attenuating and digesting it in-  
to a more fluid substance and  
saturated colour, and refining it  
from its feculency, and crude  
acerbous acidity; (which ever  
coagulates the blood into a  
thick slimy body) this it per-  
forms by a perfusion of a just  
proportion of gall, retaining  
the nature of an *alkali*, and an  
exalting *sulphur*, through ver-  
tue of the former, abating and  
correcting the crude acidity,  
and by means of the latter gi-  
ving it a florid tincture, and  
a refined fluid nutritive sub-  
stance. Whence I assert the  
gall



gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood, of which that part that abounds beyond the just proportion requisite for the fermentation is abandoned to the gall-bladder.

Hitherto I have explicated the effects of those alcalized steams, that exhale from the *orgasmus* in the spleen. There are also oft-times acid evaporations as I expressed before, that are occasioned by the said *orgasmus*, which through a particular property exert their energy upon the serosities and lymphatick moistures of the body, and thence result to be the true undoubted causes of moist Rheumatisms, and catarhs; for through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive, whereby they irritate and move the fibres of

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 49  
of the vessels to a contraction,  
and consequently expulsion, of all  
moisture, wherein generally acid  
salts are dissolved. Hence you  
may readily comprehend, how  
they are causes of these *ructus aci-*  
*di* or sour belchings in the sto-  
mach, sputations, gripes in the  
belly and disturbance of the  
first concoction.

How all these depravate mo-  
tions and digestions do at  
length reduce the body to a  
consumption, I am now ready  
to describe. The parts for their  
nouriture do daily allec and  
absorb the sweetest of the blood,  
leaving the salin behind, which  
through want of the mild and  
sweeter particles, is apt to fe-  
rocitate and irritate the spi-  
rits; These inflaming do cal-  
cine and reverterate the said  
salin matter, until it's become

D

so



so absorbing, drying & extenuating, that the parts must necessarily shrink and waste, not only for want of good and laudable food, but also for being dried up and absorbed by these salin acrimonious liquors. Here it will not be impertinent, though I have at large expounded the symptoms and signes of an Hypochondriack Consumption, to repeat them in a brief inventory, to give you a full view of the chiefest of them at once; as for others of less note they are almost infinite. 1. There is a frequent rumbling noise under the stomach, thwarting from the right side to the left, and thence back again. 2. Pinching pains of the Stomach, as if they would girt a mans body close together. 3. Glowing heats

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 51  
heats under the short ribs.  
4. Frequent belchings, that  
smell fowr or stinck. 5. A windi-  
ness and puffing up of the sto-  
mach, especially after dinner,  
and in the morning at waking.  
6. Much spitting. 7. Vomi-  
ting, or at least an inclination  
to vomit. 8. If upon these  
signs you find a wasting of your  
flesh, especially if molested with  
a cough, you have just cause  
to suspect your ensuing state.

This sort of consumption is  
the most frequent I have met  
with in England, and therefore  
have been somewhat more  
prolix, and the rather, because  
the judicious reader may thence  
extract indications, which  
will guide him into a more ef-  
fectual method for cure, than is  
now in use; for it's not to be  
deemed, but that vulgar Physi-  
cians



52 *A discourse of*  
cians are very ignorant in the  
removal of this distemper,  
though it be one of the four  
Cardinal diseases.

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## CHAP. V.

*Of A Scorbutick and other kinds  
of Consumptions.*

**T**H E scurvy is also disco-  
vered an Hypochondriack  
disease by its attendance with  
spittings, belchings, winds,  
gripes in the guts, glowing  
heats, &c. in short melancholy  
Hypochondriack and the scurvy  
are sisters, their difference only  
depending upon the proportion  
of their causes, which are almost  
the same, only in the scurvy  
the Alcalized salts do float in  
greater proportion in the ves-  
sels,

sels, which being of a more diffusive nature, are disposed, together with some part of the thick muddy blood wherein they inhere, to be propelled to the circumference into spots, blotches, boils, ulcers, pustles, bumps of the face, arms and legs. The acid salt is also somewhat different in this disease, being rendred volatil by the addition of an acrimonious sulphur, which makes it sublimable to the gums, where it occasions a pain, swelling, and discoloration; but I shall insist no further upon the description of this disease, since I have compiled a particular tract of it, where you will by experiments demonstratively be informed of its causes, hitherto so erroneously declared by most authors. The manner how the scurvy occasions a Consumption,



is the same, as I have expressed before of Hypochondriack Melancholy, and therefore shall spare my labour of a needless repetition.

An Amorous Consumption implies a rapid extenuation occasioned through love, whose passions, affrights, fear, anger, jealousy and despair do so extremely disperse and consume the vital and animal spirits, that we see its ordinary for young Wenches to be reduced to faintings, swoonings, and extream weakness, to the admiration of their parents, whence such subitous and effroyable accidents should source. These passions at length by depriving the blood of its alcolized spirits, do render it acid, acerbous and vitriolate, which not long after produces an Hypochondriack Melancholy, and thence

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 55  
thence are precipitated into con-  
sumptions.

Likewise Grief and study do  
also by continuation degenerate  
into Melancholy Hypochon-  
driack; which afterwards is in  
manner a foresaid succeeded by  
a Consumption. In my other  
*Morbus Anglicus* you may read  
several instances of Consump-  
tions engendred by Love, grief,  
and study, and therefore I shall  
omit them here.

An Apostematick Consump-  
tion generally oweth its produ-  
ction to an Apostem breaking  
within the body, whose puru-  
lent fumes crowding into the  
Arteries and Veins, corrupt and  
affect the blood with a malign  
quality, which proving very of-  
fensive to the parts, in poysoning  
and subverting their innate tem-  
perature, is rejected, and so

D 4.

are



56      *A discourse of*  
are starved for want of nutri-  
ment. The heart, brea<sup>in</sup>,  
Liver and Spleen sustain an  
equal prejudice from those poy-  
sonous steems in their innate  
*crasis*, whence consequently the  
whole œconomy of the body  
Sympathizes in the depredation  
of their substantials. An Apo-  
stem in the mesentery proves  
oft a latent cause of a Consum-  
tion, which the dissection of the  
Corps discovers, as I have ob-  
served in more than one. Like-  
wise a *skirre* in the liver, spleen,  
stomach, or any other impor-  
tant Entral, may cause an  
Extenuation, by defect of de-  
fecation, and intercepting the  
course of the blood and Vital  
Spirits, in compressing the vital  
and nutritive Chanals. Cancers  
and Ulcers do in like manner  
effect a consumption of the parts.

I

I have also taken notice, that perfect Consumptions have ensued upon Agues, (especially quartans and Tertians of a long continuance,) and fevers, particularly such as are termed Continent, by impressing a malignant acrimony upon the blood, and corrupting the temperament of the heart and brain, also by amortizing the alcalized spirits of the bowels, by a malignant acidity that's ever predominant in Agues.

Worms in the guts by intercepting the chyle, and converting it into their own substance, do cause a Consumption and sometimes a *Marcor* in the parts; likewise through a sort of venomous fumes, that exhale from their hearth, and putrid substance, where out they are engendred, the heart is suffo-

D. 5. cated,



58      *A discourse of*  
cated, the vital *Sulphur* extinguisht, and the innate temperament of the Brain subverted, whence the body must necessarily shrinck for want of good nutriment, those principal parts should engender.

Of a Pockie-Consumption I shall say little, having discoursed of it in a tract of a Hectick pox, that was added to the last impression of my *little Venus*.

The Reality of bewicht Consumptions is asserted by many, and particularly instanced in a Tabetied disease of one of the Kings of Scotland, being cured by decharning the witch craft in Danemarck; likewise in some others, namely Women and Children surpris'd with convulsions, jactitations, Marcors, and other strange Symptoms. As to this particular my opinion  
iii-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 59  
imports, that the Creator after  
the confirmation of the whole  
truth of his word by miracles  
and supernatural effects, did  
establish the sequel of all future  
actions of bodies on an immu-  
table order of nature, whose  
operations should for the future  
continue uniform, and free  
from those deviations, altera-  
tions, and disturbances of su-  
pernatural agents, whether good  
as Angels, or evil as devils and  
witches, especially since now the  
end of the creator being answer-  
ed those supernatural producti-  
ons would necessarily prove fru-  
straneous, which is an absurdity  
not to be imagined in God or  
Nature; wherefore we must ra-  
ther attribute the cure of the  
formentioned Kings disease to  
the good address of his Phyfici-  
ans; As for those direful symp-  
toms



toms in Women, they must be derived from Uterin fits, and those in Children for the most part from worms.

A Consumption of the back, by Hippocrates called a *Tabes Dorsalis*, implies a gradual diminution of the strength of the back, with an universal extenuation of the body, arriving through an immoderate evacuation, or preternatural profluxe of sperm, or Running of the Reins vulgarly so called. The symptoms of the sperm appear dangerous, whether abounding or too much deplenisht, the former causing a spermatick delirious feavor; the latter by depauperating the body of its purest arterial blood, and depredating of it from the brain and the marrow of the back, both they  
and

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 61  
and all parts on them depending  
must needs be excessively de-  
bilitated through want of arte-  
rial blood to engender animal  
and locomotive spirits.

The kidneys are also found  
to be subject to a perfect con-  
sumption, inso much that they  
have been discovered ea-  
ten away to the cirrounding  
skin, and in some to be dried  
into a friable substance. The oc-  
casion of the consumption of the  
kidneys is to be imputed to a  
great heat, colliquating and  
absorbing their fat and *paren-  
chyma*; to gravel and stone;  
or to excrementitious choler,  
and mordant armoniack salt,  
posted thither with the urin,  
inflaming, ulcerating, and con-  
verting their flesh into matter;  
or to a malignant humor in  
pestilential fevers, causing an  
im-



62      *A discourse of*  
immediate dissolution of the  
Balsamick principles ; or to  
poysonous medicines , as Can-  
tharides , the herb *Dipsacus*  
&c. or to an obstruction of the  
Emulgent vessels ; or lastly to  
gravel engendred within their  
*parenchyma* ) or some tumor ,  
as a *scirrus* , *œdema*, or *Apostem*  
compressing their substance ,  
and streightning their vessels.

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## CHAP. VI.

### *Of a Consumption of the Lungs.*

**A** *Consumption of the Lungs*  
may import two signifi-  
cations ; the one , a considera-  
ble wasting of the Lungs them-  
selves ; the other , their occa-  
sioning the intire body to con-  
sume

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 63  
sume without any great loss of  
their own substance. We shall  
relate our discourse to both.

Reflecting upon the parti-  
cular substance of the Lungs,  
their situation, and connexion,  
we shall discover them to be  
very much exposed to extern  
and intern injuries, and no less  
capable of injuring the Noble  
parts, whereby the whole by rea-  
son of its absolute dependance  
on them must likewise receive a  
great prejudice. Anatomy exhib-  
its the Lungs to be of a laxe,  
porous, light, or spongy tex-  
ture of substance, which wise  
Nature hath so formed, for to  
answer her scope, in a continual  
motion of inspiring and expi-  
ring the Air, whereunto a  
weighty body would otherwise  
prove very disobedient, and  
unless porous and pervious,  
like



like to a Spunge unfit to imbibe and transcolate the Air; for in effect the office of the Lungs is only to serve the heart in the capacity of Aereal strainers, to strain the air and separate it from gross, or other offensive inhereents it may carry with it. Wherefore since the Lungs by reason of their office are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the Air, (which is subject to momentary alterations, now cold, hot, dry, or moist, then thick, thin, foggy, rymy, stinking, poisonous,) they must necessarily lye open to great yea irreparable dammages, especially where their bodies are so unapt to resist or sustain them, because of their thin, and lace-  
rable texture.

To these inspirable hurts we may annumerate those they sustain.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 65  
stain from their expiration of  
all sort of noxious and fuligi-  
nous steems, and stinking putrid  
breaths, and besides all that  
being constantly imployed in  
motion, without acquiring a mo-  
ments rest. Their situation is  
within the breast, hung per-  
pendicular under the Brain, and  
near to the heart, whose wings  
they represent, whereunto they  
are connected by the *Arteria*  
*Venosa* and *Vena Arteriosa*; by  
means of which situation they  
are exposed to receive all the  
droppings from the Brain,  
whence Coughs, Phthificks, Ul-  
cers; besides the ill humours the  
*Vena Arteriosa* conveighs thither,  
which together with those di-  
stillations from the Brain, fin-  
ding them a very fit Cistern,  
because of their Sponginess, do  
oft force them into such a swel-  
ling,



ling, as may justly be termed a Dropſie of the Lungs. Next conſidering their coherence with the heart, are thereby rendered more capable of doing the greateſt miſchiefs.

From the precedence you may now obſerve, how facil it is to drop into a Conſumption of the Lungs, a Diſeaſe that is ſo fatal to *Londons* Inhabitans, and no wonder, but a greater wonder any can ſteal away into their Graves without a Conſumption, conſidering the pernicious air of the City, the weakneſs of Lungs people inherit from their Parents, and their expoſal to thoſe injuries, we have juſt now inſtanced.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the kinds of Pulmonique  
Consumptions.*

**A** Consumption of the Lungs is either without, or with an Ulceration. That without arrives through a Skirrosity, Apostem, Putrefaction of humours within its pores, or a *Crude Tubercle*. 1. The Lungs oft imbibing Phlegmaticque and Melancholique humours, ( that are distilled from the Brain, or conveighed thither through its pores and chanals, ) are now and then deprehended Skirrhou, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and petrification of the grosser that remain; or they may be left indu-



indurated through the gross reliques of a *Peripneumonia*, or inflammation of the Lungs. 2. By Dissection of expired Pulmonicks, their Lungs have oft appeared full of small hard Imposthums. 3. Excrementious humours, such as are expectorated by a Cough after a Cold, or in an *Asthma Peripneumonia*, or *Pleurisie*, are very apt to putrefie and corrupt the Lungs, ( as appears by the stinking breath of such that are so indisposed, ) whereby their accessory nutriment being vitiated, and rejected by them, are occasioned to waste. 4. A *Crude Tubercle* obstructing the inspiration of fresh air, and expiration of the fuliginous steams of the heart, doth thereby extremely inflame and dry the Lungs, the continuation where-  
of

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 69  
of doth at last reduce them to  
an absolute withering.

How these kinds of Consumptions propagate their evil to the whole body, may easily be collected from the former discourse.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of an Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.*

**H**ere I must make my Reader familiar with the Traditional notions, young Students in Physick derive from their vulgar Authors, upon an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. And to be more methodical, it's not unnecessary to digest their documents into several classes.

I. Let's



1. Let's make a disquisition of what they make of it. *Pulverinus*, *Godofred. Steeghiius fol.* 447. and *Sennert.* 305. define it a disease of a diminished bulk, (*diminuta magnitudo.*) *Hollerius*, *Duretus*, *Forest. Nic. Piso*, &c. state it a Disease of a discontinued Unity, (*Soluta Unitas*, ) because it sourceth from an Ulcer in the Lungs. *Platerus* passes it by, though *Mercurial* subtly spies three sorts of Diseases in it, *viz.* a diminished quantity, a discontinued unity, and a hot distemper. But *Capivac.* comments it chiefly to be an hot distemper, there being a continual heat of the parts, and an inflammation of the Lungs, alwayes conspicuous in that Disease. What to assert among these once great *Rabbies* seem at first sight difficult, but

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 71  
but upon a little pausing on the  
matter, you'l find it a clear case.  
Those that infer a discontinua-  
ted Unity, namely the Ulcer in  
the Lungs for the Disease, mi-  
stake the Disease for its cause,  
the Ulcer being the chief cause  
of the Consumption. Neither can  
they be reputed orthodox, that  
sing in their verdicts for a *di-*  
*minuted magnitude*, that rather  
appearing an effect, or symptom  
of the Ulcer in the Lungs, and  
so is the heat of the parts. Be-  
cause I will not insist longer up-  
on these trifles, shall step over to  
give you a brief of the causes,  
they allow to the foresaid Con-  
sumption; though indeed I  
ought to touch, what part they  
generally conclude the place af-  
fected; which some will have  
the Lungs, others the heart,  
and many the whole body.  
The



The Author of that Treatise intituled *De Definit. Medic.* brings in likewise the breast, throat, and *aspera arteria* being affected with a malign Ulcer, for seats of an Ulcerous Consumption.

Touching the internal causes of this sort of Consumption, Dogmatists do universally state an Ulcer of the Lungs to be the immediate cause, which happens sometime in the *Parenchyma* or flesh of the Lobes of the Lungs; othertimes in their pipes, (*bronchia.*)

This Ulcer in the Lungs may be occasioned by several causes, *viz.*

1. Sharp bilious corrosive humours, issuing out at the pores or lips of the veins, and insinuating into the spongy substance of the Lungs, whose flesh they after-

wards devour and corrupt, soon making a putrid hole or cavern, which is thence termed an Ulcer of the Lungs.

2. *Hippocrates* assigns a *ferin* ( wild and taring ) *Catarrh* falling into the Lungs, for another antecedent cause of a *Pulmonique Ulcer*. A *ferin Catarrh* is an hot, thin, and sharp distillation of Rheum, which streaming to the Lungs, gnaws their veins and flesh, and so effects an Ulcer.

3. Gross Phlegm stagnating in the Lungs, in process of time putrefies, and acquires a gnawing quality, thereby making prey of the substance of the Lungs.

4. The rupture of a vein in the Lungs, effusing blood into their pores, where it immediately putrefies and ulcerates.

The Ulcer these causes produce in the Lungs, *Hippocra-*

E

tes



*tes* calls a *ferin* ( wild ) *Ulcer*, because the Nails of those, whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts, namely, when they begin to draw near to their extream fate.

Moreover this sort of Ulcer is ever cirrounded with an inflammation, which being digested into matter, renders the Ulcer so much the more sordid.

To these wee'l add two more, namely, a Pleurisie, which by expectorating sharp putrid matter through the Lungs, doth now and then occasion an Ulcer.

Lastly, an *Empyema* or a collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the Patient into a Phthical Consumption.

Chymists impute the cause to

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 75  
a corrolive salt, that's divorced  
from the *Sulphur* and Mercury  
of the blood, and afterwards dis-  
solved in those liquors, that  
distil into the Lungs.

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## CHAP. IX.

*Containing a disquisition upon  
the cases præcited.*

**T**Hose fruitless attempts in  
the vulgar cure of con-  
sumptions are evident argu-  
ments, Physicians do extream-  
ly hallucinate in the discern of  
their causes, and therefore we  
may justly pry into those abstruse  
notions they wrap them in, and  
unravel what is so strongly knit  
in every Doctors *pericranium*. To  
this purpose we are to dismem-  
ber their doctrine into various  
parts, and subject their examina-  
tion

E 2

tion



tion to these ensuing querics.

1. *What kind of Choler is it that proves so ravenous upon the Lungs?*

So careless are Authors in this particular, that they imagine the cause of a Consumption sufficiently declared, by impugning it to excrementitious choler; but whether they denote the ordinary yellow, *vitellin*, green, red, or adust black choler, is left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabble at: if we should commit the first of these, namely yellow, or *vitellin* choler to the test, common observation in yellow Jaundises, and other Diseases excuses them from such an Ulcerous acrimony, wherein though very copious and rampant, injure the body no other way, than by deforming it with a citrinous discoloration.

In

In the next place, yellow gall is so familiar with the substance of the Lungs, that they seem to thirst chiefly after the more yellowish or cholerick part of the blood for their nutriment.

Green gall the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach, produced out of the hotter proportion of the chyle, which varies in deepness of colour, according to the intenseness of the heat of the Stomach, some being of a lighter green-like Verdgrease, thence call'd *Æruginous choler* (*Bilis Æruginosa*,) other of a deeper stain, or of a dark brownish green, like boyl'd Colwort leaves, or woad, thence termed *Bilis Glaſtea*; another of a green, different from both, like to a leek,

E. 3 there=



78 *A discourse of*  
therefore denominated *Bilis*  
*Poracea*, i. e. Lecky choler.  
Neither it's their judgement,  
any of these greens should be  
capacitated to damnifie the  
Lungs, because of the remote-  
ness of their harth; and was  
their Spring of a nearer situati-  
on, they cannot well tell, how  
from a corrosive choler to de-  
rive the other Symptoms, that  
usually attend Pulmonique  
Consumptives, as moist Phleg-  
matique coughs, frequent spit-  
tings, drowliness, and dulness  
of the senses; which rather de-  
clare their dependance on a  
cold Phlegmatique humour,  
than a sharp cholerick one.  
Whence we may deduce a se-  
cond and third Query. *viz.*  
2. *How chance such cold Sym-*  
*ptoms in Consumptions to issue*  
*from an hot cause?* 3. *Upon*  
fur-

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 79*  
furnifal that *Æruginous* choler  
should gnaw *Ulcers* into the  
Lungs, is it transmitted to them  
from the brain (whither it may  
be fuppofed to be fublimed  
from the Stomach) by *distilla-*  
*tion*, or through the *Vena arteri-*  
*ofa*? If either way, why should  
it paff through the principal  
parts, as the Heart, or the  
Brain, without annoying either,  
which feem of a more tender  
difpofition than the Lungs, that  
are hardened with the weather,  
or extern air they infpire?  
4. It's wonder Authors never  
fummon'd *blew* choler for the  
caufe of *Consumptions*, which  
the expectorated matter oft ap-  
pears tinged with; and beyond  
that, the Lungs of expired  
*Consumptives* do not feldome  
appear full of thofe *blew* kind  
of Spots, which instance toge-

E 4 ther



with the eruption of blew spots (*exanthemata livida*) in malignant Feavors, are a certain attest of blew gall. This the Instituts have so little noted, that they never thought of putting it into their Institutes. However not questioning whether Green, Blew, or Black be the mischief, supposing it to be any of them, and situated neer or about the Stomack, why should it prove more *Anar-rhopous*, (flowing upwards) so as to attaque the Lungs, than *Catarrhopus*, (flowing downwards,) as it doth in a *Dysentery*, pains of the *Hæmorrhoids*, inflammation of any of the lower parts, *Diabetes*, or a hot *Dysury*. 5. In what part of the body is the true spring, or source, where this corrosive choler is engendred? 6. Whether a *Pulmo-nique*

Consumptions & Melancholy. 81  
nique Consumption never happen-  
eth but upon spitting or coughing  
up blood? 7. By what power or  
quality doth steam stagnating in  
the Lungs cause a Consumption?  
8. Whether that consuming steam  
is harboured in the Pipes, or  
substance of the Lungs within  
their Pores? 9. Whether the  
foreinstanced steam distils from  
the head, or be imported through  
the vessels? 10. Whether an  
Hectick Feavor be a cause of a  
Consumption, or a symptome of  
the cause of a Consumption, or  
symptome of the Consumption it  
self? 11. Whether a Pulmo-  
nique Consumption cannot hap-  
pen without the concomitance of  
an Hectick Feavor? 12. Whe-  
ther there be no other sort of  
true, perfect, or proper Con-  
sumptions, than a Pulmonique  
Consumption? These and many



other problems being passed by, not only for stating of them, but resolving, do impeach Physicians of their sloth, and absolute insufficiency of curing Consumptions, which unless determined is a pregnant testimony, they mannage their office in that Disease with as little Skill as Conscience. Neither is the reader to behave himself so strict and precise as be contented with no less clear a solution than a demonstration, our notions in Physick being of that scantness, as seldom reach beyond a rational conjecture; which if I ingaged to remonstrate here in this Chapter, should in order of discourse be obliged to make use of the terms and principles inserted in this and the preceding Chapter, and that with the same disadvantage

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 83  
vantage other assertions have hitherto so obscurely been proved. Wherefore I shall refer you to the next ensuing Chapter, where I do expect a grain's or two allowance, which all men have granted them in attempting a solution of doubts by themselves stated.

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## CHAP. X.

*Touching a more apparent cause of a Pulmonique Consumption.*

**T**Hough the opiniater apprehension of modern physicians doth so much inappropriate notions, as if barricadoed from all other intellectual approach; I shall notwithstanding presume to advert my reader by these subsequent positions,



84. *A discourse of*  
fitions, of causes more apparent,  
in the ingendring of Pulmoni-  
que Consumptions, than those  
vulgarly allowed.

*Thesis 1.*

*Symptoms impressed by corro-*  
*sion point at corrosive bodies for*  
*their causes. In Pulmonique Con-*  
*sumptions the preternatural con-*  
*comitants viz. an universal heat*  
*of the body, an Hectick Fea-*  
*ver, a torminous diarrhé, acre*  
*and hot distillations, &c. have*  
*all a stamp of a Corrosive quality,*  
*and consequently are introdu-*  
*ced by a corrosive humour.*

*Thesis 2.*

*There are but two sorts of cor-*  
*rosive humours engendred within*  
*the Body of man, namely, Cho-*  
*ley.*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 85  
ler and Melancholy; And between these the impute of a Consumptive cause will lye. Touching Fleam, and that they single out for pure blood, neither can be imagined participant of acrimony, but rather demulcers, and qualifyers of it. Which of the two abovementioned corrosives is the chief actor here, the following positions will resolve you.

*Thesis 3.*

*Choler is the lightest, and most inflammable part of the blood.* Whence namely from its inflammability its resembled to, and called a *Sulphur*. This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming choler bitter, as the vulgar saying more pe-temptorily implies, *it's as bit-*

307



86      *A discourse of*  
*ter as Gall*; whereas in effect,  
there's nothing gustable swee-  
ter; for what is most inflamma-  
ble must be most unctuous, fat  
and oily, nothing being apter  
to take flame than Oyl, Fat,  
Butter, and other unctuous  
bodies; and what is most oily  
and unctuous must needs par-  
take of a sweet favour, namely,  
of a fat sweetness, which Phy-  
sicians term *Pingue dulce*, or a  
fat sweet; and of that gust is  
Choler, being the flower and  
butter of the Blood. This ap-  
pears more evident in milk,  
which is nothing but blood  
turned white, by being diluted  
with a greater quantity of *Se-  
rum* or whey, (that is a cer-  
tain waterish liquor floating in  
the Vessels) in the Glandules  
of the breast: now milk being  
charned in a Tub vomits up  
it's

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 87*  
it's butter, which is that light  
and inflammable part reduced  
to its native colour, and above-  
termed choler.

*Thesis 4.*

*Choler is in it self resistant of  
having any kind of bitterness ex-  
tracted, or produced out of it;  
no, not by any kind of inflam-  
mation. If any force will im-  
press such a bitterness, as is  
thought to be in choler, it must  
be by adustion or putting it into  
a flame, which is so far from  
admitting an Emphyreume, or  
conceiving any bitter ashes, that  
consisting of a pure oily nature,  
when set in flame, it burns  
clear away without leaving any  
cinders or adust matter, to  
attest its latent bitterness; as  
doth more plainly appear in  
But-*



*A discourse of*  
 Butter, Tallow, or Oyl, burning away in a Lamp, without leaving any thing bitter behind them.

*Thesis 5.*

*What amaritude or acrimony is apprehended in Choler, it acquires from a commixture of Melancholy, or extern malign bodies imported with the air. This Thesis is a necessary consequence of the next preceding; for if choler cannot be rendred acrimonious or bitter of it self, nor by inflammation; than necessarily whatever acrimony or amaritude at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance, which among the humours can be no other than Melancholy; Phlegm and*  
 pure

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 89  
pure blood, being reputed al-  
layers of acrimony, and upon  
that account *Avicen* counter-  
mands letting blood in chole-  
rick bodies, because he esteems  
the blood ( which he chiefly  
here intends pure blood and  
Phlegm ) a *frænum bilis*, or a  
bridle of the Gall, obtunding  
its acrimony and fierceness.

*Thesis. 6.*

*Choler being set on fire, and  
acting upon Melancholy, or ra-  
ther calcining it into small ac-  
ated minimal bodies, is by their  
incorporation with it self, ren-  
dred acrimonious and bitter ;  
whence I conclude Choler ac-  
cidental bitter and acrimoni-  
ous, but not in it self.*

*This bitterness and acrimo-  
ny varies in intenseness, acord-  
ing*



90      *A discourse of*  
ing to the degree of calcinati-  
on of Melancholy, and propor-  
tion of Choler it is admixt  
to.

*Thesis 7.*

Choler by the premisses is evi-  
denced of being capable only of  
flaming and kindling a Feavor  
in the body; and consequently  
Melancholy calcined by the flames  
of Choler must remain the sole  
cause of acrimony, and corrosion,  
and inclusively of occasioning  
Ulcers both within and without  
the body.

*Thesis 8.*

The heart beating vigorously  
and strong, doth together with  
its Sulphurous flames expel the  
foresaid calcined melancholy to  
the

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 91  
the circumference, especially if the  
said humor be diluted with the  
serosity of the blood. Neither is  
this sole vital faculty sufficient  
to exterminate noxious hu-  
mours to the periphery or out-  
ward parts, unless the ani-  
mal faculty be concurrent with  
it, to supply the Fibres with  
Animal Spirits, which do not  
only render them strong to ex-  
pel, but sensible of feeling the  
least sting of any offensive hu-  
mour, whence they are im-  
mediately stimulated to con-  
tract themselves, and by means  
of that contraction to expel.  
If on the contrary the heart  
beats weak, and the animal fa-  
culty be found faintish, the  
foresaid acrimonious humour  
remains within and causes in-  
ternal erosions.

Moreover, notwithstanding  
the



the strength of both faculties, the humours expelled to the circumference, are apt now and then to regurgitate, by reason of obstructions in the capillar veins, terminating in the extremities.

Hitherto we have discoursed of the same causes, how they happen to engender several Diseases, though in the same bodies, but at different times.

That which falls next in consideration, is an answer to the fourth Query of the Chapter preceding, viz. *Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhopous (flowing upwards,) and generate Diseases in the upper parts; and otherwhiles Catarrhopous (flowing downwards,) impressing maladies upon the lower.*

The occasion of the various diver-

diversion of the foresaid humour is situate partly in the disposition of the part *Mandant*; the strength and weaknes of the vital and animal faculty; the parts *transmitting*, or giving passage, the disposition of the part *recipient*, and the qualification of the humour *transmitted*.

The part *Mandant* is here chiefly intended for the place, where this acrimonious humour is generated, and harth or spring, whence it sourceth and erupts.

The place is, where the acrimonious humours are primarily concocted, or receive the form of humours, and where they are afterwards further wrought, purified and clarified. This assertion probably will accuse many parts more, than



than what ordinarily Physicians have their eye on.

The Stomach is a part that primarily digests, and converts Victuals transmitted thither, into a whitish or cineritious humour, called the *Chyle*, which if it be not exactly dissolved into an even thorough-melted juicc, must necessarily abound with thick and gross admixtures. Now, it's a received saying among us, that the fault of the first concoction or digestion is not amended in the second, (*vitium primæ coctionis non corrigitur in secunda;*) wherefore the chyle being transmitted crude and gross into the Vessels, and arriving in the Spleen and Liver, sticks in the capillar veins, and keeps in the heat or hot steams, that should arise out of their *Parenchyma* (or

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 97*  
(or fleshy substance) to ferment, attenuate, and defæcate the blood. The heat of those entrails being thus inclosed and pend up, redoubles, and gradually after it hath extreamly dried and scorched, burns and calcines them into a kind of fixt Salt, which according to the nature of the Victuals, (whence they received their constitution) and the intensi- on of heat, proves a *Nitrous*, *Vitriolat*, or *Armoniack* Salt. The Spleen in this case is found to contain a Mine more frequently producing an *Armoniack*, and *Vitriolat* Salt, with a small admixture of a coagulated *Sulphur*.

The Liver is the more fertil parturient of *Nitrous*, and sometimes of a *Vitriolat* and *Armoniack tartar*, but with so  
copious



copious a commixture of coagulated choler or *Sulphur*, that it ought rather to be named a *Cinnabrin* or *Æruginous Sulphur*, from the greater proportion of *Sulphur* to a far smaller of Salt. The heart we conceive to be the sole mine of *Arsenical Sulphur*, whose pernicious steams insulting upon the Vital Spirits, produce malign and spotted Feavors.

The Stomach is likewise oft stuffed between its tunicks and in the smaller branches of Vessels, that are inserted into its body, with the dregs of obstructive crude chyle, whereout such Salts and Sulphurs are calcined and extracted, as in acrimony and corrosion prove no wise inferiour to those engendred in the Spleen or Liver, since produced with so intense

a heat as is required for the first solution of the hardest food; and probably a stronger heat, being raised to a higher pitch by obstructions, and the ebullition of some of those acrimonious bodies already engendred.

That the Stomach is so common a spring of Consumptive sublimations and distillations, needs no other proof, than the sense of the Patient, attesting a great clog and oppression at his Stomach, oft crying out, If that were removed, he should be well; besides his nauſeousness, vomiting, and difficulty of digesture, he finds his gullet all along very sore, rough, and stuffed with humours, subliming upwards, which sometimes may not reach so high as his brain, but are imbibed by  
F the



98 *A discourse of*  
the tonsils and other Glanduls  
about the Throat, where in like  
manner aforesaid, they are  
dissolved into an oyl, and so  
distill between the Membranes  
of the *Apera arteria* into the  
Lungs. To this the remedies  
add an unquestionable verdict;  
Vomitives being twice or thrice  
exhibited in the beginning or  
augment, do oft eradicate the  
mineral cause of a Consumption.  
Likewise *Lobocks*, and Syrups  
that are so usually prescribed,  
do immediately seem to abate  
and demulce the hoarseness and  
violence of a Cough, by mol-  
lifying the ruggedness of the  
intern tunick of the Gullet,  
and thickning or rendring the  
matter of the Cough, that  
ascends upwards between the  
tunicks of the foresaid *Oesopha-*  
*gus*, more glib or slippery. So  
that

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 99  
that we must not imagine,  
Syrups or other expectoratives  
do advantage in Coughs, by  
slipping down between the  
*Epiglottis*; for as I instanced  
before, that must necessarily  
occasion a greater Cough, and  
difficulty of respiration. Nei-  
ther is't probable they circulate  
about to the heart and *Vena ar-*  
*teriosa*, to arrive to the Lungs; for  
before that time their sweetness  
whereby they are supposed to le-  
nifye a Cough, and other vertues,  
would be obtused and altered  
into other qualities; or if we  
should admit that supposal,  
they could not be thought to  
auxiliate the Cough in so short  
a space as they do.

Having now given you a  
divertisement in declaring the  
parts *Mandant*, we are to pro-  
ceed in illustrating, whence  
the said salin and sulphurous



productions receive their direction or first motion, that renders them *Anarrhopous*, not passing by to indigitate at the parts *Transmittent*. Wee'l suppose the Spleen the chiefer of the two harths, or parts *Mandant*, and principally obstructed in its lower parts and Splenick branch, whence a potent heat breaking forth causes the *Orgasmus* to boyle or tend upwards, or rather sublimes the forementioned calcined Salts through the Arteries up into the right Ventricle of the Heart, where having passed another reverberation they are propelled into the Lungs through the *Vena arteriosa*.

Moreover we must likewise allow a small commixture of *Sulphur* to the Salts, which doth not only contribute a force  
to

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 101<sup>n</sup>  
to the calcination, but a facility to the sublimation. This fixt *Vitriolat* or sometimes *Armaniack* Salt being impelled into the pores of the Spungy flesh of the Lungs, meets there with a ferosity, or waterish kind of moisture, dissolving it immediately into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, like other calcined Salts are apt to do, when they arrive to any waterish moisture, as being put in a Cellar, or placed over warm water. The salt now turned into a corrosive liquor or oyl, is rendered capable of penetrating into the smallest and deepest pores of the Lungs, whose flesh it soon dilacerates and gnaws into an Ulcer; and not only so, but being indued with a quality, all other calcined Salts are (as you may experience by holding

F. 3.

Allom



Allom or Saltpeter in your mouth) of attracting and raising fleam and moisture out of the Lungs and other parts adjacent, doth continually incite the Lungs, to avoid great quantities of spittle, fleam, and other sharp stinking matter by Cough.

Lastly, the Stomach as it first sowed the Seeds of this evil, so it continues likewise to foment them, and act the part of another chief *Mandant*; and in some it's found to be sole and principal; which as I expressed before, being stuffed in it's tunicks, obstructed in the inserted Vessels, and clogged round about with a weight of acrimonious humours, doth likewise glow with a strong heat, whereby the said salin accumulations (gatherings or heaps)

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 103  
heaps) are sublimed, according to the length and direction of the intern and extern membranes of the *Oesophagus* to the brain, by whose waterish moisture it's likewise dissolved into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, which through it's attracting and raising of liquor, doth overwhelm the brain with steam and moisture, whence because of it's weight and pricking, it's continually præcipitated into the Lungs, viz. according to the direction and longitude of the membranes, down into the *aspera arteria* that is between it's membranes, not through the *Epyglottis* for that would immediately set the patient a Coughing. Thus a ferin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs; especially if

F 4.

fe-



seconded by those Salin sublimations from the Spleen.

Neither is the Liver alwayes excusable, now and then transmitting a *cinabrin Sulphur*, through the *Vena cava* to the Brain, or Heart, and thence to the Lungs, being likewise generated by a reduplicated heat, occasioned through the obstructions of its Capillars, and branches that tend to the Gall-Bladder. So that hereby the Spleen more frequently and principally, next the Stomach, then the Liver, do demonstratively appear to the parts *Mandant*; the Brain, Heart, *Thymus*, Glandules of the Gullet, and Tonfils the parts transmitting, or only giving passage to the humours forced up thither from other parts.

Here you may take notice of

a

a grand error among Practitioners; opinionating the Brain the chief part *Mandant*, when distempered with a cold humorous intemperament, and distilling into the Lungs: and of this sinister sentiment are they so confidently possessed, that they bend all their prescripts and devises to dry up this fountain of Rheum, to which purpose *Crato's* Amber Pills, *Fonseca's* Decoction of Sanders, *Erastus* his Dyet Drink of *Guaiacum* and *Salsa*; absorbing Emplasters to be applyed to the head; Fontanelles, Venotomes, Vesicatories, and Phlebotomy are all summoned in as *Herculean* auxiliaries to dry the Brain; but rather the purses of *struq? lativ bus lom*  
Another opinion they are very fond of, is that the *int*  
F 5 ternal



ternal part of the *Aspera arteria* is the part transmittent, an absurdity every drop that goes down the wrong way will confute. What other ridiculous tenents they foment touching Catarrhs, were a shame to recite to such as know better things.

How the Vital and Animal faculties prove accidental occasions of this evil, though their faintness, whereby they are incapacitated of propelling those noxious sublimes downwards, is apodictically expressed in the beginning of the eighth *Thesis*, and therefore wee'l supersede the needless pains of a repetition, only wee'l add the positive concurrence of the Animal and Vital Spirits in directing and derivating the foresaid sublimes to the heart and  
brain.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 107  
brain ; namely , encountring  
with each annoying and pernicious  
effumations are compelled  
to a retreat to their Spring  
head , whether they do like-  
wise conduct those Salin steams  
along with them. The *Reci-  
pient* part is the Lungs , who  
art partly passive in being forced  
to receive , and partly active  
in attracting such corrosive  
Salts. Their situation and con-  
nexion obliges them to receive  
the precipitates from the Brain,  
Heart, and Stomach ; their acts  
of expiration attract potently  
from the Veins, Arteries , and  
other parts , as appears in those  
fuliginous smoaks , and putrid  
steams they expire. What  
doth further dispose them  
to a necessity of receiving  
those salts , and other malign  
humours , a repeated Survey of  
Chap.



Chap. 22. will abundantly satisfie you.

The qualification requisite in the humour transmitted (*viz.* the distilled liquor) may easily be deduced from the premisses; namely, a degree of acrimony wrought into a tartarous humour by calcination, reaching at least to the ascent of a Vitriolat, if not an Armoniack Salt.

By the way, take this for none of the least important remarques, that this liquor, that's produced out of the solution of a Vitriolat Salt sublimed to the Brain, if accidentally it should penetrate into the concave of the Nerves, (as it would easily do, since consisting of a sharp salin thin insinuating substance, were it not diverted by being precipitated  
into

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 109  
into distillations, ) it ordinarily causes Convulsions and Epilepsies.

The Second, Third, and Fifth Problems being all resolved in the contents of the solution of this fourth, wee'l step over to the sixth; *Whether a Pulmonique Consumption never happeneth but upon spitting or coughing up blood?* Galen and his Cotemporaries did commonly observe Pulmonique Consumptions to follow a spitting of blood, whence many of his Sectators do still persist in the same tenent, not considering, that what was usual in Galen's time may be less common now, for Pulmonique Consumptions do as frequently appear among us here, that are molested only with an acrimonious moist kind of Cough,  
as



as those, that have fallen into that evil upon spitting of blood, hapning upon a rupture, or corrosion of a vein in the Lungs.

Besides my own sentiment, I'll insert the observations of *Argenterius* and *Fernelius*; The former in his *Comment. 3. in Art. Medic. Gal.* gives a relation of four women, that dyed all of exquisite Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumptions, none whereof coughed up blood. And *Fernelius* writes thus: Some upon the spitting only of a liquid and yellowish humour, being taken with a small Feavor, have begun to consume, and a long time after did spit a little blood mixed with matter; but I have likewise observed a many that dyed Consumptive, in whom there was

not

*Consumptions & Melancholy. III*  
not the least appearance of blood  
throughout their whole sickness.

Moreover, observe there is  
an Ulcerous disposition of the  
Lungs; And both these may  
be appositely termed causes of  
a Pulmonique Consumption,  
or Consumption of the Lungs.  
By an Ulcerous disposition of  
the Lungs, I intend a perfu-  
sion of acrimonious salin li-  
quors (such as I instanced be-  
fore) throughout the body of  
the Lungs, insensibly drying,  
gnawing, and absorbing their  
flesh, and likewise insensibly  
dissipating it into vapours and  
exhalations through the pores  
of the *Parenchyma*, and ambient  
Membrane; which latter  
though *Galen* denies to be per-  
vious with a number of small  
holes, is found to be so by  
*Aristotle's* and others experience.  
Thus



Thus the Lungs of many deceased Consumptives have been discovered quite consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient Membrane and a number of withered veins and filaments without the precedence of spitting of blood or matter.

Moreover as I observed in Cap. 23. a Consumption of the Lungs may also arrive upon a scirrosity, hard Apostems, (as *Atheroms, Steatomas, &c.*) putrefaction of humours within its pores, and a crude tubercle, or drying scorching fuliginous steams continually fuming from the heart, without the least appearance of expectorated blood. In this particular I remember one of our elderly *Oxford* Physicians proved disappointed of his Prognosticks, or rather Diagnosticks. A Scholar

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 113  
lar applying himself to him for information, whether he were in a Consumption, was answered with a question, whether he spitted blood? whereat the Scholer replied negatively; then said he, 'tis but a Ptilick Cough, and I'll warrant you from a Consumption, though three months after he left a *Skeleton* behind him, to witness what he dyed of.

The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Query you'll find solved by what is declared already.

The Tenth is, *Whether an Heſtick Feaver be a cause of a Consumption, or a Symptom of the cause (Symptoma causæ) of a Consumption, or a Symptom of the Consumption it self (Symptoma Symptomatis?)* Certainly it's a Symptom of the cause,



114      *A discourse of*  
cause, and a fellow symptom  
with the Consumption of the  
intire body.

The Eleventh demand is,  
*Whether a Pulmonique Consump-  
tion may not happen without  
the concomitance of an Hectick  
Feavor?* This I may safely  
conclude, there is many a Pul-  
monique Consumption without  
the evident signs of an Hectick  
Feavor, *viz.* a sharp equal heat  
over the whole body, a glow-  
ing of the extremities an hour  
or two after meat, a quick  
low pulse, &c. without which  
I can attest, I have found se-  
veral Consumptives, though  
for what I knew there might  
very probably have been a la-  
tent Hectick. However for the  
most part there is a sensible  
*Hectick* attending Consum-  
ptives. But out of this dis-  
course

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 115  
course there may be a very important question started, Whether that Hectick Feavor be a *Morbus in esse* (a Disease already generated,) or a *Morbus in fieri* (a Disease in engendring?) If we suppose it a *Morbus in esse*, then though the Ulcer were dryed up and cured, the Hectick would remain, as being a Fire kindled out of the *Innate heat* and *Radical moisture* into an actual flame, and depending upon no fewel but its self, which would continue burning until the *radical moisture* were burn'd away. On the other hand, if we consider it as a *Morbus in fieri*, then it must have its dependance upon purulent steams dispersed from the heart together with the blood to the parts, where arriving they  
cause



cause a kind of heat and glowing in the substantial principles; whereby they are set in fire, until the purulent acrimonious steams are dissipated. The symptoms make this appear very probable, *viz.* a glowing heat being a new fermentation two hours after victuals, excited through the appelling purulent corrosive steams, transported thither with the blood. 2. The Pulses confirm the same inference, changing quick, hot, and acre at the advent of the foresaid steams; and after a while when they are consumed and expelled by transpiration, they return to a more moderate motion, until the next flood of fermenting matter. 3. Were this assertion not admitted, that the foresaid Pulmonick Hectick is a *Morbus in fieri*, than necessarily

rily an Hectick once kindled would impell the Patient into a Marcour, though the Ulcer in the Lungs were cicatrized; the contrary whereof hath been discovered in several; so that you may rest certain, that the Ulcer being cured, the *Hectick* vanishes with it. Hence you may extract, what I intend by an *Hectick Fever*, namely the *Innate heat* kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the oily *Radical* moisture, through the appulse of saline steams, which through their contrariety to the Balsamick mixture excite a fervent fermentation in this latter, like oyl of Vitriol, powred upon oyl of tartar, or water upon lime.

Lastly, wee'l conclude Ulcers that succeed the bursting of a Vein in the Lungs, and some others



others induced by other causes, to depend for a considerable time, before they can attain to that height of exciting an He-ctick Feaver; for we cannot suppose the Heart to consist of so small a force, as not to be able to resist those purulent fumes for a while, and divert them from the other parts, into whose Penetrails to insinuate, some proportion of time must be allowed.

The Twelfth and last Interrogatory is, *Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper* (for those terms are reciprocally used by Authors) *Consumption, besides a Pulmonique Consumption?* This Query implies rather a controversie about words, than the thing it self; for if they resolve to term no other an ex-  
qui-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 119  
quisite or proper Consumption,  
but a Consumption of the  
Lungs, ( words being to be  
understood, *ex intentione im-*  
*ponentis*, from the intention of  
him that imposes the word, )  
then the case needs no debate;  
but if the words are to be taken  
( *ex apprehensione intelligentis* )  
from the apprehension of those  
that understand, or whom they  
are spoken to, then the register  
of Consumptions will be much  
enlarged. Now so it is, that  
the common intendment states  
a proper Consumption, a disso-  
lution or corruption of the Bal-  
samick principles; and con-  
sequently if differencing per-  
fect Consumptions by the varie-  
ty of their causes, and seats of  
those said causes, we must infer  
many more, as an *Hypochon-*  
*driack*, *Amorous*, *Ulcerous*,  
Can-



120 *A discourse of*  
*Cancerous, Renal, Dorsal,*  
and many other sorts of Con-  
sumptions before commented  
upon.

If probably I have not pro-  
posed resolves to these *Queries*,  
that are enough seasoned for  
every Readers palat, I must beg  
his excuse upon pretence, it's  
but the first rough draught, which  
upon a second attempt may be  
rendred better polish't: How-  
ever such as they be, they'll  
prove a more luminous and  
soveraign Directory for the  
Conservative, Preservative, and  
Curative part of a Consumpti-  
on, than any hitherto offer'd to  
view.

**CHAP.**

CHAP. XI.

*Of some less frequent and rarer causes of a Pulmonique and other sorts of Consumptions.*

**T**O decline confusion of causes we have reserved these, being of a more rare emergency, for a particular remarque. This distinction of Consumptions is universally observed, that some are moist, others dry. A moist Consumption receives it's nomenclature from a moist sputation or expectoration that attends it; a dry one is known by its dry Cough: This latter, besides the ordinary præcited causes, is sometimes occasioned by various accidents of the Heart, as

G            Wounds,



Wounds , Ulcers , Bones , Stones , and Worms , that are bred in it , and particularly by a *Marcour* , or a *Hectick* of the Heart , which together with the Lungs , as *Melangthon* witnesses ( *lib. 1. de Anima* ) were found to be as dry as a Baked Pear , in the expired body of *Casimir* , *Marqués* of *Brandenburg*. Thus likewise *Telesius* reports the heart ( and consequently the Lungs ) of a noble *Roman* dried away by an immoderate heat , to nothing but the skin. *Fernelius* in his *Pathol. lib. 5. cap. 12.* tells us of one that dyed *Consumptive* , whose heart was afterwards discovered to be corroded into three large *Ulcers* , the steems of whose matter must needs have infected the Lungs. *Banbinus* among his observations registers this follow-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 12,  
following, that he dissected a  
Corps, wherein he found the  
Lungs consumed; the capacity  
of the breast to be full of putrid  
and coagulated blood, the *Pe-  
ricardium* (a skin wherein the  
heart lyes inclosed as in a bag)  
to contain above a quart of  
white matter, and the heart ex-  
tremely extenuated and consu-  
med about the surface. The  
symptoms that molested the  
party, were a Cough, a pain  
in his Breast, difficulty of re-  
spiration, and an Hectick Fea-  
ver. The *Pericardium* is like-  
wise summon'd by *Petr. Salius*  
*de cur. Morb. c. 7.* for an appa-  
rent cause of a *Tabes* or *Mareour*,  
if anywise affected, as suppose  
inflammed, or puttulated. This  
may seem strange, that an ig-  
noble part should bring the  
whole body in danger; but then



considering its near situation to the heart, the cause is obvious enough, whence to derive its Consumptive symptoms.

Some might rather imagine, that the drying up of the waterish humours contained in the *Pericardium*, (supposed by most modern Anatomists to be destined for to moisten and cool the heart) may now and then impell a man into a Consumption, for want of which water, the heart dryes away and shrinks, whereunto the other parts are obliged to sympathize. But in my opinion it's questionable, whether any such waterish liquor be floating in the *Pericardium*, whilst a man is yet living; for in Beasts, as Dogs or Cats, whose breast hath been pierced alive, to discover, whether the said Membrane  
the

the heart, is wrapt up in, be moistned with that kind of ferosity, no such thing was deprehended, in whom notwithstanding there appeared the same necessity for a cooler, as in men, whose languishing heart probably whilst a dying, may seem faintly to sweat such kind of moist drops into its bag.

2. There have been some, that were born destitute of a *Pericardium*, witness *Columbus lib. 15. Anat.* where he recites the Anatomy of a Scholar at Rome, whom he found wanting of a *Pericardium*; so *Galen lib. 7. cap. 13. Administ. Anat.* doth likewise instance a Boy, whose heart lay visible, because the breast-bone was part cut out, and the *Pericardium* partly putrefyed.

A dry Consumption may likewise



wise chance upon a *Vomica*, or a tumor of humeurs turn'd into matter and inclosed in a bag, (whereby Authors would have it differenced from an Apostem) in the Lungs, which before it breaks causes a stertour in breathing, and a very troublesome Asthma.

A Pulmonique Consumption doth sometimes happen upon a *Varix*, or vein swelled in the Lungs, which in length of time doth burst, whence an effusion of blood, and soon after a congestion of purulent matter succeeds.

*Hippocrates in coac præd.* makes mention of a kind of suppuration, that survenes *Lethargies*, which doth commonly terminate into a Consumption: *viz. quicumque verò servantur ex Lethargicis ut plurimum suppurati sunt*: those that recover of

a Lethargy, for the most part become suppurated. But *lib. 1. de Morb.* he relates five kinds of Pectoral suppurations more, that tend to the same period, unless according to 15. *Aphor. lib. 5.* they expectorate the matter in 40. dayes. *viz.* First, there is a suppuration of steam distilling from the head into the hollow of the breast. The second follows a Pleurisie not expectorated. The third happens upon the bursting of a vein in the breast. The fourth upon a Phlegmatique Pleurisie. The fifth succeeds a *varix* in the breast bursted, or sweating out (*per Diapedesin*) blood.

But those that are curious to be further satisfied touching the manner of Pectoral or Pulmonique suppurations, let them peruse *Hipp. lib. 1. de Morb.*

G 4

where



where he doth most incomparably illustrate that subject. Here may be questioned, *Whether Phleam according to Hippocrates his dictate is suppurable, or disposed to be converted into matter?* Pure Phleam certainly is not, but being mixed with other humours is experienced to be suppurable.

*Hippocrates lib. de Glandul.* describes a Sciaticque Consumption (*Tabes coxendica;*) *Alius morbus oritur ex defluxione capitis per venas in Spinalem Medullam, inde autem in Sacrum os impetum facit, & in coxendicum acetabula, sive juncturas deponit, & si tabem fecerit homo marcescit; atque hoc modo, contabescit & vivere non expetit. i. e.* Another Disease takes its beginning from a defluxion of the head through the Veins into the  
Mar-

Marrow of the Back; thence forceth to the *os sacrum*, and expels (to wit the distilled humour.) into the Hip joynts.

The Lungs do sometimes though very rarely grow fast to the *Pleura* (the skin that lines the breast within,) whence such as are detained with that accident are termed *Lung-grown*: The symptoms attending, are a heavy pain in the breast, a difficulty of respiration, faintness, &c. which continuing do advance their subjects to a Consumption. This sort of Consumption might be annumerated to an *Asthmatick* Consumption, as *Mercatus* and others are pleased to term it, since the symptoms appear not different from those in an *Asthma*, saving there is only a Cough wanting to make up the train. The cause



of this Lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous exulceration, whose matter being somewhat glutinous, cleaves to the foresaid *Pleura*, and dryes up to it, whereby it's fastned. The truth hereof is evidenced in the dissected bodies of those, that were Lung-grown, whose Lungs are ever found ichorous and mattery near the place of adhesion, witness the dissected bodies of *Ferdinand* the Emperour, and *Francis* the French King, whose Lungs, according to the Testimonies of *Gesner*, and *Holtzack*, were not only deprehended fastned to the sides of the breast, but in a great part putrefied and sanious. But whether those *filaments* that serve in lieu of ligaments to tye the Lungs to the *Pleura*, being short-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 131  
shortned by a strain, or imbi-  
bition of humours, may not  
produce a Consumption, seems  
not improbable; an Asthma it's  
certain they do, and conse-  
quently may attract humours  
to the Lungs, and prove an  
accidental cause of overheating  
and overdrying the heart, for  
not expiring the fuliginous  
steams, that issue thence, and  
not inspiring fresh air sufficient  
to cool and moisten it. On the  
other hand, those said filaments  
being overmuch relaxed, or  
broken, do induce that acci-  
dent which may be properly  
stiled the Rising of the Lights.  
Some other infrequent Con-  
sumptions may happen, but  
such as scarce appear among ten  
thousand Consumptives, and  
therefore shall forbear their in-  
sertion, committing their nar-

1074



132      *A discourse of*  
row search to physicians their  
proper industry.

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## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Procatartick or exter-  
nal causes of Pulmonique  
Consumptions.*

**T**Hose Procatarticks that required a larger comment, as love, grief, &c. we have discoursed of in particular Par. Others that are limited in a narrower extent of speculation, and particularly such, as promote *English* Bodies beyond those of other Nations into Consumptions, we intend to treat of here.

To begin with these latter, it's not improbable the causes must be inherent in those *non natu-  
rals*.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 133  
rals, whose quality, and our  
use of them differing from  
other Nations, transport our  
bodies beyond theirs into exte-  
nuations and Marcors.

1. We differ extreamly from  
all others in our dyet. *Flem-  
mings* and *Germans* buy flesh  
meat by the pound, and eat  
it by ounces; we buy meat by  
whole joynts, and eat it by  
pounds.

2. They usually boyl and  
roast their meat, untill it falls  
almost off from the bones, but  
we love it half raw, with the  
blood trickling down from it,  
delicately terming it the Gra-  
vy, which in truth looks  
more like an ichorous or  
raw bloody matter. 3. Flesh  
once a week is a variety to  
their great ones, once a month  
a delicacy to their Burgers  
(*Citizen's*).



(*Citizen's,*) and once a year a feast to the rabble, and that at their *Kirmisses* or Fairs only. But their thriving dyct is Cabbage, Turnips, Salates, Butter-milk, Whey, &c. Which renders them alike in fatness, witness their Brawny Necks, and Trype Guts. But here on the other hand great and small, rabble and all, must have their bellyes stuffed with flesh meat every day, and on Sundayes cramb their guts up to the crop with puddin.

4. Neither is the difference only in the eating part, but drinking, they overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rotgut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor, that favours of little else than hops and muddy water. The wine they so much  
de-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 135  
debauch themselves with, is a  
kind of crude dull stum'd *Bur-*  
*deaux* ; we with *Canary*. Thus  
we have parallel'd the dyets of  
two Nations, in order to a fur-  
ther examination of their dif-  
ferent effects, rendring those  
of a squabbish lardy habit of  
body ; us of a thinner though  
more fleshy appearance, and  
some who by their stronger na-  
tures, exercise, or labour,  
are equally matcht to digest  
and subdue that mass of flesh  
they daily devour, acquire a  
double strength to what those  
Hermites receive from their  
Herbage.

But since we experience that  
sort of feeding, doth scarce  
improve our carcasses beyond a  
lean habit, and the contrary  
dyet to stuff the hides of our  
Neighbours with a large pro-  
por-



portion of Grease and Tallow, gives us argument, to impute to it a great part of the occasion, that inclines us so much to Consumptions. But to declare to you the great mischiefs ( which is my chief business ) this flesh greediness heaps upon us : a Plethory both *ad vasa* and *vires*, is the first and immediate effect; the next, a *Plethora ad vasa* ( an over fulness of the Veins and Arteries with blood ) doth easily upon a small commotion or heat of body, fall or other accidents, burst a Vein in the Lungs, whereupon commonly follows an Ulcer, and soon after a Pulmonique Consumption.

Moreover, note that a Plethory produced by immoderate eating of flesh is more im-  
pe-

petuous and turgent, and therefore so much disposed to burst a Vein; whereas any other Plethory engendred of Fish, Milk, or Herbs, being less turgent, and diluted with waterish humors seldome swells to that height.

The *Plethora ad vires* is the evident cause, that renders us universally lean, by suppressing our spirits and hebetating their vigour, whereby they are not only incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh, but of attracting blood to the parts to nourish them; which defect reduces the body to a leanness, and if continued to a Consumption.

Lastly, know, that fish meat being so nutritive, and likewise hard of digesture, doth abound with the most and worst



worst dregs of any other kind of meat, especially if not totally digested, as seldome it is by those that glut down such immeasurable proportions of flesh. These dregs immediately peruse the blood with melancholy, cause obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and stick in the capillar insertions of the Stomach, being soon incinerated and calcined into such Salts as we premitted in the preceding Chapter: which after a short interlapse of time produce Coughs, Ptisicks, and at last a Pulmonique Consumption.

For a further proof hereof wee'l add a dictate or two of *Hippocrates lib. de veter. Med.* He saith that Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient, takesyes the body. And *lib. de loc. in homine*; he  
speaks

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 139  
speaks thus; If the body conquers  
the meat it eats, it flourishes;  
but if it be overcome, and yields,  
the body grows lean.

Now let's pass to the other  
part of your Dyet, that so  
much admired Mistress of your  
fond Palats, *Canary*, to whose  
debauchery a far greater num-  
ber of Murders may be impu-  
ted, than to the fury of the  
Sword. What malignant Fea-  
vors, Dysenteries, pernicious  
Consumptions, doth it impell  
*English* bodies into? Sack  
drinkers that sometimes have  
over balasted their panch with  
that liquor, do by their beast-  
ly return of it present their  
Spectators with a view, what  
a most filthy corrosive greenish  
oyle it's converted into, by  
the preternatural heat of their  
stomach, which in length of  
time



140      *A discourse of*  
time being congested in some  
considerable quantity, and  
floating in a violent stream  
through the Vessels, is the  
cause of so many malign Fea-  
vors, as generally reign here  
towards the latter end of the  
Summer. This is the account  
of its acute effects; its Chro-  
nical ones are, a vehement  
drying and inflammation of  
the bowels and humours,  
whereby great and obstinate  
obstructions are engendred, by  
drying away and absorbing the  
subtiler and more waterish part  
of the humours, and leaving  
the grosser behind, which soon  
turn to an adust melancholy,  
the further effects whereof  
have been sufficiently declared  
already.

Neither are the meaner sort  
of people destitute of their *Am-  
brofia,*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 141  
*brofia*, who must needs every  
day after Sunset bestow three  
pence out of their groat, in  
Strong Beer, a liquor that at-  
tributes the better half of its ill  
qualities to the Hops, being  
an inland drugg. consisting of  
an acrimonious fiery nature, set-  
ting the blood upon the least  
Cacochymy into an *Orgasmus*  
by an ill ferment it yields to  
the stomach, Liver, and Spleen,  
which doth likewise render the  
humours fiery; adust, and me-  
lancholique. Small Beer,  
though it partakes less of the  
Hopes, yet according to their  
proportion, corresponds in of-  
fensive and insalubrious quali-  
ties; whence we may observe,  
that Patients in Feavors and  
many other distempers, re-  
ceive a sensible prejudice from  
that rot-gut, (though the quan-  
tity



tity of Hops be less ) by the  
forefaid *Orgasmus* it excites.  
By this you may judge, since  
small Beer at the best proves  
so unwholesome a drink, what  
it doth at worst, perhaps be-  
ing brewed with a thick mud-  
dy and clayish water, which  
the Brewers covet the rather,  
because of adding a body or  
substance to the drink, which  
the dead remainder and small  
quantity of Malt can in no wise  
contribute to it: now to give  
a stronger tast to this dreggish  
liquor, they sling in an incredi-  
ble deal of Broom, or Hops,  
whereby small beer is rendred  
equal in mischief to strong.

The third Endemick cause,  
whence we may derive our ex-  
tenuating diseases, is the Air,  
which as I have expressed to  
you before in Chapt. ob-  
tains

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 143  
tains a more particular and immediate power from its continual commerce with our Lungs and Vital spirits, of committing violence upon them and the Vitals. There is none who hath traversed the least tract of ground beyond his native Soil, but can attest the strange alterations the Air produces upon bodies, especially if diseased: The Air o'th *Alpes* subjects the Inhabitants to distillations to their throat, which congested do in a short space swell into a huge mole; the *Indian* Air disposes Northern bodies to Dysenteries; the *Spanish* Air ingenders the Kings evil; that of *Padua* a blindness, where I remember I took notice of several blind folks, but whether the Air of that place had produced that  
acci-



142      *A discourse of*  
accident in them, or whether  
they came from other places  
thither to be cured by stroaking  
their eye-lids over Saint *Anto-*  
*nio di Padua's* Tomb, by which  
means great numbers ( as they  
told me ) have been reduced to  
their perfect sights, I inquired  
not. The Air at *Rome* is like-  
wise very pernicious, especial-  
ly all the Summer, at which  
time, as I was informed there,  
no person will hazard to travel  
towards *Naples* ; for fear of  
incurring that dangerous phren-  
sie and burning Feavor, which  
the change of Air unavoidably  
brings upon them, especially  
upon those that return from  
*Naples* to *Rome*, among whom  
scarce one in a hundred es-  
capes, though they use the  
extreamest remedies, as actu-  
al cauteries and scarifications  
for

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 143  
for their recovery. What calamitous effects the Air of this City wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my *Discourse of the Plague*. In fine, there's no cause of questioning, but that the Air doth evidently concur to the production of several Diseases, and particularly of this *English* Endemick; but through what means or disposition, it's that I am about, to illustrate to you. The situation of this Island is such, as disposes it to a continual cloudiness, which in the Summer renders the Air cooler, and in the Winter warmer. The matter whereout those perennial clouds are raised, is the Sea that cirrounds us, which clouds so attracted, the the westerly winds, blowing three fourths of the year, do

H                      con-



continually blow upon us: in lieu whereof, if eastern winds did perflate our clime more frequently, would not only blow away those misty clouds, but exceedingly clarify and refresh our Air. These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea, so they still partake of the saline bodies, they drew up with them thence, which descending upon us by degrees, and being perfused through the Air, do through their saline acrimony corrode our weak Lungs, and with their thick foggy substance obstruct the *Bronchia Pulmonum*, or Lung-pipes. This Pulmonique indisposition of the Air, is very much heightened in great Cities, especially where a great quantity of Sea-coal is burned, as here in *London*, where the number of Brew-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 145  
Brew-houses, Cooks, and  
Smiths-shops, besides all other  
Private houses, Brick and Lime  
Kills about the City, make a  
smoak, that at a distance *Lon-*  
*don* appears in a morning as if  
were drowned in a black  
cloud, and all the day after  
smothered with a smoaky fog,  
the consequence whereof proves  
very offensive to the Lungs in  
two respects. 1. By means of  
those Sulphurous coal smoaks,  
the Lungs are as it were stifled,  
and extremely oppressed,  
whereby they are forced to  
inspire and expire the Air with  
difficulty, in comparifon to the  
facility of inspiring and expi-  
ring the Air in the Country,  
as people immediately per-  
ceive upon their change of Air;  
which difficulty, oppression,  
and stopping must needs at  
H 2 length



length wast the Lungs, and weaken them in their function. 2. Those fuliginous smoaks partly consisting of salin corrosive steams, seem to partake of the nature of *Salt armoniack*, whereby they knaw and in time Ulcerate the tender substance and small veins of the Lungs. That coal smoak is of so corrosive a quality is easily experienced by those, that are beset with smoak in a room, whose eyes it bites and gnaws that it forceth them to water, and by pricking their Throat and Lungs puts them into a dry Cough. These salin corrosive steams are very much intended by the addition of those, that exhale from Houses of Office, Pissing places, and other nasty stinks and fumes great Cities are ever pestred with.

Another

Another great cause of the frequency of Consumptions among us, and especially about the City, is a continued descent of weak Pulmonique Children from Consumptive Parents, who propagate and transfuse their Pulmonique Seminaries to their whole subsequent generation; which occasions so many hundreds to drop hence every year to the Country for fresh air.

Hitherto we have insisted upon those causes, that effect Consumptions Endemick to this Island; there remains a citation of such others, as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Country. Immoderate feeding upon Powdered Beef, Bacon, Salt Fish, Pickled Meats, Anchovies, and debauching with Brandy, Sack,

H 3 and



and other strong Wines and Spirits, do inflame and acuate the blood, whereby it's capacitated to corrode the tender veins of the Lungs, whereupon follows spitting and coughing up of blood. A fall, (and according to *Hippocrates* lib. 2. de Morb.) vehement exercise or labour, violent vomiting, a blow upon the breast, calling a lowd, do oftentimes occasion a vein to burst in the Lungs. Catching cold on the breast, by going cool in the morning or evening, (as many do by leaving their Doublets unbuttoned, or woemen by running up and down in their Smock sleeves, or lying naked with their breast in the night) doth impell the blood suddenly into the Lung-veins, whereby being overfilled, burst into an effusion

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 149  
fion of blood. Those that are naturally destitute, or have lost their *Vvula*, are likewise very incident into a rupture of a Lung-vein, in admitting the cold air, without that previous alteration, the *Columella* contributed, by hindring the cold air to irrupt suddenly into the Lungs. The eating of a Sea hare is thought to corrode the Lungs by a Specifick property. *Plin. lib. 7. 2.* writes, that there is a certain people in *Æthiopia*, whose sweat precipitates any into a Consumption whom it touches.

Consumptions do frequently arrive upon a sudden suppression of the Hæmorrhoids, witness *Hippocrates 6 Aph. 12.* If upon curing of Hæmorrhoids that have ran long, you do'nt leave one, there is danger of



150      *A discourse of*  
*a Dropſie, or Conſumption; be-*  
cause nature was wont to eva-  
cuate its burden of vitious Me-  
lancholique and Cholerick  
blood out at thoſe veins, which  
paſſage being ſtopt, it's forced  
to regurgitate upwards to the  
Lungs; the like happens upon  
the ſtoppage of Womens cour-  
ſes, which if not ſuddenly  
look'd to, ſets them undoubt-  
edly into a Conſumption,  
Dropſie, or ſome other dange-  
rous Diſeaſe, as *Hippocrates*  
*lib. de Morb.* alſo obſerves.  
*viz, Si virgo ex ſuppreſſione*  
*menſium in tabem deveniat, &c,*  
What conſtitution of the year  
is moſt like to engender Con-  
ſumptions, *Hippocrates* tells us:  
Firſt, for moiſt Conſumptions  
that ſurvene diſtillations of  
ſharp putrid ſteam, a moiſt and  
Southernly Autumn upon a dry  
and

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 151  
and Northern Summer, is apt  
to produce them. 3. *Apho.* 13.  
Secondly dry Consumptions ge-  
nerally appear upon a long con-  
tinuation of hot and dry wea-  
ther. 2. *Apho.* 16. *per squa-*  
*lores vero tabes, &c.* The sea-  
son or time of year for Con-  
sumptions is the Autumn. 3.  
*Apho.* *Autumno invadunt Fe-*  
*bres, Hydropes, Tabes, &c.*

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### CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Signs of a beginning or  
growing Consumption.*

**T**H E surest cure for a Pul-  
monique Consumption, is  
to prevent it in those, that are  
naturally inclined to that evil,  
or have but lately conceived  
the Seeds of it, and are just a  
bud.

H 5



152 . *A discourse of*  
budding. But because the pre-  
ventive part is frequently neg-  
lected, upon hopes of wearing  
it out, or by changing the air,  
or for want of knowing the  
state they are in, ( which to di-  
scerne in the commencement is  
difficult even to Physicians  
themselves, who are not sel-  
dom mistaken in that point, )  
the impending danger where-  
of requires a mature caution,  
I shall delineate such natural  
and adventitious dispositions,  
as appear suspicious. 1. To  
descend from Phthical Parents,  
or such as were Pulmonique,  
that is affected with any kind  
of trouble in their Lungs, be  
it a Cough, difficulty of breath-  
ing, Asthma, or a Pulmonique  
Consumption, is a great argu-  
ment, since it's observed that  
Consumptions prove so here-  
ditary

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 153  
ditary, and that sometimes in  
a strange manner; *viz.* some  
deriving their extenuating Di-  
seases from their Grandfather,  
though their immediate Pa-  
rents did not seem troubled  
with the least kind of distem-  
per in their Lungs. The rea-  
son is, because those heredita-  
ry seeds remained dormant in  
their Parents, and never were  
reduced *in actum*, which never-  
theless were transfused into  
their Children, in whom they  
might be raised to growth.  
2. Brothers or Sisters taking  
their passage through that Di-  
sease to their Graves, leave an  
ill *omen* to the remainder of  
their kin. 3. Whom nature  
hath shaped with a great head,  
long neck, narrow breast, and  
shoulders sticking out like  
wings, and a lean habit of bo-  
dy,



154 *A discourse of*  
dy, seem very much inclined  
to a Consumption. 4. Such as  
are subject to thin sharp  
Coughs, itching of the Eyes,  
a tickling in their Throat, pains  
of their Sides, and do not  
thrive upon a good dyet, are  
prepared for a Consumption.  
5. To omit letting blood at  
certain seasons that the body is  
accustomed to, or to escape  
bleeding at the Nose, or avoid-  
ing blood by the Hæmorrhoids  
if usual, or for women to be  
obstructed in their Courses, ar-  
gues danger. 6. Especially at  
the fall, and in persons aged  
from Eighteen to Thirty five  
years. 7. To be apt to spit  
blood oft, though it distills  
from the Head, or is expressed  
out of the terminations of veins  
in the Throat, signifies a Phthi-  
sical inclination, and is dange-  
rous ;

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 155  
rous; because it's a sign, the  
blood is sharp and thin, and  
may upon a small provocation  
vent its fury upon the Lung-  
veins. 8. And lastly, any of  
the Procatarctick causes menti-  
oned in the Chapter preceding,  
or the beginning of this Trea-  
tise, or any other Disease,  
producing a durable leanness  
and dryness of body, with a  
short, dry, or moist Cough,  
portends an ill consequence, as  
you may observe out of *Hip-  
pocrates.* 2 *Aph.* 3. in all Di-  
seases it's better for the belly  
to be thick; on the contra-  
ry, when the belly is very  
thin, and very much consumed  
it's dangerous.

CHAP.



## CHAP. XIV.

*Of Signs, Diagnostick and Prognostick, and of the several kinds of spitting of Blood.*

**S**ince spitting of blood doth so frequently forerun Ulcers in the Lungs, it's requisite I should tell you, what kind of spitting of blood fore speaks danger of a Consumption. Wherefore know, that blood evacuated at the mouth with the spittle, may either distill from the brain, or palat, or be expressed out of the Throat, or Gullet, or forced out of the Stomach, Breast, Mediastinum, Diaphragma, Lungs or Wind-pipe. Among these, blood forced out of the Lungs gives the worst appearance,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 157  
ance, and doth seldom vanish  
without leaving an Ulcer be-  
hind it.

Moreover there is a very con-  
siderable difference in respect  
of danger, in blood that is-  
sues out of the Lung-veins,  
which are apt to shed their hu-  
mours upon these four occasi-  
ons.

1. Upon a rupture or burst-  
ing, among the *Greeks* called  
*ἐκτασις*.

2. Upon the corrosion of a  
vein, that is, when it's eaten  
through by sharp gnawing  
blood, in *Greek* termed *διὰ  
βρωσίνης*.

3. A vein gaping or its lips  
being forced open by a Pletho-  
ry, is apt to effuse a quanti-  
ty of blood, in *Greek* called  
*ἀνασπίρωσις*.

4. When the Tunicks of  
the



the veins are grown thin, and the blood is likewise rendred subtil and piercing, it's apt to sweat through, which is nominated a *διαρροια*.

This latter is oft cured, and therefore of a moee hopeful aspect; but the two former for the most part contemn all remedies. The bursting or corrosion of a Vein in the *Pleura* succeeds these former in a malicious *Omen*. Any of these bloody sputations being too suddenly cured, oft changes into a tragick Scene. The like happens upon external applications of restrigent medicines to the breast, or in case internal restrictives be exhibited without dissolvents, to dissolve the crumbs of blood, that usually concrease out of the extravasated humours, which otherwise

otherwise would occasion a suffocation. A bloody sputation, whether proceeding from the Lungs, or Stomach, intimates less danger in Women, whose obstructed courses were the cause of it; because these being carried down do seldom miss a cure of the former, as *Hippocrates* doth likewise aphoristically tell us; *A Woman vomiting blood, her courses breaking forth puts a stop to her vomiting*; but this is to be understood, in case a Vein gapes or is forced open by a Plethory, not if a Vein be bursted or corroded.

The same reason holds good in men, surprized with a sanguin sputation upon a sudden cohibition of their *Hæmorrhoids*, which being recalled do frequently stint the other Symptom;



ptom; but if their Hæmorrhoids have disappeared for a considerable time, then such a sputation survening upon it proves more perilous than others.

Spitting of blood is more curable in Plethoricks, and young folks, than in others in a thinner habit of body, and old people, because as *Hippocrates* implies in 2 Aph. They are less endangered in Diseases, whose Disease suits with their nature, age, and habit of body, and time, than those whose Disease is in no part agreeable.

*In summa*; any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state, unless it happens as I said before upon the gaping of a Vein, or being opened, (but not bursted or corroded

corroded) by a Plethory, in which case it's a great help to nature, being over burden'd with blood; and it usually stops of it self. Thus I have known several women vomit up great quantities of blood, possibly a pint or two, without any prejudice. Some I have heard of, that have coughed up a quantity not much less, no kind of detriment following upon it. A Vein bursted or corroded in the Lungs, is look'd upon to be for the most part incurable (though some do escape,) because of the continual motion and coughing of the Lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindring the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein; besides their remote distance from the Stomach, the vertues of Medicines, being quite spent before



before they can arrive thither. Spitting of blood being complicated with other chronical Diseases, as great obstructions of the Bowels, Asthma, &c. is rendered less capable of cure than otherwise. A *varix* or a vein swelled in the Lungs doth oft a good while after burst out into a sudden spitting of blood, the patient not dreaming of the least Disease his body should be subjected to; for the Lungs being insensible within, cannot advert him of any tumor or swelling. This accident usually happens, when a man hath had a fall, or bruise upon his breast, whereby the grosser part of the blood was suddenly impelled into a Vein of the Lungs, where it causes that swelling, which possibly may burst a month or six weeks after,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 163  
after, for want of taking something at the beginning to dissolve the impulsed blood.

A broken Vein conglutinated, or a corroded one cicatrized, is very apt upon a small irritation, as a cough, vomit, fall, &c. to burst again, or return to an Ulcer, because the cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable, or sometime friable kind of humour, that's easily colliquated, or rent asunder by the continual motion of the Lungs, and especially if rendered violent by a Cough, or other accident. Wherefore persons that have been so indisposed, ought to refrain from taking Vomits, or moving their bodies violently; and timely to remedy any kind of Cough, or other Pulmonique Diseases.

We



We have given you a large comment of the Prognosticks of spitting blood; the remainder of this Chapter wee'l imploy in the Diagnosticks. Blood that's evacuated from the Lungs is forced up with a Cough without any pain; and if a Lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first gush a great quantity is coughed up, which afterwards comes up in smaller proportions.

The blood that's evacuated at first, appears thin, pure, and florid, with a little yellowish froth upon it; that which is afterwards evacuated, shews paler, and watered, with a few bubbles on it; at last it's expectorated mixt with fleam. That which sweats through the veins, comes up diluted in small quantities mixt with fleam,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 165  
scum, spittle, or some of the  
*serum* of the blood.

If a Lung-Vein be corroded, the blood at first comes up in a smaller proportion; afterwards in fuller streams. Physicians do vary much in the colour of Pulmonique blood that's evacuated, some will have it a purple, others a florid, yellow, or natural red. As to that, Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it's conceived to be rendered more aereous by the Lungs. Nevertheless it varies according to the constitution of bodies; for in some it may be purple, in others yellow, or red. Another dispute that's moved among Authors is, whether Lung-blood is alwayes evacuated with a Scum or froth upon it, according to *Hippocrates,*



crates, 5 Aph. 13. Those that spit out frothy blood with coughing, it comes from the Lungs. For to decide this controverſie; you muſt note, there is a four-fold ſubſtance concurring to the conſtitution of the Lungs.

1. The Griſly ſubſtance of the Lung-pipes.

2. The tough ſubſtance of the Ligaments, that tye the great Veſſels to the Lungs, and joyn the pipes together.

3. The *Parenchyma* or fleſh of the Lungs.

4. That which the ſmall veins and arteries conſiſt of. This conſidered, obſerve that the blood that's evacuated out of the pores of the corroded *Parenc.* of the Lungs, is ever frothy, becauſe it's forced through a number of ſmall holes or pores in the Lungs, whereby

whereby it's rarefyed and rendered frothy. But the blood that's cast out of the greater Vessels is not alwayes thoroughly frothy, but only a top, which is caused by its being mingled with the Air in the coughing it up; and for that reason blood that's vomited up, may also appear frothy, as *Hippocrates lib. de Coacis*, tells us, those that spit up frothy blood, and are troubled with their right side they spit it from the Liver, and commonly dye. Thus likewise we see that blood evacuated in a *Dysentery* is frothy a top. So *Avicen* doth witness, the blood to be frothy, that's propel'd out of a Vein of the Breast; and *Paulus* writes the blood out of the Throat to be frothy. Last of all, you must distinguish between pure  
I blood,



blood, which usually is expectorated less frothy, and that which is mixt with windy fleam and melancholy, or only windiness.

This simple bloody sputation of the Lungs is differenced from that, which concomitates a pleurisie, or a *Peripneumonia*, because these two latter are ever painful, to wit a pleurisie is attended with a stitch, the other with a heavy pain of the breast, besides other Diagnostick symptoms; whereas a simple blood spitting arrives without any pain or fever. Blood that's cast out of the throat or wind-pipe, is spit out with a hawking, or a small cough, and that in small quantities or streaks; that out of Gums is spit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting; that

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 169  
that out of the breast is expelled with a difficult cough, and shews livid and full of crumbs; but blood that distils from the head, since it may be ejected by cough, vomit, hawking, or spitting, may easily delude both Patient and Physician, unless there be a narrow inspection made; for sometimes a small vein bursting in the head will striekle down (but with a tickling in the Throat) in great streams in the wind-pipe or stomach, whence it's returned by cough, or vomit; the usual way to find out the spring of this flood, is to cause the Patient to gargle twice or thrice a sharp *Oxyerate*, which will either stop the cough, or appear with a deep tincture.

Another way for tryal is, that the Patient is to hold his  
I 2                      mouth.



mouth full of water, and blow his Nose hard, by which means if there be a vein burst in the head, some blood will come forth at the Nost-rils. Moreover the Physician is to enquire into the Procatar-ctick causes, whether the party be troubled with a Head-ach, or hath had a fall, or taken cold, and is enrheumed, or the face be high coloured.

Blood that's ejected by vomit, no doubt but comes out of the Stomach-veins, but whether it be blood that's destined for its nourishment, or whether sent from the Spleen or Liver, and effused into the Stomach through the *Splenick* branch, or *Gastrick* vein, is also nicely searched into by Practick Authors.

If the evacuated blood be  
florid

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 171  
florid it's Stomach-blood, if  
black and in great quantity,  
its Splenetick, if red and co-  
pious, it's Hepatick. More-  
over, if the blood be Splene-  
tick, signs appear of an affect-  
ed Spleen; if Hepatick, of the  
Liver.

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## CHAP. XV.

*Of the Diagnostick signes of a  
confirmed Consumption of  
the Lungs.*

**Y**OU must appeal to your  
memory to have read in  
the foregoing part of this  
Treatise the distinction of Pro-  
per and Improper Consumpti-  
ons; this latter we have dif-  
sected into its several kinds,  
among which I am only to tell

I 3

you,



you, that an Improper Pulmonique Consumption is deciphered with nothing but a kind of a Pulmonick Disease, be it a Cough, *Dyspnaea*, *Asthma*, &c. and a discernable wasting of the flesh, protracted to some continuance, which doth certainly menace the sudden consequence of a Proper Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.

As to the evidencing a confirmed Consumption of the Lungs, the signs are these:

1. There is an old Cough, contracted possibly at the latter end of the fall, or in the winter, or the first approach of the Spring, and continuing for three, six, or nine months, with spitting blood the whole time.

2. Observe that such a cough that

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 172  
that proves so durable, doth  
not alwayes continue at the  
same stand, but is far more ur-  
gent sometimes than other some,  
and somewhiles again returns  
to that remission, that it seems  
to be quite gone, until the pa-  
tient relapses of his own ac-  
cord, without any provocati-  
on of an external cause or er-  
rour, into the same or rather  
worse state than before.

3. The matter expectorated  
is thick, tough, glewy, frothy,  
uneven, bubbly, grayish; or  
thin, liquid, crude; or thin  
and mixt with thick, clotty,  
blewish, yellow, greenish or  
blackish steam, or streaks only.

4. A difficulty of breathing,  
with a kind of a whiesing  
noise.

5. Violent stiches up and  
down the breast, and back,  
I 4. below



below the shoulders, which for a while are moveable; afterwards fix either under the shoulders or paps, which then give a strong presumption of a confirmed *Phthisis*.

6. The face looks cadaverous, and livid, with a dark blewish or brown circle about the under eye lids, the eyes appear hollow, flat and shrunk, without their natural gloss.

7. All this while the appetite is wanting, and is bent to nothing more than to a draught of stale strong Beer, though that be as bad as rats-bane for them: and this is a very usual attendant.

8. The body is sometimes loose, and sometimes bound; or in some it's generally loose, and in others contrary.

9. They sleep unquietly, and disturb-

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 175*

disturbed with fiery or melancholique dreams, and feel hot and glowing at their waking, being likewise much disposed to sweat about their breast, neck, and head. Their limbs do oft feel sore and weary. For the most part they are drowsy and lumpish all day. By this time an Hectick Feavor begins to shew it self, by a quick, soft, low, and unequal Pulse; a small glowing of the palms of the hands and feet after meat, &c.

This is the first degree of a confirmed Pulmonique Consumption, from which the second degree differs in the intension of the forementioned Symptoms; namely,

1. The Cough sounds more hollow and deep; continues longer before any matter is brought.



brought up; and is more urgent in the night than the day.

2. The humours or fleam that are expectorated, are turned into a thick matter.

3. The body is consumed to nothing but skin and bones; the flesh of the Muscles being withered into dry tough strings, the skin feeling rough and dry like Leather: And the face changed into an *Hippocratean visage*, otherwise called a *Mortiferous face*, and deciphered *I progn. 7. viz. a sharp Nose; hollow Eyes; the Temples fallen and retch'd; the Ears contracted, and their fibres turn'd; the skin about the fore-head hard, retched, and shrunk; the colour of the Face is Greenish or Blackish.*

4. At this degree the Legs  
and

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 176  
and Belly usually swell, and  
sometimes burst out at the toes  
into a water.

5. The appetite is quite lost.

6. A sensible Hectick Feavor,  
ever growing higher in the  
night than in the day, because  
the cold of the night stops the  
pores; it's known by a quick,  
hard, low, uneven in motion  
and fortitude, Acre or stinging  
Pulse, and a glowing heat of  
their body an hour or two after  
Victuals.

7. It's ordinary for Consum-  
ptives in this degree to enter-  
tain their visiters with strange  
rambling discourses, of their  
intent of going here and there,  
or doing this or that, as if they  
did in no wise expect to change  
their dwellings into a grave.

8. They are extreemly fret-  
ful and peevish; never well at  
rest,



178. *A discourse of*  
rest but alwayes calling for this  
or that, or changing their seats  
or posture of lying or sitting.

9. They are incident to Con-  
vulsions in their Necks, and  
Gripes in their Bellies.

10. They are very subject to  
*Nocturnal pollutions* ( or evacu-  
ations of the Sperm without  
Phansie, ) the reason whereof  
*Aristotle* gives 5 *Probl.* 53. be-  
cause sharp colliquations falling  
to the spermatick parts, excite  
the excretive faculty,

11. *Aristotle* among his Pro-  
blems doth likewise write, that  
Consumptives are very apt to  
breed Lice, which probably are  
engendred out of their clammy  
sweat, by a putredinal heat that  
attends them.

12. Their Cheeks appear oft  
of a red rosie colour, especially  
after meat.

13. At

13. At last they spit out pieces of their Lungs, it may be small grisly bits, that are eaten off from the Lung pipes, or small light uneven pieces of spungy flesh.

14. If you desire a particular remarque, whereby to know which of the parts are most apt to consume first, that so you may be forewarned in time, I'll resolve you: A Consumption is no where so visible as at the fingers ends, whose flesh commonly shrinks before any part of the body, and that for two reasons. 1. Because it's the finest, tenderest, and most delicate kind of flesh, consisting of a most exact temperature, whereby it's the better disposed for the touch, no part of the body feeling so exactly; which tender consistence renders



renders it the more colliquable and consumptive.

2, Because the heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part, as doth more evidently appear in Feavers.

The last and third degree fortells the nearness of their *fate*, for the most part following within three or four daies upon the appearance of these signs, which *Hippocrates* doth orderly digest in 5. *Aphor.* 14. and 7. *Aphor.* 72. After the evacuation of blood upwards follows a *Tubes*, and evacuation of matter upwards; after a *Tubes*, a defluxion from the head; after a defluxion, a loosness and a stoppage of the expectoration; and after the stoppage, death. To be more particular. 1. There is

*Consumptious & Melancholy.* 180  
is a loofness, whereby the matter that should be evacuated upwards by Cough, is drawn downwards, or rather fixt in the Lungs; not only so, but the Spirits, that should actuate the Lungs in the expectoration, are consumed, dispersed, and drawn downwards, whereby the Lungs are rendred unable of Coughing up the purulent matter, which remaining causes a stoppage, that doth suddenly suffocate the heart. 2.  
A shedding of the hair is another fatal sign, hapning only at last, when the body is quite exhausted, and contains not so much excrementitious moisture, as to nourish the hair. Read 5. *Aphor.* 12. *Quibuscumque tabidis capilli fluunt, &c.* 3.  
A stinking breath, a sign the purulent matter is affected with  
the



the worst degree of putrefaction, the immediate effect whereof is a *fætor* or stink. 4. The Nails of the Fingers and Toes bending, or turning crooked like the claws of a Beast. This arrives, because the flesh underneath is consumed, whereupon they are dried into a crooked round shape like horns, that bend crooked by being over dried by lying in the Sun, or before the Fire. 4. Frequent sweats, especially on their breast. 5. *Rhases lib. 4. Con.* writes, that Consumptives, when they are near death, grow light headed. This sign holds true in some, but not in others, many dying with their perfect understanding and memory. Yet this is frequent, that their sight grows dimme, and therefore can not see at that distance

tance they could before, which makes them oft imagine, they see strange things, which they don't. Their hearing is also grown very dull upon a sudden; for otherwise Consumptives in the first and second degree have a very sharp hearing. 6. Their voice is very hoarse. 7. The spittle of Consumptives being powred upon burning coals, stinks very strong.

5. *Aphor. II. Cum tibi implicitis, quod tussiendo excluditur sputum, graviter leat, dum carbonibus ardentibus infunditur capillique defluant, funestum.* 8.

They fetch their breath at last very easily, yet not without the sense of a great clogg at their Stomach; and a whiesing or whissing in their Windpipe.

9. Their Pulse is intermittent every sixth or eighth Pulsation,

in



in others it's *caprizans*, *myurus*, or *formicans*. 10. Their Feet and Legs dye first, which commonly are cold and dead a quarter of an hour or more before the other parts.

Thus we have delineated the whole History of a Consumption, that absolves it's course without spitting of blood. There remains only an observation or two, upon that which is attended with a bloody sputum, which either happens at the beginning, whereupon necessarily follows the spitting of matter, according to that *Aphorism*, *Post sanguinis sputum, puris sputum, &c.* Whether the matter expectorated be fleam, or *pus*, is known by stirring it with a stick; if it be fleam, it will cleave and stick; if *pus*, it will divide and separate;

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 185  
separate; or thus, being dropt  
into a Bason of Salt-water, if  
it descends to the botrom in a  
grayish powder like flower, it's  
purulent matter; if it swims,  
it's steam; if it partly swims  
and partly sinks, it's a mixt  
substance: If the Ulcer in the  
Lungs be deep in the *Paren-*  
*chyma*, it's discovered by a hard  
Cough; and if almost extending  
to the *Ambient Membrane*, then  
there is a sore kind of pain  
with a hard cough; but if the  
cough be painful and the mat-  
ter comes up easie, it's a sign  
the Ulcer is in the wind-pipe,  
as the expectorated cartilagin-  
ous particles do further declare.  
The Patient having for a while  
cough'd up purulent matter,  
is ever and anon upon a fit of  
coughing, fretting, or anger,  
or any other commotion of  
humours



humours, apt to expectorate small quantities of diluted blood with fleam.

Wee'l put an Epilogue to this Chapter, inserting only the signs of matter expectorated through the Lungs from a suppuration of the breast. The proper signs of a suppuration are comprehensively mentioned by *Hippocrates, lib. de coac. prænot. 49.* Those that are grown suppurated especially upon a Pleurisie, and Peripneumonia, (which is also to be supposed upon a Squin-sie, the suppuration whereof is more dangerous than any other) are troubled with small heats in the day, but violent in the night, and do spit nothing out, that is worth taking notice of; they sweat about the neck and shoulders, and their eyes grow hollow; and their cheeks are red; but

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 187  
but the extremities of their fingers are worse hot and rough. Their Nails are turn'd crooked, and grow cold; and there arise tumours about their legs, and pustules about their bodies; they have an aversion from *Viſuals*. Besides these, 1. There preceded a distillation of Rheum from their head, or a Pleurisie, Squinsie, or Inflammation of the Lungs. 2. A Feaver, according to 2. *Aphor.* 47. *Whilst matter is engendring, pains and feavers arise, &c.* 3. Beating or aking pains. 4. Great shiverings and difficulty of breathing, near the time of the tumour breaking; which being broke, the Feaver and pains abate, and the matter (if not expectorated) is propell'd into the capacity of the breast, whereupon the Patients stirring or turning



188      *A discourse of*  
turning himself abed from one  
side to another, it makes a  
fluctuating kind of noise, like  
the rumbling of water in a  
Cask. After a while, it cor-  
rodes the ambient membrane  
of the Lungs, and is expe-  
ctorated with a hard deep or  
hollow cough.

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## CHAP. XVI.

*Of the Prognosticks of a Pul-  
monique Consumption.*

**A**S the kinds of Pulmoni-  
que Consumptions are va-  
rious, so are their Prognosticks,  
wherefore we must instance these  
latter in the connumeration of  
the former. First, touching  
the Sex, and Ages a Consump-  
tion is harbour'd in. Children  
*ceteris*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 189  
*cæteris paribus* are more frequently cured than those of riper years; next Women, who as they are less disposed to the surprize of Consumptions, by reason of their courses carrying those acrimonious humours away, before they can attain to make any head; so for the same reason, their cure, when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed than in men, among whom old men that are Consumptive, are the least capable of help, because naturally they abound so much with salt steam, that heightens and irritates the continent cause of their malady. Before we deviate from this particular of the Sex, take in this observation; that women whilst a breeding, are now and then allarum'd at the second month



month with Consumptive symptoms, that are caused through the return of their courses ( being intercepted ) to their Lungs.

Among these many die tabe-  
fyed before the full expirati-  
on of their time, others that  
have the good fortune of mis-  
carrying, or being delivered,  
escape by means of their floods,  
revelling the humours from their  
Lungs. Some again through  
their straining, pressing, im-  
patient cryes, and commotion  
of their bodies, at the time  
of their labour, do sometimes  
break a vein in their Lungs or  
Breast, or cause a *varix*, or  
corrosion of a Vein, whereup-  
on a Consumption following  
speaks a very hazardous case:  
or if a Consumption surprizes  
a Childbed woman, that hath  
not

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 193  
not been well laid, or purged after delivery, foretells an equal danger.

The procatactick causes render the Disease more or less curable: a Consumption of grief, as it moves more slowly than others, so it's malign effects are impressed with a more certain and irresistible force; wherefore unless prevented in the bud, takes an ineradicable root. Next hereunto for obstinacy of cure are an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, and a *Studious* Consumption. As for a *Cachectick* and *Aguish* Consumption they admit usually of an easier cure than others. A *Poysonous*, *Ulcerous*, *Renal* *Dorsal*, *Verminous*, *Bewitch'd*, *Dolorous*, *Apostematick*, and, *Pockie* Consumption, are more

K or



or less curable, or incurable, according to the Age, Sex, Climat, Season of the year, Habit, Temperament, Part affected, Duration, and other ill symptoms attending the Disease.

Having but cursorily proposed to you a declaration of the presages of Bastard Consumptions; wee'l imploy the more time and paper in relating the Prognostick signs of Pulmonique Consumptions, according to the several degrees observed in the preceding Chapter.

A Consumption of the Lungs in the beginning is very curable, but herein differs from all other curable Diseases, that it's not to be worn away by change of dyet, or moderate exercise of body, or a cheerful

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 195  
ful spirit, whereby many other  
maladies have been dislodged;  
but in stead of being demul-  
ced by counterpoising preserva-  
tives of the Patient, goes on  
it's way, until it hath made  
an absolute conquest of the bo-  
dy; and notwithstanding though  
remedies be used at it's first  
appearance, unless they are  
prescribed by a dexterous hand,  
so as to hit the humour of  
the Disease, and temperament  
of the Patient, like a Cancer  
is rather irritated and eats  
deeper into the parts. So that  
Consumptives, though their  
case appears not with so dis-  
criminous an aspect, ought not  
only to be sollicitous for re-  
medies against their evil, but  
to be assured of their skill  
that apply'em; for a fault  
committed in the cure at  
K 2 first



first, admits of no appeal afterwards.

The first degree of a Pulmonique Consumption implies a difficult and long cure; and may easily upon neglect of the patient, or usuage of improper Medicines, be render'd incurable.

The second degree is formidable; and but few of this rank recover, and many more are turn'd over into the Empiricks pit. However wee'l add some notes out of *Hippocrates* to discern the curables from the incurables. 1. Their spittle must be tryed, if it stinks being poured upon the coals; or sinks as it's cast into a Bason of salt water; or being spit upon the ground, if it shews with round clear specks like glass spectacles, signifies a desperate

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 197  
desperate and irrecoverable  
condition. The like presage  
read in a gray, blew, yellow,  
green, black, mixt, and une-  
ven spittle. Take a survey of  
*Aret. lib. de sig. & caus. Morb.*  
*diut. cap. 8.* If on the other  
hand the spittle appears first  
sanious, afterwards mattery,  
white, smooth, even, and with-  
out stink, there's some hopes.  
2. If the Patient be free from  
a putrid Feavor, that increases  
in the night, is another hope-  
ful sign. 3. They must be free  
from drought, which confirms  
the absence of a putrid Feavor,  
otherwaies frequently affecting  
Consumptives in the beginning  
and first degree. 4. The flood  
of humours, that used to dis-  
till into the Lungs, must be  
diverted ( or rather deriva-  
ted ) through the Nostrils.

K 3

5. It's



5. It's also supposed, the party be not reduced to the greatest extenuation. 6. His ordure must be rather hard, than soft, for a looseness is generally very prejudicial. 7. It's required the Party should have a square, fleshy, and hairy breast, and not very bony, which signifies a competent strength of nature in the Patient. If the contrary signs appear, you must expect nothing but death. The case is the same with those who feel a great oppression upon their breast, speak hoarse, and seem to have a stiff neck; (or at least is not very flexible,) and the joynts and knuckles of their Fingers shew big, and their bones small: Add hereunto the symptoms of the third degree, which bring death along with them.

You

You are also to make distinction of the part affected; for an Ulcer of the breast is of a less difficult cure than one in the windpipe, and that in the vessels of the Lungs worse than it; but an Ulcer in the substance of the Lungs is the most deplorable of any, which the University of Physicians declare absolutely incurable, though *Hippocrates* seems to assert some curable, namely in whom the seven fore-mentioned conditions are deprehended. This sentiment we find likewise confirm'd by the experience of several reputed Authors; *Cardan* in his *Treatise de Cur. Admirand.* No. 2. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10. Recites many Consumptives by his care and skill perfectly restored; among which number were several of



200      *A discourse of*  
the second and third degree;  
but I doubt he quack't a lit-  
tle sometimes: however *Eras-*  
*tus* exceeds him in asserting  
cures much more incredible.  
Saith he, in his *Diff. Paracels.*  
part. 1. pag. 210. I'll tell you  
something, that's hard to be be-  
lieved: God hath restored some  
Consumptives, that made use of  
my help, who it was clearly  
apparent, scarce beheld the half  
of their Lungs. And in ano-  
ther place he vaunts to have  
cured many Consumptives in  
the beginning, and some that  
were absolutely desperate. *In-*  
*grassias*, in *Consil. pro fist. pecc.*  
*Franc. Arcæus de febr. cap. 8.*  
*Valleriola lib. 2. Obs. 3. lib. 3. Obs.*  
*6. & lib. 5. Obs. 5. 6. Halidæus.*  
*lib. 3. Cons. 7. Beniven. de Abd.*  
*c. 44. Forest. lib. 16. Obs. 58.*  
*Crato Cons. 152. Poterius cent. 3.*  
*cap.*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 201  
cap. 19, 20, 21. And amongst the  
Ancients *Avicen. lib. 3. Sen. 10.*  
*Tract. 5. cap. 5. Rases 4 cont.*  
*Valesc. de taranta lib. 3. cap. 2.*  
*Abynzoar. lib. 1. Theysir. tract.*  
*11. cap. 2. Mesues cap. de Phthisi,*  
besides many others, do bring  
in perfect cures of Consump-  
tives of all degrees; but questi-  
onless performed with great  
difficulty, because of the con-  
tinual motion and coughing of  
the Lungs, (thereby taring  
the Ulcer wider) and their  
remote distance; and at last  
the Ulcer is only covered with  
a limber *callus*, that easily falls  
off, upon any commotion of  
body, cough, or cold taken  
in the breast, and so forceth  
patients into an incurable  
state.

An Hereditary Consumption,  
likewise one that's engengred  
by



by malign arsenical fumes under ground ( whereunto those that dig in Mines and coal pits are much subjected ) are incapable of any sort of cure.

A spitting of blood that happens upon the bursting of a Lung-Vein, unless it be stopped or conglutinated in three or four daies at farthest, either occasions a *Phlegmone* or inflammation of the Lungs, which suppurating turns to an incurable Ulcer, and a Proper Consumption, or by evacuating an insupportable measure of blood kills the Patient by inducing a *Syncope* or suffocates him by coagulating in the Lung-pipes.

An Ulcer in the left lobes is more perilous than in the right, because it's nearer to the heart. The same reason makes a suppuration contained on the  
right

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 203  
right side of the *Mediastinum*  
more dangerous than on the  
left.

A Consumption ensuing upon  
a pitting of blood is of quicker  
termination, than one that's  
occasioned by an Ulcerous dis-  
position of the Lungs; and fo-  
mented by salin distillations from  
the brain, which may be pro-  
tracted to some years. *Avicen*  
and *Frotian* write of a Woman  
that was Consumptive three  
and twenty years together.  
*Jul. Alexandrinus* and *Mat. de*  
*Grad. cap. 54. com. in 9. lib.*  
*Rasis* speaks of another Wo-  
man that lived Consumptive  
eight and twenty years. *Fo-*  
*restus* knew another Woman  
that strove eight years with a  
Consumption. Neither is this  
case very rare in this City,  
there being many, I can attest  
of.



of, that have been lingering for many years, though affected with a Chronicle cough, difficulty of respiration, and an extreme lean habit of body. The reason of this prorogation is imputed to a certain absorbing saline distillation, which being imbibed by the Lungs, is not so corrosive as to gnaw Ulcers into them, but doth only absorb their nutriment, and insensibly diminish their *Parenchyma*, whereunto the whole body sympathizing, is also insensibly emaciated. But that which is far rarer is, that Ulcerous Consumptions of the Lungs should extend to so long a space, as *Arculanus* reports of two that spit-  
ted matter four years together.

We have reserved this insertion touching the Prognostick of this Disease by the Urin for the  
Epilogue.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 205  
Epilogue of the Chapter, which usually is various throughout the whole course of the Disease: in the first degree it's thick and turbid, with a pretty deal of settling; at the second it appears thin and obscure without any sediment, or very little, and of a pale straw colour, and a greenish circle a top; though in some I have observed it bloody and obscure, like water, where raw flesh hath been washed in; in others it's thin and blackish. At last it's evacuated clear like water, and in a small quantity; But this is not Universal.

CHAP.



## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Preservative for Consumptions.*

**T**HE *Preservative* part relates to the preventing a Consumption in those that are inclined, or have lately conceived the seminaries of a Consumption. Who they are that are thus inclined, or are just entering the threshold of a Consumption, the foregoing discourse of Chap. XV. will acquaint you. In the *interim* take notice, that the same means we intend to prescribe for a cure, are likewise excellent preservatives, requiring only a moderation, according to the age of the Disease, time of

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 207  
of the year, and other circumstances.

The Indications taken from the *Non naturals*, which probably have made a great part of the first occasion of that Consumptive disposition, point at a mature change and rational correction of them.

1. The air appearing so malicious in this Morbifique conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. Wherefore it's of absolute necessity for Initiate Consumptives, to change the air how bad or good soever it may be reputed, wherein they have conceived or bred their consuming Seminaries; if bad, as thick, foggy, misty, smoaky, moist, putrid, cloudy, or salin and acrimonious, they must make choice of a serene, thin, dry, temperate, sweet, and plea-



pleasant air ; thus *Galen. lib. 5. Meth. Med.* advised all tabefied persons , and such as were only disposed to a *Phthisis* , to remove to *Tabiæ* , a hilly place situated between *Surrentum* and *Naples* , whose temperature and dryness of air , produced by the Sulphureous smoaks of the Mount *Vesuvius* that's hard by to it, concurred to cure many a desperate Consumptive.

2. Though the air be generally experienced good , notwithstanding the Patient having contracted his evil there, possibly by reason of some hidden contrariety that air harbours against his temperament, is a sufficient indication for his changing the air , and that for a considerable time , it may be a year, or two. For a moist Consumption the middle of

*Eng-*

England, as *Worcestershire*, *Glocester*, or *Oxfordshire*, seems to be enrich'd with an air propitious for their recovery; however I imagine that some places of *Languedoc* one of the South Provinces of *France*, may for air excell that, or *Galen's Tabia*. For dry Consumptions a moiſter air is more proper.

Neither it's only the change of air, that proves ſo ſoveraign to Conſumptives, but the change of Bread, Beer, Fleſh, Company and other circumſtances, do very much conduce thereunto.

2. What advantage a looſe dyet imports to a healthful conſtitution, the ſame detriment it contributes to a declining or crazy one; wherefore ſince every ſmall diſtemper aſtumes ſo eaſie a growth from  
the



the least disorder of dyet, how much the more may a Consumptive disposition, the worst of distempers; which certainly is an argument of the necessity of a strict dyet, now here prescribed to you in these rules.

1. Abstain from all obstructive, melancholique, and dreggish Victuals; as Beef, Pork, Geese, Ducks, Cheese, Crusts of Bread, Pyecrusts, Puddin, Salt fish, hard boyl'd or fry'd Eggs, or any kind of fryed Meat. Likewise from hot Spices, as Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, &c. and pickled meats, as Anchiovy, Pickled Oysters, or Herrings, Pickled Cowcumbers, &c.

2. Feed only upon meats of easie digesture, and inclining somewhat to a moist temperature; as Veal, Chickins, Poullets,

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 211  
lets, Mutton, Lamb, Sweet-  
breads, Potch'd Eggs, &c. and  
among the sorts of Fish, Soals,  
Whitings, Perch, &c. among  
Herbs, Lettice, Endive, Suc-  
cory, Sorrel, Porcelain, Cher-  
vil, &c. but note that they  
must be boil'd.

3. Neither are you to allow  
your self flesh meat too liberally,  
because according to 2 *Aphor.* 11.  
*Impure bodies the more you feed  
them, the more you hurt them;*  
and 1 *Aphor.* 17. *When non-  
rishment is taken beyond nature,  
it breeds a Disease;* because na-  
ture being oppressed and di-  
stemper'd, cannot concoct the  
meats it assumes into that tem-  
perate juice it doth when it's in  
better temper; but rather con-  
verts them **all into ill humours,**  
which must necessarily give an  
addition to those Consumptive  
salin



salin corpuscles ; and beyond all others flesh meat, as I have intimated before.

4. Dyet most upon Spoon meats, as Veal or Cock Broaths prepared with *French Barly*, Succory, Maiden hair, Agrimony, Grass roors, Sweet Fennil, and Persly roots, Raisons and Dates.

Buttermilk affords a most Medicinal and Sovereign food in this disease. I remember I once knew a young Fellow at the *Hague*, who was fallen into an Ulcerous Consumption upon spitting of blood, and notwithstanding the danger of his Disease required the most potent Remedies, refused all help, and wholly devoted himself to Buttermilk, by which sole dyet he recovered beyond the expectation of all that saw him:  
whence

whence you may deduce of what consequence a strict dyet is.

5. Refrain from flesh meat at supper, in lieu whereof you may now and then entertain your self with a Pippin roasted with Saffron, and sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and *carui* Confects.

6. Drink no kind of strong Ale or Beer, or any liquor that contains Hops or Broom for its ingredients: but make use of small Ale brewed, out of an indifferent proportion of Malt, and a sufficient quantity of brown Sugar, in new river water, which excels that of the *Thames*. This makes the pleasantest and most delicate small liquor, proving very agreeable to the Palat and Stomach, and preventing Diseases. Most wines seem



214      *A discourse of*  
seem noxious, yet Rhenish  
Wines ( I mean those small  
Wines, *Bachrach* and *Deal* )  
do accidentally impinguate  
by helping the digesture, remo-  
ving obstructions, and rendring  
the blood fluid and digestible.  
This is verified by the corpu-  
lent and fat habits of body of  
the Inhabitants of the *Rhine*,  
whom I observed all a long,  
in descending that River from  
*Bazil* in *Switzerland* as far as  
*Collen*, to be universally very  
fleshy, fat, and healthful: and  
my self, though entring into  
*Germany* in a lean case, was so  
much improved, before I left  
the *Rhine*, that in respect of  
corpulency and fatness I diffe-  
red little from any of them;  
which I could impute to no-  
thing but their wine.

For *motion* observe these  
rules.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 215  
rules. 1. Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbragious Garden, Park, or Field. 2. Gentle travel in a Coach or on Horseback through a healthful and divertising country, doth oft conquer an initial Consumption. What concerns the Excretions and Retentions, and Passions of the mind, regulate your self according to former instructions. These prescripts being thus observed, we are to reflect upon indications drawn from internal causes of growing extenuations; *viz.* the subtraction of salin corrosive humours, engendred by the Spleen, and sublimed upwards by reason of its obstructions. In this case the opening of the left *Median* in Plethoricks; afterwards the application of Leeches to the Hæmorrhoids; and here-



hereupon a prescription of a laxative and deoppilative whey, will answer all indications; and for particular derivatives, issues, and lenitive Glysters contribute great relief.

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## CHAP. XIX.

*The curative part for spitting of blood out of the Lungs.*

**H**ere you are to distinguish, whether the Lung-vein be burst; or corroded; or sweats out blood; or gapes. The first of these indicates a sudden evacuation of blood by *Plebotomy*, for depletion and revulsion; and afterwards requires conglutination. The second indicates likewise a subtraction of blood in the beginning,

ning, for to revel and draw from the Lungs, and demulce the acrimony of the blood; and thereupon make use of conglutinating Medicines. The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion; restringents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.

Wherefore at the first budding of this Symptom, especially if a vein be bursted, and the spitting of blood copious, immediately evacuate as large a quantity of blood out of the arm, as the Patient can bear without swooning; for the greater and more sudden the evacuation is, the sooner the blood spitting stops; in which case expedition is very necessary, for otherwise the continual coughing would attract a greater stream of blood, and create a more difficult cure. So that



Practick Authors advise ill, for subtracting blood in smaller proportions out of several veins at several times; which method, if the Patient cannot suffer the other, may notwithstanding be used, and seconded by Cupping-glasses applyed from below the shoulders downwards; likewise glysters, rubbing and tying of the extremities. Purgatives during the violence of the symptom are to be refrained; but afterwards, for to prevent its return, may be prescribed, and those only lenitives mixt with restraining purgatives, as *Myrobalans, Rhubarb, &c.* The other indications are to be answered out of these several *classes.*

*Classis 1.* Of ordinary conglutinatives and Emplasticks, *Cinquefoil, Tormentil, Millfoil, Cumpdry, Willow weed, &c.* Syrup of *Cumpdry of Fernelius.* The Emplasticks

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 219  
plasticks are *Bole armene*, *Terra sigillata*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *ſp. di-um*, *gum Arabick*, *Dragant*, *Amylum* ( or the finest kind of flower, they make starch of ) *Mastick*, *Franckincense*, &c. *Pyrola*, *Shepherds purse*, *Sanicle*, *Golden Rod*.

Cl. 2. Of Restringents. *Su- mach*, *Plantain*, *Houseleek*, *Knot- grass*, *Mouse ear*, *Porcelain*. young *Oak Leaves*, *Vervain*, *Horsetail*, *Ladies Bedstraw*, *Bramble bush Leaves*, *Speedwel*, *Acorn Caps*, *Pomgranat-shells*, *Red Roses*, *Wild Pomgranat-flowers*, *White Poppyseeds*, *Henbane Seeds*, *Myrtle Berries*, *Sumach Seeds*, *Coral*, *Blood Stone*, *Crabs shels burn'd*, *Rhu- barb tosted brown*, *Acacia*, *Hy- pocistis*, *Crocus Martis*, *burn'd milk*, *Syrups of Dry Roses*, *Quin- ces*, *Myrtles*, *Porcelain*, *Poppies*, *old conserve of Roses*, &c. Out of these Physicians may form Ele-  
L 2      *ctuaries*.



*Emarics, Torchisces, Sublingual Pills, Apozems, and distilled waters, according to their best experience. To these wee'l subnect such as are more specifically recommended by famous Authors. Trallianus lib. 7. cap. 1. doth beyond all others, and that justly extoll these following specifics, 1. The juices of Leeks and Nettles, with a small quantity of Vinegar, do most egregiously stop the blood of a bursted Vein. 2. He tells us, that the juice of Porcelain being drunk, is a most excellent and powerful remedy. 3. The decoction of Comfry root is very much commended by him. 4. The juice of Knot-grass, doth singularly conduce to any kind of spitting of blood. The same vertue he attributes to the juice of young Mastick leaves; and particularly expresse an esteem for Sumach. And beyond those fore-*

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 221  
forementioned Specificks he attributes an incomparable quality of cohibiting the most desperate kind of bloody sputation, to a *Blood-stone*, grinded upon a *Porphyre* to an impalpable powder, and exhibited in a dose of *Knot-grass* juice.

*Galen* 7. *de Compi. Med.* prefers *Henbane* Seeds; but *Amatus Lus.* *Cent. 6. cap. 4.* speaks wonders of the juice of the greater sort of *Nettles*. *Hollerius* *lib. 1. cap. 27.* Sets a great esteem upon *Knot-grass*. *Duretus* writes a great praise of the *Distill'd* water of those tails that hang upon *Willow* Trees. He puts likewise a great confidence in *Trochisci è carabe*. *Valetius* upon *Hol. exerc. 27.* recites a cure of one that spitted blood, who had tryed all the famous *Physicians* he could hear of, and at last was cured by *Scaliger*, who prescribed him this powder. L 3 R.



R. Spod. ros. rub. bal. arm. ter.  
 figil. hemat. ā ʒ v. coral. rub. ca-  
 rab. margarit. non perfor. ā ʒ ij. ꝑ.  
 gum. Arab. tragac. ā ʒ ij. Sem.  
 papav. portul. sem. ros. rub. sem.  
 Arnoglos. corn. cerv. ust. ā ʒ iij.  
 Acac. suc. Barb. hirc. suc. glyceyr.  
 ā ʒ ij. amyl. torrefact. ʒ j. M. f.  
 Pulv. Dos. ʒ iij. in aq. pulvial.

The same prescription he  
 found afterwards extant in Se-  
 rap. cap. 25. tr. 2. except that  
 here is an addition of coral. car.  
 and Marg.

Syr. è symphyt. fernel. and Syr.  
 coral. Quercet. are likewise in  
 great request. Platerus writes  
 he cured a Woman with Trochis.  
 Alkekengi cum opio taken in  
 Goats milk. Quercetan's Aq. ad  
 Hemoptysin is much commend-  
 ed. Chymists exhibit 9. or 10.  
 drops of Oyl of Vitriol in the  
 juice of Knot-grass; they like-  
 wise make use of Tincture, and  
 Salt

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 123*

*Salt of coral, crocus Martis, ol mart. tinct. Smaragd. ol. succin. &c.* But beyond all these I prefer *Cerus. Antimon.* prepared with *Spirits of Vitriol*, especially where there is suspicion of coagulated extravasate blood, which may be conjectured by the Feavor, faints, difficulty of respiration, and excretion of crumbs of blood; in which case the Physician must look to his business, or else loses his Patient.

*Galen* prescribed *oxycrate* to dissolve the said coagulated blood. Others commend *Pulv. carb. tiliæ. coagul. hædi, cervi, leporis, sanguis hædi non concretus, rad. rub. tinct. camphora. spermæti, mumia, ocul. cancror. cicer. rub. pulv. & Aq. cherefol. Diaph. in peracut. Spir. dulc. Merc. essent. Bellid. &c.* But *Moufe-dung* taken from one Scruple to half a dram in *chervil* water excels them all.                    L 4                    To



To return to the remainder of this Chapter; Those præcited Medicines, proving defective in stenching that internal bleeding, take your refuge to narcoticks, among which that of *Helidæus* is most famous, whereby he cured many in desperate cases, viz.

R. Sem. *Hyoscyam*, *papav. alb.*  
 ā ʒ x. terr. *Sigil. coral. rubr.* ā ʒ  
 v. *Sacchar. ros. vet.* q. s. m. f.  
*Elect. Dos.* ʒ. j ad ʒ j ʒ 8 *Mane &*  
*sero.* This composition *Crato 5.*  
*Epist. f. 377.* asserts to be ex-  
 cerpted out of *Rhases* his *Cont.*  
*Laudanum opiatum*, *pil. cynoglos.*  
*Diacod. Pil. è styrace*, *Philon.*  
*rom.* may also be brought into  
 use here. In cases of that im-  
 portance, I would advise Physi-  
 cians not to lose their time and  
 opportunity in giving slight re-  
 medies, but ascend to those more  
 effectual Medicines. The breast  
 may be annointed with cool and  
 mild

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 225  
mild restrictives, as *Oyl of Roses,*  
*Violets, Myrtles,* &c, *Camphor*  
dissolved in *Oxycrate*, wherein  
clouts or rags being steeped and  
applyed about the Testicles, and  
sometimes about the waste, are  
very helpful. Issues in the Legs  
are most effective in revelling  
the corrosive humours.

*Galen* supposing that some-  
times a distillation of sharp hu-  
mours might corrode an Ulcer  
into the Lungs, advised a Con-  
sumptive Woman to shave off  
her hair, and apply an Emplaster  
of Pigeons dung, or *Tbapsia*, to  
extract, absorb, and divert those  
humours in the Brain; ( others  
make an issue on the head at the  
*sutura coronalis* for the same pur-  
pose, ) which kind of practice  
must necessarily rather add to  
the Disease in attracting a grea-  
ter quantity of humours out of  
the whole to the head, after-  
wards.

L 5



wards falling down upon the removal of the Emplaster in fuller streams to the Lungs than before ; besides such a kind of rough Medicine being very dissonant to the dignity and temperature of a noble part, might infer irreparable dammages. But since we have made it visible, that the brain is only a *part transmittent*, and that humours oft are precipitated to the Lungs, before they arrive to that height of the brain, there can no kind of benefit be expected from so irrational an application. On the other hand, those subliming humours ought rather to be intercepted before they are mounted to the head, by *sublingual Pills, Trochisces*, adstringent and incrassating Syrups, *Loochs, Electuaries, &c.* To the same intent *Celsus lib. 3. c. 23.* approves of exulcerations made under the  
Chin,

Chin, on the Shoulders, Breast or Neck; *Hildanus* writes he cured several initial Consumptions chiefly by drawing a *Seton* through the Neck. When all is done, they do nothing, until they bend their design and force to the *Part Mandant*, and eradicate the root of the Disease; which done, there remains nothing more.

The Patient is obliged to abstain from flesh, and dyet upon Panada, Rice Milk, Boyl'd Porcelain, Lettice, Potcht Eggs, &c. Some commend Pork, upon the answer of the Oracle, that advised *Dumnius* the Philosopher to Hogs flesh, whereof as oft as he eated, his spitting of blood stopped; and leaving it off, returned; possibly because the juice of this sort of flesh is glutinous; for the same reason others approve of Eels, Muscels, Cockels, Crabs, Lobsters,



Lobsters, &c. Damocrates the Physician cured a Roman Woman only with Goats milk fed with Mastick-leaves. *Trallianus* relates, he cured several with Milk only.

His drink ought to be a decoction of steel dust, burn'd Harts-horn, red Sanders, or Knot-grass, and sweetned with Sugar of Roses, dissolving in it besides a convenient quantity of *Sal. Prunella*; or an Emulsion made of the four greater cold seeds, white Poppy seeds, and spirits of Vitriol. He must forbear much talk, walking, and all violent motions, and passions.

I'll only add an observation of a very speedy cure; one Mr. *S. D.* a Merchant, who through a violent vomit brake a Lung-vein; I caused immediately a large quantity of blood to be drawn out of his right Arm; and there-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 229  
thereupon gave him this following ;

R. *Dulced. Mart. Spec. Hemop. ā gr. 4. Opij Spag. præp. gr. ſʒ Aq. urtic. Maj. ʒ ij. m. f. pot. capiat mane & ſero.*

This he took thrice and was perfectly cured. The like effect it performed on one *W. S.* a Taylor.

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## CH A P. X X.

### *The Cure of a Pulmonique Consumption.*

**T**HE Indications in the first degree point at ſutable preparatives, to prepare thoſe corroſive ſalin humours, and remove the forementioned obſtructions of the Spleen, Stomach and Liver ; which is to be performed by *Agrimony, fumitory, Succory, Scabious,*



230      *A discourse of*  
*bious, Borrage, Buglos, Endive,*  
*Maidenbair, Harts-tongue, Spleen-*  
*wort, Cuscuta, Burnet, Grass roots,*  
*ditch Dock roots, the five opening*  
*Roots, the four greater cold Seeds,*  
*Syr. e 5. rad. bizant. de cichor.*  
*cum Rh* Some of these or all you  
may make use of in Whey,  
whereby having prepared those  
adul humours, it's necessary they  
should be purged by gentle pur-  
gatives and laxatives; as Poly-  
*pod. sem cartham Manna, cassia,*  
*tamar. Syr. ros. sol de Cichor cum.*  
*Rh. ros. sol. cum Agar. de pom. mag.*  
*de Epithym. Senna, Rhab, agar.*  
*crem. tart. Tart. vitriol, &c.* Out  
of these you may compose Apo-  
zems, to prepare the humours  
and at the same time purge  
them; but by degrees (*per Epi-*  
*crasin,*) after this if there was  
a small quantity of blood eva-  
cuated at the Hæmorrhoids by  
Leeches, would be very advan-  
tagous.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 231  
taceous. The cough in the mean  
while must be remedied with Sy-  
rups and Loochs, sublingual Pills  
and Trochises to expectorate the  
humours out of the Lung-pipes.  
If the matter be tough thick and  
cleaving, it must be cut, attenu-  
ated and deterged; if thin, it  
must be thickned by incrassatives,  
as *Syr. Nymph. jujub. lo ch è Pa-  
par. portul. &c.* This kind of  
short cough in the first degree is  
that which Physitians call a *Tus-  
sis Vulpina*, a Fox-cough. Touch-  
ing the curative of the second  
degree, where we meet either  
with an Ulcer in Lungs, or an  
Ulcerous disposition; the for-  
mer, namely the Ulcer, must be  
cleansed or deterged, and after-  
wards cicatrized or consolidat-  
ed. The first is performed by hot  
and dry Medicines; the latter by  
cold and dry. Moreover, there  
must be a particular respect had  
to



to the urgent symptoms of this degree, *viz.* the Hectick Feavor and Consumption of the parts : Having first subtracted a part of the vicious humours, by a laxative as *Manna, cassia, Syr. ros. sol. &c.* it's generally agreed upon by the most famous ancient and modern Physicians, that milk is the only Medicine and food, that will answer all indications ; for by it's wheyish part it cleanses and deterges ; by it's cheesy it conglutinates ; by it's buttery part it restores and nourishes the consumed parts ; And by it's unctuosity promotes expectoration. But since there are several sorts of milk , you are to make distinction of them. Womans milk is most nourishing, but less detergent ; Asses milk is more cleansing, and less restorative ; but Goats milk is between both ; that is, it's more nourishing and less cleansing

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 233  
cleansing than Asses milk, and  
more cleansing and less nourish-  
ing than Womans milk. But be-  
cause the cleansing faculty is most  
requisite, Asses milk is universal-  
ly preferr'd; and to render it the  
more effectual, it's advisable to  
feed the Ass with restringent and  
detergent herbs, as Yarrow, Plan-  
tain, Vine leaves, Knotgrass,  
Bramble-bush leaves, &c. *Plate-  
rus* records several cured by Wo-  
mans milk suck'd warm out of  
the Breast; and among the rest  
there was one, that throve so  
well with his Wives milk, that  
he purposely got her with child  
again to prevent his want of  
milk for the future. Chamels  
milk is a degree beyond Asses for  
cleansing. In stead of Womans  
milk, Sheeps or Cows milk may  
be used. Likewise Mares milk  
alone, or Cows milk being di-  
luted with Whey, may be sub-  
stituted



stituted in stead of Asses or Chamels. Touching the use of milk, you must observe the quantity, time, and correction of it; for the quantity, you must accustom your self to it by degrees, beginning from a quarter of a pint, and ascending to a pint or a little more; according to the parties appetite, & strength of digesture. The time must be in the Mornings and Afternoons, taking your dose alwaies five or six hours before and after meat, warm from the Cow or Ass, and besure to refrain sleeping upon it, for otherwise it would fume up to the head. Lastly, because milk is so apt to sowre in a weak Stomach, you must sweeten it with Sugar of Roses, or clarified Honey. Some boyl it with yolks of Eggs; to make it more nurritive; others quench steel in it to render it more conglutinating.

But

But after all these *Encomias*, know that a milk dyet in many cases proves hurtful, particularly,  
1. When the body is affected with a putrid flow erratick, (discernable, or sometimes latent) Feavor, as generally it is. 2. Consumptives are very subject to evaporations and fumes flying to the Brain, obstructions of the Bowels, and disposition to engender hot Cholerick and Salin humours; all which evils milk is very apt to encrease, nothing being more vaporous than it, nothing more Feavorish, nothing more obstructive, by reason of its cheefy parts, and nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than it's buttery parts, as appears in Children, whom it doth so extremely fill with green and yellow gall, and flem; and disposes them to Catarrhs, Consumptions, Feavors, Loose-  
nesses,



236      *A discourse of*  
nesses, &c. 3. Most Physicians forbid milk to those, that are troubled with weak Stomachs, sowre Belchings, Grumblings in their Guts (*Borborygmi*) Loosenesses, all which Consumptives are seldom free from. 5. Many passages of *Hip.* do also dissuade 2. *Aphor.* 11. and 17. and *lib. de vet. Med.* *Meat eaten in too great a quantity tabefies the body,* and *lib. de loc. in hom.* *If the body doth not digest the meat it eats, it's rendred lean;* besides several other places, which would prove too tedious to recite. Wherefore you must be very careful, you do not exceed in your milk dyet; but the surest way is not to meddle with it without a Physicians advice. Moreover take away the root and cause of the Consumption, and the body will soon thrive upon it.

For these reasons I do attribute  
much

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 237  
much more to a whey diet, which  
I have advised to many, with the  
greatest success imaginable, en-  
joyning them to drink nothing  
but white Whey sweetned with  
Sugar or old Conserve of Roses;  
to Dine and Sup upon Butter-  
milk, boyl'd with French Barly  
beaten in a Mortar, or Oat-meal,  
and afterwards sweetned with  
Sugar of Roses, and coloured  
yellow with *English* Saffron. But  
lest they should be cloyed with  
that, they may gratifie their Pa-  
lats with variety of Broaths, and  
especially with Broath made of  
an old Cock, with the addition  
of aperitive and Pulmonique  
herbs, which together with the  
use of some laxatives only, is in  
great vogue among the *Italian*  
Physicians for the cure of Con-  
sumptions. Some advise their Pa-  
tients to dyet upon Crabs, Lob-  
sters, Oysters, Cockles, Muscels,  
Frogs,



Frogs, Snayls, &c But against reason, those meats being of too hard a digesture for weak Stomachs ; nevertheless the juices expressed out of them, or liquors distilled from them, are experienced very proficuous. Others prescribe milk boyl'd with flower, thick ptisan, confections of Capons, Partridge, and Tortises flesh, Crabs, Lobsters, Sweet Almonds, Pistaches, White poppy seeds, the four greater cold seeds, &c. For their ordinary drink, they approve of Barly Water, Small Metheglin, the decoction of Hartshorn, or the Small Ale described in Chap. 34. But beware of stale Beer.

The Air ought to be dry and temperate ; witness the story of that old Woman, that was preserved many years by the dry Air of a Bakers Oven, where she was used to work. *Aretæus* commends

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 239  
mends a Sea Air, and therefore the Ancient Physicians were wont to send their Patients to *Alexandria*, to have the benefit of the Salt Air during the Voyage, which being of a drying nature, they conceived might conduce to the drying up of the Ulcer in the Lungs. But in my opinion the Sea Air being nauseous, moving one to Vomit, and stirring the humours of the body, should rather prove offensive. *Pliny* doth highly esteem the Air of Forests, where pitch is collected.

The deterfives for the Ulcer are composed out of Vulneraries, agglutinatives, and pectorals; viz. *Burnet, Centaury, Betony, Agrimony, Vervain, Mouse-ear, Avens, Ladies Mantle, Arsmart, Periwinkle, Bugle, Lilly of the Valley, Solomon's Seal, Serpentine, Snakeweed,*  
*Aristol.*



*Aristol. rot. Cicer. rubr. Isop,*  
*Water Germander, Colts-foot,*  
*Card. Benediēt. Lung-wort, Mai-*  
*hair, Scabious, Peny-royal,*  
*Ground Ivy, Cudweed, Ros*  
*solis, Origan, Horehound, Oak*  
*of Ferusalem, Calamint, St.*  
*Johns-wort Elicampaine, Squils,*  
*Orris, Myrtrb, Therebinthin, Fox-*  
*Lungs, Spec. diaireos, Diacala-*  
*mintbe, Louch San. & expert. è*  
*pulm. vulp. Syr. nicot. è ped.*  
*cat. &c.* The agglutinatives  
 we have set down in the Chap-  
 ter preceding, and are to be  
 made use of when the Ulcer  
 is sufficiently cleansed. The  
 experience of famous Practi-  
 tioners recommends to us se-  
 veral Specificques. 1. *Ros solis*  
 is extold above most other Pul-  
 monicks by several, 2. *Speed-*  
*well* is likewise very frequent-  
 ly used against Ulcers in the  
 Lungs, an Herb certainly with-  
 out

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 241  
out comparifon. 3. *Camerarius*  
*us* fpeaks much in the praife  
of *Oak of Jerufalem*; which  
alfo makes the *bafis* of *Syr.*  
*Botryos*, described in the *Lond.*  
*diff.* 4. The generality of Phy-  
ficians attelt *Spotted Lung-wort*  
to be a moft egregious Pulmo-  
nique, both for deterging and  
conglutinating an Ulcer in the  
Lungs. 5. An ingenious Phy-  
fician at *Padua* told me this  
following for a great fecret in  
an Ulcerous Confumption of the  
Lungs. *Mafterwortroot* boyl'd  
in *Metheglin*, and afterward  
mix'd with a third part of  
*aq. Sperm ranar.* 6. *Langius*  
and others make ufe of *Ground*  
*Ivy*, for the laft and extreme re-  
medy. You may take it either  
diftilled, in the Juyce, or *Sy-*  
*rup*; diffolving only in them  
fome *Conferve* or *Sugar* of  
*Rofes.* 7. *Saffron* is commonly  
M : filed



stifled the soul of the Lungs, which when they are ready to be stifled and choak'd with thick tough fleam and purulent matter, have been miraculously recovered by a dose of Saffron in wine; wherefore no prescription for Pulmoniques ought to pass without some grains of Saffron in it. 8. *Millepedæ* or Palmers have for many Ages been reputed the greatest detestives and cleansers of the Lungs, a quantity of them being tyed in a fine Linnen rag, and steeped in Metheglin or Whey, and so used; or being burned to ashes in an oven and mixed with old Conserve of Roses. 9. *Avicen. lib. 3. Fen. 10. Tract. 5. cap. 5. Mesues. cap. de Phthisi. Valleriola lib. 5. Obs. 5. Forest. libr. 16. Obs. 58. Montan. in Cons. 152.* do all bring in unquestionable Testimonies of

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 243  
of several; by them particularly  
mentioned, desperate Consump-  
tives, perfectly cured of deep  
and sordid Ulcers in the Lungs,  
by the sole means of Sugar of  
Roses; but of at least a year old,  
and devoured in great quanti-  
ties several times in a day,  
and so continued for some  
weeks 10. *Fonsæca consult.* 58.  
*tom.* 1. sets a great value upon  
the Decoction of yellow San-  
ders. 11. *Arcæus lib. de Febr.*  
*Erastus lib. 3. Cons,* 8. *Fracast.*  
*lib. 3. de morb. contag. cap. 8.*  
*Ingrassias in consult. pro fist. pect.*  
*Stabelius in Disput.* and sever-  
al others, recite a great num-  
ber of Phthysical cures, and those  
desperate ones, performed by a  
Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood.  
12. *Tralixanus lib. 7. c. 1.*  
speaks wonders of the use of  
Bloodstone. *Cardan* writeth no  
less of the Decoction of Crabs  
M. 2. Legs



Legs and Tails; Ferr. of the Syrup of Cumphrey, others of the Syrup of *St. Johnswort* flowers, and Syrup of Tobacco.

12. For Compositions, this following powder of *Haly Abbas* is by *Valescus*, *Forestus*, *Rondeletius*, and all others received for a singular Medicine, whereby the three former cured some Consumptives, beyond their own expectation. R. Sem. pap. alb. ℥x. gum. arab. amyl. ā ℥iij. sem. portul. malv. alb. ā ℥v. sem. cucurb. cucum. citreol. cydon. ā ℥viij. Sp. d. glycyrr. gum. tragac. ā ℥iij. m. f. Pulv. 13. This of *Trillianus* I esteem equal with the best of compositions. R. Suc. semperdivi; pass. cretici; mel. attic. ā. cyath. 2. sem. urtic. cucum. sativ. cupres. ā ℥j. coq. ad Consump. med. part. Colat, adde pic. liq. cyath. 6. coq. ad consist. mellis; huic admisce nard. syriac.

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 245  
*riac.* ℥j. *thuris* ℥iij. *Crocipip. alb*  
*ā* ℥ij. m. f. *Elect.* *Aqua Li-*  
*mum* *magistr.* and *Aqua &*  
*spiritus Lumbricorum* both de-  
scribed in the *London Dispens-*  
*satory*, are experienced to be of  
singular vertue in Pulmonique  
Consumptions.

Here I have registred to you  
the most efficacious Medicines  
of this and the former ages,  
which unless applyed by a  
dexterous hand, may sooner  
kill than cure. Morcover note  
these deterfives may be mixt  
with the restringents, consoli-  
datives, and incrassatives of the  
preceding Chapter, according  
as the Patients condition shall  
require.

For external means, drying  
suffumiges or smoaks are oft  
prescribed with good success.  
They are usually composed out  
of *Frankincense*, *Myrrh*, *Pitch*,  
M 3. *Olibanum*,



*Olibanum, Benzoin, Syrax, Gum. hederæ, Amber, Rose leaves, Coltsfoot dried, Sanders, lign. Aloes, &c.* but the fume of *Sandaracha* is particularly commended. Emollient and temperate Oyls and Liniments seem to facilitate respiration, which the Physician must alwayes have an eye to, and therefore its necessary he should ever mix some lenient pectorals with his other Medicines: Issues in the lower parts do also divert.

*Her netical Physicians go another way to work; they begin with a brisk vomit, and so proceed to detensives and agglutinatives, viz. Flovre of Brimstone, Balsam and Mi<sup>k</sup> of Sulphur, Elixyr proprietatis, crystal mart. Extract. Aristol. rot. Spir. salis dulc. Ol. vitriol. ol. mercur. dulcor. Spir. Sulphuris per com<sup>z</sup>. ol. succin. magis.*

*Consumptions & Melancholy. 247*

*magist. ocul. cancror. magist. per-  
lar. tind. sil. & magist. coral. rub.  
sacchar. saturn. Mynsighti. ani-  
m. n. diaphor.*

To Dogmatists this Chymical practice seems suspicious; in regard that vomits do violently conuassate the Lungs, and tare the Ulcer wider. Moreover *Hip. 4. Aph. 8.* doth very much condemn vomits in such, as are only disposed to a *Phthisis*, much more in those that are already rabeſyed. Hereunto may be replied, that vomits though they infer some small detriment to the Lungs, yet they import a far greater benefit by working immediately upon the *parts mandant*; and *Hip. himself lib. 2. de Morb.* did frequently exhibit *Helicbor* to Consumptives which is experienced to be a very churlish Medicine.

On the other hand Chymists

M 4. quarrell



quarrel with Dogmarists for letting blood in Consumptives, where nature is already so much defrauded of its *Genius*, and consequently rather hungers for a greater supply of nutriture: this objection they easily answer, in asserting that in many Consumptives there is a *Plethora ad vires*, (though in no wise *ad vasa*) a great acrimony in their blood, and an impetuous afflux of humours to their Lungs, which do very urgently indicate Phlebotomy; whereby *Hipp. 5. Epid. 6.* recovered a Consumptive, whose disease contemned all other remedies; and *Galen. 6. Epid.* cured a Woman of a *Phthisis* by the same means. Several other Authors likewise observe many rescued from imminent Consumptions by detracting small proportions of blood. No doubt but Phlebotomy, and Vomits have

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 249  
have their use in this malady; but  
the Temperament, Age, Sex, and  
*Idi syncrasia* of the Patient, degree  
of the Disease, and other urgent  
or contraindicating symptoms  
must be exquisitely observed.

It's time I should take leave  
of my Reader, which the ur-  
gency of my affairs doth now  
prompt me to; However for his  
last farewell wee'l entertain him  
with some few observations of  
mixt cures; namely partly spa-  
gyrical, and partly dogmatical.

*Obs. 1.* One T.G. a Merchant's  
Apprentice, upon a continued  
debauch, was surprized with a  
tedious Cough, oft expectora-  
ting small quantities of blood,  
whereupon he soon dropt into  
a proper Consumption, but was  
in a short time recovered by  
these means; I advised him to  
the Country; where by my ap-  
pointment a proportion of  
blood



blood was extracted twice out of the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches. Before and afterwards was several times purged with this bole. *R. extract. rec. cass. ʒ ʒ pulp. tamarind. man. calabr. ā ʒ ij crystal tart. ʒ j. Rhad el. pulv. azar. rec. troch. ā ʒ ʒ spic. nard. gr. ʒ cum sacchar.*

*M F. Bol.* for sixteen dayes he took this Elect. mornings and evenings, drinking upon it a draught of Decoct. of red Sanders sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and acuated with a drop or two of *Spir. Sulphur. per camp. R. Magist stypt. Specif. Heët. croc. angl. ā gr. ʒ. Conseru. ros. vet. ʒ. j.*

*M F. Bol.* His ordinary drink was white Whey; his dyet broaths altered with herbs, and oft-times Buttermilk.

*Obs. 2.* A young woman aged

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 251  
aged 24. spitting blood and  
matter upon the stoppage of her  
courses, was let blood out of  
the foot, and oft purged with  
*Diaprunum lenit.* ℥ ʒ ʒ *Merc. dulc.*  
gr. 15. *crem. tart.* ℥ j She drank  
a decoct. of *Sarsa with Veron.*  
*agrimon. heder. ter. Dates, Cor-*  
*rents, and Liquorish* for 21.  
dayes, at the expiration of  
which term she was cured of  
her Cough, and there appeared  
a shew of her flowers. I advi-  
sed her also to *Looch. Papap.*  
and *ē Pulm. vulp. ana.* and to  
make a Fontinel in her left Leg.

*Obs. 3.* A Child aged 3. de-  
formed with the Rickets, and  
consumed to skin and bones,  
was cured in a month by the  
*Tincture of tartar,* taking two  
drops twice or thrice a day in  
Whey.

*Obs. 5.* A Smith that had  
expectorated putrid, thick,  
ugly



*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 252  
ugly matter for at least two  
months, I cured out of chari-  
ty; I gave him two *doses* of  
*Antimon. resuscit.* the prepara-  
tion whereof I have divulged to  
you in *Venus Unmask'd*; and  
advised him to drink twice a  
day a small draught of Spring  
water being rendred bitter with  
soot burn'd out of wood, and  
sweetned again with brown  
Sugar, which in a month per-  
fectly cured him. I thought  
to have presented you with se-  
veral other remarques; but  
that the Bulk of this Treatise  
being already swell'd beyond  
my purpose, obliges me to  
come to an

**E N D.**