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A

GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL
HISTORY

OF THE

AIR, WEATHER, || SEASONS, METEORS, &c.

IN

Sundry Places and different Times;
more particularly for the Space of 250 Years.

Together with some of their most

REMARKABLE EFFECTS

ON

ANIMAL (especially HUMAN) BODIES,
and VEGETABLES. +

By Short

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. LONGMAN, in *Paternoster-Row* ;
and A. MILLAR, in the *Strand*

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T O

Dr. *M E A D*,

Physician to His MAJESTY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS,

And of the ROYAL SOCIETY,
L O N D O N.

S I R,

I Should not have troubled the World with the following *History of the Air, and of its Effects on Animal and Vegetable Bodies*, if I had not hoped that it might prove in some Degree beneficial to Mankind.

Should the public Opinion, on a thorough Perusal and candid Judgment, differ from mine, I own it would be a severe Rebuke to my Vanity in becoming an Author, as well as to my Presumption in offering an useless Work to so good a Judge.

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On the other hand, should the Execution be found equal to the Design of my Performance, every one must unanimously applaud my Choice of a Patron, so distinguished by his Abilities, and yet more by the Goodness of his Heart.

But whatever may be it's Fate, I flatter myself that you, Sir, will chiefly consider it's Intention ; and, since that is apparently good, accept of this Address as a faint Mark of that high Esteem and Respect with which your great Talents and amiable Qualities have made me, among many others,

S I R,

Your most Obedient

and most Humble Servant.

THE
PREFACE.

THE Air being most essential to Animal Life, many useful Experiments and noble Enquiries have of late Years been made by Philosophers, and much written by them on its Nature and Properties; and we have several Histories of its different Effects at sundry Times, in various Places, on human Bodies, and what beneficial or hurtful Alterations it's many Vicissitudes have made on them. But what several and different Effects the same Kind or Constitution of the Weather and Seasons may produce at their sundry Returns, has not yet been so well attended to and examin'd as the Extent and Usefulness of the Subject demands; nor could it possibly

be done whilst these Scraps of Histories lay scattered in a vast Multitude of Authors of different Designs and Professions, as Historians civil, ecclesiastical, and political; Physicians, Divines, Naturalists, Monks, Fryars, Journalists, Travellers, &c. And while they lay dispersed so wide in an endless Number of Books, and frequently in small Fragments, we must remain entire Strangers to the only true, valuable, and proper Use of them, so highly and inestimably beneficial to Mankind. For who could be the better for Thousands of Volumes of Histories of the Effects of different Seasons, Weather, and Constitutions of the Air, which though they mention the Effects supervening each several Season, yet take no notice of the different Effects of similar Constitutions, with the various prosperous, or unsuccessful Treatment of each Species? This could neither be expected nor done, but upon an exact judicious Review, and tedious Ruminati-
 on of a large Collection of good
 Histories,

Histories, and thereby drawing from the Whole, such Deductions, Inferences, Aphorisms, or Conclusions, as might be of general Service, and point out just Rules for the certain, laudable, and salubrious Treatment of such Effects. This is what is here attempted when they shall happen for the future. Another subordinate but more extensive Use thereof is, that by comparing what has happened for so many Ages past, we may make some tolerable Guess what we may probably expect the next Season or Constitution to be.

A particular continued History of this Kind over the Globe, for a long Series of Years, is not to be expected, however much it may be wanted and desired. For 1. A great Part of the inhabited World is yet unknown to us, and consequently their Weather and Seasons must. 2. The greatest Part of the *American, African, and Asiatic* Nations, are ignorant and illiterate, except what they have learned of late

from Commerce and Acquaintance with *Europeans*. Now their Stay has been too short in those Places, to compile such Histories and Observations; and the barbarous Natives are unqualified for it, as they never received any such, nor any Helps for them, from their Ancestors. 3. Where any Degree of Learning has been preserved, restored, or lately acquired, the Generality of People have been too idle to collect such Histories, not being apprized of their great Worth and Use to all People who breathe in the Air, are fed by the Products of the Earth, and have Bodies to be influenced by the Vicissitudes and Alterations, or Extremes, good or bad, of Weather and Seasons. 4. Ancient Observations of this Kind, are either long since lost themselves, or the Languages, and perhaps Letters, in which they were written, are not now known, or are so much changed, that few, if any of the descendant Natives themselves, understand them. Where are now the Astronomical

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Astronomical Observations of the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Babylonians, the Alexandrian and Roman famous Libraries, most of the Learning of Greece, Solomon's natural Histories? &c. Who now understands, or can be benefited by the numerous Manuscripts of the ancient Brachmans which they treasured up in their Cells, but which cannot now be read by their Posterity? And since the Revival of Learning, and the Invention of Printing in Europe, such Scraps as are preserved, or published, are dispersed in so many different Authors and Languages, that they are past one Man's Procuring, Understanding, and Perusal, especially with the Time, Judgment, and Attention, requisite to draw any certain Deductions from them. 5. Many that are publish'd are so stult with Theory, that they seem only intended to support a favorite Hypothesis. From all which we see, that an universal History of this kind is impossible.

Practice

Practice must still be improved by exact and judicious Observations of Authors, both ancient and modern, to which our own can only be adding a Mite. From these, Physick took its Birth, and by these has made its chief Progress; not from Philosophy or Imagination. A close Attention to Nature, justly raised the Name of the great *Hippocrates* above his Predecessors, Contemporaries, and Successors. By this he acquired his Knowledge, Honour, and Usefulness; not by Contempt of the Ancients, espousing some darling Hypothesis; nor by wasting his Time in Studies or Pleasures foreign to his Profession: He despised such mean Artifices to gain popular Esteem. He found enough in his Profession to employ his Time, and take up the most capacious Human Intellect. And tho' he wanted the Help of our late Mathematical Gauges for measuring the Gravity, Levity, Elasticity, Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness, &c. of the Air; yet he from his Senses, made more accurate

curate Observations on it, and its Effects, than have been made since. But in making Deductions from Facts faithfully and accurately narrated, all Imposition, Error, and Mistakes, should be watchfully avoided ; and let only Things clear and useful be collected, without omitting or concealing any essential Things or Circumstances, or rashly glossing them over with Theories of our own, and so drawing hasty, dubious, impertinent, or false Consequences from them. To avoid which, Reason and Observation must go together ; the latter without the former, makes an Empiric ; and the former without the latter, makes a conceited, wrangling, contentious Disputant about Words, and is the more unsuccessful and dangerous of the two. Neither of these search out the Truth of Causes from their Effects, in order to prove and confirm, or reject Things by Experience and Observation, which alone must be of the most extensive Benefit during a Reign of Epidemics, whose

whose Rise, Spread, Duration, and fatal Consequences, are mostly so quick, their Symptoms and Cure (even of the same Species of Disorders, but from different Causes) most different and opposite. A Collector must not only take Care to avoid imperfect and wholly lame Scraps of Passages, but also superfluous and trifling Things; and though he be obliged profitably to converse a good deal with ancient Monks and Friars, yet let him not meddle in disposing (as they too often and weakly did) of the Almighty's Arrows and Judgments; nor with their superstitious Stories of Padfoots and Barguests, Apparitions, Hobgoblins, and Dæmons, invented only to serve mean Purposes. Nor are some later, otherwise learned and eminent Men, clear from this Charge, who often made such pitiful Stuff a Part of the Religion of their Times. Nor should he pay the Infidel the Compliment of ridiculing and contemning some special Premonitors of divine Displeasure. Nor should he
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pay any Regard to judicial Astrology. Nor will he often find such in solar and lunar Eclipses, Conjunctions and Oppositions of Planets, and such Things as happen several Times every Year ; and which have been industriously prostituted to contemptible Purposes, by furious and disaffected Party-Men in Church and State, in several Ages, to inflame the Populace. Nor need he spend much Time about the Plague, exclusive of other Distempers, as it is no one Disease that goes by that Name, but many ; and most likely others in proper Situations, by Assistance of Libraries and Conversation with learned Men, have made considerable Collections of its Visitations.

Besides all the former Part of this Work, the Reader has in the latter Part, a general History of the Air and Weather, and their most remarkable Effects in several Places (and often at the same Time) for about 250 Years last past, with very few Chasms ; which 'tis
 hoped

hoped, together with the general and particular Remarks and Deductions from the whole, may be of some Benefit to Mankind. Whatever Reception this attempt may meet with from the World, the Author is conscious it was well intended, was much wanted, is the first of its Kind; and would be heartily sorry to find his many Years indefatigable Toil in compiling it, to be *useless*.

This History though short for the Length of Time, and Usefulness of the Subject, clearly shews and proves the Effects of good or bad Air and Seasons on Animal Bodies; but being a History, it is confin'd to Facts: But such as would understand the Reason of such Effects, or a mechanical Account of their Productions, will meet with it in the Observations on the *English* Bills of Mortality, which is now in the Press, and will speedily be published; a most useful Work, suited and adapted to the Taste, not of the medical Faculty only, but of all Scholars

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lars, Gentlemen, Naturalists, and Persons of Taste. The Author has had it on the Anvil for 18 Years, especially the last four, wherein it has been his sole Study, except what small Time he could spare towards the carrying on and finishing this History, which has also been 16 Years in collecting and compiling, and making Deductions from it.

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PRÆLEGOMENA
 TO A
 GENERAL HISTORY
 OF THE
 AIR and its EFFECTS.

I. **B**ILLS of Mortality might be consulted, in order to discover the Difference of Soils, Situations, Businesses, and Use of the Non-naturals, as to Health and Sicknes in each of them. They might find which were lyablest and ofteneft visited with Epidemics or Endemics, and by Enquiry find which they were, in what State of the Air the People were most in danger to be invaded by them, and what Constitutions of the Seasons contributed to the Rise, Spread, and Mortality.

2. Of all other Diseases, Epidemics come often most unexpectedly, spread soonest, and are sometimes of the shortest Duration, though attended with the greatest Danger and Mortality, return seldom, and at uncertain Times; and though they are often not only of the same Genus but Species, and their Symptoms often very much alike, yet may their successful Method

thod of Cure at one Time, be directly opposite to what it was another ; So that they may be unwarily taken for Diseases of a quite different Nature. Hence often some Epidemics have spent their Virulence, and carried off their Victims before their right Method of Cure was known ; and some Epidemics return so seldom, that 'tis not in any one Man's Power to lay in a Stock of Observations of his own, to direct and determine him with any successful Certainty, which Method is generally the best and safest in the various Kinds that may occur.

3. Because many Diseases perhaps arose from unheeded and unsuspected Causes, and different Constitutions, and therefore yielded only to different Methods of Cure ; thence might arise the voluminous and endless Contentions about the Use of Evacuants, Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, &c. Whether the Epidemic was from an occult Malignity, Malevolence of the Stars, Anger of the Gods, &c. if contagious or not, &c. I say, such a Collection and Comparison might be of some Service to reconcile these Differences, determine the Practice, and set many obscure, yet necessary Things in their true Light.

4. Though we have not Histories enough of Weather and Epidemics, to enable us even to make a tolerable Guess when the latter do return, or in what Order, which Kind will make the next Visit, or of what Duration, Spread, Severity, or Mildness the next will be.

Or whether it will open a Door to other Sorts of Diseases, and what these will be; or on what Places, Soils, Imployments, &c. they will prove most fatal or favourable: Yet we have so many of sundry Ages, that when carefully collected, classed, and judiciously considered, might not be unserviceable to Mankind in general, and to the Practisers of Physic in particular.

5. Indeed the Fragments of Histories transmitted to us, are generally not only mostly imperfect, but lie scattered in a Multitude of Authors, moral, theological, historical, natural, and medicinal, that at present they are of no great Service in Physic; and yet the Profession would suffer a Loss by the Want of them: Wherefore it seems neither amiss nor useless, to glean at least a few of them, maimed as they are, and see whether they won't afford some Inferences or Conclusions, that may serve as Rules in Practice, when a Country or Place is visited with such general Calamities. The Lameness of most of our Histories, is just Matter of Regret. Some want the State of the Air and Weather; others the Methods of Cure: Others not only want the Symptoms, but the very Names of the Diseases, which for a great many Ages are huddled up under the general Appellation of Plague, even so low as the 15th Century. (a few excepted.) Hence the Necessity of consulting a great Number of Authors upon one and the same Article, to gain any Light into it. The Remissness of the Writers of several Centuries, is no less surprizing,

prizing, as may be seen by comparing the Writers from the *Norman* Conquest, to the End of the 13th Century, with those that succeed them to near the Middle of the 16th. 'Tis pleasing to see how careful the first are in their general and short Accounts of Weather, Meteors, and State of Health; and surprizing to see how mute the most Part of the last are upon these Heads.

6. The same Diseases being supposed to arise from unheeded different Temperatures of the Air, or other more inexplicable Causes, were thought to require as various Methods of Cure. Hence arose endless warm Disputes and Contentions about Evacuations, the Use of Alexipharmics, Sudorifics, Pectorals, the cool, temperate, or warm Regimen, &c. and whether the Distemper was from a manifest or occult Malignity; if from the Malevolence of the Stars, Anger of the Gods, &c. if contagious or not, &c. with many endless, subtile, useless Theories, which swelled into many unprofitable Volumes.

7. An epidemic Disease is what infects great Numbers of human Bodies, in one or more Countries, at or near the same Time, from some common Cause, (with or without Contagion) whether that be in the Food, Air, insensible Vapours, &c.

8. An Epidemic without Contagion is, when People of the same Constitution, Age, Sex, Way,

Way, and Business of Life, &c. are seized near the same Time; but others attending, conversing, and living with them, are not infected. But if contagious, the very Touch, Converse, Look, or near Approaches to the Sick, their wearing Apparel, Bed, Seat, or other Necessaries used by them, communicate it to the Healthy.

9. Different Epidemics at different Times, are often fatal to different Temperaments; Ages, Sexes, &c. in various Soils, Situations, Foods, and Businesses.

10. Epidemics may, and often do reach further than their common Cause extends; either from the Communication of the Air, bad Food, Commerce, a disbanded Army, &c. Hence an Enquiry into the State of the Air with us, is not all that's needful, but also how it was in the Places it first broke out in, together with any additional Causes, Symptoms, or Changes that may have happened to it in its new Colonies or Conquests. From a Non-attendance to these, Diseases are often fathered on inconceivable and inexplicable Qualities of the Air, insensible and unintelligible Miasmata or Effluvia from the Earth, &c. when really it bred, not with, but was imported to us by some of the above Means. And as to our own Air, we want a true History of the Winds, Rains, Earthquakes, Comets, Meteors, &c. which may prevent drawing sure and useful Conclusions.

11. A general Epidemic extending to several Countries, often puts on different Appearances and Symptoms, according to the Difference of its common Cause in sundry Countries, as in one Place it shall be a Hemitritean; in another a continued Spotted Fever; in a third a pestilential Catarrh; the Plague in a fourth, &c. Hence the Judgment is to know, when near the same, or a very different Method of Cure, will be necessary and successful.

12. The like *Genus* or *Species* of Epidemic, reigning in several Countries at the same Time, but in different Constitutions of the Air, or other procuring Cause, may require different Methods of Cure, as in one Country the Antiphlogistic; in another the Reverse,

13. In Histories of Diseases, their Division into vernal and autumnal should be remembered; the first beginning with *January*, and ending with *August*; when the last begins and ends with *January*. Therefore continued Histories of Weather and Diseases, should always begin the Year with *January*; for cutting the Spring or Autumn in *April* or *October*, makes confused and mangled Work in the History, putting the Autumnals of one Year to the Vernals of the next; or the Vernals to the Autumnals; or dividing the Diseases of one Year into two. Hence also a strange Confusion between *English* and Foreign Histories of the same Disease, put in two different Years.

14. Though an Epidemic may roam about, not only for some Seasons, but even Years, in pretty much the same Shape, and requiring near the same Method of Cure; yet upon Enquiry, in fact we find, that the same Epidemic never continues long severe in the same Place, in its first Appearance, Form or Shape, but soon either shifts to a new Place, varies its Symptoms and Cure, or gives Place to some other Diseases, or Health.

15. None possibly can with any Certainty, or ought in Reason to judge of the Propriety, or Impropriety of a Method attempted for Cure of Epidemics, from his Success in two or three, or a few Recoveries (when the Number of Sick is great) of Persons perhaps of different or stronger Temperaments, or where the Disease and Symptoms are not only apparently, but really milder, the Season more favourable, or the common Cause wearing out, or not arrived at its Height and Severity. But when different Methods are attempted by sundry Persons, he only is Master of the healing Art, who, *1st*, Foresaw an Epidemic before it came. *2dly*, Knows how to prevent many of the worst Symptoms, keep the rest under, and the Fever milder. *3dly*, He that out of any given large Number of Sick, shall recover far more by his Method, than others have out of the like Number by any, or several different Ways of Practice at the same Time. *4thly*, He that can tell the Event of any Course before 'tis used.

ably, He that can tell in all the Sick, what Symptoms or Changes are the Effects of the Disease; or Use of Non-naturals, and which of the Medicines taken. Which Things are not impossible for a Man even of common Capacity to tell, that has dwelt with Nature; made his Profession his sole favourite Study, and has not turned the Exploration of ancient Physicians his Ancestors to ridicule, and solaced himself, and spent his Time in other Studies foreign to his Business, as Dramatics, Poetry, Classics, Architecture, Politics, Gallantry, &c. Hence such during the Reign of fatal Epidemics, are obliged to the pitiful Shifts of calling it a new Disease, or save their Credit by laying hold of some trifling slight Intercurrents, and giving them the same Name with the prevalent Distemper.

16. In all Epidemics, our first Enquiry should be into their Causes; whereof various have been assigned in different Ages. We should wave all curious (but useless) Speculations or Theories, which have occasioned so much Warmth and Debate to the Detriment of Physick, and so long prevented Benefit from the Profession; and should directly appeal to Facts, as recorded in History, and fatally experienced by Multitudes. From these it plainly appears, that all Epidemics arise either from supernatural or natural Causes. The first may be divided into two Sorts. 1st As when a general or fatal Mortality appears as if it were instantaneously without any visible or sensible

sible previous natural Causes, or even a Suspicion of them, as in several of the *Israelitish* Plagues in the Wilderness ; in the Destruction of *Sennacherib's* Army before *Jerusalem* ; in some of the general Plagues ; and in several particular ones ; as the Death of the First-born in *Egypt* ; in that from *David's* numbering the People, &c. 2dly, When natural Causes seem hurried on, and combined to a sudden violent Excess, either of Severities or Duration, out of all their common and ordinary Course, as in the Deluge of the World ; the Bituminous Exhalations that occasioned the Destruction of *Sodom* and *Gomorrab* ; the general Plague that ravaged the whole Globe from 1340 to 1360 ; and many others. --- But it must be acknowledged at the same Time, that general fatal Epidemics have rarely surprized a wicked People before that it has had sufficient Premonitions given, in order either to awaken Mankind to Repentance, and thereby either avert the Calamity, or to prepare for it. Histories abound with many and various Instances of this kind ; though the Causes assigned by the Historians are not always to be depended on, as the breaking up an enchanted Coffin, robbing a *Heathen* Temple, handling a dead Priest's Bones roughly, &c. So that though I would not be so credulous as to admit of every Thing for Truth I read in many Histories ; so neither would I be such an Infidel as to discredit and deny the whole, because some Things appear monstrously incredible (which I have mostly omitted in this Collection) as

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raining of red and green Crosses, Ghosts knocking at Peoples Doors that were to be next infected, &c. But would rather examine when and where the Event answered the tremendous Threatning ; or whether the like or greater Plagues have or have not been inflicted without such Menaces. *2dly*, When the Consequences answer not the pretended dreadful Notices said to be given, I would advise Mankind to suspend their Belief till better Credentials are produced. --- *3dly*, Though some at first Sight seem surprizing, nay, highly incredible ; yet we should make a fair Enquiry whether they may not at least be accounted for by natural Causes, without calling in to our Assistance supernatural ones. ---- *4tbly*, Some Things either cannot, or may be falsely accounted for, nevertheless be true. The God of Nature most certainly has the Universe in his own Hands, and can dispose of his Creatures as he sees proper, either for the Destruction or Relief of Mankind. He can turn Seas, Rivers, and Springs into Blood ; can break open the Fountains of the great Deep, and open the Flood-Gates of Heaven to deluge the World again ; can send Barrenness upon the fertilest and richest Lands ; can tear and swallow up Kingdoms by Earthquakes. He can withhold his Snow from the *Æthiopian* Mountains, till even a fruitful *Ægypt* suffer a seven Years Famine ; and his Rain from the Earth, till it become dry and barren, and its Inhabitants pine away, or be consumed with Drought or Heat ; or make Chasms of the Earth send out pestiferous

pestiferous Exhalations; or freezing or furious Blasts, to sweep over a Country to the Destruction of Multitudes; or cause the Winds to blow in a Sea, and drown a Country; or send out his Blasting; or Mildews, to make useless the fairest Prospect of a plentiful Harvest; Nay, he can make the Luminaries of Heaven so many Monitors of his Displeasure. We find he gives Notice of his astonishing Events by the most contemptible Things, such as Insects, Birds, Reptiles, Rains, Meteors, Vapours, Exhalations: Nay, as we are credibly informed, he makes the Sports and Games of little Children the preaching of his Judgments.--- On the other hand, such is his Power, he can call out his Springs in a dry Land.--- He can send Manna and Quails to Itinerants in the Desert; or relieve the straitly Besieged, with strange and unexpected Supplies; or cause the Earth to produce a rich spontaneous Crop to the surviving starved Inhabitants; or cause his Clouds pour down ready Grain, or send his refreshing extraordinary Showers to the Scorched and Pining in the parched and barren Desarts, &c,

17. In attempting the Cure of Epidemics, the late and present Winds, Air, Weather, Meteors, Food, and Rise of the Disease, should not be forgotten. The Urine, Tongue, Pulse, Breathing, Taste of the Mouth, Quiet, or Restlessness, Sleep, or Watching, Costiveness, or Laxness of the Belly of the Sick, should always be observed, on the first and third Days especially; and what Effect this or that Food, Medicine,

Medicine, Drink, Posture of the Body, &c. had. And to recollect if the present Epidemic treads on the Heels of another, and of what Kind that was, and how the two agree or differ in Symptoms, Cause, Cure, &c. in various Constitutions, Ages, Sexes, Businesses, &c. and of all Things used internally or externally, whether by Chance or Design, with their Effects, good or bad.

18. One Year rarely produces above one Epidemic (Catarrhs, Diseases of the Season, and of Children, as Small Pox, Measles, or Rash, excepted) and in several Places, one Epidemic happens not in many Years. If the Epidemic begin in the Spring; sometimes the Autumnals retain much of its *Genus*; or if in *August*, it mostly ends with the Year or in *February*.

19. In our quest of natural Causes, we shall run over the most considerable Meteors and Phenomena in the Table, and see which of them do most ordinarily produce Epidemics and Mortality, and whether they produce them when alone, or attended by other Concomitants; and we think it cannot be denied, that what Meteors, Seasons, or Changes of the Air, may produce Diseases alone, may be allowed to do the same when conjoined to other Circumstances. On the contrary, such Things as do not ordinarily, or very rarely occasion Epidemics when alone, cannot justly be charged with them, when accompanied with such Circumstances,

Circumstances, that often produce Diseases. Now what these Things are that generally give rise to such common Calamities, shall be fairly and faithfully tried from History and Facts only.

20. It should always be enquired, whether the Epidemic belongs to the pituitous or inflammatory Class, especially if it tend to a sudden Suppuration or Gangrene; what kind of Inflammation it is, and its general Characters, *e. gr.* if the Sick becomes suddenly delirious after great shooting, throbbing, Pains of the Head; and die quickly, &c. Nor should the State of the Bile or Blood ever be neglected; if the first is redundant, obstructed, not separated from the Blood, its Colour, and Discharge; if the last is dissolved, salt, watery, siezy, coriaceous, &c.

21. Histories of Diseases should not only be distinct, but give first the general Characteristics of the Disease common to all the Sick, then these particular to different Constitutions, Ages, Sexes, &c. and of Foods and Medicines used; or applied inwardly or outwardly, designedly or accidentally, with their sensible Effects, good or bad. And they should have an Extract of the Bills of Mortality, Weather, Barometer, Thermometer, &c.

22. Such Histories would give us a better Acquaintance with the true Causes, various Symptoms, and exact Methods of Cure, of the same Diseases from sundry Causes and different Seasons.

Seasons. A too great Nicety, Tediouſneſs, Minuteneſs, or Prolixity about the Weather, or too much Laxneſs or Remiſſneſs, or eſpecially a total Neglect of it, would not be ſo well, no more than a too general, particular, or needleſs Deſcription of the Diſeaſes, and their triſling minute Symptoms in each Individual. Nor is it neceſſary to crowd the Hiſtory with all Sparodics and Intercurrents, far leſs to run up a long Catalogue of a very triſling Complaint beſides Epidemics and the chief Intercurrents. None ſeems to have come up to this beautiful and excellent Medium, equal to the learned and ingenious Dr. *Huxham*, in his Epidemics of *Plymouth*. Some have wholly omitted the curative Part, or only tranſiently glanced it. Some again have been ſo verbose, as to ſtuff even a Quarto Volume with one Epidemic. Some have given the Weather, without either Symptoms or Cure of the Diſeaſe; others the Diſeaſe without the Weather. Such Hiſtories ſhould only contain real Facts, not Theories.

23. Let it be allowed (as the Generality of Phyſicians ſince *Hippocrates* have done) that the manifold different Conſtitutions of the Air, is the common Cauſe of Epidemics; then let us ſee what will follow according to this Opinion, and their Obſervations.

24. An even or equal Temperature of the Air, though ſeemingly of not the beſt Sort, ſeldom produces Epidemics, except it is a long Southerly

Southerly one, attended with sultry Heats, long and great Rains, Fogs, Calms, Inundations, Millings, or close and cloudy, said to produce putrid or pestilential Fevers; or a very long North, N. E. or Easterly Constitution, productive of epidemic Scurveys in all their most exalted Symptoms of Scorbutic, Sciatic, Arthritic, Erratic, and other Pains, with a Saltness, inequal Mixture, or Diffolution of the Blood; or continued Cold, dry N. E. or East Winds, causing inflammatory or intermittent Diseases, with a Thickness and Sieziness of the Blood, and Fulness of the small Vessels; or great Droughts, with Heat, generating several bad Fevers, with a thin, salt, stimulating Blood, with a very bilious, acrid Serum, &c.

25. A Season may be generally epidemic over several Countries at once, and yet not one and the same Disease every where; for in one Place it may be only a general Catarrh; in another a spotted and malignant Fever; a malignant Pleurisy in a third; or a Peripneumony, and the Plague in a fourth.

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A

GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL
HISTORY

OF THE

Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c.

WITH

Several of their Visible and Remarkable Effects.

ON the 19th Day of the second Month, A. M. 1657. for the general Corruption into which Mankind were fallen, the Fountains of the great Abyfs of Waters were broke open, and the Cataracts of Heaven were opened, and Rain fell upon the Earth for 40 Days and 40 Nights. The Waters were so increased, that they were raised 15 Cubits perpendicular above the Tops of the Mountains, and they continued 150 Days on the Earth, without either rising or falling, till all living Creatures on the Earth and in the Air were destroyed, save only what was with *Noah* in the Ark. *Gen. 7.*

VOL. I.

B

For

- A. M. For the unnatural Wickedness of *Sodom*, and
 2107. its three neighbouring Cities, the pleasant and
 fruitful Plain where it stood, like an earthly
 Paradise, was first inflamed by Lightning,
 which set Fire to the *Bitumen*, of which that
 Earth was full, and was afterwards overflowed
 by the Waters of *Jordan*, which diffused them-
 selves there, and formed the *Dead Sea*, called
 also the Lake *Asphaltites*, because of the *Bi-
 tumen* with which it abounds. *Gen.* 19.
2114. A great Famine in *Canaan* forced *Abraham*
 into *Egypt*. *Gen.* 20.
2213. *Isaac* by a Famine was driven to *Genar*.
Gen. 26.
2252. Was the Flood of *Ogyges*, which almost
 overwhelmed and drowned all *Achaia*, in the
 Reign of *Ogyges* King of *Achaia*, from an In-
 undation of the Sea, driven in by Winds;
 it lay waste 200 Years.
2297. Began the seven Years great Famine in
Egypt, from Drought preventing the Over-
 flowing of the *Nile*. *Gen.* 41. *Beros*.
2407. Was a great Earthquake, which terrified the
Babylonians. *Beros*.
2446. *Amphytrion* being King of *Athens*, happen-
 ed that great Flood, which drowned and laid
 waste most of *Theffaly*, only such as fled and
 escaped to the high Mountains, where *Deuca-
 lion* reigned, were preserved. At the same
 time raged a Plague in *Ethiopia*, which cut
 off the greatest Part of the Inhabitants, and
India groaned under a desolating War. *Oros*.
2513. Happened the ten great Plagues of *Egypt*,
 so famed in sacred Writ. The same Year the
 King

King of *Egypt* with his whole Army, Horses A. M. and Chariots, were drowned in the *Red Sea*, 2513. in their Pursuit of the *Israelites*. The same Year, because of *Pharaoh's* Backwardness to let the *Israelites* go out of *Egypt*, a destroying Angel visited every House of the *Egyptians* in one Night, and slew all the First-born in the Kingdom, *Exod.* 7. to 13. In the 4th Month of this Year, the *Israelites*, for their Idolatry in the golden Calf, in Imitation of the *Egyptian Apis*, had 23000 Men die of a Plague, *Exod.* 32. The same Year was not only a great Drought, but such an intolerable, not scorching, but burning Heat of the Sun over all the World, as gave Birth to the Story of *Rhaeton's* burning it. *Oros.* Plague and Famine reigned in *Italy* at the same Time. *Chron. Funci.*

Two Plagues beset the *Israelites*; one by 2514. Fire at *Taberah*, for murmuring; the other at *Kibroth-Hattavab*, for immoderately longing for a Flesh Diet. *Numb.* 11.

The Plague instantly consumed 14700 of the 2515. *Israelites*, for the Rebellion of *Korah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*. *Numb.* 16.

A terrible Earthquake and grievous Famine 2527. in *Italy*. *Func.*

The *Israelites* were plagued with fiery Serpents for their murmuring. 2553. *Numb.* 22. To this Year some refer the Discomfiture of the five Kings confederated against *Joshua*, by a Shower of Stones. And at *Joshua's* Prayer the Sun and Moon stood still. *Joshua* 11. The *Midianites* having sent their Daughters into

- A. M. the *Israelitish* Camp, subtle to tempt the
 2553. *Israelites* to commit Whoredom and Idolatry,
 were so successful, that it occasioned the Death
 of 24000 *Israelites* of the Plague. *Numb.* 25.
 Where note, that by the Plague the *Hebrews*
 understand all kinds of Diseases and Calamities
 sent as Punishment and Correction from Heaven,
 as Plague, Infection, sudden Deaths, Famine,
 Tempests, &c.
2816. The *Grecians* being encamped before *Troy*,
 among Fens and Marshes, during violent Heats,
 and pestilential Vapours raised by the Sun, a
 terrible Plague broke out in their Camp.
Heraclid.
2888. The *Philistines* were plagued with Hemor-
 rhoides, for looking into the Ark of God.
1 Sam. 6.
2983. Began the three Years Famine in *Judea* in
David's Reign, for *Saul's* Slaughter of the *Gi-*
beonites. *2 Sam.* 21.
2987. *David* from a carnal Confidence in the Mul-
 titude, Strength, and Fruitfulness of his Peo-
 ple, caused them to be numbered, which oc-
 casioned a Plague of three Days among them,
 whereof died 70000. *2 Sam.* 24.
- 3141 or
 3120. Began the 7 Years Famine in *Israel*, foretold
 by *Elisha.* *2 Kings* 8.
3160. Happened the Earthquake mentioned *Amos* 1.
3184. A grievous Drought and Famine afflicted all
Greece, especially *Attica.* *Petav.*
3294. *Sennacherib* besieging *Lachish*, sent *Rabshakeb*
 before *Jerusalem* with a prodigious Army,
 threatening the dethroning of *Hezekiah*, razing
 of that Monarchy, and pouring out Blasphemy
 4 mics

ries against God; in one Night, either a sud- A. M.
den Plague, Thunder and Lightning, hot Wind, 3294.
Storm, or some such sudden Destruction,
killed in the *Assyrian* Camp 18500 Men, un-
der which terrible Distress and Shame he fled
home in great Grief and Anger; intending prob-
ably to appease the Wrath of his Gods, by
offering up two of his Sons in Sacrifice, but
45 Days after, they prevented his bloody and
unnatural Design, by killing himself, and flying
into *Armenia*, leaving the Throne for the third
Son to ascend. *Isa.* 37.

Was the great Drought mentioned by *Jerem.* 3375.
Chap. 14.

Was a great Famine in *Rome.* *Func.* 3474.
After many Signs and Prodigies in *Rome*, 3479.
followed a pestilential Disease, chiefly fatal
to Women with Child, and made fearful
Havock.

The *Romans* were terribly afflicted with a 3488.
Plague, which begun with sweeping off whole
Herds of Horses and Cattle, afterwards Flocks
of Sheep and Goats, and almost extirpated the
whole Tribes of Quadrupedes. Then it fell
on Shepherds and Husbandmen; after laying
waste the Country, it invaded the City of *Rome*,
so as the dead Bodies were gathered together in
great Heaps, and thrown into the Marshes, and
the Poorer were thrown into the *Tyber*. Of
the Senate died a 4th Part. The Plague began
on the *Calends of September*, and raged all that
Year, equally among all Sexes, Ages and
Ranks.

- A. M. Olympiad 8oth, Ann. 4to, When the Plague had invaded the *Selenuntii* from the Stench of the adjacent River, *Empedocles* contrived to let in two other Rivers, at his own Expence, by which he sweetned the Waters, and stayed the Plague.
3493. *Func.*
3505. It rained Flesh in *Italy*; *Func.*
3511. *Titus Gessonius* and *Publius Minutius* being Consuls, a terrible Famine and Plague raged in *Rome*.
3516. Appeared a fearful Meteor, the whole Heavens seemed in a Flame, soon after followed a grievous Plague over *Italy*, which laid *Rome* almost waste.
- 3527 and 3534. *Func.*
3531. Were both great Famines in *Rome*.
3539. The Plague raged in *Italy*. *Id.* and an Earthquake.
3544. A severe Drought in *Italy*. *Id.* A great Earthquake at *Locris*, the Earth rent, and the City was turned to an Island. *Id.*
3553. An Earthquake and Eclipse of the Sun happened in *Judæa*. *Id.*
3556. Was a very snowy Winter, followed by a Pestilential Disease in Summer.
3556. Was a terrible Drought for two Years; and almost continual Earthquakes; Famine and Pestilence grievously afflicted *Italy* and *Rome*. A little after happened a terrible Earthquake in *Sicily*, and a deplorable Eruption of *Ætna*, which laid waste the Country about. *Locris* was destroyed by an Eruption of the Sea, and *Athens* groaned under a Plague.

Now

Now we are come to the first exactly and A. M. judiciously described Plague, or fatal Epidemic, recorded in History; for the Recorder had it himself and recovered; viz. that of *Athens*, as described by *Thucydides*. It was said to break out in that part of *Ethiopia* that lies above *Egypt*, and so came down into *Egypt*, *Lybia*, and great part of the King of *Persia's* Dominions, and continued in the *Greek Islands* a considerable Time after. A Year or two before it began, the Weather had been mostly southerly, sultry, hot, moist, and rainy. It was so great a Plague and Mortality as had never yet been known in the Memory of Man. Physicians were so far from being able to cure it at first, for want of knowing the Nature of it, that they themselves died faster than others, as being most familiar with the Sick. Nor could any other Art of Man make Head against it. All Supplications to the Gods, and Inquiries of Oracles, and the like, signified nothing. So that at last, overcome with the Distemper, they left them all off. *Athens* was seized with it on a sudden; but first in *Pyreus*; afterwards it came up into the high City, and proved much more mortal than before. The Year was universally allowed to be the healthiest and freest from other Diseases of any. If any was sick before, all his Illness was converted to this. Others in perfect Health were taken suddenly, without any apparent Cause, with violent Heats in their Heads, Redness and Inflammation in their Eyes. Their Tongues and Throats within became immedi-

A. M. ately bloody. Their Breath in great Disorder
 3574 and offensive. A Sneezing and Hoarseness en-
 sued. In short time the Pain descended into
 the Breast, attended with a violent Cough.
 When it was once settled about the Mouth of
 the Stomach, a Reaching and Vomiting of
 bilious Stuff, in as great Variety as ever was
 known among Physicians, succeeded; but not
 without the greatest Anxiety imaginable.
 Many were seized with a Hiccup, that brought
 up nothing, but occasioned a violent Convul-
 sion, which in some went off presently, but
 in others continued much longer. The Body
 outwardly was neither very hot to the Touch,
 but pale, reddish, livid, and as it were flowered
 all over with little pimply Eruptions and Ul-
 cers. But inwardly the Heat was so exceed-
 ingly great, that they could not endure the
 slightest Covering, or the finest Linnen; or any
 thing short of absolute Nakedness. It was also an
 infinite Pleasure to them, to plunge into cold
 Water; and many of these who were not well
 attended did so, running to the Wells to quench
 their insatiable Thirst; not that it signified
 whether they drank much or little. A great
 Uneasiness and Restlessness attended them, to-
 gether with a continual Watching. While
 the Distemper was advancing to the Height,
 the Body did not fall away, but resisted the
 Vehemency of it beyond Expectation; so that
 many of them died the 7th or 9th Day of the
 inward Burning, some Strength still remaining.
 Or if they held it out longer, many of them
 afterwards died of Weakness; the Distemper
 descending

descending into the Belly, and there producing A. M. violent Ulcerations, and Fluxes of the simple or unmixed Kind. For the Disease went through the whole Body, beginning first in the Head, and if any escaped, where the Case was very desperate, this was denoted by the Extremities being affected; for it broke out upon the private Parts, the Fingers and Toes; and many came off with the Loss of those Parts; some again lost their Eyes; others were seized immediately upon their getting up, with an absolute Forgetfulness of every thing, not knowing themselves, nor those that were most familiar. The Appearance of the Nature of the Distemper being greater than Words can express, and harder to be born than human Nature is accustomed to. Nor indeed was it any of those Diseases that are bred amongst us, as appeared very plainly from this Circumstance, for the Birds and Beasts that feed on human Flesh, tho' many Carcasses laid abroad unburied, either came not to them, or tasting died. Some died for want of Attendance, and some with all imaginable Care. Nor was there any certain Remedy to help them, for what did good to one, did hurt to another. Nor was there any Difference as to the Strength and Weakness of Bodies to resist it; it swept away all, what Care or Method soever was taken. The terriblest Circumstance of all was, the Dejection of Mind in these that found themselves beginning to be ill, (for growing immediately desperate, they gave themselves over much more, without making any Resistance)

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A. M. 3574. assistance) and their dying like Sheep, infected by their Care and Concern for others, increased their Despair, the greatest Mortality proceeding this way: For if they were willing to visit others, through Fear they died themselves without Assistance, (by which means many Families became desolate for want of some body to take care of them;) or if they visited they likewise died, especially such as had Virtue or Humanity enough to do any friendly Offices: For such out of Shame would not spare themselves, but went into their Friends especially after it came to that Pass, that even the Domestic, wearied with the Lamentations of those that died, fell ill themselves, overcome with the Greatness of the Calamity; but such as did recover had much Compassion on the sick and dying, having felt the same Misery, and being now safe, for it never seized any Person twice, &c. Dr. Clifton, ex Thucydide.

Thucydides' Plague of *Athens* happened the same Years with the first of *Hippocrates*'s Epidemics, in the second Year of the *Peloponnesian War*, the 30th of *Hippocrates*'s Age, and 424 or 427 before Christ, which proves that *Hippocrates* never had been, nor was at *Athens* at that Time, and consequently did not, nor could not describe that Plague, since he was so far distant as *Thasus*, whose Constitution of the Air and Diseases he gives us for that and the two next Years. *Thucydides* tells us, that in the 5th Year of the *Peloponnesian War*, there were several Shakings of the Earth, and the Plague

Plague that had not been quite extinguished, A. M. 3574. broke out again at that Time, and continued above a Year, which being the 33d Year of *Hippocrates's* Age, and the Year of the Earthquake and Comet mentioned by him, as well as his malignant Year, when he was at *Thafus*, and the Year of the Plague which *Soranus* says began or came from the *Illyrians*, and spread southward, as the other did from S. E. to N. W. so that their Courses were quite contrary. But the Comet and Earthquake which *Aristotle* says happened in Winter, was in the 87th Year of *Hippocrates's* Life, and the 370th or 373d. before *Christ*. *Clifton*.

In *Thafus* this Year, in Harvest, and about the Equinox, and under the *Pleiades*, the Rains were great, continual and soft, as when the Wind is southerly. The Winter mild, with southerly Winds, and very little northerly; with these were greater Droughts than ordinary, so that in effect the whole Winter was like the Spring. The Spring was also affected with southerly Winds, but yet was cold and a little wet. The Summer was for the most part cloudy and dry. The *Ætesia* (northerly Winds which set in a little before the Dog-days, and continue all that hot Season to cool the Air) blew but little, faintly and irregularly. — The whole Year being thus affected with southerly Winds, and greater Drought than ordinary (from the former Years being different, and affected with northerly Winds) some few were attacked with burning Fevers

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A. M. Fevers of a kind good Sort, and a few others with Hemorrhages, neither of which proved mortal. Swellings behind the Ears, many had them on one Side, but most had them on both, without a Fever, or any Confinement, tho' some had a small Fever. In all they disappeared without any Inconveniency or Suppuration, contrary to the Custom of such Tumour from other Causes. They were at this particular Time naturally soft, diffused without Inflammation or Pain, and went off universally without any visible Signs. Children, Youth and Adults, especially such as frequented Places of publick Exercise, were subject to them, and few Women were also affected. The greatest part had dry Coughs, which were soon succeeded by Hoarsenesses. After some Time, some had painful Phlegmons on their Testicles, either on one or both; some had Fevers, others none. From early in the Summer, and till Winter, such as had Consumptions, or were consumptively disposed, or apprehended themselves to be so, were laid up; and a great many of them dropped off sooner than usual. They were seized with continual acute Fevers, attended with a Chillness, but no Intermision, of the semitertian kind, the Fit being one Day moderate, the next vehement, and so encreasing to greater Severity. They sweated continually, but not all over; the Extremities were very cold, and grew warm again with Difficulty. The Belly was disturbed with bilious, small, simple, griping Stools, and that frequently. The Urine thin, without Colour,

Colour, crude, and little in Quantity; or else A. M. thick, with a small Sediment, that did not subside well, but appeared crude and unseafonable. They coughed a little often, and the Matter expectorated was indeed digested, but brought away by little and little, and with Difficulty where the Case was very violent, no Digestion happened, but what they spit was continually crude. The Throat of most of them, was from first and all along painful, red and inflamed. The Rehum that came from them little, thin and sharp. A Consumption and general Disorder soon followed; they had a continual Aversion to all Food, but without Thirst, and many before they died became delirious. — In the Summer and Harvest many Fevers came on of the continual kind, tho' not violent, and that to such as had been long ill, but in other respects not worn out. Disorders of the Belly likewise happened to many, but such as were tolerable, without any remarkable Injury. Urine was generally well coloured and clear, but thin, and after a while, about the Crisis, digested; Coughs were moderate, and Expectoration easy. They were not so averse to Food, but readily took what was given them. In a Word, these consumptive Patients were affected in a Manner different from such a State, sweating a little in their chilly Fevers, while others were seized with Paroxysms in a vague-uncertain Manner, never leaving them entirely, but returning as a Semitertian. The Crisis happened about the 20th Day at soonest, in most on

A. M. on the 40th, in many on the 80th; in some again it never happened, but the Fever went off, in an erratic manner: But for most part it returned after a short Intermission; and after its return, came to its Crisis in the same Periods as before. Many held out so long as to be ill in the Winter, but of all these none died, except the Consumptive.

History of the 2d Year.

IN *Thasus* early in the Harvest, the Weather was unseasonable, and on a sudden grew wet with northerly and southerly Wind, that lasted the whole time of the *Pleiades*, and even to their setting. The Winter was affected with northerly Winds, the Rains were great and heavy, attended with Snow, and for most part a Mixture of fair Weather. The Cold that happened was not very unseasonable. After the Winter Solstice, and when the West Winds begin to blow, there was very severe winter Weather, with much northerly Winds and Snow, and abundance of Rain without ceasing; over-head it looked stormy and cloudy. This State lasted without Remission to the Equinox. The Spring was cold, northerly, watery and cloudy. The Summer not very scorching. The *Ætesia* blew continually. And about the rising of *Arcturus* (beginning of Harvest) a great deal of Rain fell again on a sudden, with northerly Winds. The whole Year being thus damp and cold, affected with northerly Winds; they past the Winter well for the most part,

part, but in the beginning of the Spring, many **A. M.**
 were taken ill. Moist Inflammations of the Eyes, ^{3574.}
 with Weepings, Pain and Indigestions. Little
 concreted Matter broke out with Difficulty on
 the Eyes of many Persons, returned again in
 most, and went away at last about Harvest.
 In the Summer and Harvest, Dysenteries,
 Tenesmuses and Lienteries were complained
 of; so were bilious Purgings of a thin, crude,
 griping Nature, and much in Quantity. Others
 again were watery, and many complained
 of painful Fluxes, that were also bilious, wa-
 tery, ragged, purulent, and strangurious, not
 from any Fault in the Kidneys, but from one
 Humour or Complaint coming upon another.
 They likewise vomited Bile, Flegm, and in-
 digested Food. They sweated too in general,
 the Humidity being great every where. These
 happened in some with a Fever, in others
 without; where all these happened they be-
 came consumptive. In the Harvest and Win-
 ter continual Fevers turned out, besides a few
 that were ardent, diurnal, nocturnal, Semiter-
 tians, perfect Tertians, Quartans and Erra-
 ticks. Every one of which happened to many,
 but Ardents to very few, and were least
 troublesome; for they were neither taken
 with Bleedings, except in a very small Quan-
 tity, and that but seldom, nor with Diliri-
 ums; in all other respects they bore it well.
 The Crisis happened to most in a very regular
 Manner (Intermissions included) in 17 Days
 generally, without any body's dying, or be-
 coming phrenitick. Tertians were more fre-
 quent

A. M. ^{3574.} frequent and troublesome than Ardents. In all, the Progress was very regular; from the 1st Paroxysm to the 4th, and the 7th was a perfect Crisis, without any Relapse. Quartans attacked many at first, as a Quartan shoult, and many were seized with it as the Crisis of other Fevers and Diseases. These were of long standing, and indeed longer than usual. Quotidians, Nocturnals, and Erratics were likewise frequent, and lasted long, both among those who were confined at home, and those who walked abroad. The greater Part could not get rid of their Fevers, during the *Pleiades*, even till Winter. Convulsions were also frequent, even among Children, from the beginning, but not without a Fever. They came upon Fevers likewise, and lasted a long while in general, but without any Harm, except where other Circumstances had made the Case desperate. The other Fevers were altogether of the continual kind, without any Intermissions; and the Paroxysms in all like the Semiterrians, one Day better, another Day worse. And of all the Fevers that then reigned, these were the most vehement, tedious, and painful, beginning very mildly, but encreasing always, growing worse and worse upon the critical Days. After a little Abatement, they soon grew bad again, had stronger Fits upon the critical Days, and for most part worse. Shiverings were universally irregular and uncertain, seldom and very little in these, but more in other Fevers. Sweats were common, but

but here least of all, and so far from easing **A. M.**
 the Patient, that on the contrary they did him **3574.**
 Harm. The Extremities were very cold, and
 could scarce grow warm again; nor were they
 altogether watchful, especially in this Case, but
 fell again into Comas. The Belly in all was
 disturbed, and in a bad Manner, but worst of
 all by much in these. The Urine for most
 Part was thin, crude, without Colour, and
 after a while appeared digested, as though
 critical, or had some Consistence in it, but
 yet was turbid, without any Sediment or Con-
 coction; at least the Sediment was but little, and
 that bad and crude. In fine, all these Things
 were bad. The Fevers were likewise attended
 with Coughs, but I cannot say that I perceived
 either Good or Harm from them. Most of
 these Complaints were tedious, and irregular,
 difficult, and inconstant, and that without
 coming to a Crisis, either in those whose Case
 was desperate, or in these where it was not
 so: For if it intermitted a little at any Time,
 it soon returned again; and in the few that had
 the Benefit of a Crisis, it happened not at soonest
 before the 80th Day, and to some of these it
 returned, so that many of them were ill in
 Winter. In the greatest Part it went off with
 a Crisis, and these Things happened alike to
 these that did well, and to those who did not.
 As there was a great Want of the critical Va-
 riety that is usual in Diseases, the greatest and
 worst Symptoms attended many of them to
 the last, viz. a general Dislike to Food, espe-
 cially where other fatal Circumstances appear'd.

A. M. They were not indeed very thirsty out of Season, but, after a long Time, a great deal of Pain, and a bad Decay, Abscesses formed themselves, sometimes too great for the Patient's Strength to bear, at other Times too little to be of any Service, so that a Relapse presently followed, and the Patient grew worse and worse; Dysenteries, Lienteries, Tenesmus and Fluxes were added; some fell into Dropsies. Nauseas, and great Uneasiness happened, with and without these. Whatever was very vehement, either dispatched the Patient soon, or was of no Benefit to him at all. Little Eruptions appeared, not equal to the Vehemence of the Disease, and soon after disappeared again, or Swellings behind the Ears that were by no means critical, and so signified nothing. Others were affected in the Joints, especially the Hip, where it proved critical to prevent; but it soon after got the better, and returned to its former State.----- It proved fatal to Persons of every Age, but chiefly to Children just weaned, and to these of eight or ten Years old, and those under the Age of Puberty. These were thus affected, not without the first Circumstances here mentioned, but the first happened to many without these. The only beneficial thing, and the greatest of the Signs then existing, and what saved many in the greatest Extremity, was the Strangury, for this Way the Disease spent itself; and it was a frequent Complaint, especially among these tender Patients, as well as among those which were not obliged to lye by their

their Illness; and to those that were, this proved A. M. a speedy and great Change throughout; for if the Belly was affected with ill-conditioned Fluxes, they stopped; Food in general became agreeable to them, and the Fever grew milder after this Crisis. But the Strangury Complaints were lasting and painful, and the Urine copious, thick, various, red, and partly putulent, not without Pain. All these recovered to a Man, as far as I know. 3574.

History of the 3d Year in *Thasus*.

A Little before the Rising of *Arcturus*, and during its Continuance, there fell many great Showers with northerly Winds; But about the Equinox, and rising of the *Pleiades*, little southerly Showers. The Winter was northerly, and drier than ordinary, the Winds cold, and Snows deep. About the Equinox the Cold was sharpest. The Spring was northerly, and drier than ordinary, but yet the Weather was a little wet and cold. About the Summer Solstice fell a little Rain, with a great deal of Cold to the rising of the *Dog-Star*; from which Time, to the rising of *Arcturus*, the Summer was hot, and the Heats were great and scorching, not gradually, or at Intervals, but continually. The Droughts were also great, and the *Ætesio* blew. About the rising of *Arcturus*, southerly gentle Showers fell to the Equinox.—During this State of the Weather in the Winter, Paraplegias

A. M. 4357. gias began and attacked many, some of whom died in a short Time; for the Disease was very epidemical. In other Respects they were well: But in the very beginning of the Spring, burning Fevers came on, and continued to the Equinox, and even to the Summer. Most of those escaped who were seized presently after the Beginning of the Spring and Summer, and some died: But when the Harvest and wet Weather set in, they proved mortal to many. These Fevers were of such a Nature, that where any bled freely and plentifully at the Nose, he was saved by it, more than by any thing else, and not one of these who were taken thus died this Season. Most of them were seized with Shiverings about the Crisis, especially where there had been no Hæmorrhage, and with the Shivering came on a Sweat about the Head and Shoulders. Others again were attacked with a Jaundice the 6th Day, and these were relieved by a Discharge either by Urine or Stool, or a plentiful Hæmorrhage, which was very frequent, especially among young Persons and Adults; and where nothing of this kind happened, it very often proved fatal. Those who were more advanced in Years had the Jaundice, or a Disorder in their Belly, or a Dyfentery. In the Summer, Dyfenteries were epidemical, and even, where Hæmorrhages had happened, some were at least seized with Dyfenteries. This Humour was particularly redundant in many; for where there was no Hæmorrhage at the Crisis, the Tumours be-

hind the Ears disappeared, and upon this a A. M. Weight was felt in the left Side of the Belly, and in the Extremity of the Hip. Pain coming on after the Crisis, and their Urine passing off, they began to bleed a little. Many Women were taken ill, but less than the Men, and died less. Many of them had hard Labours, and after the Birth were taken ill again, and for the most part died. A great many had their Menses come down in their Fevers, others bled at the Nose, and many young Girls had the first Appearance of their Menses then, others bled at the Nose, and had their Menses too. Nor did he remember any that died where these Things happened well; all of his Acquaintance died that chanced to be with Child. The Urine was in general well coloured, but thin, and with a small Sediment. The Stools were thin and bilious: And in many, where there was a Crisis in other Respects, it terminated in a Dysentery. The Urine watry, much clear and thin, and even after the Crisis, where there was a good Sediment, in other Respects a laudable Crisis, a Dysentery came upon some. — About the rising of *Arcturus*, a Crisis happened to many the 11th Day, nor did the Fever return again in the natural and usual way of Returns; but they were comatose at this Time, especially Children, of which fewer died than any. But about the Equinox to the rising of the *Pleiades*, and even in the Winter, burning Fevers continued; About the same Time too, a great many became phrenitic, and went off, and a few in the Summer.

A. M. mer. These burning Fevers pointed out the
 3574. Prognosticks from the Beginning, where the
 Case was desperate; for immediately an acute
 Fever came on from the first, with gentle
 Shiverings, Watchings, Ramblings, Thirst,
 Nausea, Anxiety, they sweated a little about
 the Fore-head and Collar-bone, but no body
 all over. Great Deliriums attended, with
 Fears and Dejectedness, the Extremities, espe-
 cially the Toes and Fingers, were coldish.
 The Fits were upon equal Days, and in many
 the greatest Pains upon the fourth. The
 Sweats were generally somewhat cold. The
 Extremities did not recover their Warmth, but
 were livid and cold; nor did they complain of
 Thirst. The Urine was black, little and thin, the
 Body bound. No Hæmorrhage from the Nose,
 where this was the Case, but only a few
 Drops; nor did any of these relapse, but died
 the 6th Day in a Sweat. As to the Phreni-
 tics, all the Circumstances here mentioned did
 not happen to them, but the Crisis came on
 generally the 11th Day, and in some the
 20th.—Where the Phrenzy did not imme-
 diately appear from the Beginning about the
 3d or 4th Day, but Things went on mode-
 rately at first, there the Fever raged most upon
 the 7th. The Number of Diseases now was
 very great, and those who died of them were
 chiefly Children, young Persons, Adults, and
 such as had smooth Bodies, white Skins, straight
 black Hair, and black Eyes. The Lazy and
 Indolent died likewise, and so did these whose
 Voice was either high, small, or rough, and
 where there was an Impediment in the Speech,
 or

or a choleric Temper : Many Women of this A. M. Kind died too. But during this Situation, some were preserved by bleeding plentifully at the Nose, by a great deal of Urine, with a large and good Sediment; by considerable bilious Stools; or, 4^{thly}, by falling into a Dysentery. These proved critical to a great many, not singly indeed, but jointly, though not without much Trouble; however all such escaped whose Case was thus. Women too and Maids were subject to every one of those Symptoms; and where any of them happened well, or where the Menses came down plentifully, it proved a salutary Crisis, and none of them died. Many had a Crisis the 5th, an Intermission on the 7th, others again had a Crisis the 6th, and an Intermission six Days, after this an Attack for three Days, then an Intermission one Day, and the next a Return, and Crisis the same Day. To some a Crisis came the 6th, intermitted seven, and was determined the 4th Day after the Return. The greatest Number of those who were taken ill this Season were thus afflicted; and he knew of none escaped without a Relapse, according to the natural Course of Relapses; neither knew he of any that miscarried when the Relapses happened in this Manner, nor of any thus affected who had Returns again, but many died the 6th Day. Where any Tumours happened behind the Ears, the Crisis came on the 20th, the Tumours subsided universally, where no Suppuration followed, and were turned upon the Bladder. In some the Crisis happened the 7th, the Intermission nine Days,

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A. M. and another Crisis the 4th Day after the Return. In others the Crisis the 7th, the Intermission six Days, and the other Crisis seven Days after the Return. But about the Winter Solstice, and even to the Equinox, the burning Fevers and Phrenzies remained, and very mortal. The Crisis happened to many the 15th Day from the Beginning, and after four Days Intermission the Fever returned again; five Days after this the other Crisis came on, in all fourteen Days. Thus it happened to most Children, and to those of more advanced Age. Sometimes the Crisis came on the 11th, the Relapse 14th, and the perfect Crisis the 20th; but if any were seized with Shivering upon the 20th, it was then protracted to the 40th. The greatest Part shivered upon the first Crisis; and those who shivered at the Beginning, shivered again at the Crisis, and at the Relapses after the Crisis. But Shiverings happened least in the Spring, more in the Summer, more still in the Harvest, and most of all in Winter. The Hemorrhages also ceased.

History the 4th. The Malignant
State. Dr. Clifton.

THIS Year was southerly, showery, and perpetually calm, but a greater Drought than ordinary happening some Time before; much Rain fell about the rising of *Arcturus*, with the southerly Winds. The Harvest was gloomy;

gloomy, cloudy, and very wet : The Wind A. M. southerly, wet, and mild ; but a considerable while after the Solstice, near the Equinox, the Weather was very severe, and even about the Equinox. Northerly Winds set in, with Snow that lasted not long. The Spring was again southerly and calm, a great deal of Rain fell continually to the Rising of the Dog-Star. The Summer was clear and hot, attended with great suffocating Heats. The *Ætesie* blew faintly, and by Intervals. About the rising of *Arcturus*, much Rain fell again, with the Wind northerly. The Year being thus southerly, damp, and mild, the Winter was healthy to all but consumptive People. Early in the Spring, with the cold Weather that then set in, came a great many Erysipelases, some from evident Causes, others unaccountably, of a bad Sort, and fatal to many. Many complained of Pain in their Throats, and Impediments in their Speech, of burning Fevers, with Phrenzies, Aphthas in the Mouth, Tubercles in the private Parts, Inflammations of the Eyes, Carbuncles, Disorders of the Belly, Aversions to Food, with Thirst in some, in others not ; turbid Urine in abundance, and of a bad Sort ; Comas for the most part, and again Watchings, Crisises not at all in many, or with Difficulty ; Dropsies and Consumptions not a few ; Fevers, Ternians, Quartans, Nocturnals, Continuals, Chronicals, Erratics, Inconstants, &c.--- The burning Fevers and Phrenzies began early in the Spring, and a great Number were laid up with them, after the cold Weather that had happened ;

A. M. happened; they were very acute and mortal. At
 3574. the beginning of the Fever, they were troubled
 with Comas, Nauseas, Horrors, acute Fevers,
 but little Thirst, and no Delirium. They also
 bled a little at the Nose, and the Paroxysms
 for most part were upon equal Days. About
 the Time of the Fit came on Loss of Me-
 mory, great Languidness and Loss of Speech.
 The Fingers and Toes were always cold, but
 much more so about the Paroxysms, and the
 Warmth returned again slowly and imperfectly.
 They came to themselves again, and spoke,
 but either a continual Coma, without Sleep,
 was upon them, or painful Watchings. A
 great many were troubled with crude thin Stools
 in abundance. The Urine was plentiful and
 thin, without any thing critical or beneficial
 in it; nor did any thing also of the critical
 kind happen to those who were thus affected,
 for they had neither a good Hæmorrhage, nor
 any critical Separation of what is usual to pass
 off, but every one died in a vague and un-
 certain Manner, about the Time of the Cri-
 sis, for most Part; some held out a longer
 Time, but died at last, without speaking, and
 many sweating. Thus the Case was among
 those who were mortally ill; and there was
 but little Difference in the Phrenzies; for
 they were entirely without Thirst or Madness,
 as in other Phrenzies, but were seized with a
 kind of stupid Delirium, and died with the
 Heaviness upon them. --- Aphas and Ulcers in
 the Mouth were frequent, and great Fluxes in
 the private Parts, with Ulcerations, Tubercles
 outwardly

outwardly and inwardly; Swellings in the A. M. Groin, humid Inflammations of the Eyes, of long Duration and painful; besides little Tumours upon the Eye-lids, outwardly and inwardly, that destroyed the Sight in many; the like happened upon other Ulcers, and upon the private Parts. There were also Carbuncles in the Summer, and other large Pustles of the putrid kind; many large Herpeses or Tethers, and sundry Complaints in the Belly, that did much Harm: For first, many were seized with a painful Tenesmus, especially Children, and those under the Age of Puberty, most of whom died. Many had painful Lienteries and Dysenteries; the Discharges were bilious, fat, thin and watry. In many the Distemper took this Turn, sometimes with, sometimes without a Fever. There were likewise cruel Gripings and Twistings of the Guts, with intolerable Pain. Many Things suppressed in the Body were let out, but these Discharges did not carry off the Pains. What was given them met with great Difficulty, for Purges were injurious to most. Many of those thus affected died soon, others held out longer. All that were ill, whether of acute or chronical Complaints, died chiefly of Disorders of the Belly, as that was the general Receiver of all. In all these Disorders every body loathed Food. Either in Fevers or other Disorders none drank immoderately, but only as they were directed. The Urine was vastly more than in Proportion to what they drank: It was of a very bad Sort, neither thick nor digested,

nor

A. M. 3574. nor was the Body cleansed by it, it rather im-
 plied Corruption or Colliquation, Disorder,
 Pains, and the want of a Crisis. Comas hap-
 pened chiefly in the Phrensies and burning
 Fevers; nor were other capital Diseases with-
 out them, where a Fever attended; but in
 many a heavy Coma followed, or little and
 gentle Sleeps all the Time.-----As to the other
 above epidemical Fevers, *viz.* Tertians, Quar-
 tans, &c. they all brought great Uneasinesses
 with them; for in most the Belly was disturbed,
 Horrors came on, and Sweats that were not
 critical; the Urine was as above described.
 Many of them were likewise tedious, the Ab-
 scesses that happened here not proving criti-
 cal, as at other Times. The Crises were also
 universally difficult, and sometimes not at all,
 or proved very tedious, especially to these a
 few of them were determined in about eighty
 Days, but to the greatest Part they went off
 at Random; a few of these died of a Dropsy,
 without being confined to their Beds. Many
 were affected with Tumours that came upon
 other Diseases, especially Consumptions; for
 the greatest, most difficult, and most fatal, was
 the Consumption: Many of these, beginning
 in the Winter, obliged a great Number to keep
 their Beds, while some of them walked about.
 Early in the Spring, most of the Bed-ricks died,
 and none of the rest got rid of their Coughs.
 They abated indeed in Summer, but in the
 Autumn they were laid up, many died, and
 most were ill a long Time. The greatest
 Number

Number of these began to be extremely ill **A. M.** presently after these Complaints, and had frequent Horrors, continual acute Fevers very often, and unseasonable Sweats. Many were cold continually; the Cold was great too, and they could hardly get warm again. The Belly was bound many Ways, and presently again became humid, all that oppressed the Lungs passing downward. A great deal of Urine was made, but not good, bad Colliquations appeared, Coughs were frequent all along, and much came away digested and moist, and with tolerable Ease: But if they were a little in Pain, the Discharge from the Lungs was then very gentle in all. The Throat was not much affected with acrid, nor did salt Humours do any Harm. What came from the Head was viscid, moist and frothy: But the greatest Evil of all, in these and other Cases, was a Dislike to Food, nor were they thirsty. The Body was heavy and comatose, several swelled, were dropsical, full of Fear, delirious at last; these who fell into Consumptions, were the smooth, the whitish, the lentil-coloured, the reddish, the gray-eyed, the leuophlegmatic, and those whose Shoulders stuck up behind. Nor did Women of these kinds escape. The Melancholick and the Sanguine suffered too. These were affected with burning Fevers, Phrenzies, and Dysenteries; the young Men with Penesmuscs; the Flegmatic with long Diarrheas; the Bilious with sharp and fat Purgings. In all the above-mentioned, the Spring was the most troublesome and fatal to a great many; the

A. M. the Summer was easiest and least fatal; but in
 3574. Harvest, and during the *Pleiades*, a great many
 died of Quartans.

In *Cranon* in the Summer were Carboncles. It rained very much during the excessive Heats, and continually, but more with the southerly Winds. Under the Skin were thin sharp Humours, which being confined, grew hot, and caused an Itching, after which the Puffie broke out, like what comes on a burnt Part, and occasioned a Sense of Burning underneath.

They were thus affected in the *Quinsie*, the *Vertebræ* of the Neck were turned inward, more or less, leaving a manifest Cavity outward, and the Neck was painful in touching it: It was also somewhat lower than the Process called the Tooth, (or second *Vertebra*) and not altogether so acute: In some it was evident by the Greatness of the Circumference; but the Throat was not inflamed, except the second *Vertebra*, but subsided. The Parts under the Jaws swelled, but not as when inflamed, nor were the Glands at all inflamed, but in their natural State. The Tongue indeed could not easily be stirred, but seemed larger, and more prominent, and the Veins under it full. They either could not swallow, or it was with great Difficulty; and if Violence was used, the Liquor returned by the Nose, through which Part the Voice also came. The Breathing caused no great Elevation of the Shoulders. In some the Veins, in the Temples, Head and Neck, were tumefied; and
 in

in these, where the Pains were renewed and A. M. augmented, the Temples grew a little hot, 3574.

The greatest Part were free from Suffocation, except they attempted to swallow somewhat, nor did their Eyes sink at all. Where the Tumour affected neither Side, but came directly forward, all recovered, and none became paralytick. Some got better in a short Time, but the greatest Part continued forty Days, yet without a Fever. Some kept the Relick of the Tumour a long Time after, as appeared from their Swallowing and Voice. The wasting of the Uvula was a Proof that the Distemper was not quite gone off, tho' nothing seemed bad about them; where the Tumour appeared sideways, a Palsy followed in the Part from whence the Vertebrae inclined, and they were drawn on one Side. These were most evident in the Face, Mouth, and Septum of the Uvula; the lower Jaws were also changed in Proportion. The Palsies did not affect the whole Body as in other Cases, but stopped at the Hand of the Quintic Side. What they spit was digested, and a Hoarseness followed; they also spit where the Tumour was direct; but where a Fever attended, there the Difficulty of Breathing was much greater; the Spittle could not be contained in speaking, and the Veins were more tumefied. The Feet were remarkably cold, and those who died not immediately, could not stand upright; but such as he knew, all died.

Coughs began the 15th or 20th Day, about the Winter Solstice, from the frequent changing

A. M. 3574. ing of the southerly and northerly Winds, and snowy Weather; some lasted but a short Time, others longer, and were succeeded by Peripneumonies in Abundance. Many had a Return before the Equinox, mostly 40 Days from the Beginning. In some they were short, and went off well; in others, Inflammations of the Throat, Quinsies, Palsies, and Nyctolopia happened, chiefly in Children. The Peripneumonies were very short, but the Inflammation of the Throat came at last after coughing, or held them a small Time in room of the Cough; these were of short Duration, especially the Nyctolopia; but the Quinsies and Palsies were either hard, dry, or little, and seldom attended with digested Spittle, some expectorated much. Such as spoke much, or fell into a Shivering, a Quinsie was mostly the Consequence; or if they used their Hands much, they only were paralytick; if they rode or walked much, or used their Legs much, the paralytick Weakness fell on the Loins or Legs, with Weakness and Pain in the Thighs or Shins. The hardest and most vehement Coughs were such as ended in Palsies; the same Things happened in the Relapses, tho' not much in the Beginning. In many they remitted about the Middle, but did not leave them entirely, and appeared again at the Return. Where the Voice was broke with coughing, there the most escaped a Fever, and some only had it little. Neither Peripneumonies nor Palsies, nor any thing else, appeared

appeared in this Case, but the Crisis was deter- A. M.
 mined by the Voice only. The Disorder of 3574
 the Eyes which affected Children most, was
 as from a common Cause, the black of the
 Eye had a great Variety, where the Pupils
 were small, but in short it was generally black.
 The Eyes were rather large than small, and
 the Hair streight and black. Women were
 not so harassed with coughing, but a few had
 Fevers, whereof very few came to Peripneu-
 monies, and these of the elderly sort, all
 whereof recovered, for they were neither so
 soon infected, nor went so much abroad.
 Quinsies were both severest and most mortal a-
 mong the Slaves. Several Men were also seized,
 whereof some died, others recovered; such
 as could drink, had it mildly and easily; such
 as could not speak distinctly, had it both worse
 and more tediously. Where the templar and
 jugular Veins were swelled, they were some-
 what bad; they that heaved their Shoulders
 in breathing, were very bad, for they grew
 hot also. He tried bleeding, purging, and
 some Vomits, but without much Success.
 These Things always happened in Summer,
 as did other Things of the eruptive kind; as
 did Ophthalmias in a great Drought. Swel-
 lings of the Glands were likewise common,
 for the Liver was inflamed and out of
 Order.

Weather and Diseases in *Perinthus*.

A. M. ^{3574.} **H**IPPOCRATES came hither about the Summer Solstice; the Winter had been serene and southerly; the Spring and Summer very dry to the setting of the *Pleiades*; or if any Rain fell, it was in small Drops. The *Ætesie* blew but little, and that not constantly. In the Summer many burning Fevers raged among the People; during which they were free from Vomitings, but subject to thin, watry, frothy, Stools in abundance, without Bile, but not without Sediment now and then in that that was set by, and in that Part of it which was exposed to the Air. When no Alterations happens at any Time, as to the Appearance of the Excrement, it is a bad Sign. Many were comatose and light-headed in their Fevers, and some became so after Sleeping, but it went off after their getting up. They raised their Shoulders in breathing, but not much. Most had thin and little Urine, but otherwise not without Colour. Hemorrhages and Parotids were very rare. No Swellings on the Liver or Spleen, nor any great Pain or vehement Distension; yet there was something of an Indication, and the Crisis mostly happened the 14th Day, partly by Sweats, partly by Shivering, and there were very few Relapses. During the Drops that fell in Summer, they began to sweat in their Fevers, and some fell into them from the beginning without any Injury;

others about this Time, and the Crisis went A. M. off this Way. In the Summer-fevers, about the 7th, 8th and 9th Day, little military Roughness, like Bites of Gnats, appeared on the Body, without any Itching, these lasted to the Crisis; no Men had them, only Women; none that had them died. That they would appear, was known by a Thickness of hearing and Coma, where they were not very comatose before. These Complaints did not last the whole Year, but in the Summer, and to the setting of the *Pleiades*, they were comatose and sleepy, but afterwards more watchful; nor did they die during this Constitution or Season. The purging could not be stopt even by Diet.

About the Winter Solstice the Wind was northerly, Jaundices of very deep Colours appeared, sometimes with a Chillness, sometimes without; the Tongue was burnt up the 3d Day. About the 6th or 7th great Disorders that lasted long. The 14th, an Astringency in the Belly, that could not be removed by Physick, and no Sweats as usual in Fevers. In some the Spleens were small, and extended to the right Hypochondre, and rumbled on being touched. Hemorrhages succeeded, and such Depurations by Urine, but more especially by Stool (for the Belly had been long bound) as produced a Crisis. Where these Things did not happen, but the Spleens were tumified, they bled at the left Nostril. About the Solstice rough Winter Weather, with northerly Winds, and in a short Time south-

A. M. erly 15 Days; then abundance of Snow for
 3574. 14 Days more. About this Time deep
 coloured Jandices came on, that terminated
 not in a clear and evident Manner, but re-
 turned again. After the Snow, came southerly
 Winds and gentle Showers. Runnings at the
 Nose ensued, with and without a Fever. They
 were hoarse too. The Throat was inflamed,
 and the Glands swelled, attended with soft
 Swellings about the Ears and Jaws, that sub-
 sided with the Fever. Many of these happo-
 ned above, and on each Side, at the beginning
 of the Fever. And some had the Tonsils
 swelled in the Harvest and Winter; also some
 branny Foulnesses of the Skin came on; and
 many Women miscarried all kinds of ways,
 and had hard Labour.

After the setting of the *Pleiades*, Chillnesses,
 Vomiting; and after the Crisis, Aversion
 to Food, bilious Discharges; great, hard, pain-
 ful Splens; and likewise Hemorrhages were
 the Complaint of some; and of others, at the
 same Time, Hemorrhages at the Nose of a
 pale greenish Colour, occasioned by the Splens:
 —After the *Pleiades*, the Weather was mild;
 cloudy and misty; the Crisis happened on the
 5th, 6th, 7th Day, and even latter. The
 Fevers were subject to return, to be erratic,
 to be bilious, to be attended with Aversions to
 Food. Dysenteries also, with Aversions to
 Food, and vehement Fevers were complained
 of. About the setting of the *Pleiades*, the
 southerly Winds came strong, attended with
 Hemorrhages, and Fevers nearly resembling
 Tertians,

Tertians, besides some of another kind, where-
 in the Sick were cold and shivering perpetually, called *Epiala*.---- The Wind, after the setting of the *Pleiades*, was southerly, Crisises came the 5th, then one Day's Intermiffion, and a Return the next. Eruptions of a soft and lax kind, like Bladders, or like the Effects of the prickly *Acanthus*, also appeared: About the same time a great Roughness came upon the Skin, but without Itching, or Weeping, now especially. There were also Tetter above the Skin, not without a Fever. After this came Chilliness and Hemorrhages from the Nose.---- Now came on Disorders of the Spleen, and to the 5th Day Hemorrhages, with a Crisis on the 7th, Urine was like the Water in which Tares had been washed, all of a Piece, and after that clear, a Relapse followed.---- About the Winter Solstice (either 427 Years before Christ, or 373) appeared a Comet, and the 5th and 6th Day after an Earthquake. After the Dog-Days the Fevers were attended with Sweats, nor were they thoroughly cold after sweating, but grew warm again, and were feverish a long Time, had commonly a difficult Crisis, and were not very thirsty. In some they ceased upon the 7th and 9th Day, in others on the 14th, 17th and 22d.---- After the West Wind, great Drought set in to the autumnal Equinox. In the Dog-Days were excessive Heats, hot Winds, sweating Fevers, that immediately grew hot again. Tubercles behind the Ears appeared in

A. M.

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A. M. many. At the coming of the Swallow, North
 357+ Winds blew much and cold, Snows fell some-
 times after clear Weather; and after the Equinox,
 came southerly Winds mixed with northerly,
 and often Showers. Coughs were epidemic,
 especially among Children. Many had Tum-
 ours behind the Ears. Sometimes the Winter,
 even before this Part of it, was rough and
 turbulent, attended with Snows and northerly
 Winds. *Clifton.*

Thus we have *Hippocrates's* whole general
 History of Weather and Epidemics; the fifth
 whereof, of *Perinthus*, seems only broken
 Fragments, intended chiefly for private Use.
 Epidemics and Intercurrents are often mixed,
 and not easily distinguished.

To his History of Epidemics, I shall sub-
 join his general Observations: As, *1st*, The
 Knowledge of Diseases to be learnt from the
 common Nature of Things, and from the
 Nature of every Individual; from the Disease,
 the Patient, the Things that are administred,
 and the Person that administers them; for the
 Case becomes easier or more difficult accordingly.
 The whole Season in general is likewise to be
 considered, and the particular State of the
 Weather, and of every Country; the Customs,
 the Diet, the Employments, the Age, the Con-
 versation, the Manners, the Taciturnity, the
 Imaginations, the Sleeps; the Watchings and
 Dreams of the Sick; and how far Vellications,
 Itchings and Fears are concerned; and what
 the Paroxysms are, what the Evacuations by
 Stool, Urine, Spitting or Vomiting are; what
 Changes

Changes may happen from one Disease to another, and the Separations that end in Death or Life. Sweat, Cold, Shiverings, Coughs, Sneezings, Sighings, Breathings, Belchings, Flatules, (secret and audible) Hemorrhages, and Hemorrhoids, are all to be considered, with their respective Consequences. *2dly*, Fevers, some are continual, others diurnal or nocturnal, Semitertians, Tertians, Quartans, Quintans, and Nonans; the Continuals are the acutest, strongest, most dangerous and fatal; Quartans are safest, easiest and longest, and freest from other Diseases; Semitertians are attended with acute Disorders, and are more fatal than any of the rest for consumptive People, and such as have been long ill of other Diseases, are mostly liable to them; Nocturnals are not dangerous but tedious; Diurnals are longer, and sometimes tend to a Consumption; Septans are long, but not dangerous; Nonans longer, but not dangerous. A Tertian comes soon to its Crisis without Danger; but a Quintan is worst of all, for coming before, or on a Consumption, it is Death. The Forms, Conditions and Paroxysms of both Continuals and Intermittents are to be considered. *E. Gr.* Sometimes Continuals flower as it were at the Beginning, become very vehement, and grow worse and worse, but about the Crisis and its Time become weaker. Sometimes again it begins mildly and secretly, encreases and grows worse every Day, but about and during the Crisis it breaks out vehemently. Another Time begins mildly

A. M. mildly, increases more and more, and coming to its full Strength by a certain Time, remits again at the Crisis, and during it. These Things occur in every Fever or Disease; and from these Considerations should the Diet be regulated, where Food is proper, and where not, and the Time, Quantity and Quality of it. *3dly*, When Paroxysms are on equal Days, the Crisis will be so too, and where they are on unequal Days, there the Crisis is so too. The first critical Day of the Periods that terminate upon equal Days is the 4th, then the 6th, the 8th, the 10th, the 14th, the 28th, the 30th, the 48th, the 60th, the 80th, and the 100th. The first of these that terminate on unequal Days is the 3d, then the 5th, the 7th, the 9th, the 11th, the 17th, the 21st, the 27th and 31st. If a Crisis happens otherwise, or out of these mentioned Days, a Relapse or Death is to be feared. It is also to be considered, that the Crises that happen at these Times will be salutary or fatal, or there will be a Turn for the better or the worse. As to erratick Fevers, their Turns are also to be considered, as Quartans, Quintans, Septens, Nonans.---- *4thly*, Where no Danger is suspected, we are to consider the Digestions of what passes off, whether they are all every where considerable and seasonable, good and critical. Digestions imply a quick Crisis, and a sure Recovery; but Crudities, Indigestions, and bad Abscesses, imply no Crisis at all, or else Pains, or Duration, or Death, or a Relapse: And which of these is most likely to happen, must be considered, by reflecting

reflecting on what is past, present, and to A. M. come.--- *5thly*, Pains and Heavinesses about the Head and Neck, with or without a Fever, in phrenitick Cases, denote Convulsions, and eruginous Vomiting succeed; some of these die presently.---- *6thly*, But in burning Fevers, and others, a Pain of the Neck, a Heaviness of the Temples, a Dimness of Sight, or a painful Distention of the Hypochondre, denote an Hemorrhage from the Nose.---- *7thly*, Where the whole Head is heavy, attended with Heartburns and Nauseas, bilious and flegmatic Vomitings follow. Generally Children are attacked thus, and often seized with Convulsions in these Cases. Women were also attacked, and with Pains in the private Parts; but where natural Heat is abated, Palsies, Madness, or Blindness ensue.---- *8thly*, In acute, especially burning, Fevers, involuntary Fears are a Sign of Hemorrhages from the Nose; if other Circumstances denote not Death, in this Case they are a Sign of Death only.---- *9thly*, In a Fever painful Swellings behind the Ears sometimes neither fall nor suppurate, tho' the Fever go entirely off; in this Case a bilious Looseness, or a Dysentery, or thick Urine with a Sediment, is salutary.---- *10thly*, The Summer happening as it ought, is of great Service, for Summer Diseases cease upon the coming in of Winter, and Winter Diseases upon the coming in of Summer; tho' the Summer be not well conditioned, but on a sudden hot, southerly and calm, yet changing to another Constitution is

A. M. is of Service. --- *11th*, What is left after a Crisis, is apt to cause Relapses, and what is separated in the Course of the Disease, so will a Spitting digested before its Time, so will the Belly as it happens to be affected; so will Intemperance, &c. --- *12th*, A softish Distention of the right Side denotes a Phrenzy, if it go not off with the Fever. --- *13th*, If upon a Softness of the Belly, something hard and painful happens to be collected there, and of so bad a Quality as not to be dispersed, perhaps a Suppuration will follow. --- *14th*, Swellings on the right Side that are soft, especially on Pressing, if a Murmuring follows, are not to be deemed of a bad Quality. --- *15th*, Where the Hypochondres and the Belly, discharge compressed Matter in abundance, without any rumbling, the Excrement is variegated. --- *16th*, What is spit up in Peripneumonies is in some bilious, when the Disease will go off, in others very yellow when the Crisis will be short. --- *17th*, If such as appear at the beginning, appear the same afterwards, 'tis a Sign of very little Concoction. --- *18th*, In acute Fevers, those who are thirsty and deprived of Drink, are the better for cold Water given to vomit them, for much bilious Matter will come away. --- *19th*, A dry Cough causes a Swelling of the Testicles; and what comes from a Cough upon the Testicles, must be cured by Bleeding. --- *20th*, In a Hemicranium, where a thin or digested Matter is discharged by the Nose, Ears or Throat, there is the

the greatest Security, but where these Parts A. M. are dry, and the Corruption of the Brain very great, there is Danger to be feared. If, besides this, there is a ruffling, or bilious Vomiting, a Stupidness of the Eyes, a Loss of Speech, or but a Word now and then, or any Delirium, Death and Convulsions are then to be feared. 3574

--- 21st, Where the Hemicranium is from a Catarrh, and the Humour vents itself by the Nose, a gentle Fever succeeds; in 5 or 6 Days they grow cold again.--- 22^d, Such as have Coughs in Winter, and especially with the southerly Winds, are subject to Fevers, during their hawking up much thick Matter; but then commonly cease in 5 Days, though some extend to 40.--- 23^d, When the Humours are settled down to the lower Belly, (which is known from the Patient's not being sick at his Stomach, or uneasy, or heavy in his Head,) they should be purged off. But if the Stomach is sick, uneasy, and heavy, give a Vomit: These are his general Inferences and Observations from his Epidemics.

A grievous Famine in *Italy*. *Func.* 3575.

Was an excessive Drought in *Italy*. *Id.* 3593.

All *Achaia* was shaken by an Earthquake, and two Cities, viz. *Ebora*, and *Helica*, were swallowed up of it. *Euseb.* 3632.

A great Plague invaded *Rome*, not as is usual from any Distemperature of the Air and Seasons; for the Winter was neither unseasonably dry, nor the Spring suddenly hot, nor the Summer moist or rainy; nor from the rich plentiful unripe Fruits of the Harvest; But a Corruption 3636.

A. M. tion from the Vales of *Calabria*, brought along
 3636. with it a sudden Seizure, with acute Diseases,
 which, in all Ages and Sexes, were exactly the
 same; the Sick pined under a general Con-
 sumption for two Years, such as it killed not,
 it left quite worn out. About this Time died
Camillus of the Plague; in *Rome* died 10000 of
 it daily.

3641 or
 3592. Now a new Calamity afflicted *Rome*, viz. the
 Earth clave asunder suddenly, and two prodi-
 gious Chasms appeared in the Middle of the
 City, out of which rose up a pestilential Vapour.
 It continued most shocking till the Interpreters
 of the Oracles gave out, that a living Man
 was to be cast into it, to appease the Anger of
 the Gods; whereupon *Marcus Curtius* rode
 into it. This Plague on the Death of *Camillus*
 continued three whole Years.

3653. The Air was very unwholsome and pesti-
 lent. The like was the Case in 3450, when
 continual Rains fell from *October* to *April*; and
 was therefore called the rainy Year; very pes-
 tilential in low and marshy Places. Very con-
 trary to this was that Plague produced in *Rome*,
 3524, when from an excessive Drought, all
 Springs and Rivers were dried up.

3706
 and 7. Raged so terrible a Plague in *Rome*, as put them
 on consulting the Sibyls, Oracles, and Augurs.

3712. The *Tarentian* War was succeeded by a
 most desolating Pestilence, invading both
 Cities and Suburbs, carrying off chiefly Wo-
 men and Cattle; most gravid Women mis-
 carried, or the Child died in the Womb.

Terrible

Terrible Prodigies happened at *Rome*, the *A. M.*
 Walls in several Places were shattered and de- 3733.
 molished by Thunder, three Wolves brought
 in a torn and half eaten Carcass into the City.
 At *Calenus* a sudden Fire burst through a
 Chasm of the Earth, burnt furiously three
 Days and three Nights, reduced five Acres of
 Land to Ashes, consuming not only Grass and
 Plants, but the Trees with their subterranean
 Roots.

New and shocking Prodigies appeared in 3736.
Italy, Blood sprung out of the Earth in many
 Places, Milk rained from the Clouds and wa-
 tered the Earth like Rain.

A most dreadful Pestilence raged in *Rome*, 3737.
 so great, that we are not to enquire how many
 died, but how few survived; it raged two
 Years.

Caria and *Rhodes* were shaken by so great 3742.
 an Earthquake, that the great *Colossus* fell
 down. *Euseb.*

Were 57 Earthquakes. *Func.*

Several Devastations, both by Fire and Wa- 3749-
 ter, had well nigh destroyed *Rome*; for the 3763.
Tyber being swelled with excessive Rains, and
 overflowed beyond Expectation, both for long
 Time, and Height of the Water, carried down
 all the great Buildings in the Plains which ob-
 structed the Torrent, and wasted those that
 were in the Stagnant Waters. This was fol-
 lowed by terrible Fires in most Parts of the
 City, which consumed Multitudes of Houses,
 and People, with more and greater Riches than
 many Victories had brought in, Nor could
 ever

A. M. ever any Account be got how, or where they
 3763. began. In 62 the Plague was so great, that
 they could not compleat their eight Legions,
 the Strength of the State.

3769. Appeared a Comet, not less than the Sun ;
 at first the Orb of it was very fiery and red,
 casting a clear Light, whereby the Night be-
 came light ; but it began afterwards to lessen
 in its Bigness, and its Brightness vanished, and
 it disappeared. *Pozel.*

From an excessive Drought and Heat, for
 six Months, the Plague begun and raged in
Rome to the third Year.

3771. The Winter was most severely cold, and all
 Sorts of bad Weather ; most Vegetables were
 killed, and many Buildings overturned.

3774. Happened many dreadful Prodigies. In *Pice-
 num* the River flowed with Blood. In *Tuscany*
 the Heavens appeared all in a Flame of Fire.
 At the City *Rimini* was a very clear Light
 most of the Night, and three Moons rose and
 appeared in different Parts of the Heaven. At
 the same Time *Caria* and *Rhodes*, were shaken
 by an Earthquake.

3791. New and fresh Prodigies raised new Fears.
 The Sun's Orbit seemed lessened. The People
 called *Arpi*, saw small round Bucklers in the
 Heavens. The Sun seem'd to fight with the
 Moon. And at *Capena* in *Tuscany*, two Moons
 rose by Day. In *Sardinia*, Shields were observ-
 ed to sweat. In *Hetruria*, the Heavens seem-
 ed to open with a great Chasm. At *Antium*,
 the Reapers cut down bloody Spikes of Corn.

During

During the Consulship of *Lucius Caelius Metellus*, and *Quintus Faber Maximus Servilianus*; so great a Plague broke out suddenly, that first there were not proper Persons sufficient to carry out the Dead; these being killed, there remained none; so that great Houses were destitute of living, but full of dead Bodies. There were large and great Inheritances left, but no Heirs surviving. In the City and Suburbs were few left. Great was the Stench of putrifying Carcases, both in Houses and Streets. This far exceeded the Plague, whereof *Camillus* died, when 10000 died daily. 3791.

At *Rome* was another Plague, whereof died so many, that the Bodies of the Rich, as well as of the Poor, lay unburied. 3820.

In the Year that *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* was born, (being about 3840) appeared a Comet, small at first, but elevated and spread itself after, and came as far as the Equinoctial Circle; so that its Extent equalized that Part of the Heavens called the Milky-Way. *A. B. Usber's Annals*.-----In the first Year of *Mithridates's* Reign, appeared another Comet, which for seventy Days together, shined so Night and Day, that the whole Heavens seemed to be of a light Fire; for both the Tail of it covered the fourth Part of Heaven, and outshined the Sun in Light; and its Rising and Setting took up the Space of four Hours. *idem*. 3840.

A terrible Plague in *Africa* from great Swarms of Locusts. *Orosi*. 3841.

Was another terrible and strange Plague of Locusts in *Africa*, which not only eat up all the 3881.
the

A. M. the Corns, but all Herbs with their Roots,
 3881. Leaves of Trees with their tender Twigs, and
 all bitter Barks, and dried Woods; till being
 blown by a sudden Wind, and gathered into
 great Heaps, or Clouds tofs'd in the Air, and
 at last cast into and drowned in the *African*
Sea: Which being again thrown dead on the
 Shore in the vast Heaps, spread an intolerable
 Stench, which raised a most destructive Plague
 among all Animals, Beasts, Fowls, and People; so
 great was the Havock of the last, that in *Nu-*
midia, where *Micipsa* reigned, died 800000
 Men. On the Sea-Coast next to *Carthagera*,
 died 200000. In the City *Utica*, died 30000
 Soldiers; so that at one Gate of this little
 City were 1500 carried out dead in one Day.

When *Cominius* was Consul at *Rome*, Am-
 bassadors came from the City *Velitris*, offering
 their City to *Romans*, intreating them to send
 new Inhabitants to re-people it, for the Plague
 had made such Havock among them, that it
 had not left one Person in ten alive.

3863. In the Sky from E. to W. were seen Armies
 fighting. *Pliny*.

3866. A burning Shield run sparkling Fire from
 W. to E. at Sun-setting. *Id*.

3920. Was burnt the famous *Alexandrian Library*,
 collected at immense Expence by *Philadelphus*
Ptolemy. *Funct*.

3926. In *Judea*, after a long Intemperature of the
 Air, followed a great Barrenness of the Earth
 and Famine. *Josephus*.

3954. The Year before the War between *Caesar*
 and *Pompey* began, the Sea seemed bloody.

The

The Year before *Cæsar's* Assassination, not A. M. only Drops of Blood fell from Heaven, but also Pits and Pools flowed with Blood. *Plutarch.* 3958.

Was a great Famine in *Rome.* *Funct.* And an Earthquake in *Judea*, wherein perished 30000 People. *Clark.* 3971.

Col. 1st. Plagues in *Rome*, according to *Functius's* Chronology. Col. 2^d. According to *Catr.* and *Rou.* Roman History.

N. B. In Col. 1st. F. E. D. shews the Plague to be attended with Famine, Earthquake, or Darkness.

Ann. Urb. Condit.

C. R.

36	830
46	832
249	893
262	896
282	901 E. D.
291	981
301 F.	1388
315 E. F.	1400
319 E.	1463
322 F.	
343 F.	
363 F.	
371	
390	
391	
421	
442	
461	
477	
567	
573	
612	
820	

242	From the Perusal of ancient and modern Authors, <i>Italy</i> appears, 1 st . To be more liable to epidemic Catarrhs than any Country in <i>Europe.</i> 2 ^{dly} , That ancient <i>Rome</i> was more liable to the Plague than any Country in <i>Europe, Byzantium</i> excepted. 3 ^{dly} , That in the present <i>Rome</i> , lying in Bed all Night with open Doors and Windows, exposes to greater Danger of violent and mortal Fevers, than in any other Part of <i>Europe.</i> 4 ^{thly} , That <i>Rome</i> is the chief Place, where high and rich Feeding, in acute Fevers, is not only allowed, but deemed necessary. 5 ^{thly} , Strangers in <i>Italy</i> , and even the Inhabitants, are more liable to the Piles, than in any other <i>European</i> Country.
250	
261	
281	
290	
300	
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341	
388	
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E

II

A. C. In the 43d Year of *Augustus Cæsar*, hap-
 6. pened a terrible Famine in *Rome*, on which
 ~~~~~ *Augustus* sent away not only Strangers, but  
 most of his Servants out of the City.

10. There was a great Earthquake in *Cyprus*.

17. Another Earthquake in *Italy*.

19. An Earthquake which demolished 13 Cities  
 in *Asia*. *Tacit. Euseb.*

29. An Earthquake in *Judea*.

44. In the 21st of *Claudius* was the general Fa-  
 mine foretold by *Agabus*. *Baron.*

46. Was a very great Famine in *Syria*.

47. Between *Thera* and *Therassa*, Islands in the  
*Egean* Sea, rose up an Island 30 Furlongs  
 long. *Functius*. The Year before *Claudius* died,  
 a Comet shined a long Time. It rained Blood.  
*Jupiter's* Temple of Victory at *Rome*, opened  
 of itself. *Chr. Magdeb.*

51. Three Suns appeared at once, which sensi-  
 bly united in one Orb. The same Year great  
 Famine in *Greece*, which was the Case of *Rome*  
 next Year. *Func.*

59. Was an Earthquake at *Rome*.

62. A great Comet was seen. *Func.*

66. Appeared another Comet. *Func.* And an  
 Earthquake in *Asia*, wherein *Laodicea*, *Hiera-*  
*polis*, and *Colose*, were destroyed. *Euseb. Tacit.*  
 In *Nero's* Time it rained so much Blood in  
*Albania*, that Rivers run Blood. The Sea was  
 also driven back from *Egypt*, and overflowed  
 a great Part of *Lycia*. *Chron. Magdeburg.*

70. Prodigious Earthquakes in *Italy*. *Func.*

72. By the severe Famine in the Siege of *Jeru-*  
*salem*, from *April* 14th, to the Calends of *Ju-*  
*ly*,

ly, out of one Gate were carried forth to be A. C. buried 1580000. After this the better Sort of the Fugitives said, that 600000 Carcasses of the Poor were thrown out at the Gates, besides those buried by Relations. Such as had none to carry them out, were thrown into great Houses and shut up ; of such Multitudes no Account was ever got. *Baron.* 72.

In the 9th Year of *Vespasian*, a Comet was long seen. And before his Death the Tomb of *Augustus* opened of itself. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 78.

Three Cities in *Cyprus* were ruined by an Earthquake. *Lang. Chron.* A great Plague, whereof died 2000 daily. 79.

During *Vespasian's* Reign, broke out, 1st. A raging Plague, whereof died 10000 daily. 2d. A most desolating Fire in *Rome*, which raged three Days, and as many Nights. 3d. A belching out of *Vesuvius* in *Campania*, which covered with Ashes, and killed Beasts, Birds, and Men Here died *Pliny*. 70 to 79.

In the 2d Year of *Titus*, happened a most extraordinary Conflagration of *Vesuvius* ; great Companies of Men, of unusual Size like Giants, were seen walking and conversing Night and Day on the Mountain, adjacent Country, and neighbouring Cities ; they fought sometimes in the Air, the Noise of their Trumpets was heard, the Sea roared, the Sky echoed back its terrible Sound ; a Noise as tho' Mountains fell down together, withal a great Heat and Drought ; the Plains were burnt up. Suddenly came great Earthquakes, a Noise under Ground like Thunder ; prodigious Rocks were 81.

A. C. 81. thrown out. The Smoak darkened the Sun by Day, so that it was as Night ; and by Night the Mountain was covered with Flame ; the Ashes covered Earth and Sea, and filled the Air ; they reached *Africa, Syria, Egypt, and Rome*, where next Year they caused the Plague. *Chron. Magdeburg.*

105. Oct. 22d Happened a most terrible Earthquake ; first arose a violent Hurricane of Wind, which tore up Trees by the Roots, Birds fell to the Earth, demolished many Houses, stript the Roofs off others ; then came Thunder and Lightening, which made the Night like Noon-day ; then many Thunderbolts, which burnt down many stately Edifices, and slew much People ; the Sea raged and roared ; then came an intolerable Heat, that Men stript, and hid themselves under Ground ; the Sky dark, and the Air so full of Dust, that one could not see another ; many People fell down dead ; many Cities were ruined, much People perished ; many Mountains and Hills sunk and became Plains, many Rivers were dried up, and Springs burst out where none were before : Almost all the Houses in *Antioch* were demolished. *Dion. Cass.*

107. Another in *Asia*, which swallowed up four Cities there. Two in *Greece*. Three in *Galatia*. *Oros.*

114. The City *Antioch* was much defaced by an Earthquake ; the Emperor *Trajan*, being in it, narrowly escaped. In the 7th Year of his Reign was another, which destroyed 9 sundry

Cities in *Asia*, *Greece*, and *Calabria*, with many thousands of People, *Bucbol.* A. C. 114.

Under the Reign of *Adrian*, an Earthquake demolished *Nice*, and a great Part of *Nicopolis*. Soon after *Cesarea*, and *Nicopolis*, underwent the same Fate. Under *Anton. Pius*, was a Famine, and an Earthquake, which demolished the Town of *Rhodes*. There were great Fires in *Rome*, *Narbon*, *Carthage*, and *Antioch*; an Inundation of the *Tyber*, a Comet, and a Plague, in *Arabia*. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 117 to 138.

Before the terrible Wars between the *Britains* and *Romans*, in *Nero's* Time, the Seas between *Britain* and *France*, at the full Tides, did overflow of a bloody Colour; but at low Water the Prints of Mens Bodies were seen on the bare Sands of the *Thames* Mouth. *Tacitus.*

There was an Earthquake in *Nice* and *Palestine*. 120.

A great Earthquake in *Bavaria*. *Func.* 121.

So great an Earthquake, that Chasms of the Earth swallowed up Cities with their People. *Capitolin.* 143.

An Earthquake in *Bythinia*. 162.

Or as others will, in 176, in the 8th Year of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Lucius Verus*, begun the first general Plague over all the World, after our Saviour, (as the last general Plague was 187 Years before him.) When *Lucius* returned from *Syria*, instead of Captives, he led to adorn his Triumph a Company of Comedians, and with them the Plague, said to be a Judgment on his Army for plundering the Temple of *Apollo*. Others say, in the Country of *Babylon*, 167.

167. *A. C. Babylon*, they found a small golden Coffer, consecrated by magic Ceremonies, in which expecting to find great Treasure, a Soldier broke it open, and there flew out a pestilential Air or Vapour, which infected *Parthia*, and after that all the World. Others, who mention this Plague, say it went out of *Parthia* into the *Roman Empire*; that it began in *Ethiopia*, and flew from thence into *Egypt*; from thence spread over the greatest Part of *Parthia*, chiefly *Nisibi*. This Plague accompanied *Lucius* from Province to Province, and as he advanced towards *Rome*, so did it. It reached the *Gauls*, and to the *Rhine*, and over the whole Globe, making terrible Havock and Desolation for 10 Years; laying waste Armies and Provinces, especially *Italy*, according to *Orosius*, who describes it amply: It carried off many illustrious Persons; several Pagan Impostors assigned various Causes for it, with sundry Reasons for the Anger of the Gods. At the same Time was a terrible Famine. So fatal was this Plague, that dead Bodies were dragged out in Heaps on Carts and Drays. It was mortal to the Nobility; during its Reign *Galen* left *Rome*, and retired into the Country: This was followed by a great Inundation of the *Tyber*.

- 175 and 180. Both Famines in *Rome*. *Func.*  
 178. A great Plague in the *Roman Army*. *Func.* and in 175 the same. *Id.*  
 182. *Smyrna* was ruined by an Earthquake. *Euseb.*  
 183. So great and general a Plague, that it almost cut off the *Roman Armies*. *Func.*

In

In the 9th Year of *Commodus*, there was a terrible Fire in *Rome*, which burnt down the Temple of Peace, and the Temple of *Vesta*, and many other Places of the City; nor could it be quenched by Water till great Rains extinguished it, though the Emperor and his Army did their utmost to check its Fury. The *Capitol*, and its famous Library, were burnt in 188 by Thunder and Lightening. A very sore Plague raged in *Rome*, carrying off 2000 a Day. There were some wicked Wretches, who thrust poisoned Needles into sound Peoples Bodies, and infected them. A grievous Famine afflicted the City. *Herod. Dion. Cass.*

A. C.  
192.



Was a general Earthquake.

Began in *Ethiopia* the 2d general great Plague after *Christ*, which reigned about 15 Years; ravaged round the Globe: From *Ethiopia* it reached *Egypt*, so to *Africa*. It broke out in the Time of *Gallus* and *Hosilius*; some say, that *Claudius II.* died of it: It was attended with extraordinary Evacuations, to the great weakning of the Sick, and excessive Heat in the Bowels, with an Inflammation of the Throat, Restlessness, and continual Vomitings. From the burning Heat of the Blood, the Eyes looked like Fire; some lost one Part of the Body, some another. For as awful, general, and fatal as the Plague was, Men were so far from being reformed, that they became worse and worse. It raged also in the Days of *Gallus Volfianus*; not a Family escaped it. Wherever *Decius's* Edicts for persecuting the

224.

253 or  
56.

A. C. *Christians* came, the Plague accompanied them.  
 253 or 56. *Ba'on.* and *Gregor. Nissa.* Accounts of this  
 Plague in *Pontus*, are really Shocking. The  
 next is only a Continuation of this in other  
 Countries.

263. During the tenth Persecution, the Pagans  
 were plagued with a terrible Famine, and then  
 with a dreadful Pestilence, which dispersing  
 through all Families, made a terrible Havock,  
 especially of the richer who had escaped the  
 Famine; by it innumerable Princes, Presi-  
 dents, and Magistrates, were swept off. *Cl. Ex.*  
*Galiemus* being Emperor, Plague, War, Fa-  
 mine, terrible Earthquakes, Darkness for many  
 Days; all Calamities combined to the Ruin of  
*Italy, Africa, and Asia.* In this Plague 5000  
 died in a Day; *Eusebius* says, that this raged  
 over all the World; it began in the Reign of  
*Decius*, and continued all the Time of *Gallus*  
 and *Volusianus*: So terrible was it, that the *Pa-*  
*gans* forsook even their nearest Relations,  
 Friends, and Benefactors, whilst alive, and  
 fled; or when dead, threw them out, filled  
 Streets and Highways with their Carcases.  
 The *Christians* on the contrary, closely attend-  
 ed their Sick; not only Relations, but all of  
 that Religion, did not only the kindest Offices  
 to them while alive, but when dead, washed  
 their Bodies, deckt them splendidly, and buried  
 them decently.

300. Were very many Earthquakes, as in *Campa-*  
*nia, Asia, &c.*

314. In several of the Cities, subject to *Licinius*,  
 the Citizens saw Troops, and Companies of  
*Constantine's*

*Constantine's* Soldiers, marching at Noon-day A. C. through their Cities, as if they had returned victorious. *Cl. Ex.* 314.

In the Reign of *Constantine* the Great, the great Island *Cyprus* was 36 Years without Rain; so great a Famine ensued, that all its animal Inhabitants forsook it, and fled. *Petav.*

Famine, and all Calamities, attended the Persecution of *Christians.* *Func.* 316.

Famine, and Plague, depopulated *Syria*, and *Cilicia.* *Func.* 336.

Many Cities in the East were ruined by terrible Earthquakes; *Antioch* shook a whole Year together; *Berytis*, a City of *Phenicia*, and several other Cities, were almost ruined. *Chron. Magd. Func.* 344.

*Neo-Cesarea*, in *Pontus*, was overturned by an Earthquake. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 347.

*Dyrrachius*, of *Dalmatia*, was overthrown; *Rome* shook three Days and Nights; many Towns of *Campania* were sore afflicted with them: The same demolished many Cities in the East. *Chron. Magdeburg.* 348.

*Decemb. 2d.* At Night, an Earthquake overthrew *Nicomedeia*, and a great Part of *Nice.* The prodigious Drought and Heat, killed all the Fruits of the Earth; hence People were forced to eat the Flesh of uncommon and filthy Beasts. *Christian Matthias.*-----In 360 was a great and universal one over all the World. *Bede.* 362.

A great Part of *Constantinople* was ruined by an Earthquake, and many Cities of the East at the same Time. *Chron. Magde.* 364.

July

A. C. 365. *July* the 21st, Were most terrible Tempests in *Italy*, followed by such an Earthquake, as threatned to change the whole Globe, turning Seas to Land, and Land to Seas. In the *Island Crete* were 10 Cities swallowed up. *Socrates*. This Earthquake happened in the Reign of *Valentinian* the 1st. it was general, and exceeded all that had been recorded before it; it was ushered in at Break of Day by Flashes of Lightning; the Globe was shaken, the Sea was driven back, the Bottom of the Deeps lay naked, innumerable Sorts of Fishes laid on the Mud, many Ships laid on dry Land, Mariners walk'd to and fro on the Bottom of the Ocean, till the Waves returned with Violence against the Shores, and levelled innumerable Cities, and Buildings, with the Ground. *Amm. Marcellin. Zoxim. Oros.*

367. A Shower of Hail fell at *Constantinople*, *July* the 2d; the Stones were so large, that one filled a Man's Hand, and each was solid as a Stone; it killed much People and Cattle: The same Year the City *Nice* was demolished and ruined by an Earthquake, and the western Empire suffered much by them. *Chron. Magde. &c.*

368 or 372. In *Asia* began so great an Earthquake as overthrew *Nicea* in *Bythinia*, which had often been shaken by them before; but on *October* the 2d, it was quite destroyed. This Earthquake was general over the World. Presently after was another, which overthrew many Cities in the *Hellepont*. The Sea also overflowed and destroyed many Cities in *Sicily*, and in the neighbouring Islands, and their People. *Func.*  
Was

Was a great Drought in *Cesarea*, followed by A. C. a Famine. 374.

A most grievous Famine afflicted *Phrygia*, so as the Inhabitants were obliged to shift their Habitations elsewhere. *Socrat.* The same Famine afflicted *Italy*. *Func.* 381 Famine with the *Goths*. 375.

*Theodosius* being Emperor, *Constantinople* suffered much by an Earthquake; 57 of its late built Towers on the Walls were thrown down; It lasted by Fits for six Months, demolished many fair Churches and Fortresses, expelled the Citizens from their Houses to the Fields; it raged also by Sea, swallowed up many Ships, and several fine Islands. *Clark's Examp.* These Earthquakes were followed by a great Famine, and the Air was so infected, that many thousands of People perished by the Contagion, with Multitudes of Cattle. In *Chersonesus* whole Parishes sunk into the Ground. *Id.* 381.

Under the Emperor *Honorius*, (who reigned from 395 to 414) so great was the Scarcity and Dearth of Victuals in *Rome* itself, that in the open Market-place this Voice was heard, *Set a Price on Man's Flesh.* *St. Jerome* alluding to this Plague, says, The Rage of the starved with Hunger broke forth into abominable Excess, so as People mutually devoured the Members of each other; nay, even the tender Mother spared not the Flesh of her sucking Child, but received him again into her Bowels whom she had brought forth a little before. *Zozim.*

When

A. C. 381. When *Luc. Minutius* was first made Overseer of the Grain, *Livy* says, that many of the Commons, lest they should be tortured with long Famine, covering their Faces, cast themselves headlong into the *Tyber*. During the Reign of *Valentinian*, (who reigned from 364 to 375) the Famine was so severe in *Italy*, that Fathers sold their Sons, that they might not eat them themselves. *Hakewell's Hist. of Provid.*

393. A great Inundation of the *Nile*, which threatned Ruin to *Alexandria* and *Lybia*. *Cbron. Magd.*

396 or 398. *Constantinople* had a great Earthquake several Days. *Id.*

400. An Earthquake for many Days, and the Heavens seemed to burn. *Func.*

401. The Black Sea was frozen for 20 Days, and when the Thaw came, such Mountains of Ice passed by *Constantinople* as frightened the Citizens. *Zonoras.*

409. A very remarkable Shower of great Hail. *Cbron. Magdeb.*

410. An Earthquake at *Constantinople* for seven Days. *Id.* and a terrible Famine in *Rome*, followed by a sweeping Plague. *Baron.*

418 or 421. The greatest and most general Earthquake that had happened; the Earth in many Places opened, and swallowed up Towns and Villages. Many and innumerable Calamities fell out both by Sea and Land; some Springs were dried up, and new ones burst out where never had been any. Great Trees were extirpated by the Roots. Mountains became Valleys, and Valleys rose up

up into Mountains. The Sea threw out its A. C.  
 dead Fishes, and overflowed many Islands. 418 or  
 Ships were left on the dry Land in the midst of 21.  
 the Sea. *Bythinia, Hellespont,* and both *Phry-*  
*gias* were fore afflicted. This was followed by  
 Famine, Plague, great Hail, Snow, severe  
 Colds, Conflagrations, many Meteors and Pro-  
 digies. *Chron. Magdeburg.* In 418 a Comet  
 continued even to *October. Ide. Baron.*

Was an universal Earthquake. 430.

There was a fore Famine in *Italy. Baron.* 434.

Was an extraordinary severe Winter; so 443.  
 much Snow fell as was scarce dissolved in six  
 Months after; hence a great Destruction of  
 People and Cattle. *Christ. Matth.*

A great Earthquake at *Constantinople,* which 446.  
 cast down a Wall with 57 Towers; it conti-  
 nued six Months, and travelled all over the  
 World. There was another in 450. *Nicephor.*

A grievous Famine afflicted *Italy,* so that 450.  
 many People sold their Children to buy Food.  
 This was followed by a Plague. *Baron.*

Under *Martianus* the Emperor of the East, 454.  
 happened a great Drought in both *Phrygias,* in  
 both *Galatias,* in *Cappadocia,* and in *Cilicia,*  
 followed by a Famine, which compelled Men  
 to eat uncommon and hurtful Food. From  
 this Drought, and bad Food, ensued a Plague,  
 with an Inflammation the first two Days, so as  
 the Bodies of the Sick swelled, they lost their  
 Eyes, had a Cough at the same Time which  
 killed them the third Day, for no Cure could  
 be found; Delirium and Watchings attended  
 it. Such as survived, had Manna rained down

on

- A. C. on them, the same as the *Israelites* had in the  
 454. WilderNESS. The Year after, the Earth of its  
 own accord brought forth Plenty of ripe  
 Fruits. This Calamity laid waste *Palestine*  
 and many other Provinces ; for Famine and  
 Pestilence over-spread the Earth ; the Heavens  
 seemed all on burning Flames ; burning Spears  
 and other Prodigies were seen in the Air ; *Rome*  
 and *Vienna* were shaken by an Earthquake ;  
*Russia* and *Constantinople* had a Comet and an  
 Earthquake.
457. A Star of a prodigious Size appeared over  
*Britain*, to whose *Radius* was joyned a fiery  
 Sword like a Dragon ; out of its Mouth went  
 two *Radii*, one extended over *France*, the  
 other over *Ireland*. *Sigebert*.
458. *Antioch* had a terrible Earthquake, and  
 about *Constantinople* fell a Shower of Ashes a  
 Hand-breadth thick. *Zonaras*.
461. At *Tolouse* in *France*, at Mid-day it rained  
 Blood in full Streams. *Sigebert*.
466. A grievous Famine prevailed in *Britain* ;  
 and a pestiferous Smell in the Air killed both  
 Man and Beast. *Baron*.
467. A great Plague raged in *Rome*. *Id*.
468. An Earthquake at *Vienna*, which demolished  
 Churches and Houses. *Sigebert*.
469. A great Part of *Constantinople* was burnt by  
 Fire, which raged four Days. Terrible Rains  
 fell there and in *Bythinia*, which ceased not  
 for four Days ; Floods turned the Mountains to  
 a Plain ; Towns were drowned. *Evagrius*.
475. Famine oppressed the *Gallicans*, *Rhetians*,  
*Noricians*, and other Northern Nations. *Baron*.

A great Earthquake at *Antioch* and *Con-* A. C.  
*stantinople*; many Temples, Houses and Thea- 478.  
 ters fell down, and killed Multitudes of Peo-  
 ple. *Cedrenus.* ~~~~~

Was such a Drought as dried up all Springs 484.  
 and Rivers, rational and brute Animals strove  
 for the withered Grass Roots in the open  
 Fields; so great was the Famine, that Men  
 died on Heaps; all Roads were lined with  
 their dead Carcasses, without any Body to  
 bury them. This laid waste *Africa* and the  
*Vandals*. There was neither Dew nor Rain,  
 the Earth was parched, no Corn, Vines,  
 Olives, or other Fruits, nor Leaves on any  
 Trees; hence a grievous Plague. *Baron.*

In the Reign of *Cissa* King of the *West Sax-* 514.  
*ons*, reigned so severe a Famine, that both  
 Men and Women in great Flocks and Compa-  
 nies cast themselves from the Rocks into the  
 Sea. *Bede.*

A Comet appeared in the East, darting its 519.  
 Beams to the West. *Christ. Mathi. Anabarza*  
 the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, and *Pompeiopolis*,  
 were both ruined by an Earthquake.

On *May* 29th, a terrible Earthquake shook 526.  
*Antioch*; in the time of Dinner began a Fire,  
 which consumed what the Earthquake had left;  
 the Fire raged six Days; many thousands  
 of People perished. The Beauty of this noble  
 City was defaced and destroyed. The Report  
 of this troubled the Emperor *Justin* so much,  
 that he laid aside his Crown and Purple, and  
 put on Sackcloth and Ashes several Days.  
*Chri. Mathi.*

*Novem.*

A. C. *Novem.* 29th, *Antioch* was shaken again by  
 528. another terrible Earthquake, several of its  
 Buildings overturned, and 4780 of its Inhabi-  
 tants were buried under the Rubbish. *Evagr.*  
*Cedren.*

532. Appeared a Comet for three Weeks.

534. There was a sore Famine in *Italy*. *Baron.*

535. Was an Earthquake at *Pompeiopolis*, which  
 swallowed Multitudes of People. Blood rained  
 from the Clouds, a grievous Mortality fol-  
 lowed.

538. On the 14th Day before the Calends of  
*March*, the Sun was eclipsed from Morning  
 till three a-Clock in the Afternoon. --- The  
 Lands of *Italy* laid uncultivated last Year, hence  
 a great Famine. Such as dwelt in *Emilia* left  
 their Seats and Goods, and went into *Picenum*,  
 and even there no less than 50000 died of  
 Famine. Then the Starved throwing off all  
 Humanity, killed and eat one another. De-  
 licate Mothers eat their tender Babes. Two  
 Women killed 17 Men and eat them. A  
 Woman in *Milan* eat her dead Son. People  
 kneeling down on their Knees and Hands to  
 eat Grass and Herbs, fell down with Weakness  
 and died, nor was there any to bury them.  
 Others eat Dogs, Mice, Cats, and the vilest  
 Animals. *Procop. de Bello Gothico.* The *Tuf-*  
*cans* were also starved, but Bread made of Earth-  
 Nuts was a Help to them. Far greater still  
 were the Numbers of the Starved beyond the  
*Ionian* Borders. When they had nothing to  
 eat, they became extenuated and pale, their  
 Flesh

Flesh-withered away and became black. *Baron. A. C.*  
 The Disease spread as among great Herds of Cattle. Their Bile was redundant, there was no Juice left in their Bodies. Their Skin was hardened, and became dried like Leather, and clave to the Bones, their livid Colour became black, Men looked like Charcoal Wood, their Countenance was senseless and stern. They died every where, partly from Hunger, and partly from too great Satiety. Having been burnt up within, after the natural Heat was extinguished. For having been starved, if they had any Opportunity to feed freely, being not able to digest their Food, they died so much sooner. The Famine was so great in *Liguria*, that many Mothers eat their own dearest Children. *Campania* also suffered. Nor did *Picenum's* being a Sea Coast save it. *Procop.*

The Corns that sprung up of themselves (without the Labour of Husbandmen and Oxen) were ripened, they shook on the Ground, there being none left to reap them. This Famine was general. 539.

A great Comet appeared. Fiery Battles, with abundance of Blood, were seen in the Air, followed by great Inundations in *France*, from excessive Rains; the *Tyber* overflowing made terrible Slaughter. On the 12th of the *Calends of July*, the Sun was so eclipsed, that the Stars were seen. *Sabellie. Chron. Magdeb.* 540.

An Earthquake travelled over the Globe, it destroyed *Cyzicus*, and swallowed up half of it. *Cedren.* 543.

A. C. A general Earthquake. And in 545 the  
 544. greatest Famine of Corn, Wine and Oyl. *Chr.*  
 545 and *Magde.* Then was the terriblest and greatest  
 to 565 Plague over all the World that ever was paralleled  
 or recorded in History. It spared neither Age,  
 Sex, Rank nor Place. God only could afford the  
 least Help, not Man or Art. It began among  
 the *Egyptians* at *Pelufium*, thence it spread  
 over the Globe, not missing one Corner, nor  
 did it seize the same Persons twice. It began  
 thus: *Demons* in human Shape appeared to  
 many, and when they fell upon them, they  
 imagined themselves struck by some Man, and  
 the Disease quickly fell on them. Some from  
 the beginning, as they were able, prayed that  
 the Distemper might be removed; and, as if  
 agitated by some evil Spirit, did not hear their  
 Friends Callings on them. They were shut up  
 in close Places. The same happened to some  
 in their Sleep, for they were quickly taken  
 with a Fever, both Heat and Colour of the  
 Body continuing the same, nor was there any  
 Inflammations, as is common to feverish Peo-  
 ple, but a Cough from the first to the Evening  
 of the Fever; no Medicines were given, none  
 being suspicious of Danger. The same Day  
 in some, tho' in others later, a Tuber ap-  
 peared in one Place or in another. Moreover,  
 some were lethargic, or comatose. Others  
 were foolish, some lost all Memory, neglect-  
 ing even their Food, they died. In their Fool-  
 ishness they imagined themselves caught by  
 some, or cried out they were assaulted, and  
 turning

turning from them, they fled. Their Servants A. C. and Nurſes ſuffered ſevere and intolerable 545 and Things from them, ſo that they as well as to 565. the Sick challenged Compaſſion; not that they were infected with the Diſeaſe, for that at preſent hurt none by Contagion; but being furious, they either leaped out of Bed, or hurrying to Rivers to quench their Thirſt, they could hardly be reſtrained by Force. Some died the ſame Day, others ſeveral Days after. This Plague raged three Months in *Conſtantinople*. At firſt only few died; afterwards five or ten thouſand were carried out daily: So that many rich Men, having all their Servants dead, died rather from want of Aſſiſtance than of the Diſeaſe, and laid unburied. *Procop.* See below. *Alſted in Theſaur. Chron.* places this Plague of *Conſtantinople* in 547, when in 45 *Baronius* ſays there was a great Famine in *Italy*. And *Functius* an Earthquake at *Conſtantinople*. As *Dioconus* 13, ſays there had been one there in 546 of 40 Days Continuance. And *Functius* places it in 554, and a Comet like a Lance in 556.

Under *Juſtinian* the Emperor, appeared a 547. depopulating Plague in *Conſtantinople*, and the Countries about, that daily there died 5000, and ſome Days 10000. *Alſt. in Theſaur. Chron.*

An epidemic Dyſentery invaded and almoſt 548. laid waſte all *France*, attended with a high Fever, a Vomiting of yellow or green Bile,

A. C. 548. excessive Pain of the Reins, Dulness and Heaviness of the Head and Neck. When small Bladders appeared on the Body cupping and scarifying of the Shoulders and Thighs restored the Sick. A terrible Earthquake. *Chron. Magdeb.*

552. There was a great Earthquake in *Greece*, which overturned many Towns, as *Naupactum*, *Petra*, *Corona*, and others. The Sea also broke in and overflowed many Places in *Greece*, and on its going back left innumerable unknown Fishes on the Shore. *Procop.*

554. So severe a Winter, that Wild-Fowl, and great wild Beasts, might be caught. *Chron. Magdeb.*

555. A pestilential Disease broke out in the *German* Army, from bad Air, wet, bad Food, &c. *Baron*. Like Spears were seen in the Air from East to West. *Chron. Magdeb.*

557 or 558. *Constantinople* was shaken by a terrible Earthquake, which continued many Days. The Winter of 557 *Rome* had an Earthquake, which did it more Mischief than ever any Enemy had done before. *Constantinople* in 558 was most miserably harrassed with War and a Plague, which began in Harvest, and carried off infinite Numbers of People, most died suddenly as of an Apoplexy; such as lived longest only reached the 5th Day. *Agath.*

*Coos* was shaken by an Earthquake, and in it the City *Bertus* fell down. *Functius*. Another in 561. *Chron. Magdeb.*

Broke

Broke out a Plague, which made Havock A. C. of, and in a manner extirpated the Race of 562 or Men. It raged fifty two Years; the like never happened before nor since. It agreed in some Things with *Thucydides'* Plague of *Athens*, in other it was different. It began in *Ethiopia*, and left no Place of the World unvisited. Some Cities and Countries it laid almost waste; in others it was a little milder. Nor did it rage at any set Time of the Year more than another; nor did it recede in the like Manner. Some Places it attacked in the Spring, others in Harvest, or other Seasons. Some Cities when it had infected one Part of them, let the rest escape for that Time: And in a City not infected, some Families were utterly destroyed; And in other Cities, a few Families being wholly consumed, the rest escaped untouched; but the last Families were sure to be the sole Sufferers next Year: And if the sound Inhabitants of one infected City fled to another, where the Infection was not, they were the only Persons seized with it. It began in 542, and was still raging when *Evagrius* wrote his History in 594, or the 58th Year of his Age. It returned several Times to the same Place, as to *Antioch* four Times. It was most terrible every second Year of the Indiction or Cycle. In some it began in the Head, made the Eyes bloody, and swelled the Face, then it fixed in the Throat and killed. Others had a Looseness; some had Bubos with a very high

A. C. Fever, whereof they died the third Day, as  
 562 or firm and sound of Body and Mind as healthy  
 563. Persons generally are. Others became raging  
 mad and died. Carbuncles broke out and  
 killed many. Several who had it once, yea  
 twice, were seized with it again and died. The  
 Manner of Infection was not less different  
 and unaccountable. Some died merely by  
 conversing and living together in the same  
 House. Others were infected in the Market-  
 place or High-way. Some fled out of infected  
 Places to others free from Infection, but soon  
 infected the sound People where they came.  
 Others escaped uninfected, who lived with,  
 attended, and handled the infected both alive  
 and dead. Others melancholy from Loss of  
 Parents, Children, or other near Relations,  
 and seeking with utmost Diligence the In-  
 fection in most dangerous Places, yet could not  
 catch it, tho' some others were infected by  
 the Touch only, and some by entering into a  
 House. Our Author lost his Wife, several of  
 his Children and Grandchildren, and many of  
 his Servants in it: And whether it ceased pre-  
 sently after his Writing this History we know  
 not; but he says it was the longest Plague  
 that ever appeared in the World. In *Constan-*  
*tinople* died 10000 a-Day of it. *Evagr.* This  
 Plague was preceeded by often Appearance of  
 several Suns at the same Time; other Times  
 the Sun was quite darkened. A Comet ap-  
 peared a whole Year together, darting forth its  
 Beams

Beams like Swords. The Heavens seemed all of a Flame, and several other Meteors. *Chron. Magdeb.* See below. A. C. 562 or 563.

After long continued Rains, followed a great Inundation of the *Tyber*, which overflowed the whole low Country, hence came a sweeping Epidemic, &c. 564.

About this Time reigned the Emperor *Ju-Justinian*, in whose Reign the Sun for the greatest Part of a Year, gave so little Light, that it was but equal to the Light of the Moon, the Sky being clear, without Clouds or any interposing Bodies; after which followed a great Famine, &c. *Clark's Examples.*

A terrible Plague invaded all *Italy* and the northern Countries. It began in *Liguria*. There suddenly appeared some Marks upon Houses, Doors, Vessels and Garments, which if attempted to be washed off or taken away, became brighter in 564, but in 565 small Tumours like Nuts or Dates appeared in the Groins and other glandular Parts of Men's Bodies, followed immediately by a Fever, and such scorching Heat, that the Sick died the 3d Day; such as exceeded that had some Chance of Recovery. Sorrow and Tears were every where all over *Italy*. For such as fled or shunned the Calamity, left their Houses destitute of Inhabitants, except Dogs. Cattle were left in their Pastures without Herds. To Day one might see Villages and Camps full of People, and to Morrow all left desolate; Children left their dead Parents unburied. No Voice to be heard

565. A. C. but the piercing Groans of miserable dying Persons. The few that Humanity prevailed with to bury their dead Friends, such died and laid unburied. No Whisper of Shepherds, Cattle run at large. No Corns reaped, or Grapes gathered or pressed. In the Night Hour, the Warrior's Trumpet was sounded, and the Noise of an approaching Army heard, but it was a Phantom, none appeared. Pasture Grounds were turned to burying Places, and Palaces to Stables. *Paul. Diacon.* It overrun *Italy, France* and *Germany*, threw Men into Madness and Fury. This Disease was called *Pestis inguinaria*.

568. Before this Year that 200000 *Lombardians* invaded and entered *Italy* to dispossess the Emperor of the East to expel Christianity, and introduce Paganism, were seen many prodigious fiery Battles fought in the Air, Blood springing out of the Earth and Walls. *Diacon. Onuphr. Ponpon. Let. &c.*

570. In the third Year of *Tiberius Constantine*, at Noonday, was a terrible Earthquake, which demolished *Daphne*, and many Houses of *Antioch*. The same Year a Fire was seen to run thro' the Sky.--- At this Time, says *Turonens*, the People of *France* lying near the *Liger* and *Rhadan*, were almost swallowed up by Inundations, from great Rains which poured down incessantly 20 Days together. *Italy* suffered prodigiously from Inundations, the whole Wall of *Lyons* was thrown down by one. *Burdgalia* was shaken by an Earthquake, &c. *Chron. Magdeb.*

*Magdeb.* Before these Rains fiery Battles mixt with Blood were seen over *Italy*. *Func.* A. C. 570.

On *Septem. 24.* was a prodigious Slaughter of Wild-Fowls in a Fight. 571.

A great Corruption of the Air in *Italy*; Famine and Mortality followed. 581.

A great Plague in *France*, wherein died the King's two Sons and Queen. *Greg.* 583.

In the Reign of the Emperor *Mauritius*, *Italy*, but especially *Rome*, being drowned in all Wickedness and Filthiness, God sent several Judgments on them, first by a Rain, which 588 or 589.

fell in the Months of *September* and *October* incessantly for many Days together, and raised such Floods in all Rivers and Lakes of *Italy*, as overflowed and drowned an infinite Number of People and Cattle, and the River *Tyber* swelled so high, that all the Fields which were not hilly and mountainous were overflowed, so as all apprehended a second Deluge, especially *Rome*, where the *Tyber* swelled so high, that in some Places it reached to, and in others overflowed, the City's high Walls, and the Water rushed in with such Fury, that it spoiled and defaced the greatest Part of the Buildings that were near the River; when the Floods ceased, the Fields were so soft and covered with Slime and Mud, that they could not be tilled nor sown, hence a general Famine. The Flood not only demolished many stately Buildings and antient Monuments, but got into the Church Granaries, and carried away many thousand Measures of Wheat. After the Flood the River brought down innumerable

A. C. 588. rable Multitudes of Serpents, and among them a monstrous great one as big as a great Beam, all which swimming down the River into the Sea, were there choaked, and their Carcasses being cast on the Shore, rotted, by whose Stench the Slime and Mud, and excessive Moisture, the Air was so corrupted, that a most desolating inguinary Plague ensued over all *Italy, Spain and France*, which so raged that it laid waste many Towns, and where it was most favourable, two thirds of the People died, but it was most severe at *Rome*, and next to it suffered *Liguria*, and the *Venetian Territories*, both by Floods, Famine and Plague. The Rain was attended with a tremendous Tempest of Thunder and Lightning. Pope *Pelagius* II<sup>d</sup> died of this Plague, *Feb. 7th*, and was succeeded by *Gregory* the Great, *Feb. 28th 590*, who wrought a great Reformation in *Italy*. *Baron. Imper. Hist. Clark's Examp.*

590. This being the eighth Year of *Mauritius*, when the *French King* was hired to drive the *Longobards* out of *Italy*, they were frighted in their March with two Nights Prodigies; Streamers shined from the North, these from the East and West were bloody Clouds. The third Night at two a-Clock they appeared again, opening the whole Heaven, and gathering to a clear Cloud in the middle of the Sky, &c.---- The *Longobards* besieging *Rome*, being frighted with continual Rains and Tempests, were obliged to desist with inestimable Loss of Men and Cattle, a furious and destructive Plague followed. *Cbron. Magdeb.*

Was

- Was a remarkably great Drought from *Ja-* A. C.  
*nuary to September*, attended with a very grie- 592 or  
 vovous Famine, and great Swarms of Locusts, 595.
- A great Comet appeared a Month together, 594.  
*Palmer, Chron. Magdeb.*
- A grievous Plague raged in *Rome, Africa,* 599.  
 and all the East. *Baron.*
- An inguinary Plague raged in *Cbianus's Army,* 600.  
 whereof his seven Sons and Multitudes of  
 others died in one Day. *Theophanes.*
- Was a most severe rigorous Winter, the 604.  
 Vines mostly died in all Places; the Sea was  
 frozen, and killed the Fishes in it. A great  
 Dearth, and in 600 had been a Famine in  
*France. Func.* A general Famine.
- Was an excessive Heat and Drought, hence 605.  
 a Famine and Plague on Man and Beast 606.  
 in *Italy, Baron, &c.* 600 a Comet in *April*  
 and *May*, another in *Novem.* and *Decem.* *Cbr.*  
*Magdeb.*
- The Plague afflicted the East terribly. 608.  
*Baron.*
- A great Earthquake at *Antioch. Evagr.* 637.
- An Earthquake in *Palestine,* and for thirty 638.  
 Days together like a naked Sword was seen in  
 the Sky. *Func.* In 639 a Comet in the East  
 called *Docetes.*
- The Plague raged in *Syria. id.* 640.
- A grievous Plague afflicted *Italy. Do.* 651.
- In

A. C. In the 12th Year of *Constantine* the M.J.  
 652. *Sigbert* says, it rained Ashes at *Constantinople*; and that this Rain was accompanied with a terrible Plague; during the three Summer Months Fire fell from Heaven with the Rain. *Chron. Magdeb.*

In the Days of the Emperor *Heracitus* (who reigned from 611 to 641) appeared a Comet spreading from South to North. An *Elephantiasis* raged in *Italy*, which so deformed the Diseased, that when dead they could not be known. The Earthquake which continued 30 or 33 Days in *Palestine*, in 38, continued almost a Year in *Italy*. *Sigbert. Marian. Scot. Diacon, &c.*

665. A Plague which had long afflicted *England*, now reached *Italy*. *Baron.*

660. There was a great Famine in *France*; the King sold his Jewels to relieve the Poor. *Id.*

670. The Winter was most severe and long, it killed much People and Cattle. *Cedren.*

671. A sore Tempest, with great Slaughter of People and Cattle. *Chron. Magdeburg.*

672. A great Plague in *England*. *Bede.* A Comet for three Months. About this time, or 70, a grievous Plague afflicted the City *Pavia* a whole Year. In *May* the same Year, a terrible Fire shined in the Sky ten Days together, to the great Dread and Surprize of all. *Diacon.*

674. On the 6th of the *Nones* of *May*, the Sun was eclipsed; there was a great Death of People that Year.

In

In *August* appeared a Comet which conti- A. C.  
 nued three Months, and shone every Morning 676 or  
 like a Beam of the Sun. *Func.* 678.

Locusts in prodigious Swarms spread all over 677.  
*Syria* and *Mesopotamia*. *Diacon.*

After an Eclipse of the Sun, and another of 680.  
 the Moon, both near the same time in *May*,  
 in *July* began, and raged three Months in  
*Rome*, a most desolating Plague, whereof Mul-  
 titudes died. *Paul Diacon.* There was a great  
 Earthquake in *Mesopotamia*. ---- In the Days of  
*Ethelwald*, King of *Saxons*, was a great Drought  
 for three Years, after the three Months Comet  
 in 76. This Drought caused such a Famine,  
 that People pined with Hunger and long fast-  
 ing, went in Companies, and climbing some  
 Precipice, joining Hand in Hand, threw  
 themselves either over a Rock, or into the  
*Sea*. *Bede.*

A sore Famine, and Plague in *England*. 681.

Mount *Vesuvius* burnt terribly, and threw 682.  
 out its Flames, Smoak and Ashes so violently  
 and plentifully, as corrupted the Air, and killed  
 all Greens near it. *Diacon.* ---- At the same  
 Time Famine and Pestilence oppressed *Syria*  
 and *Lybia*. *Honor.*

It rained Blood seven Days together through 688.  
 all *Britain*; and Milk, Cheese, and Butter,  
 turned to Blood. *Isac. Chron. Clark's Mirrour.*

A bubonary Plague raged at *Constantinople*. 696.  
*Baron.*

Under the Pontificate of *Sabinianus*, a grie-  
 vous Famine afflicted *Rome*. ---- Under the  
 Pontificate of *Boniface* the 4th, Famine, Plague,  
 and

A. C. and Inundations, sorely oppressed the World.

696. ---617, A Comet shone for a Month.---648,  
 A terrible Hurricane at *Constantinople*, many of  
 the *Roman* Provinces were shaken by it, and  
 an Earthquake.---673, In *March*, seven Days  
 together Fire shined from Heaven in Shape of  
 a Rainbow.---676, All the Elements con-  
 spired the Destruction of *Italy* and *Rome* for  
 four Months; for continual Rain mixt with  
 Thunder and Lightning killed People, Cattle,  
 and all sorts of Grain, Herbage excepted.---  
 The Comet of 676, shined from the eastern  
 Parts, and was followed by a Plague in the  
 East. --- 687, A Star appeared for some Days  
 and Nights between *Epiphany* and *Chrismas*.  
 In *February* after, a Comet rose out of the  
 West, and with great Brightness went to the  
 East.---689, A Famine so afflicted *Syria*, that  
 many removed out of it into *Romania*.---690,  
 In *Italy*, *Venice*, and *Liguria*, happened the  
 greatest Tempest of Rain, Thunder, Lightning,  
 and Inundation, felt or seen since *Noah's*  
 Flood, with the greatest Damage. *Chr. Mag-*  
*deb.*

700. Our *Saxon* Ancestors being yet Heathens,  
 were plagued with such severe Famine for  
 three Years together, that many died of Hun-  
 ger; and in *Suffex*, many were so tormented  
 with it, that sometimes by 40 together they  
 would get up on the Rocks by the Sea-side,  
 and throwing themselves down headlong into  
 the Sea, were drowned. *Godwyn Catalog.*

708. A three Years Famine in *Italy*. *Func.*

An Earthquake in *Syria*. *id.* 719 and 20, A. C. The *Turks* besieging *Constantinople*, were consumed by Famine, Cold, War, and Plague; then the Sea boiling up with a Tempest of fiery Hail, burnt all their Ships but five. *Chr. Magdeb.* 714.

Was a most severe Winter, so that in *Asia* the Earth was covered with Snow 30 Days; most Animals died. *Cedren.* --- The same Year the *Tyber* so overflowed *Rome*, that in the lower Places it run over the Walls, overturned Houses, laid waste Lands, and destroyed Corns. *Diacon. Sigebert.* 177.

In *Campania*, Wheat, parched Barley, &c. rained from Heaven. *Id.* 722.

In the 8th Year of *Leo* the III<sup>d</sup>. raged a Plague at *Constantinople*, which quickly carried off 300000 Persons. *Alsid in Thesaur. Chronico.* 724 or 729.

Another Island was thrown up in the Sea, between *Tbera* and *Tberissa*, by an Earthquake and Conflagration. *Id.* 727.

This Year appeared two Comets; one went before the rising Sun; the other followed the setting Sun. *Bede.* 729.

On the 18th of the *Calends* of *September*, was a total Eclipse of the Sun. A sore Plague raged in *Syria*. 733.

On the 2d of the *Calends* of *February*, at Cock-crowing the Moon appeared red as Blood. 734.

The Heavens seemed all on a Flame. *Chr. Func.* 735.

On

- A. C.** On the 7th of the *Calends* of *November*, began at *Constantinople* an Earthquake, which continued less or more for a Year.
740. *740.*
743. An Earthquake, and a burning Drought.
744. A Comet in the North ; Ashes rained from Heaven ; an Earthquake in the Ports of the *Caspian Sea*.
745. A Comet appeared in *Syria* : The next Year from the *Ides* of *August* to the *Calends* of *October*, was gross thick Darkness. --- Afterwards *Palestine*, about *Jordan*, and all *Syria*, was shaken by an Earthquake. In *January* the Plague broke out in *Sicily* and *Calabria*, reached *Monobasin*, *Helades*, and the neighbouring Islands ; at length it reached *Constantinople* : Great was this Mortality. *Chr. Func. Magdeb.* --- On the *Calends* of *January* were fiery Blasts or Battles in the Air all Night, such as that Age had never seen before. *How.*
746. In *January* there was a great Earthquake in *Syria*, which buried innumerable People under the Rubbish of their Cities and Towns. The Plague which begun in *Sicily* spread over all the *Asiatic Islands*, and invaded all *Greece*. Some place the Darkness at *Constantinople*, the Earthquake in *Syria*, and the Comet this Year. The Plague raged two Years. *Theophan. Theodor. Cedren. Anasius. Func.*
747. This Year such a Plague in *Constantinople*, that there was not a House unshut up. The Dead were buried in Heaps in all Places. An Earthquake in *Palestine*, (if not the above.) *Func.*

Two

Two blazing Stars appeared, casting Fire- Brands to the North. *How.* A. C.

There was a most frightful and pernicious Earthquake in *Syria*, and *Mesopotamia*, which demolished not Houses only, but swallowed up or destroyed Cities, or removed them from Place to Place. In *Mesopotamia*, a Gulf two Miles broad opened in the Earth, and out of it arose white Earth. *Chr. Magdeb.* --- In *Constantinople* raged a Plague which almost drained the City of the Inhabitants. *Chron. Func.*

749.

750.

The Day before the *Calends* of *August*, was a great Eclipse of the Moon. 752.

The 8th of the *Calends* of *September*, the 15th Day of the Moon, she was of a Blood red Colour, but the Darknes vanishing, she recovered her Light; for a clear Star following her, and passing by her, with as great Celerity, as it followed before she was darkened. 756.

An Earthquake in *Palestine*, and *Syria*. *Func.* 757.

A Comet appeared in the East 10 Days; after that, either the same or another, shined forth 21 Days: In *September* a total Eclipse of the Sun. 760 or 761.

With *October* 1. came in a most rigorous bitter Frost, which lasted till *February*; it was not only in *Europe*, but all over the N. and E. The main Sea was frozen near the Pole; and Snow laid 20 foot deep upon the Ice: It killed most Vegetables, and many Sea Animals; the Snow broke down abundance of Wood. In *June* after was a total Eclipse of the Moon for six Hours. *Sigbert.* ---- During that severe Frost, the Sea of the *Bosphorus* brought great

763 or

764.

- A. C. Flakes of Ice into the *Propontis*, that above 30  
 764. Men might stand on each, and be carried safely  
 into the Sea. These Shelves of Ice did great  
 Mischief to the Walls of *Constantinople*. The  
*March* after was a continual Fall of Stars. This  
 was followed by as excessive a Drought. *Func.*
765. The same Meteor appeared in the Air this  
 Winter, as in *January* 745. *How.*
766. It rained Blood three Days ; then a Plague  
 of venomous Flies, which slew much People ;  
 after that ensued a desolating Mortality.
767. So great a Drought in *Thracia* without ei-  
 ther Rain or Dew, that all Springs, Fountains,  
 and Rivers, at *Constantinople* were dried up.  
*Diacon. Sigbert. Cbr. Func.*
775. In *Constantine Copronimus's* Time, fell out  
 several Remarkables : 1<sup>st</sup>, At *Constantinople*, in  
 the middle of *August*, was six Days Darkness,  
 so as People were obliged to use Candles at  
 Mid-day. 2<sup>d</sup>, This was followed by such a  
 Plague, that there was scarce room near the  
 City to bury the Dead, but were forced to  
 bury in their Vineyards. And if some Histo-  
 rians are to be credited, little red Crosses fell  
 from the Air on their Children. The City  
 being almost depopulated, the Emperor was  
 obliged to bring People from *Armenia* and  
*Syria* to re-people it. 3<sup>d</sup>, *Syria* was so shaken  
 by a terrible Earthquake, that it not only  
 threw down many Houses, but removed intire  
 Towns from one Place to another. Others it  
 threw down from the Tops of Mountains to  
 the Valleys, without any Confusion. 4<sup>th</sup>, The  
 Winter after was so hard, that the *Euxine* Sea  
 I was

was frozen quite over, the Ice 30 Foot or Cu- A. C.  
bits thick ; People could walk 50 or a 100 775.  
Leagues on the Ice, viz. from the *Danube* to  
the *Euphrates*. On the Ice fell 30 Cubits deep  
of Snow. When the Ice broke, it appeared  
like great Mountains on the Sea, which de-  
molished and carried down whole Villages  
standing on the Shore. This Winter was suc-  
ceeded by so excessive hot a Summer, that all  
Springs were dried up. *Glycas*.

Famine and Plague grievously afflicted 779.  
*France. Chr. Magdeb,*

Blood rained from Heaven, and sprung out 782 or  
of the Earth. *Id.* 787.

Strange fiery Meteors were seen in the Air 788.  
in *England*, followed by sore Famine, and a  
*Danish* Invasion. *id.* This same Year, or in  
91, was a fearful Earthquake at *Constantinople* ;  
the *Tyber* also overflowed, and did inestimable  
Damage. *Id.* and *Func.*

Terrible Prodiges afrighted *England*, espe- 793.  
cially *Northumberland*, viz. frightful Thunder  
and Lightning, fiery Dragons flying in the Air,  
great Blasts or Streamers ; soon after followed  
a severe Famine.

On the 5th of the *Calends* of *April*, a long 795.  
and great lunar Eclipse.

In *April*, *Sicily* and *Crete* shaken by an 797.  
Earthquake, as was *Constantinople* in *May*.  
*Chr. Magdeb.* and *Func.* *Irene* the Empress of  
*Constantinople*, having murdered her Son *Con-*  
*stantine*, the Sun was dark 17 Days together.  
*Ifac. Chron.*

- A. C. The Sun was darkened 17 Days in *England*.  
 798. On the 9th of the *Calends* of *January*, came  
 800. a most prodigious Hurricane from *Africa*, with  
 irresistible Force; it cast down to the Ground  
 and destroyed infinite Towns, Houses, Villages,  
 and Trees. The same Year happened a  
 very great Inundation of the Sea, which carried  
 off much Cattle. On the 17th of the *Calends* of  
*February*, the Moon was eclipsed. The like it  
 was on the 13th of the *Calends* of *January*  
 802. and on the *Calends* of *September* 806. and  
 on the 3d of the *Calends*, the Sun had a wonderful  
 Circle about it.
801. Had an Earthquake in *France* and *Germany*.  
 802. Three Days before the *Calends* of *May*, an  
 Earthquake shook all *Italy*; soon after Shocks  
 were felt on the *Rhine* and in *France*. From  
 the Openness, Warmth, and Unseasonableness  
 of the Winter, the Plague broke out here and  
 there. *Chron. Magdeb.*
803. About *Aix le Chapel*, and the Neighbour-  
 hood, was an Earthquake followed by the  
 Plague. *Id.*
807. On the 17th of the *Calends* of *August*, the  
 Sun was eclipsed. *Id.*
809. The Mildness and Intemperature of the Air  
 occasioned a Plague. *Chron. Magdeb.*
810. Was remarkable for a great Death of Cat-  
 tle. *Id.*
811. Great Swarms of Locusts from *Africa* in-  
 fested *Italy*, and eat all up. *Id.*
813. An Earthquake and a Comet. *Id.*  
 815. Had more Eclipses of the Sun and Moon  
 16 & 17. than ever were known in so few Years; a  
 black

black Spot appeared in the Sun seven Days together ; and a Comet was seen (*Equin. de Vita Carol. Magni.*) in *Sagittarius*. A. C.

815  
16 & 17.  
818 or  
820.

From long continued Rains in *France*, and Moisture of the Air for two or three Years, came a terrible Plague on Man and Cattle, far and near ; all Corn and other Grain was rotten ; Wine was uselefs : There were great Floods ; a stagnant Air. No hard Corn was sown in *England* before the next Spring.

The Winter was so long and frosty, that not only small Brooks, but Streams, and Rivers, as the *Rhine*, *Danube*, *Albis* and *Siene*, and generally all great Rivers, both of *France* and *Germany*, were so hard frozen, that for above 30 Days, loaden Carriages went over them as though the Ice had been Bridges. *Just. Lips.* 821.

Thunder and Lightning this Summer did great Mischief by killing People and Cattle ; Hail destroyed the Corn ; a bitter sharp and long Winter ensued ; a Load of Snow fell, which laid 29 Weeks, even to Easter : This also was fatal to much People and Cattle in *England*. *Aix* Palace was shaken by an Earthquake. *How. Chr. Magdeb.* 823.

About the Summer Solstice, fell but of the Air in *Burgundy*, a Board of Ice 15 foot long, 7 broad, and 2 thick. The Plague raged over all *France*, and a sore Sicknefs in *England*. *How.* 824.

In *France* great Hail killed several People, and much Cattle. In *Gascoigne*, a Grain like Wheat, but much shorter, rained down. In other Places great Heaps, and all Sorts of Grain were found ; but if Cattle tasted it, they died 825.

- A. C. presently ; or if Meal was made of it, it  
 825. vanished under the Hand. *Chr. Magdeb.*
828. A Comet in *Libra*. *Chron. Magdeb.*
829. An Earthquake at *Aix* a few Days before  
 Easter, and a violent Hurricane. Another Co-  
 met in *Aries*. And for several Days together,  
 very many little twinkling Fires like Stars, ran  
 up and down in the Air ; great Tempests of  
 Wind followed. *Chr. Magdeb.*
839. A Comet in *Aries*. *Func.*
840. In *August*, *Constantinople* shook five Days ;  
 many Houses with their Families were ruined.  
 In *September*, *Santoras* in *France* trembled.  
 From excessive Rains the *Rhine* overflowed,  
*Chr. Magdeb.*
841. At *Herbipolis* the Earth shook ; People, Cat-  
 tle, and Lands, were greatly harrassed by Hail,  
 Whirlwind, and unusual Temperature of the  
 Air. *Chr. Magdeb.*
842. Appeared a Comet in *Aquarius*. *Chr. Mag-  
 deb.*
847. An Earthquake in *Italy*, especially at *Bene-  
 vento*, wherein all *Bernia* fell down. *Chron.  
 Magdeb.* and *Cass.* In 845 a Famine in *Bulga-  
 ria*. *Baron.*
- 851 & 855. So great a Drought over all *Italy* and *Ger-  
 many*, as caused such a Famine, that Parents  
 eat their own Children, and Children their  
 Parents. *Annal. Fuld.* and *Funt.*
855. On the Ascension Day was a terrible Earth-  
 quake at *Constantinople*, and in several other  
 Places, Whirlwinds, Tempests, Hail and Thun-  
 der, did great Mischiefs. *Chron. Magdeb.*

On

On the *Calends* of *January*, the Walls and Church of *Moguntium* were overthrown by an Earthquake. *id.* On *January* the 6th, was a shocking Inundation of the *Tyber*. This was followed by a Plague, wherein the Throat being obstructed by great Defluxions, the Sick died suddenly. *Baron.* A. C. 856.

So severe a Winter, that the *Adriatick Sea* was frozen over, and People walked on it on Foot to *Venice*. *Annal. Field.* 859.

*May* the 23d, An Earthquake at *Constantinople*, which overthrew its Walls. *Cedren.* 860.

Was a sharp and long frosty Winter in *England*: A bloody Snow fell. *Chr. Magdeb.* 864.

A Cloud was seen hanging over *England*; one half of it like Blood, the other like Fire. Soon after the *Danes* arrived in sundry Parts, here burnt, plundered, and murdered without Mercy, and carried Multitudes into miserable Captivity. *Clark's Eng. Martyrol.* 867.

Appeared a Comet, *Sim. monach. Dunelm.* A great Famine afflicted not only *Germany*, but all other Countries in *Europe*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 868.

Tempests of Hail and Lightning did great Mischief to People, Cattle and Corns. An Earthquake in *Moguntia*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 870.

On the 4th of the *Ides* of *Aug.* Armies seemed to encounter in the Air, and fight with fiery Darts. *Chr. Magdeb.* 871.

Was a great Drought, and an unusual scorching Heat. 872.

*Worms* was burnt to the Ground by Lightning. *Chr. Magdeb.* 873.

- A. C.** A Plague of ugly deformed Locusts ate up the Fields in *France*; they had six Feet, and two Teeth harder than Stones; so numerous were they, that they darkned the Sun. In one Day and Night they eat up all Greens and Trees, *Func.* but being driven into the Sea by strong Winds and drowned, they were by the Waves cast on shore, where their Putrefaction proved fatal to many; so that by Famine and Plague, a third Part of the People died.--- A wonderful Comet appeared this Year. And in *Italy* it rained Blood three Days and three Nights. *Partal. Chron. Func.* Some place this Comet in 75, except this was another.
874.  The Winter was sharper and longer than ordinary, the Earth was covered with Snow and Ice from the *Calends* of *November* to the vernal Equinox. *Chr. Magd. Christian. Math.*
875. A sudden Tempest and Inundation of Rain in *Saxony*, to the Ruin of many Men, Beasts, Buildings, and Trees. *Chr. Magdeb.*
876. A terrible Plague raged among the Cattle, chiefly on the *Rhine*, &c. *Id.*
878. The Sun was eclipsed in *England* from Noon to Night.
879. On the 3d of the *Calends* of *January*, *Moguntium* was shaken again. On the 5th of the *Calends* of *February* was a Comet. *Chr. Magdeb.*
882. A terrible Famine in *Italy*. *Chr. Magdeb.*
883. An Earthquake at *Moguntium*. *Id.*
885. So great a Famine in *France*, that People were necessitated to eat one another. *Func.*
898. *England*

- England* was visited with a fore Famine. A. C.
- How:* 900.
- A remarkable Eclipse of the Moon in *Eng-* 904.
- land. Id.*
- A Comet appeared. 905.
- Appeared another and much brighter Comet, 912.
- followed by a great Inundation in *Saxony.*
- Cbr. Magdeb.*
- A most severe Winter. *id.*---914, A great 913.
- Famine in *Germany.*
- A bitterly cold Winter. *Id.* 929.
- On the 6th of the *Calends* of *March*, terri- 930.
- ble Armies and Battles were seen in the Air all Night; the Noise of the Armies, and Cries of the wounded Men were distinctly heard. *Id.*
- A great Famine in *France. Func.* 932.
- A terrible Whirlwind blew down St. *Maxi-* 934.
- minus's* Church at *Triers. Id.*
- A Spring in *Genoa* sent forth Streams of 935.
- Blood. An Earthquake in *January. Id.*
- The Sky being clear, the Sun was darkned 937.
- and became like Blood, and seemed bloody for several Days. A great Plague followed soon after, and especially a sudden Death of People. *Id.*
- November* the 15th, Appeared a Comet, 942.
- which continued several Days, followed by Inundations and great Death of Cattle. *Id.*
- On the 16th of the *Calends* of *May*, was an 944.
- Earthquake, followed by an Eclipse of the Sun.
- A Comet of a prodigious Magnitude and 945.
- Height appeared every Night in *Italy*, dispersing its fiery Beams; followed by a terrible Famine

A. C. Famine over all *Italy*, which with War reach-  
 945. ed *France* in 946. *Idem.*

947. A cold frosty snowy Winter in *Poland*, from  
*November* the 1st, to the middle of *March*.  
*Idem.*

951. In *Italy*, during roaring Thunder, and a ter-  
 rible Tempest, like a red hot Stone of a pro-  
 digious Magnitude, flying out from the West,  
 fell out of the Clouds to the Ground ; a fiery  
 Dragon was seen at the same Time ; the same  
 Moment was an Earthquake in *France* and  
*Germany*. *Id.*

956. Innumerable Multitudes died of the Plague ;  
 this proved a very severe Winter, followed by  
 a grievous Famine, especially in *France* and  
*Burgundy*. *Id.*

957. Two Suns were seen at once ; and the Sea-  
 Water at *Naples* tasted fresh for two Days. *Id.*

962. A most severe Winter, a great Famine, and  
 horrible Fire. *Id.*

964. So great a Plague broke out in the Empe-  
 ror's Army, that such as were in Health in the  
 Morning, despaired to see Night ; and at  
 Night they expected not to see Morning.  
*Baron.*

968. In *May* were very tempestuous and strong  
 Winds, which corrupted the Corns, Vines, and  
 Fruit Trees ; hence arose a great Famine. *Bar-*  
*ron.*---- An Earthquake, and a Comet, an E-  
 clipse of the Sun, and a grievous Famine fol-  
 lowed. *Chr. Magdeb.*

969. A great Earthquake in the East, which de-  
 molished many Cities. In *May* the Corn burnt  
 by the Winds, died ; hence a sore Famine. *Id.*

A

- A fiery Sign was seen in the Heavens. A. C.
- A great Famine in *England*. *Simeon Duncl.* 971.
- In Harvest appeared a Comet. Famine afflicted the Mountains. *Id.*----- A most rigorous strong Frost from *November* the 1st, to *March* the 11th. 974.
- A grievous Famine over all *England*. *Id.* 976.
- On the 5th of the *Calends* of *November*, the Heavens were all Night in a Flame, Armies and Engagements were seen in them; many Houses of *Capua*, 15 Towers of *Beneventum*, half of the City of *Campania*, and almost all *Rofna*, fell by an Earthquake: An universal Famine prevailed. *Chron. Magd. &c.* 979.
- Appeared a Comet; next Year was another great Famine in *England*. 981.
- Besides foreign and civil Wars, and other great Calamities which afflicted the East, the *Lacedemonians* groaned under the Plague. *Baron.* 982.
- A grievous Famine every where; a Comet; an Earthquake in *Campania*, &c. *Chron. Magd.* 983.
- So great an Earthquake, as not only overthrew the Walls and Temples of *Constantinople*, but shook all *Greece*. *Cedren.* 986.
- In *Saxony* a Grain like Wheat rained out of the Air. A great Dearth in *Albania*; but the Unseasonableness of the Weather brought Barrenness of Land, and a grievous Famine on many Countries. The Sun was darkned 17 Days. *Chron. Func.*----- Two great Plagues afflicted *England*, a mortal Fever among People, and a great deadly Flux among Cattle. 987.

Was

A. C. 988. Was an excessive Drought, and a most scorching Heat. *Func.*

989. Great and often Inundations in Winter, and violent Winds, which threw down many Buildings, &c. Next Spring so great a Drought, that it hindered sowing. The Heat of the Summer was past enduring; hence came a fore Famine; then unseasonable Snows, and continual Rains in Harvest, prevented both plowing and sowing. A great Famine in *Albania* and *Saxony*, where it rained small Fish, which stunk so intolerably that they could not be eaten. *Chron. Magdeb.*

991. A Fire came out of the *Rhine*, which consumed many neighbouring Villages. *Func. schaff. Chr. Magdeb.*

992. In *November*, for three Nights successively, the Heavens seemed bloody. *Chr. Magdeb.*

993. On the 7th of the *Calends* of *January*, at one a Clock in the Night, suddenly Light shined out of the N. like Mid-day; it lasted an Hour, but the Sky turning red, the Night returned. *Chr. Magdeb.*

994. From *November* the 1st, to *May*, was a most severe Winter; cold pestiferous Winds blowing at the same Time. About the End of *July*, from the Severity of the Frost, Ice was frozen so hard on Ponds and Rivers, that most Fish died; and the Water was unfit for human Use. Trees, Corn and Pastures were burnt up, as though there had been a Fire under the Earth's Surface. Finally, Famine and dire Pestilence made most terrible Havock of Man and Beast, so as many Houses were left

left desolate without Inhabitants. *Chron. A. C. Spangdi and Saxonie.*

A Comet was seen this Year in *England.*

This Year raged epidemically and fatally, such a Disease as the *English* had neither known nor felt for 200 Years before, *viz.* a Flux, which made terrible Destruction of Man and Beast.

A fearful Earthquake, and a most stupendous frightful Comet, like a great Sciffure in the Heavens, which evanishing, out came a Serpent with a crescent Head, and green Feet. Two great Balls of Fire fell from the Sky, &c. *Chr. Magdeb.*

This Year had many Prodigies, an Earthquake, a Comet with a long and terrible Tail like Lightning. On the 19th of the *Calends* of *January*, it fell on the Earth with so great a Light, that not only these in the Fields, but People in Houses were smitten by it; for the Fiffure of the Heavens sensibly vanishing, the Serpent above appeared: The two Balls of Fire which fell, one fell upon *Magdeburg*, and the other beyond the *Albis.* *Chron. Spangdeb. and Saxon. and Func.* This and last Year are both one.

A bloody Flux and hot burning Ague raged mortally in *England.*

The famous and magnificent Town *Papaia* in *Italy* was almost wholly burnt down.

A terrible Comet in the South, vibrating here and there was seen.

A

994.

995 or

996.

997.

999.

1000.

1001.

1004.

1005.

A. C. 1006. A great Famine in *England*, and over all *Europe*, such as the Living never saw before; they scarce sufficed to bury the Dead: It was general. *Sigbert.*

1007. Or as others will, in 1012, In this and the two following Years was a Plague, which raged so in *Germany*, that more People died than were left alive; many Towns and Villages were deserted and left desolate; Herds and Flocks strayed at Liberty, none was to own, keep, or take care of them. *Sigbert. Schaff. Chron. Spungdeb.* These Calamities were foretold by a Spring in *Lorrain* throwing forth Blood instead of Water. *Platina.* Drops of Blood fell on People's Cloaths, and the Sun that Year looked uncommonly red.

1009. This Year set in with often and extraordinary Rains; in the End of *May* a Comet shone forth, followed by a terrible Plague in *Saxony.*

1010. *Lycosthenes* tells of a Spring that run Blood 25 Days.

1012. The Moon appeared bloody, the Earth was strangely shaken; a burning Fire like a Tower fell from Heaven with a great Noise. An Inundation of the Sea overwhelmed many Towns in *England, Germany, &c.* and much People; endless Multitudes died of Famine and Plague; great Rains. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1013. A great Earthquake, and Whirlwind or Hurricane from the West, throwing down Houses, and tearing up Trees by their Roots. Thunder and Lightning in *May.* In *December* an Earthquake, and Inundation. *Chr. Magdeb.*

A

A great Heap of Clouds fell out of the Air, A. C. suffocated and killed many. *Cbr. Saxon.* On <sup>1014.</sup> the 3d of the *Calends* of *October*, the Sea overflowed, drowned many Villages, and an innumerable Multitude of People.

In *July* Hail and Thunder killed many People; Trees and Corn suffered much. A grievous Famine followed. *Cbr. Magdeb.* 1016.

Appeared a most frightful great Comet for four Months. The same Year it rained Blood in *France*; the Stains were indelible in all Things but Cloaths and Wood. *Sigbert. Fuld. Episcop.* The *English* Chronicles, which generally fall a Year behind, yet by some extraordinary Haste, place this in 1018, and say, the People of *Northumberland* saw it 30 Days and 30 Nights together. And that 3 Days after, the whole People from *Teas* to *Tweed*, were cut off in a Battle with the *Scots.* *Sim. Dunelm.* 1017.

Was a very plentiful Year. 1018.

Many People were killed with the severe cold Winter. On the *Calends* of *August*, a Circle like a Rainbow, divided transverse by four Lines, was seen about the Sun from three a Clock to six. The *Albis* and *Visurgis* rising high, drowned many of their Coasters. A Plague followed, wherein the Bodies of the Dead were quickly full of Serpents, so as they were got buried with great Danger and Trouble. *Chron. Spangdeb. and Saxon.* 1020.

Was an excessive hot droughty Summer in *England.* The *French* and *Germans* place it in 22, and say, that so great a Drought and Heat arose, that many People, and much Cattle died of 1021.

- A. C. of it. In the mean Time marble Pillars sent  
 1021. forth so profuse a Sweat, as if Water had been  
 thrown on them. In *May* was a great Earth-  
 quake in *Barbary*. *Chr. Magdeb. &c. &c.*
1025. In *Flanders* it rained constantly from *Octo-  
 ber* the 15th to *April*, followed by a Plague ;  
 which swept away the greatest Part of Men ;  
 after that a great Famine.
1029. A great Plague afflicted the *Lamovice*, with  
 such ardent Heat, as scorched, burnt, and con-  
 sumed their Bodies. *Baron.*
1031. Terrible Tempests, and great Rains, caused  
 such Inundations in Rivers near the Sea, as  
 overflowed the Lands. Famine and Plague fol-  
 lowed. At the same Time, Famine and Plague  
 grievously oppressed *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*,  
*Papblagonia*, and almost all the East ; many  
 were forced to leave their Country.
1033. In *June* or *July*, the Sun was eclipsed from  
 six in the Morning to eight ; was of a saphire  
 Colour ; all People looked pale and wan as  
 though they were dead ; the Air and all in it  
 was of a yellow saffron Colour. *Glaber. Im-  
 peri. Histor.*
1038. The Emperor *Conradus* being beyond the  
*Adriatic Sea*, in *July* a great Plague infested  
 his Army, and killed Multitudes. *Baron.* The  
 same Year was a terrible Famine in *Constan-  
 tinople*. *Id.*
1039. In *April*, between Sun-rising and Noon, a  
 fiery Beam of a stupendous Magnitude was  
 seen in the Heaven, which passing by the Sun  
 near setting, it fell to the Earth, and left its  
 Tract

Tract visible in the Air for some Time. *Chr. A. C. Magdeb.*

1039.

There were great Inundations in *Germany*.  
*Chr. Magdeb.*

This whole Year was frightful in *England* for both Distemperature of the Air, great excessive Rains, and damaged Corns; and also the great Death of Cattle, being greater than any Living ever remembred; and for divers Diseases, and Intemperature of the Weather.--- Began a great Famine which lasted seven Years. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *November*, was a fearful Tempest and great Rain. In *Flanders* the Sea broke down its Banks, and carried off all, far and near, with it into the Ocean. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1041.

Tempests and profound Summer Rains, Harvest Snows, Scarcity of Wine and Corn prevailed in *France* and *Germany*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1043.

Was a most shocking Mortality on Man and Beast. *id.* In 43 was a grievous Famine over all *England*; Corn the dearest ever was known by any living.

1044.

On *January* the 1st, there fell in the West of *England*, a very great and deep Snow, which broke down most Woods. It laid till *March* the 1st. The Summer after had such Tempests of Thunder and Lightning, that the growing Corn was burnt and blasted; and several Towns the Lightning reduced to Ashes. There followed a great Dearth, and Death of People and Cattle. *Ranulf. Hilgd.* On *March* the 1st, was a great Earthquake, and the great Mortality after it.

1047 or  
1048.

A. C. In *October* was a great Earthquake. *Chr.*  
 1048. *Magdeb.*

1051. There was a great Barrenness of the Land in *England*, Dearth, Famine, Want of Bread, and great Mortality.

1052. On *St. Thomas's Eve* was such a Hurricane in *England*, as demolished many Churches, blew down innumerable Houses, broke down or rooted up Trees.

1053. Was a great Comet in *Poland*, followed by a severe Famine. *Func.*

1055. Was a great Famine. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1057. Great Loads of Snow, and very great white Frosts spoiled the Vines. It rained Stones mix'd with Hail, Thunder killed some People. *Id.*

1059. A Comet shone in *Poland* for some Days. A great Famine there. *Chr. Magdeb. Func.*

In the Neighbourhood of *Tournay*, great Companies of Adders gathered and engaged in a prodigious bloody Battle; great Numbers were slain on both Sides: The Conquered crept into the Trunk of a hollow Tree, but the Conquerors compassed it round with great Hissing, till the Country being alarmed, gathered, set fire about them, and burnt them all. Both People and Cattle died of a raging Plague. The Winter in *England* was cold and long, very injurious to Corn; hence followed Famine and Plague in 60. *Sigebert. Chr. Saxon. cautraet.*

1060. In *November* it rained Blood in the Neighbourhood of *Paris*.

1062. On the 6th of the *Ides of February*, were subterranean Motions in *Constantinople*; the  
 2 same

same Instant were Lightning and Thunder. A. C.  
*Chr. Magdeb.*

1062.

In *April* was a Tempest for four Days together of cold Winds and deep Snow, which killed all Fowls and Cattle, and damaged Trees and Vines. *Just. Lips.*

1063.

The Plague killed 600000 *Scythians* when about to invade the *Roman Empire*. *Baron.*

1065.

In the *Calends of May* was seen a Comet, not only in *England*, but all over the World : It lasted a Fortnight. *Sim. Dunelm.*

1066 or

1067.

In *October* a great Earthquake did much Hurt in many Places. In *May* a Comet of a stupendious Magnitude for 40 Days. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1068.

The *Normans* the Year before having wasted the North of *England*, this Year and next, reigned a great Dearth over the whole Nation, especially in the North, that People ate Dogs, Cats, Horse and Man's Flesh ; for from *Durham* to *York* was laid waste, and was uninhabited nine Years. This was a very hard and severe Winter ; Men were necessitated to eat whatsoever Nature abhors from Force of Hunger. Some to protract their wretched Lives, sold themselves into perpetual Slavery. Some going abroad, died in the open Way with Faintness. It was most shocking to see in Houses, Streets and Highways, human Carcasses dissolving into Slime ; putrefying with intolerable Stench, and eaten up with Worms ; nor was there any left to bury them, only some straggling Passengers, with loathing to look at them, and hasten away ; for almost all were either put

1069.

A. C. 1069. to the Sword, or starved with Famine, or fled their Country. The Earth was desolate without Agriculture or Inhabitants. Yet how many proudly and shamefully boast, that their Ancestors came in with, and were fellow Butchers with the inhuman Butcher General ; glorying that they are the Spawn of Oppressors, Thieves, Robbers, and Murtherers ; poor and shameful Glory ! owning themselves the Inheriters of the Reward of Robbery and Murther : as though the Descendents of the poor distressed, oppressed Natives that escaped, were not far more honourable than they.

1070. The Famine still reigned in *England*, and the Butchers Shambles were kept up. In *February*, about Cock-crowing, in a clear Night, appeared a Rainbow ; and with the rising Sun, two Pillars of a golden Colour, most resplendent ; they attended one on each Side the Sun for some Degrees. This Winter was a most rigorous Frost, all Rivers were frozen up. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1073. A fatal Dearth and Famine still continued over all *England*, from the Conquerors desolating Wars, and brutish Cruelty.

1077. *March* the 27th, was a general Earthquake in *England*, and from *November* the 1st, 1076, following, to *April* the 15th, was one continued hard Frost. *April* the 16th, being very fair and clear, appeared a Comet or blazing Star.

1078. Many *Asiatics*, for fear of the Barbarians laying waste the East, fled to *Constantinople*, but were pursued by Famine, and a grievous Plague ;

Plague ;, so that the Living were too few to bury the Dead. *Cbr. Magdeb.* A. C. 1078.

*Moguntium* was shaken by another Earthquake. *Cbr. Magdeb.* 1080.

A great Famine in *Denmark.* *Func.*

December the 25th, A great Earthquake in *England.* 1081.

April the 6th, Was another Earthquake, and hideous roaring of the Sea in *England*, and a great Famine. 1082.

A Company of Horsemen were seen riding in the Air, but no Vestiges of them to be found after. *Cbr. Magdeb.* ---- The Plague consumed the Emperor *Henry* the III'd's whole Army in *Rome.* *Baron.* 1084.

This was a sorrowful Year in *England*, full of Miseries for the great Death of Cattle, late ripening of Corn and all Fruits, Intemperature of the Air, terrible Thunder and Lightning, fatal to many. *How's Stow's Annals.* *Russia* depopulated by a Plague. 1085.

From *November* the 11th, to *April* the 1st, so great a Frost, the *Rhine* was all passible on foot. *Just. Lips.* ---- There was excessive Rains and great Water Floods in *Italy, Flanders,* and *England*, softening the Hills, and over-whelming Villages, carrying along with them much People. There was a great Death of Cattle this Year, and a sore Distemperature of the Air; hence a great Death of People, both of Fevers and Famine. In many Places, but chiefly in *Italy*, so prodigious were the Inundations, that Rocks by their Fall demolished many Towns. The same Year in *England*, *Peacocks* and other

A. C. tame Fowls, left the Houses and fled to the  
 1086. Woods ; Fishes were dead in the Waters : *Eng-  
 land* had also a great Earthquake. *Marian.  
 Scot, &c. &c.* There was terrible Thunder and  
 Lightning, fatal to many People and much  
 Cattle ; thence the Scarcity of Corn and Death  
 of Cattle. *Sigbert. Job. Major, &c.*

1087 and Great Thunder and Lightning ; one half of  
 1088. all the People of *England* was seized with a  
 violent burning Fever, which began last Year,  
 and proved very fatal to Multitudes. At the  
 same Time a Murrain made sad havock among  
 Cattle ; the remainder of tame Fowls, as Hens,  
 Geese, &c. fled to the Woods ; devouring  
 Flames consumed most of the great Buildings  
 in *England* ; with all bad Seasons, followed by  
 a general Famine, no less fatal an Earthquake.  
 A fiery Dragon was seen flying in the Air, cast  
 forth Flames out of his Mouth : Soon after fol-  
 lowed the epidemic *Ignis Sater. Isac. Chron.*

1088 or Frightful and destructive Thunder and Light-  
 1089. nings, and Hurricanes.

1089. On the third of the *Ides of August*, at three  
 a Clock, an Earthquake in *England*. In *Africa*  
 a hot Plague which burnt Men up. *Func.*

1090 or In *Normandy* a Spring sent out Blood for  
 1091. three Days ; the Sky seemed on Fire. *October*  
 the 1st, a terrible Tempest of Thunder and  
 Lightning in several Parts of *England*, but  
 especially at *Winchcomb*, where it did great  
 hurt to the Church, and left a most intolerable  
 Stench behind it. *October* the 17th, was a  
 most dreadful Hurricane, which rent, blew  
 down, and scattered many thousands of Houses  
 in

in *London, Salisbury, &c.* Such an Earthquake A. C. 1090 or 1091. in *Greece* on *St. Nicholas's Day*, as overturned Temples, Porticos, &c. and killed many People. At *Constantinople* were great Clouds, which demolished Houses, filled Valleys with Water like a Sea, drowned much People and Cattle; a great Hurricane, which blew down and broke a large beautiful Statue with its Pedestal; and such Swarms of Locusts, as darkned the Sun; From their putrid Carcasses, next Year arose a most desolating Plague on Man and Beast. *Polydor. Zonar. and Crantzius.*

The Roof and Tower of *Salisbury Church* was broken down by Thunder. In *October* was seen a Comet. 1092.

In *England* fell excessive Rains, which raised such Floods this Year as had not been known long before; all low Grounds were flooded. After that came a sudden great Frost; the Ice of the Thaw carried down most of the Stone and Wood Bridges, and Water Mines. Plague and Famine prevailed in *France* and *Germany*, wherewith the Poor being afflicted, vex'd the Rich with Thefts and Fires. At *Namure* was seen cineritious Bread, as though it had been baked or sprinkled with Blood. 1093.

Was called the rainy Year, for from *October* to *April*, it never ceased; hence a grassant Plague, with Famine over *England, France, and Germany*. A great Famine in *England* from *Rufus's* heavy Taxes, and so great Mortality, that scarce did the Living suffice to bury the Dead. Tillage was also neglected. The Heavens were likewise frightful in *England*; Ar-

A. C. 1094.  mies of fighting Men were seen in the Air  
 Flashes of Fire falling from the Sky: Two  
 Suns were seen at the same Time, one at a great  
 Distance from the other. In *France* the Day  
 before the *Nones* of *April*, 1095, Stars seemed to  
 fall at Mid-day: A *Frenchman* observing the  
 Place where one fell, went and poured Water  
 on it; it seemed hot and hissed. An Earth-  
 quake and Hurricane at Midnight did great  
 Mischief. *Sigbert. Chron. Cassin.*

1095. Besides the falling of Stars on St. *Ambrose's*  
 Day at Night, which fell so thick and fast  
 from Heaven all Night, that it was impossible  
 to count them; were many terrible Tempests  
 this Year; excessive summer Rains; therefore  
 Corn and Fruits in many Places were not good.  
 It was a late bad Harvest, much Corn was not  
 got in before *November* the 10th. After the  
 Rains, a great Intemperature of the Air; a  
 most severe Winter, all Rivers so frozen that  
 Horses and Loading went over.

1096. On *September* the 22d, appeared a Comet  
 which continued 15 Days. The Rains took up  
 in Harvest; then came most pernicious Frosts,  
 which caused Dearth and Famine in *England*.

1097 or 1098. On the 4th of the *Nones* of *October* shone  
 forth a Comet, which stayed all Winter. This  
 was a very grievous, laborious, and tempestu-  
 ous Year. At the End of *October*, the Heavens  
 seemed all on a Flame at Night; a great Death  
 of Cattle, and rotting of Corn from the Rains.  
 Men were obliged to plow, sow, and reap  
 Corn all in bad Weather. Heavy Taxes never  
 ceased. 1096, At *Finchamstead* near *Abbing-*

ton in *Berkshire*, a Spring sent forth Blood at A. C. Times from 3 to 15 Days, in as plentiful a Stream as it used to discharge common Water. The Land of *Goodwyn Sands* was swallowed up by the Sea this Year. *Isaac. Chron. &c.* 1097 or 1098.

On the 5th of the *Calends of October*, the Heavens appeared all Night in a Flame. Another oppressive Year for endless Taxes and Gelds, and great Rains which scarce ever ceased; all low marshy Grounds perished with Floods and Water. 1098.

Great Inundations both by Sea and Rivers, drowning much Cattle, People, and Towns in *England*. Abroad many frightful Prodigies were seen; a Comet shined and burnt some Months; fiery Battles were seen in the Air; the Noise of fighting Armies were heard; bloody Arms were visible in the Air; Cities besieged, fiery Darts; Infants spoke in the Womb; Bread broken, poured out Blood; great Swarms of unknown Flies in many Countries; a fiery Dragon spuing Fire out of his Mouth, flew through the Midst of Heaven; the Sun and Moon were darkened; Stars seemed to fall to the Earth; a severe Winter, and great Dearth of Grain: *Syracuse* was shaken by an Earthquake. *Chron. Spand. and Saxon. and Func. Philip.* 1099.

Was a long and severe Winter Frost. *Thames* rose up with such high Spring Tides, as drowned many Towns; did great Damage to *London* and other Places. The former Spring in *Berkshire* sent forth Blood for 15 Days more. An Earthquake in *England*. A great Famine in 1100.

- A. C. in *Antioch*; *Christians* forced to eat the putri-  
 1100. fying Bodies of the *Turks*. *Baron*.---- The  
 Plague raged in *Palestine*, either from the Blood  
 of the Slain, which had run into their Reservoirs  
 of Water; or from the Stench of the putre-  
 fying Slain, or from the Air. A great Tower  
 of *Syracuse* fell down in the Earthquake and  
 killed a Multitude of People.
1101. Was seen from the E. toward the W, a flying  
 Fire, like no small City; and also an innume-  
 rable Army of Butterflies, which took up two  
 or three Miles in Length, flying constantly for  
 three whole Days, as it were from *Saxony* into  
*Bavaria*.
1102. Was an excessive hot Summer.
1103. The former Spring at *Hampstead* sent out  
 Blood again. A great Death of Cattle, Destruc-  
 tion of Corn, and all Fruits. On St. *Lau-  
 rence's* Day in the Morning, a terrible Wind did  
 the greatest Mischief ever was known to all  
 forts of Fruits.
1104. or  
 1103. Appeared about the Sun four visible Circles.  
 On the first *Quadragesima* Week, about Even,  
 the first Day, an uncommon Star was seen, in  
 the West for 25 Days together, and shined at  
 the same Hour: A great *Trabes* met this from  
 the East. On Easter-day, in the Morning,  
 before Day, were seen two Moons; one in the  
 East, the other in the West: Shortly after a  
 Comet shined forth brightly. Blood is said to  
 run out of Bread broken at *Spira*. *Func.* &c. &c.
1104. A very great Snow in *February*, great Land  
 Floods, mighty Scarcity of Corn, and Death,  
 from endless Taxes and Wars in *England*.----

At

At the Summer Solstice was a Storm at *Her-A. C. Bipolis*, wherein such a prodigious Piece of Ice 1104. fell, that when broken into four Quarters, four Men could not carry it.

Two Days before the Nativity, so great a Light appeared in the West, that had it been in the East, one would have taken it for the Sun itself. Two Orbs also appeared like the natural Sun, both in Shape and Light. A great Earthquake at *Jerusalem*. 1105.

A Comet was visible in *February*, from 3 a Clock to 9 for 25 Days at the same Hour. On *Monday* and *Thursday* were seen two full Suns, one in the East, and one in the West. On the the first of the *Ides of June*, was a great Earthquake, and several Inundations of the Sea. *Chr. Magdeb.*---- In *Judea* this Comet was seen 50 Days decreasing; as also three Suns, one on each Side the true; but the mock Suns were smaller, and cast less Light than the true. They had a great white Circle environing them, and in it a Rainbow of four Colours; the Bow toward the Sun, and reaching to the other two Suns. Shortly after the Stars seemed to rain down from Heaven. *Clark's Mirrour*. The Heavens seemed all on Fire, Sun and Moon often uncommonly deficient. Besides the falling of Stars; burning Fasces, fiery Darts, flying Fire were often seen in the Air; new Stars appeared; Camps of Butterflies, small unknown fiery Worms, flew through the Air, and darkned the Sun. Men, Cattle, Lands, Buildings, suffered much by Thunder, Lightning, Hail, high Winds, Tempests; Grains and Fruits were

A. C. were beat down and broken. Fiery Battles, Companies of Horses, Cohorts of Foot, Cities, Swords, bloody Arms, were seen in the Air. Barrenness of Land from Inundations, Dearth from Scarcity, Plague from Famine, all prevailed.

1107. There were sundry uncommon Phases of the Moon encreasing and decreasing contrary to her ordinary Course. In the East a black Comet was seen 40 Days together, at the beginning of the Night, which had a long Tail. A Rainbow with its proper Colours was seen about the Sun.

1108 or 1109. In *Normandy* appeared a Comet for some Days ; soon after were seen two full Moons shining ; one in the East, the other in the West.

1109. Was remarkable for Thunder and Lightning. In *December* appeared a Comet in the milky way, moving Southward in *England*.

1110. *May the 5th*, .A long and total Eclipse of the Moon, then 14 Days old ; the Night was clear, starry, and a great Frost, which killed the Blossoms of Trees. On the 6th of the *Ides of June*, a Comet rose out of the East, and ascended up toward the Zenith, then seemed to go back by a Retrograde Motion ; it continued three Weeks. There was an Earthquake at *Salop*, and a bloody Battle of wild Fowls, wherein great Heaps were killed. The River *Trent* was dry at *Nottingham* for 24 Hours. Heavy Taxes in *England*. Tempests pernicious to Corn, and destructive of all Fruits. The People over all *England* were afflicted with sore

fore Diseases, especially an epidemic *Erysipelas*, A. C. whereof many died, the Parts being black and shrivelled up. 1110.

Was a long and severe frosty Winter, very hurtful to Corns. Barrenness of Land. There was a great Dearth, Mortality of People, a grievous Murrain of Cattle, and Death of Fowls : All tame Fowls fled to the Woods, and Fishes died in the Water. A great Tempest at *Glossaria*, with Thunder and Lightning, &c. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1111.

This was a most fruitful and plentiful Year, yet very sorrowful because of the present raging Plague. An Earthquake at *Rottenburg* on the *Nicar.* 1112.

At *Parma* and *Ravenna*, in *June* it rained Blood both in the Town and Fields ; it was the same in *Emylia* : So excessive was the Heat of this Month, that Corn and some Woods took fire and burnt. After this People were afflicted with grievous and long Diseases, especially a Dysentery, and most destructive Plague. ---By the breaking in of the Sea, a great Part of *Flanders* was drowned ; whereupon a great number of *Flemings* fled to, and became Subjects to King *Henry* the Ist, of *England*, for some Places to inhabit ; and he gave them *Pembrokeshire* in *Wales*, where their Posterity remain to this Day. *Baker's Chron.* 1113.

A Comet was seen in *May*, a great Drought, and want of Water. In *October* a terrible Hurricane, destroying Houses, Villages, and Woods. The Sea shrunk in from its old Boundaries, Sea-Marks, and ordinary Heights, that a Man might 1114.

A. C. might have walked on foot on the dry Sands a whole Day; great Rivers which used to ebb and flow twice in 24 Hours, became shallow, that in many Places People might safely walk over: The *Thames* was so low, that Horse, Men, and Children, passed over it between *London-bridge* and the *Tower*, and under the Bridge, the Water scarce reaching the Knee, the whole Day and Night of *October* the 15th. In *December* the Sky appeared red as though it burned. *Medway* in *Kent*, for many Miles together, failed so of Water, that the smallest Vessel could not pass in the midst of the Channel.

1115. The Winter was most severely cold, with great Frost and Snows. At the Thaw most of the Bridges in *England* were broken and carried down. *November* the 11th, was a most destructive Hurricane. There were many Storms, a Comet, and great Death of Cattle this Year. In 1114, So great an Earthquake, as shook all *Syria*; utterly razed many Towns, especially in *Cilicia*, *Ifuria*, and *Cælosyria*; as *Mamistra*, with several Towns; *Maresia*, with its Suburbs; and many others; wherein perished Millions of People. Nor happened this in one Country, but the whole way to the utmost Confines of the East *Tyrius*. *Hist. Magdeb.* --- *April* 23d, The same Year, so great a Snow fell in *Flanders*, as broke down the Trees in many Places. *Cbron. Belgic.* In the Suburbs of *Antioch*, in the Night, the Earth opened and swallowed up several Towns, and

and many Houses in 1114. *Sigbert. Continuator.* A. C.

This was a sad rainy Year ; the Rains began *August* the 1st, and continued till *Candlemas* ; destructive of Corn and all Fruits. Yet the Summer began with terrible Thunder and Lightning, which did great Mischief. And the Winter before, *viz.* of 15, had been the most rigorous with Frost and Snow, and the Destruction of all Cattle, that the oldest alive had ever seen in *England*. In *January* was a great Earthquake abroad, which had overthrown many stately Buildings.

On *November* the 1st, A great Tempest of 1117. Thunder and Lightning, Clouds and Hail ; and on the *Calends* of *December* ; with several other terrible and fatal Tempests in many Places at different Times, as at *Leodium*. On *December* the 13th, was a great Earthquake. In *May*, and *July*, Eclipses, wherein the Moon was red as Blood. On the 3d of the *Calends* of *January*, and on the 3d of the *Ides* of *December*, the Heavens appeared red, and all in a Flame of Fire : Scarcity of Corn from the great Hail and Tempests ; and incessant Rains which ceased little all the Year. There was a great Earthquake in *Lombardy*, which continued 40 Days ; which removed one large Village from one Place, and pitched it down in another, undamaged. But great was the Mischief it did in other Places. The Magistrates of *Milan* being met in a Tower about the City Business, during a short Silence of the Meeting, instantly all heard a Voice without; calling

1115.

1116.

- A. C. calling one of them by his proper Name, and  
 1117. commanding him to come forth immediately ;  
 but he making no haste to answer, a tall Person  
 of solemn, grave, authoritative Aspect, appear-  
 ed before them all, and mildly charged the  
 Person called, to go out ; he obeyed and went :  
 The Tower instantly fell, and killed all the  
 rest. In *May* was a great Plague of Locusts at *Je-*  
*rusalem*, which ate up the Herbs, Trees, Vines,  
 and sown Corns. Most Bridges in *England*  
 were broken down by Floods and Rains.
1118. In *February*, Tempests, Thunder, Light-  
 ning ; the like in *December*, with great Hail  
 and Rain. In the Epiphany Week, great  
 Thunder and Lightning, which killed many.  
 On *St. Thomas's Day*, a great Hurricane in  
*England*.
1119. *September* the 29th, a great Earthquake in  
*Gloucestershire* and *Worcestershire*. Constant  
 Rains and Inundations, so long, as Corns could  
 neither be sown, nor reaped ; not only in *Po-*  
*land*, but in its neighbouring Countries. Be-  
 fore these Rains, the Heavens were all in a  
 Flame three Hours together after Sun-set. On  
 the *Calends of January*, at one a Clock of the  
 Night, Battles were seen in the Air, first from  
 North to East ; then scattered all over the Sky.  
 In *December* the Moon was eclipsed, and blood  
 red for an Hour. There was a violent Tempest  
 for a whole Day in Christmas.
1120. In *July* a horrible Tempest of Hail at  
*Treves* ; it overthrew many Buildings ; it did  
 much Mischief at *Halberstadt*, that the Ground  
 in nine Miles Compass bare no Corn. It killed  
 most

most of all sorts of small Birds and Oxen. A. C. 1120.  
*Jerusalem* had a Famine from Locusts and Mice, destroying all their Corn last four Years. In *Germany* Wolves tore and destroyed many People. In the Vale of *Trent* was an Earthquake which overthrew many Houses, and buried their Inhabitants in the Ruins; for it gave daily 10, 17, or 20 Shocks.

On the *Nones* of *April*, the Moon was eclipsed. On *December* the 25th, a terrible and general Hurricane. A great Fire in the East sent out some Flames till a west Wind with Rain quenched it. Soon after followed a severe Winter, which not only killed the sown Corn but People and Cattle; hence a Famine. On the *Nones* of *April*, the Stars seemed not only to fall, but to rain from Heaven; a Dearth ensued, the Corn being parched in the Ground from the excessive Heat and Drought of three spring Months. *Chron. Magdeb. &c. &c.*

This Year was the greatest Dearth of all in *England*. On the 11th of the *Calends* of *April*, a Hurricane followed by many Signs in *England*. *July* the 24th, at Night an Earthquake in *Somerset* and *Glocestershire*. *August* the 26th, a great Hurricane; after that a great and broad Fire on the N. E. which became a thick Cloud divided into four Parts, and vanished. Taxes, and Dane-gelt, endless. *Lincoln* was burnt this Year, and many People in it. An Earthquake in *Lombardy*. *id. id. id.*

After *Whitsonide* a sharp Frost killed the Trees. Next Winter, far greater and oftner Snows than ordinary fell, whereby many poor

**A. C.** Peoples Children were killed, as were the  
 1123 or Fishes in Ponds, even Eels themselves. After  
 1125. this followed a great Plague on Man and Beast,  
 and great Intemperature of Air, even till  
*March*. From which Variety of Weather,  
 Snow, Rain, Hail, Frost, &c. came great Mis-  
 chiefs. The Spring came on slowly from cold  
 Nights, and daily heavy stormy Showers; all  
 Seeds were drowned: Hence a Plague in  
*France*. Terrible was the Famine in *England*,  
 so as in Towns, Villages and High-ways, dead  
 Bodies lay unburied, dissolving into stinking  
 Slime. In *May* Trees scarce budded, the  
 Ground was so chilled.

1124. The many Tempests in *England* were per-  
 nicious to Corns, and all Fruits; so that at  
*Candlemas* they were sold at a great Price.  
 There was a great Eclipse of the Sun, scandalous  
 Adulteration of Money, and grievous Taxes.  
 A terrible Plague, and so great a Famine, af-  
 flicted *Germany*, that the third Part of People  
 died; and scarce were there Survivors to bury  
 the Dead. *Caspinian. Chron. Cberion*. At *Pen-  
 tecost* was a hard Frost, which did harm to  
 fruit Trees and Vines. Great Inundations at  
*Rome*. Famines so great, that Multitudes of  
 both Sexes died of Hunger.

1125. Excessive constant daily Rains the whole  
 Summer in *England*; hence a most terrible  
 Famine through the whole Nation on Man  
 and Beast. On *St. Laurence's Day* was such a  
 Flood, as drowned many Towns and much  
 People; carried down Bridges; destroyed  
 Corn, and Meadow. A Plague accompanied  
 the

the Famine, and so bad Weather for destroy- **A. C.**  
 ing Corn and all Fruits, as none living ever **1125.**  
 saw before. In *Germany* and *Italy*, raged the  
 like Famine and Pestilence.

Three Days before *St. John's Day*, Blood **1126.**  
 began to flow out of a Spring, and continued  
 so all the Summer, the Sabbath Days excepted,  
 for then it sent out Water only; all the rest  
 of the Days of the Week, Blood.

In *October* a Comet shined out. Most of **1126 and**  
*Osterberg* was burnt, and much People killed **1127.**  
 between the Citizens and Emperor's Servants.  
 The like was the Fate of *Moguntium*, and its  
 Cathedral; the Monastery of *Spira*, and *Ar-*  
*gentoratum*; *Glossaria*, and *Salina* of *Saxony*;  
 all burnt. *Chr. Magdeb.* but the *Chron. Saxony*  
 places this in 36, not 27.

Was a most terrible hard Winter. *St. An-* **1128.**  
*thony's Fire* fatal to many in *England*. In *Eas-*  
*ter* fell much Snow. At *Padderborn* were two  
 Circles seen about the Sun, the inner seemed  
 to contain the Breadth of the Church; the  
 outer the Extent of the City. These vanish-  
 ing, the whole Town with the Church was  
 burnt, and noon Day turned to dark Night.  
*Syria* was shaken by an Earthquake, and many  
 People killed. *Gandavi* was burnt. *Crantz.*  
*Cron. Saxonie* This Year died *Johannes De-*  
*temporibus*, aged 361: He was Armour Bearer  
 to *Charles* the Great, who died in 814. *Chr:*  
*Math.*

On *St. Nicholas's Feast*, at Night was an **1129**  
 Earthquake in *England*. There happened a very **1130 and**  
 great Murrain among Cattle, and a Death of **1131.**  
 domestic

1129  
 1130 and  
 1131.

**A. C. domestic Animals,** which was so universal, that no Part over all *England* escaped; and continued much longer than ever was known before. *October* the 8th, appeared a Comet for five Days.---In 30, a great Famine in *Rome*. *Baron*.---In 31, so great a Drought was there in *France*, as dried up Lakes, Rivers, Springs, and Wells. The Fire also which rose through the Chinks of the Earth, could not be quenched by Rain, Cold, or any other Method for two Years. This Year and some after, was so great a Death of domestic Animals, as few survived; Oxen died so fast, that out of 10 Yoke, not one was left; and of every 2 or 300 Swine, scarce one remained alive: Fowls also died; hence a great Dearth of Flesh, Butter, Cheefe, and Eggs. It was the same in *England* in 32. *December* the 16th, 31, the Moon shining, the Heavens in the North were all like a Flame of Fire.

1132 and  
 1133.

*August* the 2d, a great Eclipse of the Sun, a general terrible Earthquake, a roaring hideous Noise, (though not equal to that mentioned by *Bede* in 369, which travelled all the World over, when it rained Wool, and hailed withal) So great was this Eclipse, that the Stars were easily seen about the Sun at Noon-day. The Earthquake was on the *Friday* after; it overthrew many Houses and Buildings. A Fire burst out of the Earth at certain Chasms in such dreadful Flames, as neither *Water*, nor any thing else, could quench. On the 8th of the *Ides* of *October*, appeared a Comet for seven Days. The greatest Part of *London*

London was burnt, King Henry going to A. C. France, when on the Shore, was often forced <sup>1132</sup> and back by Storms, contrary Winds, frightful Sky, <sup>1133</sup> or the like. In some Places the Day was cloudy; in others, dark; in a third, quite Night. The Sun appeared like a new Moon, sometimes broader, sometimes smaller, sometimes crooked, sometimes straighter; sometimes it stood still, other times it moved forward, and seemed like Quicksilver, moved and liquid. Some said the Sun was in Eclipse, which, if true, it must have been in the Dragon's Head; and the Moon in his Tail, in the 5th Sign, *i. e.* in the Lyon. The Moon was 27 Days old; many Stars were seen the same Time. Several Ships in the Harbour were terribly tossed, and damaged, without Wind, Storm, or visible Cause. A great Anchor, deep fixed in solid Earth, was suddenly pulled up, and drawn up without Hands. Two Days after was an Earthquake. Next Week several saw the Moon as usual at that Age, and suddenly after seemed very large, and sparkling red like a Shield. Several saw two Moons the same Night, at a Spear's length Distance. Great Intemperature of the Air. In France many Birds fell down dead. *Chr. Magdeb. English Chron.*

The Sea broke in on the Land, and overflowed a great Part of Flanders, and the neighbouring Countries; killed much People and Cattle: The like it did next Year. This was a rainy Year. <sup>1134.</sup>

So great a Drought and Heat, that all Grass <sup>1135.</sup> and Corn being burnt up, Dearth and a great

**A. C.** **1135.** Famine followed. Rivers and Springs were dried up; Mountains and Woods burnt up; whatever would take Fire, was fallen to the Earth; And many Places were said to be set on Fire by the Sun. The *Rhine* was so dried up, that one might safely ford it in any Place. *Aventin. Bergomens. December* the 1st, was such dreadful Thunder and Lightning, as is very uncommon in *England* in Winter. A Tempest, or Hurricane. The Sun was eclipsed. *How.* The Earth was so shaken, that many Edifices fell down. Uncommon Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. From the Drought and Heat, Fire rose through the Chinks of the Earth in many Places, and sent up Flames which could not be quenched either with Water, or otherwise. Soon after came a general Plague. *Chr. Magdeb. Func. &c.*

**1136.** The Heavens this Year were quite frightful, with Thunder, Lightning, Rain, &c. *Chr. Magdeb.*

**1137.** Was an excessive hot and droughty Summer in *England*, &c. Navigable Rivers were so dried up in many Places, that they might be walked over on foot. Fountains and Wells; in *France*, were so dried, that many Labourers died of Thirst. From the excessive Heat, many Towns took Fire, and were totally burnt down, as *Moguntia, Spira, Glossaria*, all the same Day. *Tribem. Chr. Saxon. Vincent. Martin. Polonus.*

From this Drought, and the inexpressible Cruelties and Barbarities of King *Stephen's* Reign,

Reign, arose a great Dearth and Famine in A. C. 1137.  
*England.*

A total Eclipse of the Sun, and the Stars 1139.  
 seen about it.

On the 13th of the *Calends of April*, the 1140.  
 like solar Eclipse, and an Earthquake in *Eng-*  
*land.*

Began in *England* a most dreadful and de- 1141.  
 solating Famine, which continued 12 Years.  
 This was a long, rigorous, tempestuous, frosty,  
 and snowy Winter. At a Place called *Welf-*  
*burn in Worcestershire*, rose from the Earth to  
 the Sky, a Tempest of Whirlwind and thick  
 Darkness; it threw down 51 Houses, carried  
 off the Roof of the Church, and with it Hail-  
 stones as big as Pidgeons Eggs; one whereof  
 killed a Woman dead. Great was the damage  
 it did to Shipping in *Flanders*. There were  
 swarms of small flying Worms which darkned  
 the Sun.

These Worms ate all up. From a bad Air, 1142 and  
 a sore Plague on Man and Beast. This after 1143.  
 the Rains was a very hard Winter; the  
*Thames* and other Rivers were frozen, so as  
 Men, Horses, and Burdens, might safely pass  
 and repass on the Ice. The Earth was covered  
 with a thick deep Snow. At Christmas was  
 an Earthquake at *Chester*. Balls of Fire glanced  
 and shined in the Air; then disappeared there,  
 and shone out in another Place.

On the 14th of the *Calends of February*, 1144 and  
 was a dreadful Hurricane; *England* was al- 1145.  
 most consumed by a general sore Famine and  
 civil Wars. In 44, a most droughty Harvest;

A. C. no Rain nor Dew till St. *John Baptist's* Day;  
 1144 and then no more long after.

1145. In *May* a Comet appeared many Days in the  
 1146. West, enlightening all the Air with its bright  
 glistering Beams. Famine in *France*.

1147. A great Earthquake; *Moguntia* shook 19  
 times. The Emperor with the confederate  
 Princes, in their way to the holy Land; one  
 Evening a dark thick Cloud covered their  
 Camp, and whole Swarms of Butterflies ap-  
 peared, sprinkled with Blood all over, as tho'  
 it had rained Blood. This struck them with  
 Fear. A little after they heard Thunder, and  
 the Sound of a great Tempest. About Mid-  
 night a violent Torrent breaking out, carried  
 rapidly with it into the Sea whatever resisted  
 it in the Valley. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1148. In *April* was great Thunder, with a Hurri-  
 cane four Days; after an Eclipse of the Moon;  
*Chr. Magdeb.*

1149 and 1150. Was full of Tempests of Thunder, and  
 Lightning, Hail, Rain, &c. which did inesti-  
 mable hurt; the Summer and Harvest were  
 excessive rainy. *Chr. Magdeb. &c.* These Rains  
 did great Mischief to standing Corn, so that a  
 Dearth followed. From *December* the 10th af-  
 ter, to *February* the 19th, a very hard Frost;  
 the *Thames* was so frozen that Men went over  
 on foot, and horseback. A terrible Whirlwind,  
 which brake down many Houses, tore up  
 Trees by the Root, &c. The Earth was very  
 barren.

1151 and 1152. The great and excessive Rains, which fell  
 this Summer, hindered the Growth of Corn;  
 hence

hence a Famine, together with a great Mortality of People. --- *Italy* felt three Shocks of an Earthquake, besides Famine and Plague.

*Chr. Magdeb.*

Was a general Famine over all *Europe*, and a great Frost in *England*, Thunder, Lightning, Rains, and a horrible Tempest; Famine in *Scotland*, with Plague

In *Burgundy* was an Earthquake in *February*.

*Chr. Magdeb.*

For three Hours were three great Circles about the Sun, when they vanished two Suns appeared in *October*. In *March*, *Burgundy* trembled thrice in one Night; and during all *Quadragesima*, were small Tremblings.

*Chr. Magdeb.*

Very much Snow and Frost in *Italy*; in Summer after was an excessive Heat and Drought, followed by a Plague; in *June* a great Tempest, which did much Damage to Corn, Trees, and Buildings.

In *56*, in *England*, Thunder and Tempests were very frequent in *July*. Abundance of Rain followed, which began *August* the 11th, and hindered the reaping and sowing of Corn; hence many great and long Floods, which carried down Houses, Churches, &c. then came the Frost.

In *July*, at Noon-day, a large Circle of a green and fiery Colour compassed the Sun for half an Hour: In a clear Day in *September*, were seen three Suns at once; and a few Days after, as many Moons: In *July* were several Lightnings and Tempests in *Normandy*: In

several

**A. C.** Several Places many People were killed with  
 1157 or Lightning : A great Inundation followed,  
 1198. which hindered the reaping, fetching home,  
 and sowing of Corn ; then were several Earth-  
 quakes ; a great Inundation of the *Tyber* : In  
*August* was like a Circle of Fire about the  
 Sun. *Chr. Magdeb.* An Earthquake in *Eng-*  
*land* ; and the *Thames* dried up.

1160. In *April*, *Frisingen* was wholly burnt, after  
 many Prodigies threatening its Fate. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1161. On the *Calends* of *January* was an Earth-  
 quake : At the Village *Landsaron*, at *Noon-*  
*day*, rose out of the Earth a terrible *Whirl-*  
*wind*, which took up and carried with it every  
 thing in its way ; then like a Pillar of a red  
 and green Colour, rose out of the *Whirlwind*  
 and stood on high ; and the Noise of *Spears*  
 and *Lances* were heard in it, but no *Hand*  
 was seen ; on the top were seen sundry sorts  
 of *Fowls* flying in and about it : Soon after  
 a grievous *Plague* raged both there and in several  
 Places of *Normandy*, and the Neighbour-  
 hood : The Sun was eclipsed : A great *Fa-*  
*mine* and Earthquake in several Places ; as at  
*Antioch*, *Tripoli*, *Damascus*, &c. wherein were  
 killed 20000 Men : In *Sicily* the Sea overflow-  
 ed and drowned 5000 People : In *May* fell a  
 great *Hail*, the Stones as large as *Geese Eggs* ;  
 as also several *Tempests*, *Inundations* of *Rivers*,  
 and *Loss* of much People : After this were  
 Earthquakes, and destructive *Thunder* and  
 Lightning. *Chr. Magdeb.*

On

On the 14th of the *Calends of March*, was A. C. so great a Tempest of Wind, Thunder and 1162. Lightning, at *Lubeck*, as burnt and overthrew many Houses : The Sea overflowed farther in *Friesland* than ever was known ; even *Hadelen*, and all the low Country of *Albia* and *Wirra* ; many thousands of People and Cattle were drowned : At the same Time, Hail made fearful Havock of Men, Beasts, Trees, and Horses : In *Poland* was a Famine. *Chr. Magdeb.* ---- In *Mediolana* fell twelve great Snows, which greatly afflicted both Animals and Vegetables : A great Famine still reigned over most Parts of the World : Famine, Plague, and War, sorely afflicted the *Mediolanenses*.

In *June* it rained Blood ; and a Fountain in 1163. *Britany* sent forth Blood : Famine and Plague in *Aquitania*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

At *Senon* was first thick Darkness ; then 1164. frightful Thunder. On the *Calends of October* were three Circles about the Sun for three Hours ; when they vanished, two Suns seemed to arise. *Chr. Magdeb.* These Suns shone forth strangely.

In the Diocese of *Dolanus* it rained Blood : 1165. In *August* a Comet appeared in *Scotland* with two exceeding long Beams. *Chr. Magdeb.* On *Sexagesima* Sunday, the Sea swelled, and rose three Days together ; and in *Sicily* it drowned 12000 People. *Chr. Belgic.* *January* the 26th, was a great Earthquake in *England*.

An Earthquake in *Elby*, *Norfolk*, and *Sus-* 1166. *folk* ; on *January* the 20th.

A grievous Plague raged in the Emperor 1167. *Frederic's Army.* *Baron.*

*Cathama,*

A. C. *Cathama*, a Town of *Sicily*, was overturned  
 1169. by an Earthquake.

1170. The Bishop and Clergy, the Abbot of *Mil-  
 letum*, 400 Monks, and 15000 People were  
 killed ; many Castles in *Sicily*, and the neigh-  
 bouring Islands, were overthrown, and Mul-  
 titudes of People killed. *Antioch*, and *Jerusa-  
 lem* were also shaken in *June* ; and all the  
 East, and *Tripoly*, in *July* : None could esti-  
 mate the Damages done, nor the Loss of infi-  
 nite Multitudes of People killed. In *Germany*  
 also were terrible Earthquakes and Inundations.  
*Gbr. Magdeb. Baron.*

1171. At *Christmas* were two Stars of a fiery Co-  
 lour seen in the West ; one was great, the  
 other small ; they seemed joyned at first, then  
 separated, and a great way distant ; then dis-  
 appeared : *Turin* was burnt soon after : In  
*Quadragesima* were great Inundations of the  
 Sea ; the Harvest in many Places was lost,  
 and carried off by the Waves : A Plague on  
 Man and Beast. *Gbr. Magdeb. December the*

1172. *25th*, terrible Thunder and Hail in *England*,  
 which killed Birds, Beasts, and People, in *Eng-  
 land, Ireland, France, and Scotland* : At Night  
 fell a most terrible Tempest ; the Lightning  
 did great Mischief. The King returning from  
*Ireland*, his Army from eating much fresh  
 Flesh and Fish, contracted a bloody Flux,  
 which they brought home, and spread over  
 all *England*. In 72, or 73, three Suns were  
 seen at once in the West ; after two Hours two  
 vanished, and the third set : Next Year three  
 Moons were seen at once : Earthquakes de-  
 molished

molished Cities, Villages, and innumerable People. *A. C. Chr. Magdeb. Engl. Histories.* A great Inundation on the Rhine. *Chr. Func.* 1172.

In *January* were frequent Thunders; the Lightnings did much hurt to Houses and Churches. In *February* fiery Battles were seen in the Air. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1173.

This Year the whole World was afflicted with a cloudy corrupt Air, which occasioned a most universal Cough, and Catarrh, fatal to many. 1174.

Both *England*, and the neighbouring Countries, groaned under a grievous Mortality of People, soon followed by a great Dearth and Famine. 1175.

Was a great Inundation of the Sea in *Holland*, and other Marshes in *Lincolnshire*; and swallowed up much Cattle and People: Two Days after it returned to its own Boundaries. *Milan, Italy*, and *England*, suffered by an Earthquake: All over the Isle of *Wight* rained a Shower of Blood for two Hours together, to the great Surprize of the Spectators. *Speed's Isle of Wight.* It was a constant hard Frost, and much Snow from *Christmasts* to *Candlemasts*: At Easter a terrible Hurricane: *Florence* was burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1176.

In Summer, and Harvest, was so great a Drought, that the Seed sown was lost; no Corn or Hay Harvest: In Harvest, great Rains, Floods, and Shipwrecks were heard of. On the 3d of the *Calends* of *December*, at Night rose a most violent Tempest. *November* the 30th, a Light shone from E. to W. *Chr. Magdeb.* This Light and Redness like burning Fire, 1177.

**A. D.** Fire, flew with the Wind in *England*; some affirmed they saw a fiery Dragon at the same Hour with a crisped Head: This strange Con-  
 1177. fusion was seen over all *England*. --- The third Day after, from the same Quarter came a terrible Hurricane, a S. W. Wind, which overthrew Churches, Houses, Trees, &c. It was a most tempestuous stormy Winter: On *St. Mary Magdalen's Day* was Thunder and a Storm, which laid Corn, and killed Birds.  
*Eng. Histories.*

1178. *Carnotum* was reduced to Ashes; a Shower of Blood in *England*; a great Star with many lesser about it, all reddish, continued shining. Next Day on the West, a few Hours after, a Shower of great Hail killed Men, Sheep, and Goats. In *September* the Sun at Noon-day was so darkened without any Eclipse, that it looked pale for two Hours: A Tempest of Thunder and Lightning at *York*. *Chr. Magdeb.* --- *June* the 8th, after Sun set, the new Moon shone forth very clear, with her Horns toward the East; presently the upper Horn divided into two; out of the middle of this Division came a burning Brand, casting far and near from it Coals and Sparks as it were of Fire: In the mean Time, the Body of the Moon beneath, seemed to twist itself like an Adder that had been beaten; then it returned to its first State again: This was repeated about a dozen times; at length, from Horn to Horn, became black. On the *Ides* of *September* next, the Moon being 27 Days old, at 6 a Clock happened a partial Eclipse of

the Sun ; for the Body of it appeared Horns A. C. shooting forth toward the West, as the old Moon doth : The rest of the Sun was covered with a dark Roundel, which coming down by little and little, threw about the remaining Brightness, till both Horns on each Side came to hang down toward the Earth : And as the black Roundel went by little forward, the Horns at length were turned toward the West ; so the Blackness vanished, and the Sun reassumed its former Brightness. In the Air were Clouds of different Colours, as red, yellow, green, pale, which assisted the Spectators to an easier and fuller View of it all the while. On the *Ides of January*, the Sea broke in on the Marshes, and drowned People, Villages, and Cattle innumerable. This Meteor of the Moon, thus related by *English* Historians, Foreigners call a frightful Comet like a twisted Serpent ; and place it in 79. See *Cbr. Magdeb.* --- December the 25th, near *Darlington*, in the Bishoprick, the Earth lifted up its self like a high Tower, and so continued the whole Day, and then fell with so horrible a Noise, that it terrified all the neighbouring Inhabitants ; and the Earth swallowed it up, and made there a deep Pit, which remains to this Day, called Hells Kettles. --- And about 60 Years before, in the Reign of *Henry I.* there was not only an Earthquake, but in sundry Places the Earth sent forth such a hideous Noise, and cast forth Flames at certain Rifs, or Chinks, for many Days together, which by

A. C. by no means could be extinguished. *Baker's*  
 1178. *Chron.*

1179 and  
 1180.

Was a severe Winter; several great Inundations carrying down Bridges, Houses; and People. On *Christmasts* Day was an Earthquake in *Durham*. *January* the 5th, terrible Thunder and Lightning, with a Hurricane, and Hail, in *Kent*. In 80, an Earthquake fatal to many great Buildings in *England*, especially to *Lincoln Church*. One in *Sicily*, and *Naples*.

1181.

Was a general and great Famine over *England* and *Wales*. Terrible Thunder and Lightning on the 16th of the *Calends* of *August*. A great Earthquake in the East.

1184.

On the 17th of the *Calends* of *February*, was an Earthquake at Midnight, and terrible Thunder in many Places of *England*.

1185.

On the *Monday* before *Easter*, was the greatest Earthquake over all *England* that this Nation ever felt; for the very Stones fast in the Earth, were moved out of their Places; Stone-houses ruined. The Sun was eclipsed after 9 a Clock on the *Calends* of *May*. In *Calabria* was a terrible Earthquake; the Archbishop, with his Clerk, whole Family, and most of the City, were swallowed up; many Castles overturned; thousands of People destroyed. A City on the *Adriatic Sea*, with its whole Inhabitants were swallowed up in the Night, &c. At *Gower* near *Newcastle*, a Spring sent forth Milk three Hours, which left its Cream on the Sides of the Course. In the

**The middle of Quadragesima, a great Earth-quake in Gothland.** A. C.

**An Eclipse of the Sun in Poland and Russia, and the hottest Winter that ever was felt in these Parts; so that the Harvest was in May, and the Vintage in August; then came a sweeping Plague. In Corinthia in Germany, great Swarms of Locusts, with prodigious large Bodies eat up all Sorts of green Vegetables; hence a Barrenness of Land, Dearth, Famine, and Pestilence. Chron. Magdeb. Func. &c. April the 25th, an Earthquake in Lincolnshire.**

1185.

1186.

**Was a grievous and pestilent Mortality of Men and Cattle in England. Benedict. Abbas. Great Floods and Inundations. Chr. Saxon. The Day before the Nones of September, the Moon being 28 Days old, appeared a partial Eclipse of the Sun in England; at Verona it was total, and was like a red hot Kettle or Copper; the Spectators hereat astonished, suddenly came an Earthquake, which shook the Foundations of the whole City.**

1187.

**On Sunday the 6th of the Ides of July, at a Clock rose a Tempest of Wind, and Rain, Thunder, Lightning, and Hail like Pidgeons Eggs; the Sea overflowed its Banks a great Height, and killed much People and Cattle in England: This Plague was in Rome. Baron. &c.**

1188.

**In the Spring, no Night followed the Sun setting; for a Beam of the Sun kept Possession of its Throne, dispersing its Rays clearer and wider than the Sun; for when the Sun went**

1189.

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down,

A. C. down, its Radii knowing neither setting, nor  
 1189. Eclipses, or Clouds, or other interposing or  
 darkening Bodies, reverberated its true Light ;  
 hence this Verse,

*Sol Pater, et Radius Filius ejus erat.*

A fore Famine, and a very great Mortality  
 continued.

1190. In *December*, at *Messina* was terrible Thun-  
 der and Lightning.

1191. On the Eve of *St. John's Tide*, was an  
 Eclipse of the Sun.

1192-3. In *January*, about the first Watch of the  
 Night, the N. W. Part of the Sky appeared  
 as red as though it had been on Fire, without  
 any Clouds or other Darkness, so that the  
 Stars were visible, and shined through the Red-  
 ness ; sundry bright Stroaks appeared now and  
 then, flashing upwards, dividing the Redness,  
 through which the Stars seemed of a Blood  
 Colour : The same Meteor was seen again in  
*February* twice, and on *November* the 2d be-  
 fore Break of Day.

1193. Was a great Earthquake that levelled Edifi-  
 ces and Trees with the Ground. *Chr. Mag-  
 deb.* From great Rains in *England*, most of  
 the Corn perished, and was lost. On the 7th  
 of the *Ides of June*, at 6 a Clock, a thick  
 black Cloud rose in the Air, the Sun shining  
 clear all round about. In the middle of the  
 Cloud was an Opening, out of which proceed-  
 ed a bright Whiteness, which hung in a Ball  
 under

under the black Cloud over the Side of the *A. C.*  
*Thames*, and the Bishop of *Norwich's* Palace. 1193.

Great Thunder, Lightning, Hail, and Rain, 1194.  
 at *Beluata*, which broke down all Fruit-trees,  
 Vines and Corn ; many Villages were burnt  
 down. Another Tempest at *Laudun*. So great  
 a Heat and Drought had the *Tburingii*, that in  
 many Places of their River People might  
 walk over dry-footed. *Chr. Magdeb.* Famine  
 in *France*. *Func.* ---- In *England* on *March*  
 the 12th, the Sky quite clear, and Sun shining, at  
 a little Distance from the Sun, appeared an  
 extraordinary Brightness of the Length and  
 Breadth of a Man, with a red shining Splendor  
 like a Rainbow.

In *March* a sudden and great Inundation 1196.  
 carried down in many Places, Towns, Villa-  
 ges, and Inhabitants. *Chr. Magdeb.* This Year  
 was a terrible Dearth in *France*, and *Flanders*,  
 and *England*, from excessive and unseasonable  
 Rains for some Years past ; hence an epide-  
 mic and acute Fever. This Dearth began some  
 Years before, and continued four Years to-  
 gether ; from which so great a Mortality, that  
 there not being Living and Healthy enough to  
 bury the Dead, Funerals were neglected ; the  
 Dead were thrown on Heaps into Pits made  
 on purpose ; most of the Vulgar died of the  
 Famine ; then came the Plague : This Fever  
 or burning Ague raged six Months, and va-  
 nished this Winter. On the Octaves of *Pente-*  
*cost*, in the first Hour of the Day, appeared two  
 Suns ; the mock Sun so exactly like the true,  
 that very few could distinguish the one from

- A. C. 1196.  the other : Quickly after began this great Mortality, which was ushered in by long Wars and Famine. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *November*, was a Hurricane.
1197. On the 4th of the *Nones* of *May*, was a terrible Earthquake ; it lasted long, and did great Mischief. *Chr. Magdeb.* In *England* it rained three Days together : This was a very dear Year.
1198. About *St. John Baptist's*, a Dew fell in *France*, as sweet as Honey ; in *July* a grievous Tempest, and great Hailstones, which broke down Houses, Woods, Vines, and Corn. *Chr. Magdeb.* On the *Ides* of *May* it rained Blood in *England* : On the 13th of the *Calends* of *August*, was a Tempest.
1199. In *Poland* was a terrible Earthquake for several Days : At the Rise of the Teutonic Order, strong North Winds blew in *Prussia* for 12 Years together, which was the cause of very great Tempests. *Chr. Magdeb.* --- There were several heavy Rains and great Floods in many Parts of *England*, which carried down *Berwick* Bridge, &c. with many Houses and much People. On the 11th of the *Calends* of *June* was an Earthquake in *Somersetshire*, that People could not stand, but fell down. On *October* last, was' frightful Thunder. An Eclipse of the Moon on the 2d of the *Nones* of *January* at Midnight for three Hours ; it turned as red as Blood, sending out Rays like Fire. *November* the 4th, a sudden terrible Thunder.
1200. In *December* appeared in the first Watch of the Night, five Moons at once ; one in every Quarter

Quarter of the Heaven, and one in the middle, A. C. compassed about with bright Stars; this last <sup>1200.</sup> went five or six times round the other for the Space of an Hour, and shortly after all disappeared: The Winter after was excessive cold. *Chr. Magdeb. and English Histories.*

The Spring had glutting and continual <sup>1201.</sup> Rains, and very great Floods: On *June* the 25th, and *July* the 10th, were great Tempests of Thunder, Lightning, Hail as big as Eggs, and prodigious Rains, destroying Corn, Cattle, People, Meadows, &c. and burning Towns: The Rains continued from *Pentecost* to the *Nativity of the blessed Virgin*, which not only hindered Corn and Fruits from ripening, but rendered them mostly useless and unprofitable: A great Dearth of Animals followed, but chiefly of Sheep. *May* the 30th, an Earthquake, and a terrible Voice was heard. *Aconin, Tyrus, Archas, and Tripoli*, were almost entirely ruined; Multitudes were killed. *Id. Id.*

This Winter (after the great Summer Rains of <sup>1202.</sup> 1201) was severe, beyond any in the Memory of Man for extreme Cold, and long Continuance; frozen Ale was sold by Weight: It snowed for many Days, and very deep. An Earthquake from the *Epiphany* to the *Calends of February*. After the Frosts followed the like Tempests of Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and Hail, as big as Hens Eggs; destroying Corn, Fruit, young Cattle, and Horses, &c. From the last Years Rains, a bad Crop, and the Corn for Seed marred; came a Dearth. *Id. Id.*

In this King *John's* Reign were strange  
 K 3 Fishes

A. C. Fishes taken on our Coasts armed with Helmets  
 1202. and Shields, like armed Knights, only much  
 larger; at *Maidstone* in *Kent* a Monster was  
 killed with Lightning, it had a Head like an  
 Ass, a Belly like a Man, and all other Parts far  
 different from any other Creature. *Baker.* //

1203. Was a very sore Famine, Multitudes of Poor  
 died; bad Seasons. *Id. Id.*

1204 or  
 1205. On the *Nones* of *December*, began a most  
 violently rigorous Frost, and continued to the  
 12th of the *Calends* of *April*, so the Ground  
 could neither be plowed nor sown; hence a  
 Dearth; but great was the Fertility and Plenty  
 from the little Corn that was sown with Diffi-  
 culty. The Frost killed much Sheep and Cattle  
 with their Young. On the *Calends* of *April*,  
 at the first Vigil of the Night, the Heavens  
 were as red as tho' they burned; the Stars  
 shined through it. This was in 1205, the  
 same it was for 6 Hours together *April* 1204  
 in the North and East, when the Famine still  
 prevailed. *Id; Id. &c. &c.*

1206 or  
 1207. *January* 17th, about the middle of the  
 Night, there suddenly rose such a Tempest of  
 Wind, as blew down many Houses; buried  
 in Snow and Drifts, and destroyed many Flocks  
 of Sheep, and much Cattle, *Id, Id.*

1208. Such terrible Rains, Thunder and Hail, as  
 killed Men, destroyed Vines, Trees and Corn.  
 Like Birds were seen flying in the Air, with  
 live Coals in their Bills, and therewith fired  
 Houses. *Id.* In *December* was the greatest  
 Inundation in *France* that the oldest of that  
 Age

Age had seen, ever five of Bridges and Build- A. C.  
ings: 1208.

On *St. Nicholas's* Eve, Thunder and Light-  
ning, and many Houses burnt by it, followed by  
very high Floods, which did great Damage;  
Wind blew down Houses and Trees. *Chr.*  
*Magdeb.* A great Eclipse of the Sun in *Feb.*  
1208 or 1210. *Id.*

There were terrible Thunders this Summer, 1209 or  
severe heavy Rains, a stormy and cold Winter; 1211.  
hence a Scarcity and Famine. *Id.*

So great Floods in the Rivers *Tay* and *Anan* 1210 or  
in *Scotland*, that *Perth* was overflowed, and 1212.  
most of the Houses broke down; many Peo-  
ple were drowned; the King lost his youngest  
Son and Nurse in it, and twelve more of the  
Court Ladies; he and his Brother with great  
Difficulty escaped in a Boat. From the *Calends*  
of *January* to those of *March*, was one very  
strong Frost, whereby the Grain sown was so  
far killed, that it yielded not as much Crop  
as was sown. People were afflicted with sundry  
Diseases, and many died; a sickly Time.

A Hurricane or Earthquake. In *May* a 1211.  
Comet 18 Days. *Func.*

A terrible Earthquake shook *Venice* and *Da-* 1212.  
*mascus*. In *Cathinna* in *Sicily* some thousands  
of People were swept away by an Inundation  
of the Sea. In *Italy* fell a Shower of Hail,  
each Stone as large as a Goose Egg. In *Ba-*  
*varia* the Earth shook a Year and a half, the  
People lived in the open Fields. A great Bat-  
tle of Crows in *Thracia*. *Chr. Magdeb.*—  
Now, or as some will in 1211, a Fire broke

A, C. out, which burnt much of *London*, all about  
 1212. the Bridge, and whole *Southwark*, of half  
 dead Bodies, and those found burnt in the  
*Thames* were 3000, besides these never found,  
 whether reduced to Ashes, or cast into the  
 River,

1213. A great Plague in *Rome*, wherein died nine  
 out of ten. *Chr. Fuld.*

1214. In *March* were seen two Comets, one went  
 before the Sun, the other followed it. *Boet.*  
*Chr. Hirsaviens. Magdeb.*

1215. In Harvest two different Moons appeared,  
 with their Horns open. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1216. In the Heavens appeared many Prodigies,  
 as white Crosses, green Comets, Eclipses of  
 the Sun and Moon. *Nicet, in Analib. Balwin.*

1217. In Harvest after Sun setting a strange great  
 Star appeared a few Days in the West. *Chr.*  
*Magdeb.*

1218. At the Siege of *Damiata* in *Egypt* in Win-  
 ter, the East Wind blowing, the *Nile* swelled,  
 and did great Mischief to the Besiegers. *Chr.*  
*Magdeb.*

1219. In *Nordland* 36000 Men perished by a sud-  
 den Flood. *St. Laurence's Lake* surprisngly  
 breaking out, and emptying itself into the  
*Ilora* and *Rhodon*, through *Gratianople*, de-  
 stroyed many thousands of People, and mar-  
 red much Land. In *England* appeared a stu-  
 penduous great Comet. An Earthquake. All  
 Winter were frequent Thunders, continual  
 Rains, violent Hurricanes. And two fiery  
 Dragons seen in the Air. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1200 So great a Plague raged at *Damiata* in *Egypt*, A. C. that there were not sufficient living to bury the Dead; but Streets, Villages and Houses were full of dead Bodies; of 70000 Men only 3 were left, otherwise the Place was invincible. *Nicetus*. 1220.

This Year were continual great Rains all the Summer in *Poland*; hence so great Floods, that many Villages were swept down, the Winter Corns were lost, and there was no sowing in the Spring; a sharp horrid cold Winter followed, then came three Years Famine and Plague, whereof died Myriads of People and Cattle. The half of *Worms* was burnt on St. *Margaret's* Day. *Chr. Magdeb.* So great was the Mortality in foreign Countries, both of Religious and others, that in many Abbeys most died. In others the Well were not enough to take care of the Sick and bury the Dead. In Cities, Towns and Villages so great was the Mortality, that sometimes only three or four survived, yet these had Multitudes of Dead to bury. 1221.

In *April* was a prodigious Snow, which broke down many Trees; a Frost coming upon it, killed far more, so as in many Places no Leaves appeared on them that Summer; no Apples in most Places; after this so great a Drought, that most late sown Seed died. Fiery Dragons were seen in the Air, flying and fighting. On Holy Rood-day, was a terrible and destructive Thunder and Lightning, with profound Rains, long and deluging Floods. On *November* 30th, a Tempest of Thunder and 1222.

A. C. and Lightning, productive of great Mischief  
 1222. to *England*. At the same Time a great Hur-  
 ricane overthrowing Houses, Trees, &c. all  
 which Mischief continued till *Candlemas*.  
*Febr. 8th*, at *Grantbam* in *Lincolnshire*, there  
 was such Thunder and Lightning, as filled the  
 Church with a most noisome Smell, that the  
 People fled out of it. On the Day of the  
 Exaltation of the Cross, happened a general  
 Thunder through all *England*. A most shock-  
 ing Winter for Thunder, Lightning and Hur-  
 ricanes, which demolished many Buildings,  
 as Houses, Churches, Steeples, &c. These Mis-  
 fortunes caused a Dearth of Corn next Year;  
 after which came an Earthquake; on *St. Lucils*  
*Eve* was a most destructive Tempest of Wind;  
 at the same Time appeared a Comet or blaz-  
 ing Star; the Sea also rose with higher Tides  
 and Springs than ordinary; Thunder killed  
 many People, chiefly in *Warwickshire*.-----  
 There was a great Earthquake as well in *Ger-*  
*many*, as in other Places; many Edifices in  
*Colona* fell down; it shook *Lombardy* two  
 Months. In *Cyprus* two Cities were over-  
 thrown, and much People killed. In *Italy*  
 none durst lodge all Night in Towns, but fled  
 to the Fields; it continued two Shocks a-Day  
 for a Fortnight, overthrew many Houses and  
 Churches. In *Brixia* almost the whole Town  
 and People were destroyed; Rocks falling  
 from Mountains, broke down Castles and kil-  
 led many thousands of Men. At *Rome* it  
 rained Dust mixt with Blood (*Tritbemith.*  
*Chr. Hirsaviens.*) from one to six a-Clock,  
 and

and the Sky appeared like Blood; this was in A. C. 1222.  
 Lent. At *Venice* the Earthquake rung the Church Bells. *Richard de Morins.*

A Cloud bursting and falling at *Islebia*, many People were choaked with its Water. A great Plague raged three Years among Cattle in *Hungary, Germany* and *France*; it scarce left a third Part alive. *Tritbem.*

There were several great Rains and Thunders, Hailstones four Square, as big as Eggs, destroying Trees, Vines, Corn, &c. In *England*, terrible Hurricanes; Birds flying in the Air, carried live Coals in their Bills, and set Fire to Houses; great Tempests, destructive of Corns, Trees and Buildings, and Shipping; yet so great a Drought in Winter, as hindered sowing of Corn, hence a Scarcity. *Math. Paris. Baleus, &c.*

Was a long and severe Winter, followed by an unparaelled Famine, fatal to many. *Chr. Magdeb.* A great Death of Sheep in *England.*

The Earth shook more than ever in *Lombardy*. Snow fell in *Syria*, and presently turned to Blood. In *England* a terrible Hurricane, with a north Wind. It rained Blood three Days at *Rome*. *Chr. Fuld, Magdeb. Chr. Germ. Baleus.*

An Earthquake in *Montibus Salviis*, which killed 5000 Men. *Sabellicus.*

In *Friesland* the Sea overflowed its Banks, demolished Towns, Churches, Castles innumerable, and drowned above 100000 People. *Chr. Magdeb.* In *England* terrible Thunder and

A. C. and Lightning, all Summer, ruining Houses,  
 1228. killing Man and Beast; and in Harvest exces-  
 sive Rains; at Mid-Day was so thick a Dark-  
 ness, that the Light was totally obscured;  
 on St. Gregory's Night an Earthquake; in  
 Winter the Element seemed as tho' it burnt  
 with continual Flames; the Summer was so  
 hot, that the Harvest was fully ended by Mid-  
 summer. *Just. Lips.*

1229. Was a severe Winter, the Frost so severe and  
 hard, that Horses, Draughts and Carriages  
 went on the Ice; after that a great Snow, which  
 covered the Ground many Days.

1230. The Plague raged in the *French King's Army*,  
 whereof he and his two Sons died, &c. The  
*Tiber* overflowed, so that it reached to the  
 Stairs of St. Peter's Church; the lower City  
 was drowned. There followed such a Famine,  
 that scarce the 16th Person survived. *Chr.*  
*Magdeb.* July and August were so burning  
 hot, that Men roasted Eggs in the Sand. *Just.*  
*Lips.*

1231. January 25th, fell suddenly a very great  
 Darkness over *London*, and with it a Tempest of  
 Thunder and Lightning, that filled St. Pauls  
 with a Stink.

1232. The *Danube* overflowing its Banks, did much  
 Damage; it drowned People, Cattle, Towns,  
 Corns and Woods; hence Scarcity and Famine.  
 The Countess of *Henneburg* was now delivered  
 of 350 Children at a Birth, which were all  
 baptized before they died. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1233. So great a Frost was there in *Gallia Cisal-*  
*pina*, that the *Venetians* walked on the Ice of  
 the

the *Po*, and travelled with Coaches over it and Waggon, as in a Land Journey; Wine frozen in Bottles was thawed to melt it; all Water-Mills were stopt; Vines and other Trees died; many People were frozen to Death in Bed; Famine and Plague followed; so great was the Famine in *France*, that Men ate Grass like Oxen, especially in *Aquitania*. The Plague was so terrible in *Pistavia*, that St. *Maxentius's* Church was filled with dead Corps. In *July* a great Part of *Worms* was burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.*----- There was great Rain and Floods in *England* in the Spring; but on the Morrow of St. *Martin's* Day, in 1232, was great Thunder and Lightning, which continued 19 Days together; the like Tempest happened on *March* 23d after: *April* 7th or 8th, between 6 and 7 in the Morning, appeared four Suns besides the natural one in *Herefordshire* and *Worcestershire*; they were all of a red Colour, and had great Circles of a green Colour compassing the whole Realm: From the Sides of the Circles went out half Circles, in whose Section or Division appeared these four Suns; after this was a very rainy Summer with great Floods. In *June* were seen on the south Coast of *England* two great Dragons fighting in the Air; the Combat lasted a whole Day, the one conquered, and chased the other into the Sea, and were seen no more. *November* 1st, was a great Tempest of Thunder and Lightning; after it an Earthquake; this Year were great Wars and Bloodshed in *England*; inestimable

A. C.  
1233.

A. C. 1233. inestimable as well as irreparable were the Losses done by a Flood in *July*; a severe frosty Winter.

1234. The Frost continued till *Candlemas*; no Snow here; Corns were lost; Herbs and Roots of Trees died: The rest of the Year was excessive bad Weather, wholly unseasonable; hence came Barrenness, Scarcity, Dearth and Pestilence, whereof much People died next Year. The Famine was so great, that People were forced to eat Grass, Horse-flesh, and Bark of Trees in *France* and *England*; in *London* only, 20000 were starved.

1235. The Famine still continued, and the Plague attended it.

1236. In the Calends of *May*, sundry Shapes of Men were seen in the Air in several Countries, as tho' they were fighting Battles; especially at *Rochabbay* in *Yorkshire*, Companies of armed Men were seen to rise out of the Earth on Horseback, with Spear, Shield, Sword and Banner displayed, in sundry Forms and Shapes, riding in Battle Order, and engaging one another; this Apparition appeared daily for several Days successively; sometimes being engaged, they had a sore Battle; other Times they seemed only to juggle and break Staves, as in some great Triumph or Tournament. So lively was the Sight to Multitudes that flocked from all Places round to behold it, that sometimes they saw the empty Horses sore wounded, and the Men likewise mangled and bleeding; the Prints of the Armies Feet were seen on the Ground; and the Grass was trodden down. These Apparitions

tions were still more remarkably seen in *Ire-* A. C.  
*land*. They were followed by great Tempests 1236.  
of Rain, which soaked the Earth with Water,   
and caused monstrous Floods, this Rain con-  
tinued all *January*, *February*, and Part of  
*March*. *February* 10th, immediately after the  
Change of the Moon, the *Thames* rose with  
such a high Tide, as filled *Westminster Hall*.  
*Friday*, *December* 5th, appeared a mock Sun;  
on the 25th was great Thunder and Light-  
ning. This Summer was an excessive Drought  
for five Months; however the former Rains  
brought a most epidemic Ague. A rainy, 1237.  
stormy, troublesome and sickly Year; Agues  
were epidemic beyond compare. The above  
Apparitions did not appear at different Places  
at the same Time of the Year. Wines this  
Year were 16 Times as dear as the last. *Cbr.*  
*Magdeb.*

A total Eclipse of the Sun at Noon. A 1239.  
Plague, and such a Famine, that delicate Mo-  
thers ate their tender Children. A very great  
Star like *Lucifer* appeared, which darted itself  
thro' the Air like a fiery Dart, leaving behind  
it Fire and Smoak. *Cbr. Magdeb.* The *English*  
call this Star a Comet, and say it sometimes  
carried Fire before it, other Times left Smoke  
behind it. See below.

For about four Months together, it scarcely 1240 or  
ever ceased raining, but about Easter it began 1241.  
to take up, turn clear and fair. Then three  
Months Drought, great Famine followed;  
Wheat was 40s. In *February* appeared a  
Comet (in 1241 abroad) which continued 30  
Days.

A. C. Days. Sore and heavy Diseases on Man and  
 1240 or Beast. There was also a great Battle among  
 1241. the Fishes on the *English* Coast, by which  
 eleven Whales, and Multitudes of other large  
 monstrous Fishes, were cast on the Shore dead.

May 7th a dreadful Hurricane.

1241. On St. *Lucius's* Day fell a prodigious Snow,  
 with great Winds, deep Drifts; much People  
 and Cattle were lost; a long and severe Frost  
 after; in the Sky was a clear Light like the Sun  
 rising, then the Heavens turned red as Fire.  
*Chr. Magdeb.*

1242. On St. *Edmund's* Day was a terrible Tem-  
 pest of Thunder and Lightning, followed by  
 such excessive Rains for many Days together,  
 that Rivers swelled to a prodigious Height,  
 and the *Thames* by Land-floods overflowing  
 all its Banks, drowned the Country for six  
 Miles together about *Lambeth*; none could  
 go into *Westminster* Hall but on Horse-back.  
 This Year 43 and 44 were all a great Drought;  
 followed by a most fatal Plague. *Worms* was  
 burnt down.

1243. On *July* 26th at Night, Stars fell down from  
 the Sky, not in a common, but wonderful  
 Manner, 30 or 40 at a Time, so fast one  
 after another, and glancing to and fro, that if  
 as many real Stars had fallen, not one had  
 been left in this Hemisphere. A most direful  
 Famine in *Hungary*, the *Tartars* having rava-  
 ged the Country three Years, that there was  
 neither Sowing nor Reaping. *Engl. Historians*  
*Chron. Magdeb.*

In

In the middle of *November* was great Thunder and Lightning, with a very intemperate Season for 15 Days together in *England*. A. C. 1244.

From 1242 that the Rains took up, was a continued Drought till this Year. 1245.

On *St. Mark's Day* was a great Frost and Snow, so hurtful to Birds and Blossoms of Trees and Herbs, that most of them died. Eight Towns in *Scotland* were burnt. A great Earthquake in *Candia*. Chr. Magdeb. 1249.

On *St. Valentine's Eve*, was one of the greatest Earthquakes ever felt in *England*, chiefly about *London* and *Thames Side*; it ruined many Buildings. Before this Earthquake, the Sea had ceased ebbing and flowing on the *English Coast* for near three Months, to the great Surprise of all Men. This Earthquake was succeeded by such rainy Weather, that scarce was there one Day without Rain, till the Feast of *St. Bennet*. The late great and long Drought brought great and fatal epidemic Diseases on all *England*. But this Year in *September* the Plague raged sore. Thunder and Lightning killed several People, and broke down Trees; the Sea overflowed its Banks. Chr. Magdeb. 1247.

In *June* 1st, a great Eclipse of the Moon. *Decem.* 21. a little before Sun-set was an Earthquake at *Bath* and *Wells*, which shook and cast down several high Buildings. --- Great Famine in *Germany*. An Eclipse of the Sun, and Inundation of the Sea. Chr. Magdeb. 1248.

Last Winter was so pleasant, sweet and warm, that People fancied the Season was changed. 1249.

A. C. changed. No Frost nor Snow the whole  
 1249. Winter. Folks threw off their Cloaks, and  
 went in the thinnest lightest Summer Dress;  
 but from the End of *March* to the Middle of  
*May* came as great a Cold. In *June* fell abundance  
 of Rain about *Abbingdon*, that the  
 Willow-trees, Mills and Houses near the  
 Water-side were borne down and overturned,  
 Corn in the Fields was beaten down, and  
 Bread made of it when ripe was like Brans. ---  
 A Mountain in *Burgundy* moved from its Place,  
 travelled over Valleys several Miles, and joyned  
 itself to other Mountains. In its Journey it  
 killed 5000 Men, overturned whatever came  
 in its Way, and covered the Earth with Stones  
 and Rocks. In *July*, *Posson* was burnt by  
 Lightning, and 300 Men who came to the Horse-  
 Races were killed on the Course. In *Frissingen*  
 was such a Plague of Mice, as ate up Corn,  
 Hay, and all Greens. *Chr. Magdeb.* A rainy  
 Year.

1250. *October* 1. The Moon on her Change ap-  
 peared red and swelled; so great and mighty  
 a Hurricane both by Sea and Land followed,  
 that the like had not been known nor heard  
 of. The Sea, contrary to its natural Course,  
 flowed twice without ebbing, sending into the  
 Mid-land to a great Distance a frightful hide-  
 ous Noise; in the Night it seemed all in a  
 Flame, and the Waves to fight one against  
 another; Mariners could not save their Vessels.  
 About *Winchelsea* 300 Houses and some  
 Churches were carried down by the Flood,  
 besides Mischiefs done to Churches, Steeples,  
 Mills,

Mills, &c. in other Parts; but inestimable A. C. were the Damages done in *Holland*, the *Lincolnshire* Fens, and other low Places: On St. *Lucius*'s Day was an Earthquake at St. *Albans*. 1250. 

----- This was a most rigorous and long Winter, very great Snows; at the Thaw was a prodigious Flood, which did much Hurt. *Chr. Magdeb.*

On *Christmas* Day at Night was great Thunder and Lightening in the Bishoprick of *Norwich*; but on St. *Dunstan*'s Day the Air being darkened from all Corners, happened such a terrible Tempest of Thunder and Lightning, as none living had seen. It began first at a great Distance, but soon burst out in most terrible shocking Claps, shaking and demolishing Houses, rending Oaks, &c. At the same Time, the Sea on the Coasts of *England* rose with higher Tides than ordinary, by six Foot perpendicular. This Summer was excessive and intolerably hot; so great a Mortality followed, that in many Parishes a hundred died in a Month; the Harvest was very early and good. ----- Blood is said to run out of a Loaf cut, as from a fresh Wound; the Clouds were red as Blood. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1251.

On *March* 13th, was seen the new Moon which should not have changed before the 16th following. Fifteen Days together after that, the Sun, Moon and Stars appeared of a Blood-red Colour, and the Surface of all the Earth seemed as if it was shadowed with a Mist or Smoke; the Wind all that Time N. and N. E. then began a long Drought. From Easter to Harvest

1252.

A. C. no Rain or Dew, which with Morning Frosts  
 1252. and northerly Winds did great Hurt both to  
 Fruits and Corns, which were very forwardly ;  
 but they were more backened after, when  
 both the Heat and Drought encreased. The  
 Remainder of the Fruit withered away, so as  
 a tenth Part was scarce left, which yet was an  
 indifferent Store, for the first was too luxurious  
 a Crop to come to Perfection ; the Grass was  
 so burnt up, that one might instantly rub it to  
 Powder between the Hands ; Cattle were ready  
 to starve ; the exceeding hot Nights brought a  
 Vermine of Fleas and Gnats that were very  
 troublesome ; many Diseases followed, as Agues,  
 Sweats, &c. In Harvest was great Death of  
 Cattle, especially in the Fens, *Norfolk* and the  
 South. The Infection was such, that Dogs  
 and Ravens feeding on the Carrion, swelled  
 presently and died, so that People durst not eat  
 them. Heifers and Bullocks followed Milk-kine  
 and sucked them, as if they had been Calves.  
 All Apple-trees and Pear-trees after they had  
 yielded their first ripe Fruits, blossomed again  
 as in *April*. The Death of Cattle seemed to  
 arise from this ; after so great a Drought to  
 the End of *July* came good plenty of Rain,  
 which produced abundance of all growing  
 Things, tho' neither so kindly nor so good ;  
 the late starved Cattle fed so greedily on this  
 new Grass, that they were quickly bloated  
 with Flesh and gross Humours to their Ruin.  
 At *Michaelmas* the Plague began in *London*,  
 overspread the whole Nation, and reigned till  
*August* after.

In

In the beginning of *Lent*, the New-Moon A. C. appeared 4 Days before the ordinary Time. 1253.  
 In the Spring and Summer of this Year was a great Drought, and in Harvest fell such great Rains, as caused deluging Floods; Rivers broke down and overflowed their Banks, drowning abundance of Land, destroying much People, many Villages and Houses in sundry Places, as *Holderness*, and other low Countries. After *Michaelmas*, returned such a Drought, that People could have no Corn ground under a Day's Journey to some Mill. On *St. Lucius'* Day fell a great Snow. Much Winter Thunder, and a great Hurricane.

*January* 1. at Night, the Moon being eight Days old, and the Sky clear, was clearly and plainly seen in the Air a prodigious large Ship, which after some Time seemed as tho' the Boards and Joynts were loosed, and then vanished. A severe cold Winter followed, till *St. Gregories* in *March*. There was so great a Murrain and Death of Sheep, that in many Places above half died. The Wind kept North above three Months together, did great Hurt to the Increase of Flowers and Fruits. *July* 1, fell such a Storm of Hail and Rain, as had not been known in *England*; the Force of the Water and Stones breaking down Tiles, Coverings of Houses, Bouhgs of Trees, which continued pouring down incessantly for an Hour. In *England* and *France* was a great Plague on Horses, cilled the Evil of the Tongue. *Dunstaple, &c.*

- A. C. On *St. Margaret's Day* in *July*, the Moon  
 1255. was eclipsed four Hours; the Sea rose after  
 with very high Tides; Rivers were in vast  
 Floods from the severe and long Rains; a  
 Comet appeared; many high Buildings were  
 broken down by Force of Tempests.
1256. Three Days after the Feast of *St. Circus*,  
 on the 7th of the Calends of *November*, and  
 17th of the Calends of *December*, fell terrible  
 Tempests of Wind, Rain, Hail, and Thun-  
 der, that did great Damage; Water-mill Wheels  
 were broke and carried away, and Wind-mill  
 Wheels, Arches of Bridges, Stacks of Hay  
 and Corn, Houses, Children in Cradles, were  
 borne down in the Torrent; there was a Comet  
 this Year also.
1257. In *July* were excessive Rains and Floods,  
 great Scarcity of Horses and Cattle in *England*.  
 All the Marshes like a flooded Desert.
1258. The last Year's excessive and long Rains  
 caused a Dearth over all *England*, from Scar-  
 city of Corn. The Quarter of Wheat which  
 was sold before at 2 s. was now 24 s. and had  
 been dearer, had not great plenty come from  
*Alamain*; for the Crop failed in *France* and  
*Normandy* as well as here; the King of *Ala-*  
*main* procured 50 great Ships laden from  
*Dutch-Land* with Wheat, Barley, Meal and  
 Bread, which greatly relieved the Poor; but  
 the *Londoners* bought it up, either to hoard up  
 and sell at their own Price, or send it off to  
 other Ports; many lived on Herbs and Roots,  
 and not a few of the Poor were starved to  
 Death. The Wind keeping North several  
 Months

Months together this Year, Fruits, Flowers, A. C. and other Products of the Earth were so hindered, that they scarce appeared to any Purpose till *June* was near over. There were also all Summer and Harvest most excessive Rains and Inundations; yet a double Crop of Corn and Grass was on the Ground, but all was rotten; thus were the Labours and Expectation of the Husbandmen lost. Famine and Death went hand in hand triumphantly together. People died so fast, they digged great Pits in Church-Yards, and filled them with Heaps of dead Carcasses: But in the End of Harvest, the Weather took up, and so much of this rotten Crop was got very late, as did much Good, and lowered the Price of Corn half and half. *December* 1. at Night, a terrible Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, Wind and Rain; this Year Horse-flesh was a delicate Dish; great Mortality; an Earthquake in *Poland*.

1258.

The great Mortality reigned till Summer, then Drought and Plenty. *April ult.* Worms was burnt down again: A Hurricane *Decem.* 28th.

1259.

The Drought this Summer was so long, great and severe, that Oats and Barley sown in due Time, came not up till near Harvest; then moderate Rains fell, they sprung up, grew and shot, but it being now *Michaelmas*, and no Sun to ripen them, they were mown down, and dried for fodder for the Cattle.----- There was a shocking Inundation on the *Rhine*, fatal to much People and Cattle.

1260.

- A. C. 1261. A fore rainy Year in *England*; great plenty of Corn and Wine abroad.
1262. Great Scarcity and Famine in *Scotland* and *England* from last Year's rainy Harvest. *Boetius*.
1263. On *St. Nicolas*'s Eve began a very severe Frost, and lasted above a Month; Horses and People went over the *Thames* on Ice.
1264. *June* 16th, terrible Thunder and Lightning; the like on 8th of the Ides of *September*; with a general Eclipse of the Sun. From *June* 20th, to *September* 28th, was a Comet followed by a great Plague of Cattle and Sheep. ----- From *Pyrates* continually coasting all the Shores of *England*, seizing all Shipping coming in or going out, and murdering the whole Crews, Merchants were robbed and spoiled of their Goods, and many of them were necessitated to beg their Bread; so great was the Scarcity of every Thing, that Wine rose from 40 s. to 10 Merks or 7 l. Wax eight or nine Merks; Pepper from 6d. to 3 s; Salt, Iron, Steel, Cloth, and all Merchant Goods were drained away and lost, &c.
1266. On the Calends of *June* at 6 a-Clock at Night, appeared a great white Circle in the Middle of the Firmament, and another Circle like a Rainbow cut the middle of the great Circle, and the Semi-circle was opposite to the Sun northward; the white Circle disappeared about 9 a-Clock, and the Rainbow-like Semi-circle became an entire great Circle, and the Sun shining in the Middle; at the same Time the Moon was seen westward, with her Horns hung

hung toward the Earth; the next Day was a great Circle like a Rainbow, and the Sun in the Middle about six a-Clock, but continued short Time. --- Swarms of Palmer Worms ate up all Fruits, Herbs, Grass, and Greens in *Scotland*; so great Floods from the Sea, and *Tay* and *Forth*; as destroyed many Villages, People and Cattle. *Chr. Magdeb.*

A. C.  
1266.

In *April* for fifteen Days was a very great Tempest of Thunder, Rain and Floods; another on the Day before the Ides of *January*; a Hurricane on the 19th of the Calends of *February*. ---- In *Holland* were seen several bloody Battles in the Air at Night; a Famine in *Vienna*; Barrenness and Scarcity in *Sicily* and *Apulia*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1268.

Was one continued Frost from *St. Andrew's Day* to *Candlemas*; the *Thames* was frozen over, Horses, Draughts and People passed over; Merchants Goods came to *London* by Land; Ships could not come up the River. *February* 6th, fell such a profound Rain, as raised the greatest Flood in the Memory of Man; the *Thames* filled the Cellars and Vaults in *London* with Water, to the great Loss of much Merchandize. ---- The *French King*, his Son, and many others died of the Plague in their March to the *Holy Land*; fiery Battles were seen in the Air; it rained the whole Summer; great Floods; then the above Frost; a Comet of a stupendous Magnitude was seen at Noon daily in *Scotland*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1269.

At *Villap* in *Silesia* it rained Blood thrice. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1270.

On

A. C. On the 14th of the Calends of *October*, was  
 1271. so great an Inundation of Rain at *Canterbury*,  
 with Thunder, Lightning and Tempests, as  
 their Forefathers never saw nor heard; the  
 whole Day and Night the Thunder never  
 ceased, but roared continually, like one single  
 Clap; so great a Flood followed, as overthrew  
 Trees, Vines, &c. Men could neither go nor  
 ride; many were in eminent Danger from the  
 Force of the Water in the Streets and Houses  
 of the City; 'tis also said, that divers Bourns  
 burst suddenly out of the Earth, which over-  
 flowed the City, and carried down much Peo-  
 ple and Buildings. On the 4th of the Nones  
 of *July*, a terrible Wind and Rain, rotting and  
 breaking Trees, overthrowing Houses, &c. A  
 great Famine over all *England* followed.

1272. From *St. Egidius'* Day to *St. Cicilius'*, were  
 terrible Rains, and great Floods, with a Conti-  
 nuance. The most dreadful Tempests of Hur-  
 ricanes, Hail, and Fire in *Scotland* that is on  
 Record; the whole Kingdom was almost ruined  
 by them. *Boetius*.

1273. Terrible Rains and Floods all *March*, then  
 prodigious Winds Day and Night, doing inex-  
 pressible Damage; in *March* was a hard and  
 long Frost. *Dunstable*. ---- In *Tuscany* was a  
 great Earthquake; great plenty this Year, 14  
 Eggs sold for 1 d. a Hen for 2 d. 8 Herrings 1 d,  
 &c. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1274. On *St. Nicholas'* Eve was a great Earthquake,  
 Thunder, Lightning, the Appearance of a  
 burning Drake, a blazing Star, which struck  
 all

all with Terror; great Thunder, Lightning and A. C. Rain; in *Wales* it rained Blood. 1274.

*September* 11th, about Mid-day was an Earthquake, which threw down *Glassenbury* Church, with several other Mischiefs; this Year a rich *Frenchman* brought into *Northumberland* a *Spanish* Ewe, as big as a two Year old Calf, which Sheep being rotten, soon infected the Country, so that the Disease overspread the whole Kingdom, and lasted 25 or 28 Years, till it left very few Sheep alive; this was the first Rot that ever was known in *England*.

1275.

Was another general Earthquake, which threw down several Churches. ---- From long and excessive Rains came desolating Inundations in many Places, so as Corns and Grass came not to Maturity; *Lubec* was burnt; a great Inundation of the Sea, and after it a great Earthquake at *Venice*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1276.

A general Scab prevailed all over *England* among Sheep, (where the Rot had not reached) it was cured by an Ointment of Quicksilver and Hogs Lard. ---- *December ult.* at Night, the Sky shined with a pleasant bright Light. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1277.

A great Inundation of the *Tyber*, four Foot above the Altar of *Maria Rotunda*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1278.

In *May* was terrible Thunder; Trees were plucked up by the Roots in many Places by a Tempest, and removed to others; Men were rapt up in the Air; Lakes were dried. 1279.

*Aug. 2.*

A. C.  
1280.

*Aug. 2.* was a prodigious Inundation, carrying off much People, Cattle and Mills, Bridges, Houses, Trees, Hay, Grass, &c. *November 11th.* terrible Thunder, breaking down Houses and Trees. *January 22d.* began a very severe 50 Days-Frost. *Dunstable, &c.*----So great a Flood was there in the *Sequan*, that it broke down the Bridges at *Lyons*; an Earthquake demolished *Rottenburg* on the *Necar*; *Bremen* and *Hamburg* were burnt down. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1281.

A grievous Famine in *Poland*; great Multitudes removed to *Russia* and *Hungary*; the Moon appeared of a cineritious Colour. In *Sudo-Volgia* were prodigious Coruscations in the Air; Companies of Birds fought in the Air, &c. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1282.

From *Christmas* to *Lady-Day*, such a Frost and Snow, as none then living had seen the like; Pond-fish and Wild-fowl died for want of Food, so great was the Drought with it; the Thaw carried down many Bridges. --- A great Earthquake in *Italy*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1283.

This Year the Plague entered *Scotland* for the first Time, never having been there before. *Chr. Magdeb.*

1284.

*December 26th.* great Thunder and Lightning. *April 9th.* about Sun rising, the Sky darkened as tho' it were Night, suddenly followed a terrible Tempest, first of Hail and Rain, then of much Snow, covering all the Earth a considerable Depth; lastly, fearful Thunder and Lightning; this was the warmest Winter known.

I

A

A sudden great Darknefs of the Sky, followed by a most parching Drought and Heat; almost all Greens died; then came great and long Rains, hence began a Famine in *England*, which continued twenty three Years mostly. *Cbron. Magdeb.* A. C. 1285.

On *St. Margaret's* Night fell a great Tempest of Rain, Thunder and Lightning, so great that it drowned all the sown Corn; all Grain had been cheap, Wheat at 18 s. a Quarter, but now began a Dearth, which continued more or less for 40 Years. ----- A Comet appeared; a new kind of Worms infested *Prussia*, with Tails like Crabs; whatever Animal they stung, it died within three Days. *July* 6th, a dismal Tempest of Hail, Thunder and Lightning at *Magdeburg*. The *French* King waging War against *Arragon*, an unheard-of Disease suddenly fell on his Army, from the Corruption of the Air and Swarms of Flies, which sat down on their Meat; many were taken with a Fever; the greatest Part of the Army died. *Cbr. Magdeb.* 1286.

Fifteen Islands in *Selandia* were drowned by an Inundation of the Sea, and with them 15000 People. An Earthquake at *Rome* which killed all the Cardinals met in the Conclave, to elect a new Pope. *Cbr. Magdeb.* ---- From the excessive Rains that fell this Winter in *England*, were very great Floods. *January* 1. the Sea from the *Humber* to *Yarmouth* broke into the Land, overflowing for three or four Leagues in Breadth, overthrowing Buildings, drowning People and Cattle; it came so suddenly, that there 1287.

- A. C.** there was no avoiding it; it laid the whole Fenns  
 1287. of *Lincolnshire* under Water. In *December* it  
 broke out likewise in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; and  
 did great Damage. *Richard Dunstaple.*
1288. This Summer was so excessively hot, that in  
 some Places Men died of Heat. This Year  
 and last brought such a plentiful Increase, that  
 Wheat was sold from 16*d.* to 20*d.* per Quar-  
 ter; all Provisions were very good and cheap;  
 this Drought was followed by a great Mortality  
 of People, and that by a severe, cold, frosty  
 Winter, and much Snow. *Annal. Dunstaple.*
1289. July the 9th, fell the greatest Tempest of  
 Hail that was remembered in *England*; suc-  
 ceeded by continual Rains; so that all Corn  
 turned very dear: This Dearth continued and  
 increased even to the Death of *Richard the II.*  
 Almost 40 Years a general Earthquake.
1290. Was a great Dearth; Wheat sold from 12*s.*  
 to 13*s.* 8*d.* per Quarter. In Winter much  
 Snow, but little Frost. The Palaces of *Glofs-*  
*saria*, *Prague*, and *Brunswick*, were burnt this  
 Year.
1291. Was a most droughty Summer, excessive  
 rainy Harvest, and frosty Winter; extraordina-  
 ry Scarcity of Hay, Grass and Corn. *Annal.*  
*Dunstaple.*
1293. May the 14th, fell a great Snow, and with  
 it a terrible Wind, which did great Mischief in  
*England*: *Worms* is burnt down again.
1294. A grievous Famine reigned in *England*;  
 Wheat sold from 16*s.* to 20*s.* per Quarter:  
 It attended this Reign; thousands of Poor  
 died. ---- So great a Drought, that Springs  
 1 and

and Rivers were dry; Grass was burnt up; A. C. Cattle kept alive on Straw: Corn was got before St. John's Mass, and Grapes at the Nativity of the *Virgin*. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1294

January the 19th and 20th Days and Night, 1295. a Hurricane with violent Showers and Storms, consumed the Winter Seeds in Marshy Places. There were great Floods in *England*. --- On St. *Augustine's* Day, about Noon was a great Earthquake in the Diocese of *Turan*. There was a great Intemperature of the Elements this Year. On the 3d of the *Nones* of *April*, was a deep Snow: Hails spoiled the Corn. An Earthquake the Day before the *Nones* of *September* in the *Rhetian Alps*. Famine oppressed those of *Bourbon*. *Chr. Magdeb.*

A Famine, and great Scarcity of Wine, even for sacred Uses. 1296.

*Scotland* was sore afflicted with Famine, and Plague. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1297.

There was a great and general Mortality among the *Jews*. *Func.* A great Battle was fought between the *English* and *Scots*, wherein the last were routed; during the Battle, the Sun appeared as red as Blood. *November* the 30th, at *Reate* in *Italy*, and the Neighbourhood, an Earthquake threw down many Buildings: It lasted at times several Days. *Chr. Magdeb.* 1298.

At *Genelon* Castle in *Burgundy*, was a great Fight, or Battle of Dogs, wherein of 3000, all were killed but one. *Cambd. Brit. Ireland.* 1299.

The greatest Earthquake had been known, and followed by a prodigious large Comet. In *December*

A. C. *December* a Hurricane; then a great *Calm*, clear,  
 1299. and hot. After that great Floods. *Chr. Magdab.*

1300. In this one Year were 48 Earthquakes.

1305. In the *Passion Week* appeared a Comet, fol-  
 lowed by a great Plague. *Chron. Saxonic.*

1312. Happened a three Years Famine in *Bohemia*  
 and *Poland*, so great and severe, that Chil-  
 dren devoured their Parents, and Parents their  
 Children; some fed on the dead Bodies of  
 Malefactors hung up on Gibbets, &c. Wolves  
 also were so famished, that they devoured all  
 they met, and fed on them.

1314. It rained almost ten Months continually,  
 but during *July* and *August* the Rains were  
 incessant; so that Husbandmen could not get  
 in the small Crop they had on the Ground;  
 and what they got in, the Yield from it was  
 very small; hence a grievous Famine in 1315,  
 which lasted two Years; and from it a most  
 mortal Dysentery, so that it was Drudgery on  
 the Surviving to bury the Dead. Cattle and  
 Beasts being corrupted by the Grass whereon  
 they fed, died; hence People dreaded eating  
 their Flesh; only Horse Flesh was a delicate  
 Dish; the Poor stole fat Cats to eat; Crimi-  
 nals in Goals quickly pulled in pieces, and eat  
 the fresh come in Malefactors; or the last  
 imprisoned, tore in pieces and devoured the  
 old Goal Birds. In *December* a Comet, which  
 continued a Month. (*Functius* places this Co-  
 met in 12.) Hunger compelled some to eat  
 their own Children, and some stole other Peo-  
 ples to eat.

So

So terrible was this Famine in *Thuringia*, A. C. 1315. that within the Walls of *Erford*, several People were starved and died. So great was it in *Poland* and *Silesia*, that Parents abstained not from devouring their own Children, and the filthiest Creatures. *Funetius* says, it continued three Years in *Lithuania*.

Wheat, though poor Stuff, was sold at 40, 1316; and 44s per Quarter; and by reason of the Mortality among Cattle, Beef and Mutton were exceeding dear: After this, both Famine and Mortality increased much, together with a general failure of all Fruits of the Earth, by excessive Ruins and unseasonable Weather, as Provision could not be got for the King's Household; nor Means for other great Men to keep up their Tables; infomuch that they were obliged to discharge their Servants in great Numbers; who having fared so delicately, and not able to work, scorned to beg, and so fell to stealing and robbing, which became a fresh Misery to the Nation: So terrible was the Famine two Years before, that not only Horses and Dogs, but Men and Children were stolen for Food. All Malting throughout the Kingdom was forbidden, even for the King's Family. *Hakewell*---- But let not the Reader be here mistaken, that when Wheat was sold at 10d. a Bushel, it was so very cheap, but at 10s. it was monstrous dear; for before the Beginning of the Reign of *Edward* the III. in 1327, the Value of Silver was only 20d. per Oz. which is now thrice that Value; yet *Hakewell* tells us, that in

1316. A. C. King *Charles* the Ist.'s Time, there was more silver Plate in *England*, than there was both current Silver and Plate in *Edward* the III'd.'s Time. Nor should we be surpris'd when we read of the Cheapness of Provisions among the *Romans*; for both *Varo* and *Macrobius* tells us, that the Value of Silver with them was only 8*d.* per Oz. And when our Saviour says, Are not two little Sparrows sold for a Farthing? that is, three Farthings of our Money; a Price high enough still.

1317. This was a very good Summer, an early and plentiful Harvest; Wheat that was sold at 10*s.* per Bushel, was now at 10*d.* On *Saturday* it was 44*s.* per Quarter; next *Wednesday* it was sold at 10*s.* in *Leicester* Market. At the same Time many who had been rich; and had abundance of all good Things, came to want, and were forced to beg. In the South a Murrain of Cattle. This Year, and 1319, were both very fatal to People, and several other Animals, over the whole Kingdom; so that the Survivors were not sufficient to plow and sow on the Ground. Besides, many were still buried daily in every Church-Yard. This Plague was two Years in its Perambulation over *England*; hence great Defolation (*Kneighton*, &c. &c.) from bad Food in the Famine.

1318. Such a Murrain of Kine, that Dogs or Ravens, which ate their Flesh, were poisoned, swelled, and died; therefore People durst not touch them.

The

The Murrain which last Year was in the A. C. South, now reached the North, and over-<sup>1319.</sup> spread the whole Realm: The Carrion still poisonous.

An exceeding hot and dry Summer; Springs<sup>1321.</sup> and Rivers failed; Beasts and Cattle suffered extremely; many died for want of Drink.

The Earth was very fruitful, Air tempe-<sup>1325.</sup> rate, and Sea calm.

July the 16th, a great Eclipse of the Sun,<sup>1330.</sup> and for two Months before, and three after, fell exceeding great Rains, so as Corns could not ripen; Harvest in most Places began not till *September* the 29th. Wheat was not got in before *November* the 21st. Nor Pease before *November* the 30th. *December* the 24th, at Break of Day, a terrible Hurricane from the West, which demolished Houses, Trees, &c.

*Ireland* was grievously distressed by a Fa-<sup>1331.</sup> mine; but *Dublin* was seasonably relieved by a Shoal of Fishes, called Thurlheds, come to Land; such as had not been seen there for many Ages before. *Cambd. Brit. Ireland.*

*November* the 23d, was a prodigious Inun-<sup>1334.</sup> dation of the Sea along the Coasts, especially about the *Thames*; the Violence of Water broke down the Banks, and drowned infinite Numbers of Beasts, Cattle, pasture Ground, turned them to salt Marshes.

After abundance of Rain of this Year, came<sup>1335.</sup> a Murrain of Cattle, and Dearth of Corn; Wheat at 40s. a Quarter. *Kneighton.* So great a Death in *England*, that scarce could the Living bury the Dead. *How.*

- A. C. 1336. So great a Scarcity of Money, and Plenty of Corn, that Wheat was sold at 2s. a Quarter, a fat Ox at half a Mark. *Kneighton*.---  
 At *Venice* was a terrible Earthquake, which overturned many Steeples and Palaces, and caused manifold Abortions. A terrible Plague ensued, which reduced the City to the last Extremity, and laid it almost waste ; till the Senate made an Invitation by a Decree, that as many as would come to dwell there, should after two Years be made free Citizens. *Hewel's Survey*.
1337. A severe frosty Winter without Snow ; Wheat very dear : There was one Comet for four Months, followed by one of two Months. At *Noremburg* the Plague quickly cut off many thousands. *Funcius*.
1338. A very rainy Harvest, which hindered sowing of winter Corn. From *December* the 1st, to *March* the 1st, was a most rigorous Frost, which killed the little sown Seed ; yet such a Scarcity of Money, that Grain was not dear ; Wheat 2s. a fat Ox 6s. a Sheep 6d. *Kneighton*.
1339. *March* the 22d, in the Night was a great Flood in *Tyne*, which broke, and carried down six Perches of the Wall of *Newcastle* ; wherein 120 Men, several Priests, and many Women, were drowned. This Year a Quarter of Wheat cost 40d. and sometimes less ; Barley 10d. Pease and Beans 12d. Oates 10d. *Kneight*.
1345. On *St. Paul's Day* a great Earthquake shook *Germany* ; many Villages and Castles fell down. *Func.*

*Functius* says it rained Toads and Rain mixt. A. C.

And to 62. We are now come to the third <sup>1346.</sup>  
 general Plague after our Saviour, which cer- <sup>1347 and</sup>  
 tainly was the greatest, most univerfal, and <sup>1348.</sup>  
 mortal (*Noab's* Flood excepted) that ever ra-  
 vaged this Globe ; it never had a Parallel be-  
 fore nor since : And we may observe, *1st*, That  
 we have a more particular History of it, than  
 of any that preceded it ; for as it visited every  
 inhabited Corner of the Earth, so every Nation  
 or People that understood Letters, kept Re-  
 cords of it. *2d*, As it was the most univerfal  
 and mortal, so it was most remarkable for  
 the previous Warnings given of its coming ;  
 for it surprized not an unwarned World ; Man-  
 kind had sufficient Notices of its Approach  
 from all the Elements, as well as from the  
 Speciality of its Rise. *3d*, It was observable,  
 that though it was so general, yet neither Em-  
 peror, King, Prince, Lord, Governour, nor any  
 prime Magistrate of any Nation died of it :  
 But as the Clergy seemed to be the principal  
 Procurers of it by their Licentiousness ; so  
 they, and the Herd of the Vulgar, deluded  
 and drawn into practical Atheism by their Ex-  
 ample, were the greatest Sufferers. This  
 Scourge was foretold in the Year 1316 or 17,  
 by one *Robert*, a *Jacobine* Fryar ; that God  
 would avenge the Simony, Sloth, Luxury, Lust  
 and Covetousness of the Clergy shortly : And  
 it as remarkably came to pass ; for of the  
 preaching Brethren in *Abignon*, died 358 ; at  
*Montpelier*, out of 140, only 7 remained ;  
 and at *Magdaley*, 7 also were left of 140. At

M 3

*Marseilles,*

A. C. *Marseilles*, of 150 *Minories*, only one was left. <sup>1347 and</sup> Of the *Carmelites* at *Avignon*, died 26 before <sup>1348.</sup> People knew what was the matter; of the *English Hermites*, not one survived; Of this *Plague* died 12444334 bare-footed *Monks*; and of *Cartbusian Monks*, died 124434. *Chron. Belgic. and Spangenb.* And so of all the rest of the *Clergy* in Proportion. A *Conjunction*, and an *Eclipse*, happening in 1345, judicial *Astrologers* pretended to foretel some mighty and fatal *Events* to follow. But its easy predicting what we know is already begun, as this *Plague* was four Years before; not but that each *Country* had its own shocking *Premontors*. As in *Ireland* in 42, *October* the 11th, at *Dublin* were seen two *Moons* at once. In *England*, the Year that it came hither, (viz. *September* the 28th, 1347) it rained from *Christmas* till *Midsummer*, without one fair *Day*; hence great *Floods*. In *France*, besides the *Rams*, in *August* was seen the terrible *Comet* called *Negra*. In *December* appeared over *Avignon* for the Space of an Hour, a *Pillar* of *Fire*, the *Sun* being up. There were many and great *Earthquakes*, *Tempests*, *Thunder* and *Lightnings*, several *Towns*, *Villages*, *Mountains*, and thousands of *People* were *swallowed* up; the *Courses* of *Rivers* were stopt; some *Chasms* in the *Earth* sent forth *Blood*, as at *Villach* in *Istria*. Terrible *Showers* of *Hail*, each *Stone* weighing from 1 *Pound* to 8; *Abortions* in all *Countries*; in *Germany* it rained *Blood*; in *France* *Blood* gushed out of the *Graves* of the *Dead*, and stained the *Rivers* crimson;

grinſon : Comets, Meteors, Fire-beams, Cor- A. C.  
 ruſications in the Air, Mock-ſuns, the Hea- 1347 and  
 vens on Fire. In *Lamech* in upper *Aſia*, it 1348.  
 rained Blood three Days together. But a par-  
 ticular Detail of the general and particular Pre-  
 monitors of this Judgment, and the particular  
 Sufferings of the Clergy by it, were too great  
 a Subject for one whole Volume.

Soon after the raining of Blood at *Lamech*,  
 it began at *Cataya*, and 'in the Neighbourhood  
 near the great Sea ; but whether it aroſe in *In-*  
*dia*, *Scythia*, *Tartary*, or *Arabia*, it went  
 ſweeping along through the *Indians*, *Tartareans*,  
*Saracens*, *Turks*, *Syrians*, *Paleſtinians*, *Perſians*,  
*Egyptians*, *Ethiopiſians*, *Africans*, with the Parts  
 about *Tunis* or *Triſibon*; then it went over all the  
*Levant*; through *Mefopotamia*, *Chaldea*, *Cyprus*,  
*Candy*, *Rhodes*, and every Iſland of the *Ar-*  
*chipelago* ; then came into *Greece*, and over-run  
*Europe*. About the latter End of 46, or  
 Beginning of 47, it reached *Italy*. *September*  
 the 28th, 1347, it landed on the *Engliſh*  
 Coaſt in *Dorſetſhire* ; in 50 or 51, it reached  
*Scotland* and *Ireland* ; It had not fully finiſhed  
 its Perambulation over the World before 60  
 or 62. If it was ſo favourable as to leave a  
 third Part of Men alive in ſome few Places, in  
 others it took 15 out of 16 ; in more it utter-  
 ly extirpated the human Race, and laid waſte  
 ſome Places ; as *Arthemufia*. In the Eastern  
 Parts died in one Year 23840000. The *Ve-*  
*netians* loſt 100000. In *Florence* died in one  
 Year 60000 ; in *Germany* died 1244434 ;  
 out of *Yarmouth* died 7052 ; in *Norwich* died

A. C. from *January* the 1st, to *July* the 1st, 1347, 1348; and in *London*, from *February* the 1st, to *May* the 1st, died 2000 weekly. From its Landing-Place in *Dorsetshire*, it spread into *Devon*, and *Somersetshire*, and *Bristol*; hence to *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, and *London*. It is said at a *Medicin*, to have killed 9 out of every 10. So terrible was the *Plague*, that not only were *Men* consumed by it, but the very *Air* and *Water* became pestilential; so that *Fowls* and *Fishes* had Botches on them. At *Lubeck* it destroyed 90000. When it left *England*, there followed a great *Death* of *Cattle*; after that a *Dearth* and *Scarcity* of *Corn*. And to finish the *Tragedy*, from the *Pestilentioufness* of the *Water*, even to the *Fishes*, was trumped up the *Story* of the *Jews* poisoning all the *Springs* in *England*. We said, it began at *Cathay* In *Asia*, by reason of an igneous *Vapour*, or *Sulphureous Fire*, breaking forth from the *Earth*, or falling from *Heaven*, which utterly consumed *Men*, *Beasts*, *Houfes*, *Stones*, and *Trees* to the very *Ground*; and stretched forward, rolling along in smoaking *Balls* of stinking pestilential *Fire* for 200 *Leagues* of the *Continent*, or 15 *Days Journey* together, which so infected the *Air* of these *Parts*, that there fell down *Millions* of young *Serpents*, and other venemous *Insects*. In *Countries* remote from the fiery *Eruption*, were found prodigious multitudes of large *Vermin*, with *Tails*, and eight short *Legs*, all over black, some living, others dead. The last stunk over all the *Country*; and the former, dreadful to look at, wherever they

they touched they were instant Poison. (This A. C. Plague killed in two or three Days, and staid only five or six Months in a Place. It prevented all other Diseases but itself. It seized the Head and Stomach; appeared first in the Groin, or Arm-pits by little Knobs, or Swellings, called Kernels; being Bubos, Boils, Blains, Blisters, Pimples, Whealks, or Plague-Sores, attended mostly with a pestilential Fever, ha-spitting or vomiting of Blood; so that the sick died in half a Day, or in a Day or two at most: To the very few that survived the third Day, there was Hope; and even many of these fell into a deep Sleep, and never waked more. The Blisters and Kernels were infallible Signs of the Distemper. But a more fatal Symptom was, when many of them rose over the whole Body; which being hard and dry, on cutting discharged no purulent Matter. By this means, after many Cuttings and Torments, many were healed. But this was discovered in very few Places, and not till very late; so that it was an irresistible Evil. The Disease not only infected by Touch and Breath, but by the very Beams of Light and Garments. All relative Duties were neglected, and Friendship dissolved; as in the Plague of *Athens*, and first and second general Plagues. At *Avignon* People died bleeding at Nose, Mouth, and Anus; Rivers were covered with Blood; and Streams of putrid Gore issued from the Graves of the Dead.

*Johan Cole de Billona*, (to whom this Work is not a little obliged) says, that when a close hot

A. C. hot Air, cloudy Sky, and moist Constitution, 1347 and had continued some Years; and in the latter 1248. End of that a great Famine, a malignant, pestilential, contagious Peripneumony from the East, invaded *Italy* and all *Europe*. The Symptoms were great burning Heat; a violent Fever, which generally killed the 4th Day, rarely reached the 7th; insatiable Thirst; a sharp, black Tongue; Anxiety and Pains of the Heart; thick, short Breathing; a Cough with a mixt variegated Matter expectorated; open Mouth; raging Delirium; Fury; red, turbid, and often black Urine; adust, black, melancholy Excrements; black Eruptions, Anthracoses, and mostly Bubos. Other Symptoms varied according to the Constitution, Habit of Body, Food, and Manners of Life of the Sick; some had Dysenteries; others nasty corroding Ulcers over their whole Body, from unwholesome Food eaten in the Famine; some had Corrosions of the Lips and Nose; some Mortifications of the Feet; others had a Delirium, Thirst, Watchings, Restlessness: All that were let Blood of, even the young and plethorick, died. The Blood let was black and thick; in others greenish and watery; in some yellowish. The Assistance of all Sorts of Medicines, even to the nastiest Excrements, were tried, but in vain; any Benefit reaped, was from instantly giving Laxatives; then large, deep, and general Scarifications, with Cupping, and applying Leeches to the Hemorrhoids: Inwardly were given Decoctions and Infusions of mild, diaphoretic, attenuating, pectoral Vegetables,

tables, with Powders of Goat's Blood, Ani- A. C.  
 mal Horns and Hoofs. --- The Purgatives <sup>1347 and</sup>  
 used, were Infusion of black Hellebore, Peach <sup>1348.</sup>  
 Flowers, Centry, Hedge Hyfop, Soldanella,  
 prepared and mixt with Sugar or Honey.  
 Sometimes Juice of Orrice Root depurated  
 with Antifeed, Juice of the wild Cucumber,  
 Dwarf Elder, several of the Spurges, in Goat's  
 Whey, or their Milk; but especially Agaric,  
 which powerfully resists Malignity. The Sick,  
 imagining that their Recovery must come  
 from sweating and drying, therefore old Wo-  
 men, and Ignoramus's, gave whatever they  
 could find. Our Author's Ancestors often with  
 good Success gave this: R Sunchus, Cicho-  
 ry, Star and Caroline Thistles, Knotgrafs, Rue,  
 Angelica, Roots of Reeds, Roots of Bramble,  
 Peaches, and Roses; made a Decoction of  
 them, and gave a Draught of it with two  
 Drams of Goat's Horn, and Mule's Hoof. The  
 following was used both for Cure and Anti-  
 dote. R Of Sulphur (washed in Vinegar and Rose  
 Water) ʒiſs; powdered Brass, and fixed Mer-  
 cury, of each 2 Grains; mix: Dose, a Dram  
 made into a Bolus with Juice of Rue; give  
 it in Wine and Water, Chicken Broth, De-  
 coction of wild Sorrel, Sunchus, or Myrrh;  
 or Powder of Brans, Beans, Wheat, Rye, Mil-  
 let, Cockle Shells, or roasted Brains of a Goat,  
 in Goat's Milk; Crayfish, Crabs, Cockles,  
 burnt Bees, dried Honey-Comb, old Shoes,  
 Mosses of Oak and Beech; the Decoction of  
 Ivy, Buckthorn, Herb Musk, Mistletoe, Woods  
 of Roses, Quinces, Prunes, and Ash, to 8  
 Ounces,

A. C. Ounces, every Morning : Powder of Lizards,  
 1447 and Sparrows, or Tartar of Wine, and Walnuts,  
 1348. of each alike ; the Gums of Cherry Tree,  
 Prune Tree, &c. powdered and given ; and  
 Juniper Berries. He gave a certain Earth  
 with good Success. He took also green Pot-  
 ters Chalk, and boiled it often with Cinque-  
 foil, Carline Thistle, Germander Rue, Ange-  
 lica, Nettles, Walnuts, Tormentil, Cichory,  
 Sunchus, great Dock, Scabious, &c. then dri-  
 ed the Chalk, and gave it with Powder of  
 Mule's Hoof, burnt Cockles, Roots of Net-  
 tles, and Biscort, of each 5 Ounces ; with  
 Juice of Sichory : He made a Mass, and gave  
 a Dram of it at a Time, in small white Wine,  
 for Prevention ; or in Sorrel Water for Cure.  
 Also the calcined Powder of Hens, Crows,  
 Sparrows, Blackbirds, and Dogs Bones, sprink-  
 led with Juice of wild Sorrel, or Rose Vine-  
 gar ; then dried, and given to a Dram in  
 Wine, or a cordial Decoction, was thought  
 serviceable. Some gave Powder of Fox or  
 Hare Bones ; or a Powder of Crayfish, and  
 Snails Shells, Bay-berries, and Juniper-berries ;  
 or the same Things steep ten Days in the  
 strongest Vinegar, then boiled to an Extract,  
 and given like an Electuary ; or Powder of  
 Garlick, Rue, Salt, and Onions ; or Roots of  
 greater and lesser Dock, Nettles and Scabious,  
 seasoned with Vinegar, and eaten. Then they  
 cut open, and fired the Bubos, and Anthra-  
 ces. All the Parts, and the whole of the  
 vilest and nastiest Animals, and Excrements,  
 were tried and used in all Forms. For Drink  
 they

they had Goat's Whey with Vinegar ; or a Decoction of Cichory, Sorrel, Carline, Sunchus, and Gourd ; or an Apozeme of Barberries, Leaves of scabious Barley, Rue, and Grass ; or of Nettles and Dock, Flowers of Marygold and Gilliflowers. For Food they ate Kid, Veal, Chickens, boiled in Vinegar, with Sunchus, Borrage, Sorrel, Nettles, Carline, Lettice, Marygold, poched Eggs with the above Powders : Their Food was rather midling than thin and small. --- For Prevention of the Distemper, all Means were used ; some laid in Stables or Folds all Night, with Goats ; or went to them first in the Morning. Some drunk a Glass of Wine in the Morning with Gentian, Rue and Nuts infused in it ; or with Centry, Peach Leaves, and Germander ; or with Garlick, Onions, and Sage. The Poor took sweet Lee 6 Ounces, common Oil 2 Ounces ; of Saffron, or Gentian, or Scardium, or Angelica, 1 Scruple, mixt and drunk. Some took best Vinegar 3 Ounces, Oil of Violets 2 Ounces, Juice of Rue 5 Drams ; mix. Tanners, Carriers, such as cleansed Bog-houses, Servants in Hospitals, and these employed in other nasty stinking Busineses, all escaped Infection. Carrying Juniper, or Bay Berries, Barks of the Larex, Pine, or Fir Tree, or Assafetida, eaten or smelled to ; the Smoke of the Bark of these Trees, or a Scruple of their Resin, Gum, or Bark, were all proper. Venice Treacle and Mithridate were used, but in vain. But what cured all that took it, even the most dangerous, was, Take Nitre, Sulphur, Borax, Vitriol, Allom,

A., C.  
1347 and  
1348.

A. C. Allom, of each 1 Ounce ; powdered Gold,  
 1347 and Silver, Brass, of each 1 Dram and a half ; Al-  
 1348. safetida, Goat's Dung, Crude Mercury killed,  
 of each a Dram and a half ; strongest Vine-  
 gar, and Rose Water, of each half a Pound.  
 Infuse for ten Days, then boil away to the  
 Consumption of the Juices, dry and powder  
 the Remainder ; Dose, a Dram every Morn-  
 ing. *Sic. Cole.*

*Turks* themselves durst not trust to their ab-  
 solute Predestination, but cruelly deserted and  
 fled from their nearest Relations ; violating and  
 contemning the strictest Ties, both of Nature  
 and Religion. The Disease spread from Peo-  
 ple to People, and from Country to Country.  
 In the Low Countries, *Brabant* escaped. In  
 1350 it reached the *Hungarians, Gotbs, Van-*  
*dals*, and the most northerly People. Its  
 Symptoms became so well and generally  
 known, that it was readily discovered ; Peo-  
 ple transported themselves, Families, and  
 Goods, into Islands, or other Countries ; but  
 they never failed to carry the Distemper along  
 with them ; which was one Means of diffu-  
 sing it all over the World. The Dread of it  
 wrought a general Reformation ; but when  
 the Danger was past, the same Penitents fell  
 into the grossest Turpitude of ungoverned  
 Lasciviousness, Voluptuousness, Sloth, Pride,  
 Drunkenness, Extravagance in Dress, Bitigi-  
 ousness, Oppression, &c. supposing that, be-  
 ing only a few left alive, they had inexhaus-  
 tible Riches, and were beyond divine Re-  
 venge :

venge: They neglected Agriculture, Planting, A. C. Building, and in a Word, all Oeconomy and Virtue. But this was soon punished by unexpected Scarcity and Famine. This Plague reached *England* the 6th or 7th Year after it began at *Cataya*. The same Year, because of the great Plague among Cattle, (for 5000 died in one Pasture, and were so putrid, that neither Beast nor Fowl could touch them) all Things were at a very low Price; few regarded getting Riches, or keeping what they had; for one might buy a Horse for half a Mark; a great fat Ox for four Shillings; a Cow for one Shilling; a Heifer for six Pence; a fat Sheep for four Pence; a Lamb for two Pence; a fat Swine for five Pence; a Stone of Wool for nine Pence; for Beasts and Sheep went wild through Fields and Corns; there was no body to fray them away, gather, or take care of them; but they died in Holes, Furrows, and Ditches, in innumerable Multitudes over the whole Kingdom, for want of Keepers. Servants were scarce; no body minded what they did. The like Mortality having never been in *Britain* since the Days of *Vortigernus*, King of the *Britons*. Next, Harvest Keepers were not to be got to cut down the Corns, wherefore many of them rotted in the Fields. *Kneighton*. --- *January* the 2d, was a Flood of the River *Ouze*, which overflowed the City of *York*, as far up as *Mucklegate*. This Plague began in *York*, after the Ascension, and continued till *St. James's Tide*.

This

A. C. This Plague exceeded that of *Thucydides*,  
 1347 and *Avenzoar*, *Galen*, *Cranon*, or any others on  
 1348. Record ; none of them come up to it, far  
 less exceeded it. Wherever it broke out, all  
 seized the first two Months had a continual  
 Fever, spitting of Blood, and great Shortness  
 of Breath ; they could lie in no Posture, but  
 were forced to sit upright ; could neither  
 swallow Meat nor Drink, but died most mi-  
 serably the second or third Day. Afterwards  
 they laid prostrate. Their Cheeks were of a  
 shining red ; the Cough was violent, first  
 without Blood spitting, then with a little of  
 it ; but as the Cough increased they brought  
 up more Blood. Their Pulse was very diffi-  
 mular. The first two Months being over, the  
 Fever still raged with spitting of Blood, Spots  
 and Abscesses on the outside of the Body ;  
 then all died before the fifth Day. If this  
 Plague laid heavier on some than others, it  
 was chiefly the Clergy ; it swepted the Earth  
 of them, that very illiterate Chaplains were  
 not to be got under very extravagant Wages.  
 If People were few, they were fewer in Propor-  
 tion. The same Time at *Corinth* and *Achaia*, an  
 Earthquake swallowed many Cities, Castles,  
 Towns, &c. Mountains in *Cypria* were thrown  
 together in one, and stopt the Courses of Ri-  
 vers, &c. At *Naples*, whilst the Parson was  
 preaching, the Earthquake overthrew and  
 swallowed the Church, City, and Inhabitants,  
 all but one Man. *Fracastor. Kneight. Cole.*  
*Barns's Life of Edward the III.* *Sir John*  
*Froissard,*

*Historical Guide de Cautiaco. How. Holling- A. C.*  
*fred. &c. &c.* 1347 and

16 September the 10th, a great Earthquake in 1348.  
*Italy*; and several other Kingdoms; it lasted 1349.  
 eight Days, and did inexpressible hurt.

25 There was a great Famine in *Barbary*, and 1350:  
*Morocco*; to supply which, Christian Nations  
 transported such Quantities of Corn, as made  
 it too cheap and plentiful there, but left a  
 Famine at home. This was followed by ter-  
 rible Inondations, Storms, and Tempests; by  
 fearful Meteors of Flames, and Fire in the  
 Air: These were succeeded by excessive  
 Drought and want of Water; from all which  
 followed the Destruction of most Animals and  
 Vegetables. This Year the great Plague reach-  
 ed *Coventry*.

So droughty a Summer, that for want of 1352:  
 Water much Cattle died in the Pastures; the  
 Fens and Marshes so dried, that there was a  
 Way where none was before. This was a  
 very dear Year in *England*. About the Feast  
 of *All Saints*, came a Tempest of Wind,  
 stripping Houses and Churches, blowing down  
 Mills, rooting up Trees, with like Mischiefs,  
 &c.

11 This Year set in with terrible hard and long 1353:  
 Frost, which began *December* the 6th, and  
 continued to *March* the 12th, succeeded by a  
 terrible Hurricane, and from *March* to *July*,  
 one scorching Drought in *England*: At *Rome*  
 terrible Thunder and Lightning this Summer.  
 At *Cremona* prodigious Storms of Hail, each  
 Stone weighing from one Pound to eight and

A. C. a Quarter; these made a fearful Slaughter of  
 1353. People and Cattle. This Year was a great  
 Dearth in *England*, but plenty of Corn imported from *Ireland* settled it.

1355. *February* the 16th, a total Eclipse of the Moon. A most terrible epidemic Madness raged this Year in *England*, affecting most of the People. *Otterbourne*.

1356. In *Ireland* a great Earthquake, and Loss of People, Demolition of Cities, Devastation of Countries in several Nations, chiefly in *Spain*, *Germany*, &c. *April*, *May*, and *June*, no Rain in *England*.

1359. *April* the 20th, the Church of *Sienna* was beat down by Thunder and Lightning; much People were slain and hurt, being at the Sacrament. Many Monsters and deformed Children were born; a great Death of Child-bed Women. --- *Boccace* says, that in *Florence* only, from *March* to *July*, died 100000. *Petrarche* says, that there were scarce 10 of a 1000 left alive in that Plague in *Italy*. Much like that in *Africa* mentioned by *Orosius* wherein died in *Numidia* 800000 Persons. Of that in *Greece* recorded by *Zenoras*, where the Living were not sufficient to bury the Dead.

1360. There was a great Dearth this Year, and Mortality of People, called the second Plague, because it was the second in the Reign of *Edward* the IIIrd, and a very great Death of Cattle and Horses; 6000 Horses died in the Army; many Houses were burnt by Thunder and Lightning; many strange Meteors were seen in the Air. On the 16th of the *Calends*

*Calends of February* was a Hurricane, the great-  
 est, and did most Mischief of any remembred  
 in *England*. *April* the 14th, so bitter a Cold  
 with Mist and Hail, that it killed much Peo-  
 ple. Last Year was so great a Plague in *Italy*,  
 that scarce ten of a thousand were left alive  
 in all the Country. *Alsted in Thesaur. Chronic.*

A. C.

1360.

*May* the 6th, a great Eclipse of the Sun in  
*England*, followed by a great Drought, Scar-  
 city of Corn and Hay. This Year appeared  
 two Castles in the Air; one S. E. the other  
 S. W. out of which, about Noon, Hosts of  
 armed Men came sundry Times. These out  
 of the east Castle were white, the other  
 black. They seemed to engage and fight; first  
 the white had the Victory, then the black;  
 lastly all vanished. The Mortality still reign-  
 ed this Year. A Famine in *Poland*. In *Bur-*  
*gundy* fell a Shower of Blood.

1361.

*January* the 15th, in the Evening began  
 such a S. W. Wind, as had not been known  
 in many Years: It blew with such Force as  
 overthrew many strong and mighty Buildings,  
 Towers, Steeples, Houses, Chimneys, and con-  
 tinued six or seven Days; so that what Edifi-  
 ces it overturned not, were so shaken, that  
 without Reparation they could not stand long  
 after. This was followed by a very wet Sea-  
 son, chiefly Summer and Harvest; so that  
 much Corn and Hay was lost or spoiled by  
 the Unseasonableness of the Weather. Great  
 Sickness in *Britain* for a Year. *Otterbourne.*  
*Fung.*

1362.

A. C. *September* the 16th, or 28th, begun a hard Frost, which continued till *April* the 6th; the Ground lay unplowed to the great Loss of Corn and Fruits.

1365 or 1366. This Year fell abundance of Rain in Time of Hay Harvest, whereby much Hay and Corn was lost. This Year also happened a great Quarrel among the Sparrows, which came to a decisive Battle, wherein not Numbers, but great Heaps were killed. A great Mortality of People followed, so as many who went well to bed at Night, were found dead next Morning. Many of all Ages and Sexes died of the Small Pox.

1368 In *March* appeared a Comet between the 1369 and N. and W. whose Beams stretched toward 1370. *France*. A Dearth; Wheat 20s. per Quarter. This Year began the next great Plague, (*The Otterbourne*) called the third Mortality: This was very great both of People and Cattle; the like seldom heard of. The west Country, as *Oxford*, was most afflicted by it.

1373. A terrible epidemic Madness raged in *England* again among the Dregs of the People.

1374. In *France* and *Italy* prevailed the like Madness; for in *July*, a Company of Men and Women gathered together, dancing Chores. Their Bellies were so swelled, that they were ready to burst; therefore they were lightly twitched about with a Napkin: They travelled about all *Flanders* for near four Years. In Upper *Germany*, a Madness seized some People; so that as Men and Women danced, they fell on the Earth and foamed; then ris-

ing

sing up senseless, danced while they had A. C. Strength. The only Cure was strong Ligatures on the Hands and Feet. ---- A great Famine for two Years in *Italy*. *Fune*. <sup>1374</sup>

Was an excessive Heat and Drought. A great Death in *England*, and divers other Countries. Innumerable People died of the contagious Sickness; (which see in 71 and 74, it lasted a Year.) during which, the Pope, at the Request of the *English* Cardinals, granted to all these that died in *England*, being shaven and penitent, full Remission of the same by two Bulls inclosed under Lead. <sup>1375</sup>

In Summer, so sore a Mortality afflicted the northern Parts of *England*, as laid the Country almost waste, few being left alive; yet Provisions very plentiful, good, and cheap; a Bushel of Wheat 6*d.* per Gallon, of white Wine 2*d.* of Red 4*d.* <sup>1379 and 1380.</sup>

*May* the 21st, about one a Clock in the Afternoon was a great Earthquake, chiefly in *Kent*, which so shook several Churches, that some were overturned. *May* the 24th, early in the Morning was another Earthquake, or Waterquake, giving a violent Shock, that it made Ships in Harbour beat against one another, so as several of them was much damaged, and People much frightened. --- There broke out at *Avignon*, and spread into *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Germany*, *Britain*, *France*, *Arragon*, and travelled all the eastern and western Kingdoms, a general and severe Pestilence. *Jul. Palmar*. In *December*, in *England*, excessive long Rains, great Floods, <sup>1381 or 1382.</sup>

- A. C. and Losses. --- No Wind this Year in *Germany*  
 1382. *many*, yet great Plenty. *Func.* It was most  
 fatal to young People and Children. In *Lut-*  
*beck* died of it 90000, of barefooted Priests  
 1200000.
1383. *March* 25th at Night, was Thunder, Light-  
 ning, and a great Tempest. This *Lent*, the  
 Duke of *Lancaster*, and the *English* Army,  
 lying on a marshy Ground in *Scotland*, had a  
 great Loss both of Men and Horse, from the  
 extraordinary Cold and Wet.
1385. *May* 3d, an Earthquake; this Month a Con-  
 junction of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; *July* 3d ano-  
 ther Earthquake,
1386. Such Plenty, that 100 Quarters of Barley cost  
 100 *sh.* Wine 13 *sh.* per Ton. *Kneighton.*
1389. *March* 5th, rose a sore and terrible Wind,  
 which overthrew Houses, broke and rent Trees,  
 destroyed much Cattle; this was followed by  
 a great Mortality and Plague; much Youth  
 died every where in Cities, Towns and Coun-  
 try; after this a great Dearth of Corn. In  
*April*, a fiery Dragon in the Air was seen in  
 many Parts of *England*. --- Whilst the King  
 was at *Sheen* in *July*, in his Court were such  
 Swarms of Flies and Gnats skirmishing with  
 one another, that in the End their killed were  
 swept away with Brooms, and Bushels were  
 filled with them. *Baker.*
1390. A great Plague raged in the North of *Eng-*  
*land.*
1391. *July* 9th, the Sun was Blood-red till Sun-  
 set; for six Weeks after, great, thick and dark  
 Clouds; at the same Time was a great Mor-  
 tality

tality over all *England*, especially in *Norfolk*; *A. C.*  
 in *York* died 11000. *Stow*. During both this and last Year was great Scarcity and Dearth. 1391.  
 The Mortality was from an epidemic bloody Flux, from eating much green Fruits in Harvest.

This and two last Years Wheat sold from 16 *sh.* to 26 *sh.* per Quarter. After a long Plenty came this Dearth, chiefly in the Center of *England*, not from Want of Corn, but partly it was hoarded up, and partly transported; for the Nation had then Corn sufficient in it to serve five Years. The whole Wool of *England* had laid by three Years unfold, the Parliament having prohibited its Transportation, and Merchants would not buy it but at a very low Price, for it was sold from 22 *d.* to 3 *sh.* per Stone, but this Year came both Money and a plentiful Harvest; the Poor were relieved, and the Nation well stored; during the Dearth, the Poor suffered much in the bloody Flux. In *September* great and terrible Thunder and Lightning; and in *October* very great and long Rains. 1392.

Great Damage were done in *September* by Thunder, Lightning and Tempest, especially in *Cambridgeshire*, where many Houses and much Corn were burnt up, followed by great Rains and Floods in *October*, which did great Mischief. In *September* the Plague raged in *Essex*. 1394.

In many Parts of *England* appeared a Thing in the Likeness of Fire, sometimes in one Shape, sometimes in another, but in sundry Places 1395.

- A. C. at the same Time every Night all *November* and *December*, but chiefly in *Lancaster* and *Northamptonshire*. When any Body was alone, it would go with them; if several were together, it would go at a Distance; to some it was like a Wheel turning all in a Flame; to others it was like a Barrel throwing out Flashes of Fire at the Top; to others like a long burning Lance, &c. appearing to all in different Forms; it stood when they stood, and went when they went. In *April* after, was seen a fiery Dragon in many Parts of *England*, which surprized many. In *May* a Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*.
1395. In *July* and *August*, but especially in *September*, were terrible Hurricanes, which in many Parts did great Damage to Churches and Houses.
1396. The River between *Snelston* and *Harewood* near *Bedford*, on a sudden stopt its Course, and dried quite up for three Miles. This Year dried and withered all old Bay-trees through *England*, and afterwards they all grew green again.
1399. Was a great Epidemic, and Mortality of People. *Tho. Otterbourne*. --- A terrible Earthquake at *Larr* in *Persia*, which cast down 500 Houses. *Herb. Travels*.
1400. *Florence* was almost depopulated by a Plague. *Func*.
1401. In *March* appeared a Comet, first between the E. and N. flashing forth Fire and Flames around it; lastly, shooting forth fiery Beams toward the N. it continued three Months. On *Corpus*

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*Corpus Christi Day* at Eve, there fell such a A. C. Tempest of Wind, Thunder and Lightning, 1402. that the highest Part of *Danbury Church* in *Essex* was blown down, and the Chancel was all shaken, rent and torn in Pieces.

Was a Year of great Losses in *Kent, Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c.* by breaking in of the Waters that overflowed the Sea Banks, to the drowning and Loss of much Cattle, &c. 1404 or 1406.

A warm South Wind, and great Corruption of the Air all this Summer; hence such a Plague on Mens Bodies in City and Country, as had not been known long before; many whole Families died: In *London* died 30000 of it. 1406.

A long and severe Winter, Frost and Snow laid all *December, January, February, and March*; Thrushes, Blackbirds, and many thousands of smaller Birds died with Hunger and Cold. Great Floods *September* the 7th after. 1407 and 1408.

There died this Year of the Bloody Flux in the City *Bordeaux* 14000. So great a Plague raged in *Aquitain* and *Gascoign*, that Hands were wanting to press the Grapes. 1411.

*October* the 12th, were three Floods in the *Thames* one upon another, and no Ebbing between; the like never known before. 1412.

There was such a Storm and hideous Tempest, as endangered the Loss of the whole *English Navy*. 1418.

A sore Plague in *Poland*. *Func.* 1422.

On *September* the 30th, a terrible and universal Earthquake, Thunder and Lightning over all the World. 1426.

It

- A. C. It rained almost continually from *Easter* to *Michaelmas*; hence Dearth, Famine, and Sicknes, from that, and a Winter without Cold. At *St. Nicholas's* Feast, all Vegetables flourished. Next Summer the Plague raged. *Chr. Saxon.*
1427. *September* the 26th, a terrible Earthquake over the whole Globe.
1433. In *July* a Comet for three Months in the South. *Panc.*
1434. Was one continued severe Frost from *November* the 25th to *February* the 10th. Ships lying at *Thames* Mouth could not come up the River.
1437. The *Venetians* had a fatal Epidemic among them from using stagnant Waters.
- 1438 and 1439. This Year from great Tempests, terrible Winds and Rains, came great Scarcity of Corn, Wine and Bay Salt; but the Citizens of *London*, from their prudent Care of their Lord Mayor, had good Supply of Rye from *Poussia*. But the poor starved People in the Country made Bread of Fern Roots and the like. Wheat sold at 24s. a Quarter. In *November* began a terrible Winter with Frost and Snow. --- In 1439, a Comet in *Poland*.
1440. In *England* was a great Scarcity and Dearth of Corn; People were forced to make Bread of Beans, Pease, Barley, Fern Roots, &c. --- *July* the 18th, the postern Gates of *London*, by *East-Smithfield*, against the Tower of *London*, sunk by Night above seven Foot into the Earth. *Clark's Ex.* ---- In *Italy* (says *Cole*) when a Southerly Constitution, with soaking great

great Rains, had long prevailed, the Earth a A. C. Marsh, and Fruits abounded, the following de-<sup>1440.</sup>populating Epidemics set in; *1st*, Some were afflicted with Cough, Spitting, Hoarseness, Small Pox, black and small, with a Pain of the Side. *2d*, Others with a spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Fever and Redness of the Face. *3d*, Others with a Bloody Flux and Gripes. *4th*, Others with a nauseating and loathing of Food, Delirium, Inequality, Restlessness and Anguish. All these had an acute malignant Fever. Finally, some few had a white large Pox; but a constant Fever, Thirst, Heat, Urine mostly turbid, attended them all. These were Symptoms, Effects, and Fevers, of this Constitution.

In the Small Pox, with a Pleuritic Pain, acute Fever, Cough, &c. no Blood was let in the Arm; but to the Legs and Thighs was used Cupping with Scarification, and bathing Feet and Legs in warm Water, or fomenting them with Sponges prest out of it. Some had their Arms and Thighs blistered with Leaven, Mustard, Garlick and Pepper; or with Flammula Jovis, Crows-foot and Pepper. These Blisters were kept long open, and they plentifully discharged a black malignant Loe. Nor could the Danger and Severity of the Pleurisy challenge or persuade to bleeding; but in the Morning the Sick drunk a Decoction of Linseed, Beans, Barley, Cinquefoil, blanch'd Lentils, Seeds of Gourd, Sheregrass, Politricum, Flowers of Elder, and Prunes; by it they soon spit-  
ted freely, the Pain abated, and the Pox came  
out.

**A. C.** out. The Blood's Ebullition being moderated  
 1440. the first Days, the Sick had more attenuating  
 and sudorific Things, as a Decoction of Liquo-  
 rice, Mallows, Borrage, Politrichium, Maiden-  
 hair, sweet Prunes, Sunchus, Woodbine, or  
 Honeyfuckle Flowers, Seeds of Cucumbers,  
 Flowers of Corn Poppies, Bark of Bean Stalks.  
 But such as were more gross and pituitous,  
 had the following Decoction in Whey of Goat's  
 Milk, *viz.* of Brans, Wheat, Beans, Liquorice,  
 Hyssop, Juniper Wood, white Tartar, Barley,  
 Sunchus, Roots of white Lillies, Grass, Sca-  
 bious, sweet Prunes, &c. After the fourth Day  
 Things more aperient and sudorific were given.  
 If the Pox came tardily out, Roots of Al-  
 thea, Smallage, Fennel, Carline, Thistle, and  
 Cinquefoil, were added. The Throat and Eyes  
 were defended by chalybeated Rose Water,  
 or Juice of Barberry, four Prunes, or of black  
 Mulberries, or their Leaves. The Belly was  
 opened by a Clyster made of Barley, Beets,  
 Mercury, and Prunes, boiled in Water, or  
 Goats Whey and Sugar; or by a Medicine of  
 Pulp of sweet Prunes and red Sugar. Cooling  
 lenient Food was given, as Ptisans with Prunes,  
 Panado with Gourd Seeds, small Broths with  
 the above Herbs. To the Pleuretic Pains was  
 applied outwardly, a Liniment of Hens Greefe,  
 Oxes Marrow, Butter, and Powder of Ligo-  
 rice; or a Poultice of Mallows and Linseed,  
 and fomented it with warm Water. On one  
 Hand they were carefully kept from Cold, and  
 on the other from being smothered up with  
 Heat

Heat and Clothes : This Course had wonderful Success. A. C.  
1440.

To the second Constitution of the Small Pox, with a Peripneumony, spitting of Blood, Shortness and Difficulty of Breath, &c. To relieve the Lungs, and abate their Inflammation, no bleeding, but the Legs were scarified and cupped ; Leeches set to the Hemorrhoidal Vessels, Frictions, Ligatures and Laxatives were used. A Decoction of Flowers of Turkey Wheat, Leaves of the Trifail called Cuckow Meat, Flowers of Beans, Honeyfuckle, Marygold, Primrose, red Poppies, Cichory, Prunes, husked Lentils, Oak of *Jerusalem*, Lungwort, Bialingua, Nettles, Cucumber Seed and Barley boiled in Water, or in small Chicken Broth for the very Weak, which strained give twice in the Morning, and as oft at Night, with Sugar to give for common ; this is called a Bezoardic, and answered all the sundry Purposes to a Miracle. To prevent Ulcerations in the Mouth and Throat, this Apozem had the desired Effect, Take Flowers of Walnuts and Hazlenuts, Honeyfuckle, Soapwort, Barley, Liquorice, Chickweed, Lungwort, Mallows, Coltsfoot, Juice of Myrrh, Jujubs, Sebestins, Maidenhair, and white Lilly Roots ; and make a Decoction : Or one made of the whole Gourd, and Cucumber sliced and boiled in Goats Whey, with Honeyfuckle, and aromatic Sugar of Asarum : Or one of Honeyfuckle Flowers, Lungwort, Angelica Root, and Ground Ivy. Sometimes a Decoction of Scabious Roots of Fern, Peony, Tormentil, Grass, Sowbread,

A. C. Sowbread, Cichory, Sunchus, Carline Thistle, Lungwort, Maidenhair, the middle Bark of Elder, Barley, Prunes, and Lentils, were strained and used with Syrup of Violets. The good Effects of this alone was astonishing, both for Cure and Prevention. So also a Decoction of Pimpernel, Angelica, Flowers of Borrage, Bugloss, Honeyfuckle, Barley, St. John's Wort, Carduus Benedict. Scabious, &c. helped many. At last a Syrup of the Bark, and Seeds of Ash-Tree, Mistletoe, Scordium, Lettice, Sunchus, Juice of sweet Apples, Scabious, Maidenhair, Grass, Lentils, Coltsfoot, Flowers of Violets, Juice of Violets, Lungwort, Seeds of Gourds, and Cucumbers, boiled in Goats Whey; and the above Juices after due Infusion, strained, and add Sugar or Syrup. Some gave it without either. Food was very thin and small till after the fourth Day, for they recovered the seventh.

The third malignant Constitution from Gripes and a Dyfentery, from the Intestines inflamed; which was chiefly the Case of bilious, lean, laborious Bodies, that had many acrid Humours: They were let Blood of sparingly, were cupped and scarified on the Loins and Thighs, had laxative Clysters. In the Morning they drunk a Decoction of the greater Dock, Mouse-ear, Knotgrass, Scabious, Grass Roots, Rose Sunchus, and Plantine. At Night they had a Clyster made of them. But first they had a Dram of the following Powder washed in the above Decoction, *viz.* Hoofs of a Goat, Mule, and Ass, of each alike, powdered;

dered ; or the coagulated Blood of a Goat, A. C. Ox, and Hare, dissolved in Juice of Roses and Milk, given to a Dram, with 20 Grains of the Powder of Chick Pease and Lentil Husks, and five Scruples of prepared Coral. Some imagined they had Relief from a Powder of Goats Horn, Hare Bones and Skull, and powdered Marygold. In these malignant Pox, and Dysenteries, chalybeated Ptyfans were given in Clysters ; or chalybeated Milk with Plantain Juice ; or a Decoction of Rose Wood and Plantain ; or a Decoction of Prunes and Cornelian Tree. Or they took Pulp of Damask Prunes, one Ounce ; Marmalade of Quince, two Drams ; red Rose Wood, Lentil Husks, Flowers of Marygold, Hypericon, of each five Drams ; mix. After this they had a Panado of Chicken Broth made with Cichory, Lentils, Plantain and Roses ; Or Lentils in Substance boiled in Chicken Broth, chalybeated Barley, Millet, Rice, &c. was also made into Ptyfan, with Quince boiled in Waters of Lentils, Marygold and Scabious ; and also Drink of Cornel Tree Prunes and Barberries, with Water of Lentils, Gourd Seed, &c. or a Drink of Quince, Prunes, Grass Roots, Cinquefoil, Mouse-ear, Flowers of white Thorn and Rainsins. Some made a Broth of red Cicers, Lentils, Grass Roots, Knotgrass, Barberry, &c. and drunk with a Dram of calcined Chicken Bones powdered.

The fourth Constitution, with Loathing, Belching, Delirium, Restlessness, &c. They rarely bled here, but used mostly Leeches to the Hemorrhoids,

**A. C.** Hemorrhoids, Cupping and Scarification, to the  
 1440. Legs and lower Parts; or opened a Vein, be-  
 hind the Ears, in the Nose, under the Eyes, or  
 in the Loins. The Belly was gently moved  
 with boiled Prunes, or Clysters of Milk and  
 red Sugar; or a Ptyfan of a Decoction of  
 Mallows, Prunes, and Violets. The Humours  
 were corrected by Whey of Goats Milk, with  
 Barley, Lentils, dried Figs and Violets; or a  
 Decoction of Goats Beard, Mouse-ear, Sunchus,  
 Figs, Lentils, and Honeyfuckles; or a Broth  
 of Bramble Flowers, Lettice, Pimpernel, Ma-  
 rygold, Sunchus, Cichory, Liverwort, Grass  
 Roots, and Goats Beard. Some had Capon  
 Broth made with Goats Horn, Lentils, Sor-  
 rel, Sunchus, Maiden-hair, and Nettle Roots.  
 Some made a Broth of Roots, Leaves, and  
 Flowers of Smilaxaspera, Honeyfuckles, Mea-  
 dow Trifol, Wormwood, Blackberries, Cicho-  
 ry, Water Tribulus, Liverwort, Grass Roots,  
 Cinquefoil, Wood Sorrel, &c. These were  
 boiled to a third Part, strained, and given six  
 Spoonfuls to a Dose, very useful; or a Decoc-  
 tion of Flowers and Roots of Hops, Honey-  
 suckle, Elder Flowers, red Cicers, Roots of Bor-  
 rage, Bugloss and Fennel. Outwardly to the  
 Head and its Sutures, were applied Rose Wa-  
 ter, and Vinegar of Roses, and Juice of Let-  
 tice. To the Stomach, Quinces boiled with  
 Mastich and Roses; or Oyl of Quinces and  
 Roses; or a Fomentation of these. Their Meat  
 and Drink was cooling, Barley, Ptyfan, Pana-  
 do, boiled Gourds. Broth with a little Meas,  
 and these Herbs boiled in it, was indulged.  
 This

This was a most tragical Time of great De- A. C.  
struction. No Apothecaries to be got; every 1440.  
one took care for what he had. I have here  
been more tedious, that we might see the  
Practice and State of Physick in those Times.

*Poland, Hungary and Bobemia*, almost laid 1443.  
waste by an Earthquake. *Func.* On *February*  
the 1st, *St. Paul's Church* was set on Fire by  
Thunder and Lightning, and a great Tem-  
pest.

*Jacob. departib.* tells of an Epidemic this 1445.  
Year, whereof People dropt down, and as they  
walk'd along the Streets, without either Fever  
or other previous Symptoms.

In *January* was a Comet seen. 1449.  
A Comet. 1455.

*Italy and Naples* were shaken by an Earth- 1456.  
quake, wherein perished 40000 People. A  
Comet all *June* in *Spain*, and in *Poland* all  
Summer. Many Prodigies were seen in *Italy*.  
*Cbr. Func.*

In a small Town in *Bedfordshire*, fell a 1459.  
bloody Rain, Drops whereof appeared on  
Linen hung out to dry.

Was an excessive rainy Summer, so that 1460.  
neither Grass, Corn, nor Fruit, came to Matur-  
ity, or were fit to use. There were also greater  
Inundations than had been for an hundred  
Years before, which rapidly carried down  
Mills and Buildings, destroyed Meadows and  
Pastures, and made great Destruction. Also  
sundry frightful Prodigies appeared both in the  
Air and Earth. *Whetbam. Stow,*

A. C. 1468. When a most depopulating Plague raged at *Parma*, and the Neighbourhood; *Rolandus Capellatus*, in his Treatise of it, says all Love and Charity left the Breasts of the Citizens, and Inhumanity and Cruelty took Place; one Neighbour refused to assist another; Brother forsook Brother; Husbands their Wives, and Wives their Husbands; Parents their Children, and Children their Parents. The Sick died unconfessed, and could neither have Sacrament, nor extream Unction. The Priests would not suffer the Dead to be buried in their own Sepulchres. The Sick were ordered to *St. Leonards*, a meer human Butchery; in which was more Barbarity and Robbery than Love and Charity. In the City so many and atrocious were the Crimes, that neither Tongue could speak, nor Pen write them. The Officials, Villains in the City, went about, and when they found poor Peoples Swine, they killed and sold them; and from eating this Pork plentifully (in that excessive hot Season) thousands of People were infected and died. The same most execrable Officials, when the Plague was over, imprisoned all the Physicians who had attended the Sick in the late Disease; laid innumerable Lies and Villanies to their Charge, to strip them of the little they had laudably and industriously got with great Slavery, and imminent Danger of their Lives.

From a corrupt sultry Air, Pork eaten, Dearth, Stench of dead Bodies, and Contagion, did this Plague arise and spread. Some, especially stronger Persons, died of it, whose Faces were

were drawn to their Knees; as though they A. C. had been corded. Some dead Bodies were 1468. black. In others, only the Region of the Kidneys was black. The whole Bodies of others were changed. But the Corps of some were altered only on the Hips and Breast. The Colour of some was not at all changed; others had only a small black Spot, like a Lentil, behind their Ears, or by their Eye. The Bodies of some were of a saffron Colour, and swelled. Some had a Bladder like a Walnut on their Corps, and filled with a fatty Matter. Some died that had Tumours in the proper Emunctories, or other poisonous Impostumes on their Bodies; others were choaked in vomiting great Quantities of Blood, &c. --- Some began with a most acute Fever, violent Pain of the Head, Back, Mouth, Stomach, and Sides; with Vomiting, Nausea, Palpitation of the Heart, Syncope, and Weakness. Next Day appeared in some of the Emunctories of the Body, a Glandule, or other venomous Apostem; as Anthrax, or Carbuncle: In others, a severe Fever seized, with such Apostem, or others of the above fatal Symptoms, indicating Death. If the last were let Blood of, they breathed out their Soul with their Blood. Some were seized with a raging Fever and an Apostem, without the other bad Symptoms: Such bare bleeding, if Age and Strength permitted it. Others began with a violent Fever, and distracting Pain of the Head, followed next by an Apostem. If such were let Blood of the Apostem being

A. C.  
1468.

rifen, they fell into Vomiting, Nausea, Tremor of the Heart, Syncope, and died. Others had no Swellings, but were so buried in deep Sleep, that the By-standers could by no means awake them; and so died. Others that had a most terrible Fever without any Apostem, could neither have Sleep nor Rest, but died. Others had an Apostem without a great Fever; such were cured by suppurating Plaisters, and other proper Applications, concluding with suitable Purgings. Whatever was necessary, and indicated, was to be done immediately without any Delay. Where Bleeding was hurtful, Purgings was the same. --- Because the Disease weakens, and contaminates Nature much, the Sick were fed often, and in small Quantities, with a distilled Water from Chickens or Capons, and sweet Almonds beaten up together, and given every three or four Hours, with a little common or Pomegranate Wine, or Rose Water, or other cordial Waters; as of Baum, Borrage, &c. or with a Water distilled from a Hen or Capon, mashed, Bones and all, with Pearl, Coral, precious Stones, &c. Cordial Mixtures were made of Sugars of Roses, Violets, Borrage, or Baum, Manus Christi, of each two Ounces; Electuary of Gems half an Ounce; Grind all down with a gold Leaf or two; give it in cordial Waters. Or make of Orange, Citron, and Lemon Juices, and give in boiled Water cold. They applied to the Heart, Epithems of Baum, Rose, Borrage, wild Sorrel, and Bugloss Waters, with Powders of wild  
Roses,

Roses, Sanders, Corals, Saffron, Camphire, &c. A. C. Then applied a Bag of wild Roses, Flowers of <sup>1468.</sup> Rosemary, Borrage, Bugloss, Baum, Camphire, Mosch, Hyacinth, Sanders, Coral, Gold Leaves, &c. and Perfumes of powdered wild Roses, both Sanders, Bay Leaves, Roots of Avens, and Valerian, of each two Drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Spikenard, Stirax, Calamita, Camphire, of each a Dram and a half; Saffron a Dram; Mosch a Scruple. To stay the Vomiting they anointed the Stomach with Oyl of Quinces, or of Mint, or Mastich, or Wormwood, or Spike, and strawed powdered Cloves on it. The Sick were not\* allowed Wine, only boiled Water cold. Their Rooms were perfumed with Frankincense, Juniper Berries burnt, or the like; then the Floor sprinkled with Rose Water, and Vinegar, and Vine, Peach, or Willow Branches. Endless was the variety of Plaisters, Ointments, and other Externals used to the Swellings. When Bleeding was indicated, it was hard to find one to do it in Time; but when it could be got, they always let Blood on the same Side that the Tumours were on. If they were under the Arm, Blood was let in the Arm; if behind the Ear, bled the Hand; if in the Groin, bled the same Foot; if both Sides were affected, both were let Blood of. When Fever and Apostem began together, none were bled after they had been seized twelve Hours. No Discutients were applied to the Emunctories, but cupping Glasses were set three or four Times on the Apostem, if comatable;

**A. C.** matable; (if not three or four Inches below it) then scarify it, and cup often, till a large Quantity of Blood is discharged. Much Blood got was a good Sign; little was a bad one. Apply this Plaister warm after cupping: Gum Ammoniac half an Ounce; Bdelium, Sarcopin, each two Drams; Euphorbium, Castor, each a Scruple; Mustard, Pellitory of Spain, each a Dram, best Figs No. 4. four Leaven half an Ounce: Dissolve the Gums in Wine, and make a Plaister. After this apply, and often repeat, the most powerful Suppurants till it be ripe, to be laid open by the Surgeons; who in all their Digestives used much Alumen Saccharim. The Sick had an imperial Pill at Night, and in the Morning a Draught of either Syrup of Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, or Violets, or Roses, one Ounce and a half; sealed Earth a Dram; scabious Water three Ounces; or of Cassia new drawn, four Ounces; Elect. de Succ. Rosar. Psyll. each two Drams; Syrup of Violets one Ounce; scabious Water *qi. v. mix*; or laxative Clusters, as Diacassia, Elect. de Psyll. each half an Ounce; Oyl of Violets three Ounces; Sugar one Ounce; a very little Salt; mix. If the Glandule was on the right Hip, the following Epithem was applied to the Liver, *viz.* Ag. Endiv. Solatri, Plantagin. Semperviv. aa.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ . Acet. Opt.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Bol. Armen. terr. Sigillati, aa.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Santal. Utriusq. Coral. Rubr. spod. aa.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$ . Camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Croc.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}$ . prepare, and use with Waters and Vinegar. If on the left Hip, this was laid on the Spleen, & Aq. Endiv. Boragin. Bugloss,

Bugloss, aa. ʒij. acet. Opt. Carab. aa. ʒjʒ. A. C.

Santal. Utriusq. Coral. R. an ʒʒ. Croc. ʒj. <sup>1468.</sup>

Camph. ʒʒ. m. If they were under the Arm-

pits, these Epithems were laid to the Back,

opposite to the Heart, because of the Plaister

and Poultis laid on the Apostems there. For

Carbuncles, Anthraces, and the like, this De-

fensive was laid round their Basis some Inches,

R. Aq. semperviv. Plantagin. solatr. aa. ʒjv. ol.

Rosar. ʒj. Boli. Armen. Terr. figillat. sanq.

Drac. aa. ʒij. Acet. alb. opt. ʒij. M. And

on the Head of the Tumour lay this : R. Calc.

viv. sal. Nitr. pulv. Canthard. virid. Æris, Vi-

triol. Rom. combust. aa. ʒj. Arsenic. ʒʒ. M.

*Cum Sapone et Melle* for Use. On the Eschar

they put Beef and Hogs Lard, and dressed it

chirurgically after. ---- When a violent Fever,

with intolerable Pain of the Head begun, and

presently an Apostem appeared, they speedily

opened a Vein on the same Side, used Cupping

and Scarification on the Place, then proceeded

as above. If the Sick were Lethargic, they

used Clysters, Potions, and Cupping. If rest-

less and delirious, Corroborants, fine Potions,

and Clysters were used. Their Urine very

often differed nothing from healthy Peoples ;

sometimes it was brown or reddish, thick or

fetid. --- As to the Vulgar, some soaked hot

Bricks in Vinegar, then wrapped them in red

Cloaths dipt in Oyl, and laid them warm on

their Tumours ; some such died ; others re-

covered. Others laid to them hot Oyl of

Earth Worms, or of Camomil, Lillies, Dill,

or Elder mixt ; then they made a Plaister,

- A. C. (and applied it warm) of Dock Roots, Onions,  
 1468. roasted Lily Roots, Saffron, four Leaven, Butter, Lard, Mallows, &c. Others used Alkhea as hot as they could bear it, and with great Profit, Others, after cupping with scarification, used the above Oyls, and the Gum Plaister hot. Others applied strong Blisters, or set on Leeches. Some as soon as the Fever seized them, took a large spoonful of Sulphur-yive in half a Glass of tepid white Wine, with good Success. Some pounded Onions, Garlick, Pepper, Salt, and Quicklime; filled half of a Walnut Shell with them, and set on the Apostem. Some as an Antidote blistered their Legs with Crowsfoot, Cantharid. &c. and dressed with Butter and Lard.
1471. The Winter was rigorous, and Weather stormy.
1472. Many Bournes broke out in several Places of England. ---- In *January*, a Comet in *Hungary*. There were two very great ones after it.
1473. A most droughty Summer, and so hot, that Woods took Fire, All Rivers dried up.  
 The *Danube* might be walked over in *Hungary*. This Drought continued three Years, *Func.*
1475. *Croecovia* almost consumed with Fire. *Func.*
1476. Locusts, and a great Inundation of the *Isytula*, *Func.*
1477. An excessive Heat and Distemperature of the Air; hence so fierce and quick a Pestilence, that the last fifteen Years cruel civil War destroyed not a third of the People in *England*,

*England*, though it lasted four Months, for *St A. C.* carried off endless Numbers,

This Year raged in *London*, and several Parts of the Realm, a most dire Pestilence; it began the latter End of *September* last Year, and lasted till *November* this; multitudes died during these 14 Months.

Long Time there were continual Rains, and great Moisture, swelled Rivers; but especially the *Severn* so high for 14 Days, that it overflowed the whole Country. It drowned many People in their Beds; overturned Houses; carried about Children swimming in their Cradles; drowned Beasts grazing on the Hills. Wheat sold for 3s. per Quarter in 1486, but in 1492. at 13s. 4d. A great Dearth. *September* the 21st, began the *Sudor Angelicus*, or *English* sweating Sickness, and continued to the End of *October*. This was its first Appearance in *England*.

There was a Comet in *Poland* with a great Eclipse of the Sun, followed by a great Dearth of Cattle. *Func.*

Immediately before *Charles* the VIIIth of *France*, marched his Army into *Italy* to conquer *Naples*, in the Night, over *Poville*, were seen three Suns in the midst of the Firmament and many Clouds about them, which sent forth most dreadful Thunder and Lightning. In the Territory of *Aretzo* were clearly seen in the Air, an infinite Number of Men armed on mighty Horses, with a terrible Noise of Drums and Trumpets. The Images of Saints did sweat in many Parts of *Italy*. In the

A. C. the City of *Milan* Lightning fired their Magazine of Powder which they had taken out to send to other Places, which demolished the Gate over it, and the Castle; and the whole City shook; many People were slain by the Fall of the Stones, and Ruin of the Walls; 500 Men were slain at their Recreations on the Castle Green. *Guich. Ital. Hist.* --- So great Plenty, that Wheat was sold at 6*d* a Bushel; and in 1496, a Barrel of Herrings at 3*s*. 4*d*. August the 24th, a Hail Tempest at *St. Nead's*; Stones 18 Inches about.

1498. This was a very drouthy Year, and Hay was very dear.

1500. A great Tempest at *Rome* did much Damage to Buildings; a very fore Plague, especially in *London*, where 30000 died of it. A Comet in *Capricorn*.

1503. Was a very drouthy Summer.

1505. The malignant spotted Fever, which for a long Time had been common in *Cyprus*, and the neighbouring *Asiatic* Islands, came now first into *Italy*, and over *Europe*, by the Help of a southerly, moist, hot Constitution, and did great Mischief. From the like Cause it returned again in 1508, 1528, &c. *Cole. Fro-caston.* ---- There appeared in *Germany*, upon Peoples Cloaths, and Rocks, as they were spinning, divers bloody Figures and Marks; *Fr. Mirandul.*

1506. There were seen in the Night at *Yeoville*, three Suns in the midst of the Firmament, and many Clouds about them, with most frightful Thunder and Lightning. Monsters were produced

duced in all Countries. In the Territory of A. C. *Aretze* were seen great Companies of armed <sup>1506.</sup> Men on mighty Horses, with a terrible Noise of Drums and Trumpets. ----- The spotted Fever raged fatally over *Italy*. *Baldutius*. A Comet was seen in *Poland*. *Cbr. Func.* --- The sweating Sickness begun the second Time, but was not near so fatal as before, the Remedy being found out.

Terrible great Hail smote Trees, Corn, <sup>1508,</sup> and Vines, chiefly in the Dutchies of *Wurtemberg*, *Hokenberg*, and *Rottenburg* on the *Nicar*. The Hail was so large and tempestuous, that it broke Windows and Tiles of Houses. *Basilius*. The same Year was a great Earthquake in *Italy* and *Germany*. But at *Stutgard* a Tempest arose, and so great a Flood of Waters from the Clouds, filled the Town, that it was in Danger of perishing; some Men and Oxen were lost, and a Part of the Walls were broken.

September the 14th, an Earthquake at *Con-* <sup>1509,</sup> *stantinople*, and the Countries thereabout; it demolished a great Part of the City Walls, and stately Buildings, and slew 13000 People. It lasted a Month with very little Intermiffion; after it came a Plague, which almost depopulated the City. *Turks Hist.*

The Disease called *Coccoluche*, or *Coccolucio*, <sup>1510,</sup> (because the Sick wore a Cap or Covering close all over their Heads) came from the Island *Melite* in *Africa*, into *Sicily*; so into *Spain*, and *Italy*, from that over the *Alps* into *Portugal*, *Hungary*, and a great Part of *Ger-* *many*,

**A. C.** *many*, even to the *Baltic* Sea; every Month shifting its Situation with the Wind from E. to W. so into *France, Britain, &c. Valeriola, Pecblin, &c.* It attacked at once, and raged all over *Europe*, not missing a Family, and scarce a Person. A grievous Pain of the Head, Heaviness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Loss of Strength and Appetite, Restlessness, Watchings, from a terrible taring Cough. Presently succeeded a Chilness, and so violent a Cough, that many were in danger of Suffocation. The first Days it was without spitting; but about the 7th or 8th Day, much viscid Phlegm was spit up. Others (though fewer) spit only Water and Froth. When they began to spit, Cough and Shortness of Breath were easier. None died, except some Children. In some it went off with a Looseness; in others by sweating. Bleeding and Purgings did hurt. Bole Armoniac was chiefly useful, with oily Lintus's, pectoral Troches, and Decoctions. Where Blood was let, the Disease proved malignant and pestilential, being attended with a violent, cruel, and unheard of Malignity, and made bad Work. It was preceded by a long moist Air. We shall find it again in 57, 80, and 97, &c. --- June the 20th, at *Gulick* and *Juliers*, such extraordinary Thunder and Lightning, as struck all with a Panic. A Thunderbolt fired the Magazine, and did great Damage. *Hist. of the Iron Age.*

1513. This Year a great Mortality prevailed in *England*, say our Historians; they call it (as indeed all Diseases) the Plague; but to know what

it was, we must consult Foreigners. Says *Cole*, A. Cr  
 when Dearth, Scarcity of Corn, Famine, rainy <sup>15r</sup>  
 Seasons, and severe cold ones had afflicted *Ita-* 3.  
*ly* for two Years, and People were forced to  
 eat uncommon and unwholsome Food, arose  
 an epidemic contagious Fever, with a Dy-  
 sentery, and black Spots over the whole Body.  
 And from this want of Food, great Weak-  
 ness, and unhealthy Juices, they had a pale  
 cacochimic and depraved Countenance, a  
 Swelling of their Feet, and Difficulty of  
 breathing. Their Excrements were black, and  
 corroded their Bowels ; their Urine black with  
 a Strangury ; their Breath, Urine, and Spittle,  
 stunk intolerably : All forsook the Sick, and  
 fled. Bleeding was universally hurtful ; Cup-  
 ping, but especially actual Cauteries applied  
 to the Legs, Thighs, and Arms, were success-  
 ful ; for from those Ulcers flowed the malignant  
 corrosive Humour, and with it the black Spots  
 vanished and returned no more. Clysters to  
 ease the ulcerated and pained Bowels, were in  
 frequent Use ; of chalybeated Whey, where-  
 in were boiled Bramble and Myrtle Berries ;  
 or a Decoction of Jessamy, low Myrrh, Cinque-  
 foil, Barks of the Larex, Pine Roses, Knot  
 Grass, Juices of Cichory and Borrage ; or of  
 the Broth of the Intestines of a Goat or Beast,  
 with Milfoil, Trifoil, Lentils, toasted Barley,  
 Elder Flowers ; or of a Decoction of Roses,  
 Quinces, Blackberry Bark, Myrrh, wild Pear-  
 tree, wild Prunes, Borrage, Bugloss, &c. They  
 drank a Decoction of Barbery, Quinces, Plan-  
 tin, Cichory, Ecchium, Borrage, Barley,  
 Cinquefoil,

**A. G.** Cinquefoil, and Gentian; or chalybeated  
 1513. Goats Whey, with Juice of Barberry and Sunchus; or Chicken or Veal Broths; wherein were boiled Cichory, Roses, Sunchus, Scordium, Gentian, Plantain, and white Diittany. Oyl of Roses also, with Juice of Plantain, Acock, Horns and Hoofs of a Goat, and Pimpernel Roots, were powdered, and a Dram taken in Chicken Broth Morning and Evening. Others ate old Cheefe, or the Runnet of a Hare, and a Bird roasted and powdered, drunk in an Ounce of Beril and Sunchus Juice, or in a Pound of chalybeated clarified Goats Whey. Their Food was the same as in 1531.

1514. The Plague raged this Year in *Tournay*, and killed 140000. *Christian. Math.*

1515. In *Holland*, and the Low Countries, raged a most epidemick, malignant, suffocating Catarrh in the Throat, which if not cured in 7 or 8 Hours, fell upon the Lungs and Heart, and killed in 16 or 20 Hours. A fearful Flood in *Cracovia*, which drowned much People. So great a Flood of the Rivers in *Germany*, that the Country suffered much Loss, and looked like an *Island*. *Chr. Germanic.*

1517. Was a very drouthy and frosty Winter, a very hot Summer, a very early and plentiful Harvest. Wheat fell from 10s. a Bushel to 10d. There was a great Murrain of Kine, so mortally infectious, that Dogs and Ravens feeding on their Flesh were poisoned and swelled to Death: None durst eat Beef. In the Beginning of this Year (says *Tyenius*) raged a Pain and Inflammation of the Throat, so pestiferous,

rous, malignant and contagious, that whoever **A. C.**  
 within 6 or 8 Hours Seizure had not proper <sup>1517.</sup>  
 Remedies applied, died in 16 or 20 Hours.   
 Not one escaped that had not speedy and  
 good Advice. So great was the Fury of this  
 grassant Epidemie, that in one Minute it pro-  
 duced so great a Difficulty of Breathing, Op-  
 pression of the Heart, and Pain of the Back  
 and Neck, that the Sick seemed strangled.  
 Which Symptoms remitting, and instantly re-  
 turning with a matter so malignant, venomous,  
 and fluxile, that at one Stroke it darted thro'  
 the Muscles of the Back and Breast. All that  
 were so largely bled within the first Hours,  
 and were purged the same Day, recovered ;  
 the rest all died. ---- The Sweating Sickness  
 began at Midsummer, being its third Visit,  
 and continued to the middle of *December*, so  
 violent, that it killed many within two or  
 three Hours. In some Towns a Half died,  
 in others a third Part. Its fourth Visit began <sup>1528</sup>  
 in *London* in the End of *May*, 1528 ; spread  
 over all the Realm, and slew many in 5 or 6  
 Hours. Its fifth was *April* the 15th.; it broke  
 out at *Shrewsbury*, and reigned in the North  
 till the End of *September* ; it began in *London*  
*July* the 9th, 1551, and killed 800 the first <sup>1551.</sup>  
 Week in a few Hours. It now seized *English*  
 Foreigners, but no Strangers here ; it carried  
 off mostly strong People between 30 and 50  
 Years of Age ; rarely touched Women, Chil-  
 dren, or old People. If they were seized in  
 their Sleep, they founded away, or died on  
 their wakening. Sixthly, being now old and  
 weak,

A. C. weak, it made its last faint Effort, and with  
 1626. it its Grave at *Malton* in *Yorkshire* in 1626,  
 as appears from that Parish Register. And  
 here observe once for all, that all the six Times,  
 it reigned epidemical and mortally; they were  
 very rainy, wet, long, moist, southerly Consti-  
 tutions.

When this Disease had several Times ap-  
 peared less or more in sundry Places in *Eng-  
 land*, as a wet Season favoured it for 40 Years,  
*viz.* from 1485 to 1525, and almost depopu-  
 lated the Nation, having killed more than ever  
 were computed to be alive at once in it. It  
 always ceased in dry, cold, or frosty Weather,  
 and broke out again in moist, hot, sultry Wea-  
 ther. But in 1525, disdainning that such a  
 triumphant Hero should be any longer con-  
 fined to an Island, it would turn Traveller, and  
 go visit the Continent; and not willing to flight  
 so advantageous an Opportunity as Wars,  
 Slaughters, Contentions, Dearth, Famine, and  
 a moist, rainy, foggy, sultry Year. It set out  
 for the northern Countries first, from *England*  
 to *Norway*, thence to *Denmark*, and so thro'  
 all *Poland*, and its neighbouring Kingdoms and  
 Countries; and so from Kingdom to Kingdom,  
 Country to Country, City to City; it left  
 scarce any Place, Town, Village, or Hamlet  
 unvisited. Thence it took a Tour through  
*Germany*, the Low Countries, *Holland*, *Zealand*,  
*Brabant*, *Flanders*, and in a Word, as far as  
 it found the same moist Temperature of the  
 Air favour its Progress. On *September* the  
 27th, begun a thick foggy Afternoon; it at-  
 tacked

tacked and took *Amsterdam* ; and after a five A. C. Year's Journey, in *October* it set sail again for <sup>1626.</sup> *England*, before rough Seas and boisterous Winds should make its Passage tedious or dangerous. It slept quietly for 20 or 25 Years after its Arrival, then roused itself with fresh Fury ; but its manner of Attack being always the same both at home and abroad. Its late Journey and Conquest had drawn on itself the Odium of so many Nations on the Continent, who with its native Country had entered into a sort of offensive Alliance against it, that it was repulsed with great Loss, and never after was able to make so strong a head against Mankind. In all its grand Tour it rarely staid a Week in a Place, nor once laid its mercileſs Paw on Infants, aged or decrepit People. But for all so mortal as is was, its observed that more died by the Hands of Empyricks than by the Disease. Its Symptoms were excessive Weakness and Faintness, Uneasiness at the Heart, a deadly burning Heat, Pain of the Head, thick swift unusual Pulse, great Pulpication of the Heart ; this last continued with some 2 or 3 Years after, and with others their whole Life time. Profuse Sweating, and hot Cordials, were the only Cure ; such as could lie a whole Day in the same Posture without stirring, Motion, or putting out Hand or Foot, and drink often and large Draughts of warm sudorific Potions, recovered ; the rest died within 7 or 8 Hours abroad ; or in 20 or 24 Hours at home. It almost laid *Europe* waste, scarce 1 of 600 who had it, recovered ;

A. C. for almost all as soon as the Sweat broke, died ;  
 1626. except they instantly got into Bed, Cloaths and  
 all, and sweated 24 Hours without eating any  
 Thing, or forcing Sweat.

1519 In *Hispaniola*, the Ants destroyed their Cana-  
 1520 and Fistula, Oranges, and Fruit-Trees ; neither  
 1521. could they keep Victuals in their Houses, be-  
 cause of their Multitudes, which destroyed all  
 before them ; so that St. *Dominica*, the chief  
 City of the Island, was almost laid waste by  
 them. Formerly a People in *Spain* was de-  
 populated by Conies, as was the Case of *Porto*  
*Sancto* in *America* long after. In *Thessaly*, a  
 City was destroyed by Rats ; as were the *A-*  
*carios* destroyed by Frogs ; and the *Miuntines*  
 by Fleas ; *Amicle* in *Italy* by Serpents, and  
 another Part of it by Sparrows. *Purch. Pil-*  
*grim.*

1520. June the 18, was a most terrible Storm of  
 Wind and Weather here.

1521. A great Dearth and Mortality in *England*  
 and great Inundations of the Sea ; which dri-  
 ving back the Rivers, they overflowed all  
 their Banks, overwhelmed 72 Villages, and  
 drowned above 100000 People, and very much  
 Cattle. The Fate of *Rome* was but little better  
 in 1530, from the *Tyber* overflowing.

1523. After long and great Rains and Winds, which  
 had happened that Season, followed so severe  
 a Frost, that many died of Cold ; some lost  
 Toes or Fingers, and many lost their Nails.

1524. Raged a pestilential Hectic, wherein the Fe-  
 ver was so small, the Pulse and Urine of the  
 Sick was the same as in Health ; yet all that  
 were

were let Blood of from this to 1530, certainly A. C. died: But many not let Blood of, surely re-  
covered. *Hucon. Cole.* 1524

A fatal Fever raged at *Vienna* and *Lyons*, 1525: wherein the Sick apprehended themselves all well, their Pulse moderate, the Colour, Consistence, and Contents of the Urine not at all faulty, yet every one infected died of it. *Montanus. Halo. Cole.*

So great a Death in *London*, that the Terms 1526. were adjourned.

From *November* the 1st, to *February* the 1st, 1527: continual Rains, fearful Floods, terrible Destruction of Corns, Cattle, and Pastures; then a Drought to *April* the 12th; from that daily Rains to *June* the 3d; hence a Scarcity of Corn in *England*, and Death.

The same malignant spotted Fever, which 1528. first appeared in *Europe* in 1505, prevailed now again with its malignant contagious Constitution, from the same Cause; for the last Winter was wholly rainy and southerly. The Spring the same, with very great and destructive Inundations, Darkness and Fogs, which killed the Buds of Trees, especially the Olives. This Fever begun so mildly, that the Sick scarce perceived themselves ill, or in need of a Physician before it was too late. Nor were Physicians themselves less deceived, expecting a speedy Crisis, but no such thing. The Heat was not sensibly great, but the inward great Perturbation of the whole Body was manifest from its general and great Lassitude, Dullness of the Senses, supine lying in Bed, and heavy  
P 2 Headyness

A, C. Headyness of the Sick. After the 4th or 7th  
 1528. Day they began to talk wildly; their Eyes  
 were red and fiery. The Urine was first  
 plentiful and whitish, then red and turbid;  
 Pulse low and slow; Excrements corrupt and  
 fetid. On the 4th or 7th Day, little red  
 Spots like Flea-bites began to appear on the  
 Back, Arms, and Breast. Very little or no  
 Thirst; the Tongue was foul. Some were  
 watchful, others very sleepy, and some both  
 in their Turns; some continued in this  
 Condition to the 7th or 14th Day, or longer.  
 Some had a Stoppage of Urine, which was a  
 bad Sign. No Jews died of it. Some few  
 Women and old People died of it; but it  
 made sad havock of Children and Youth, and  
 those of the richer sort chiefly. All had a  
 sudden and great Loss of Strength. A small  
 Laxative made a great Discharge. No Mitiga-  
 tion from a Crisis, great Loss of Blood at the  
 Nose, difficult Eruption suddenly disappear-  
 ing, a livid Colour of the Spots, or a Stoppage  
 of Urine, were all bad Signs; and the contra-  
 ry were good. Great and fatal was the Dis-  
 sention, of Physicians about the Cure; some  
 were for bleeding of all freely; but others  
 strictly observing that all that were let Blood  
 of died, would let none. Others took the  
 middle Way, and ordered Blood-letting sparing-  
 ly at first, of plethoric or sanguine People  
 only; and so about other Evacuations and  
 Diet. But the best Method was a middling  
 Diet, and boiled Water given to drink, or  
 Water with a little Vinegar, or with Cinna-  
 mon,

mon, and a little Syrup of Wood Sorrel. They A. C. kept the Air in the Rooms of the Sick, clear <sup>1528.</sup> and good; or perfumed by burning Herbs and Gums. After the second Day none were let Blood, but were cupped, or had the Saphena, or Hemorrhoidal Veins opened. Where the Body was full of gross Humours, they gave Cassia, Manna, or Syrup of pale Roses, or with Agaric. About the Eruption, if the Pustles came out slowly, they gave Scordium, Trifol. Odorat. but no strong Sudorifics: They used powerful Diuretics. All hot Things given, added to the Fever, encreased its Danger and bad Symptoms. *Fracastor. Cole. &c. &c.* A great Famine in *Venice. Func.*

November the 4th and 5th, a great Wind, 1530. which blew down Houses and Trees; then a high Tide, which drowned the Marshes of *Essex, Kent,* and *Ibanet*, and drowned much Cattle.

The two or three preceding Years having 1531. been wholly moist, rainy, and southerly, a grievous Pestilence (says *Cole*) set in, with a Fever, Delirium, Pain of the Head, black and turbid Urine, great Tossings, a moist and black Tongue, Thirst, Anthraces, and Bulos. Most died that were seized. Great Driers were found to be the safest and best Helps. No bleeding. Cupping with Scarification was used to the Legs, the actual Cautey to the Arms and Feet. Seatous Blisters of Garlick, Onions, Crowsfoot, *Flamula Jovis*, four Leaven, and sharp Vinegar, were applied and kept long open. Friction, Ligatures, and Rubifiers, to the Soles of the Feet. The Belly was moved with Clysters of

A. C. 1531. Wormwood, Centry, Peach Leaves, Beets Mercury and Mallows; or of Brans, Nettles, and Eibories; or of Tithymal, Pennyroyal, Flowers of Esula, and Elder, and Prunes; or of Ivy Root, Violets, Prunes and Mercury. They gave Alteratives every Morning, as a Indorific cordial Decoction of Peach Leaves, Rue, Carl line Thistle; Wormwood, Cichory, and Cinquefoil; or of Roots and Leaves of Cinquefoil, Nettles, Pennyroyal, Tricomanes, Cimbellana, Caltha, Muriale, Beet, &c. or an Apozem of Grass Roots; Lettice, Sorrel, Lybisticum, Rue; or of Barberry Leaves, Sorrel, Germander, Betony, Scordium; or the depurated Juice of Gentian, white Dittany, Barberry Leaves, of each five Ounces; Sugar one Ounce; mix and give. But before, or with the Apozeme, they took two Ounces of this Powder, viz. calcined Crabs and Cockle Shells, Horse and Mules Hoofs burnt and washed, (in Juice of Sorrel and Trefoil) each a Scruple; Juniper Berries five Scruples; mix for Use. Or this Electuary, Take of Rue, Salt, Scordium, Barberry Leaves, prepared Goat's Horn, of each one Ounce; clarified Honey two Pound; mix. Or of Gentian, Germander, white Dittany, Barberry Leaves, Roots of Cinquefoil, lesser Centry, burnt Oxes Horn and Hoof, of each three Drams; Honey two Pound; mix. Outwardly they laid to the Heart a Plaister of Leaves of Barberry, Juniper, Peaches, Sorrel and Roses, boiled and pounded; or Leaves of Ash, Borrage, Bugloss, Nettles, &c. or of Swallow's Nest, Juice of Cichory, and white Vinegar. Food was middling, of Chickens, Birds, Kid, and

and Veal, seasoned with acid aperient Herbs, A. C. as Sorrel, Barberry, &c. Their Drink was a <sup>1531.</sup> Decoction of Prunes, Sorrel, and Barberry; or of Barley, Vipers Bugloss, Leaves of Pear Trees, Quince Tree, and Juniper; or of Perry Vinegar, Rose Water, and a Decoction of Barley and Barberry; or of Goats Whey, with Juice of Barberry, Sunchus, and Sorrel, &c.

In *Lisbon* 1400 Houses were overthrown by <sup>1531.</sup> an Earthquake, and 600 more so shaken, that they were ready to fall: Many Churches were cast down. *Lang. Chron.*

When a southerly humid Constitution had <sup>1537.</sup> prevailed two Years, then were many seized with a most acute and vehement Fever. All were delirious with a most exquisite Pain at the Heart, turbid and black Urine, great Tossings, moist and black Tongue, parching Heat, Anthracas and Bubos. Very few infected recovered. Driers were found most serviceable, as Cupping, Scarification, Blisters, actual Caustery, Friction, Ligatures, Clysters, mild cardiac Sudorifics, &c. *Cole.* --- In *England* the Summer was exceeding rainy. In *December* and *January* a great Frost, the *Thames* was frozen over.

The Sea by the Kingdom of *Naples* was dry <sup>1538.</sup> for eight Miles together; out of which Places Fire and Ashes burst out so furiously, that many Places were miserably destroyed by them. *Clark's Examl.* --- A most epidemic Dyfentery raged over all *Europe*, not one City escaped. No strong previous Cause suspected to be in the Air. *Fernel.* *September* the 29th, an Earthquake at *Puteoli*; it raised a Hill four Miles

- A. C. about, and threw out as much Earth, Stones,  
 1538. and Ashes, as filled up the *Lacus Lincoln.*
1539. A most pestiferous contagious Dysentery  
 reigned this Year. *Holerius.*
1540. In Summer was an excessive Drought; Wells,  
 Brooks, and Rivers, were dried up; the  
*Thames* was so low, that the salt Water flowed  
 above *London* Bridge. In the latter End of  
 Summer came a great Mortality over the whole  
 Nation, of an epidemic, pestilential Ague, and  
 bloody Flux. *Stow. &c.* But in other Places  
 it was the hottest and healthiest Year in the  
 Memory of Man. *Stow. Fernel. Funck.*
1542. June the 14th, a terrible Tempest at *Buda.*  
*Teincell. de Mirac.*
1543. The Weather was so cold, that the *Pro-*  
*vence* Wines ordained for the Army being fro-  
 zen, was cut with Hatchets, and carried away by  
 the Soldiers in Baskets, *Serres. in vit. Franse. 1.*  
 --- Wood, Flesh, and Fish, were very dear this  
 Winter from the last intemperate rainy Sum-  
 mer, causing great Death of Cattle. This  
 Winter the Plague was in *London*, and the  
 Terms were adjourned. *Stow.* --- A most ri-  
 gorous frosty Winter. In the End of *January*,  
 and Beginning of *February*, safe and danger-  
 less Pleurisies prevailed; some whereof were  
 terminated by thick black Urine, on the Sur-  
 face whereof was much yellow, thick, Gluey  
 Froth or Scum. *Jacob. Holer.*
1544. A great Eclipse of the Sun, and three of  
 the Moon the same Year. *Sleidan.*
1545. All over *France* and *Britain*, raged a pesti-  
 lential Epidemic (says *Valeriola*) called the  
*Troup*

*Troup Gallant*, because it chiefly seized, and A. C. carried off young, strong, brisk People. The Sick had either continual Watchings, which ended in a Phrenzy; or constant Drowziness, which terminated in a Lethargy. Most at first had a Pain in the Head, Heat of the Kidneys, Lassitude of the whole Body, and great Plenty of Worms which crept up the Gullet, and out of the Mouth, to the great Danger of choaking the Sick. Most had Spots either at first, which was worst, or in the Declination of the Disease. Large Bleeding was the only Help, which was repeated in some; then proceeded to Detergents, Cordials, &c. The Signs of Concoction appearing, gentle Laxatives were used. The Disease terminated the 4th or 11th Day. *Cole.*

Two Years together a fatal, contagious, malignant Distemper invaded the Town and Country about *Augurdium*, laid it almost quite waste. After, the Emperor *Maximilian's* War waged against the *Venetians*. After so many Calamities, Scarcity of Corn, Inequality of the Air, both southerly and tempestuous, and great Swarms of Locusts, which ate all up, and made the whole Country barren. Then the infectious Contagion seized Men with a pestilent Fever, bilious Vomitings, Delirium, insupportable Thirst, and killed the 4th Day. Carbuncles, and itching black Pustules came out on many. Innumerable and different Remedies were used; but Scarification and Cupping of the lower Parts, Leeches behind the Ears, and to the Hemorrhoidal Vessels. But above all, the

1547. A. C. the actual Cautey used to the Legs, Arms, and Emunctories of the Groin, were found of most Service. The Eschar was got off with Butter, and the malignant Lee found a Way for Discharge, with great Success. Empyrics with much Profit put Seatons in the Groins, and Scrotum; and gave inwardly Powder of Mistletoe, Roots of Camellion, Thistle, Ufnea, Goat's Horn, of each equal Quantities, in a sweet Lixivium of common Oyl. And also Horns, Hoofs, and Bones of wild Goat calcined, were of great Use, given to two Drams. Vomiting was stayed by giving a Vomit. Food and Medicines were the same as before 1513. *Cole*
1548. November the 6th, was seen a great fiery Chasm, or Opening in the Heavens; and in some Places Fire fell to the Earth, and flew up again into the Air. *Clark's Example*. --- *Stow* says there was a great Plague in London. However, all Europe now groaned under a pestilential Peripneumony, with spitting of Blood, and Difficulty of Breathing, so contagious, that not only the Touch, Company, or Consanguinity, but even the very Look of the Sick infected at a Distance the Healthy within four or five Days. This came from the East, and made a Sweep toward the West, making terrible Havock of People.
1549. The Plague alarmed all Prussia. *Func*. Because of the Rebellion in England the Harvest was neglected, Hay and Corn rotted on the Ground ungot; hence a Dearth.
1550. Was a very great Dearth, so as Wheat was sold at 16s. per Bushel, which was sold at 10d. a little

a little before. A Comet *March* the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. --- During the cruel P<sup>o</sup>gish Persecution in *Scotland*, a Comet like a fiery Bessom flamed all *November* and *December* and *January*. Great Rivers in the middle of Winter were dry, and in Summer so great Floods as carried down and drowned several Villages, and carried much feeding Cattle from their Pastures into the Sea. Several Whales came up the *Forth*. Many Hail Tempests, the Stones as large as Pigeons Eggs, which destroyed much Corn. A fiery Dragon was seen flying near the Earth, vomiting out Fire both Day and Night, so as People were obliged constantly to watch their Houses and Corn Yards. *Spotsw. Hist. of the Cb. of Scott.*

1550.

A great Multitude of People and Cattle were 1551. drowned by a terrible Tempest, the Clouds suddenly dissolving, and the Waters pouring down amain with such strange and stupendous Violence, that the massive Walls of many Cities, divers Vineyards, and fair Houses, were totally destroyed and ruined. *Bartholin.* — There raged all the World over, says *Senner-tus*, an epidemic and contagious, but not fatal, Fever. — Says *Pamalivius*, the epidemic Catarrh called *Coquiliubuche*, overrun all *France* for the first Time; and the former Diseases ceased, as an uncommon, but fatal Paraplegia, burning Heat, Heaviness with thick short Breathing; and a great many others not recorded by the Ancients.

Says *Platerus*, raged at *Basil*, a malignant 1552 and contagious epidemic Fever, with a most acute 1588.

Pain

**A, C.** Pain of the Head, sudden Prostration of Strength, Vomiting, Loathing. Spots appeared on many before Death; the Urine high-coloured and confused; Pulse quick and strong; Body intensely hot; unquenchable Thirst; then Watchings, Ravings, and Deliriums. It mostly seized the strongest Men, and such as were Tiplers, or intemperate; it seldom attacked young People or Infants, (the very contrary of the Plague there) and was very fatal, as well as contagious. The Sick had neither Bubos nor Anthracæ. Such as died went off the 7th, 11th, 12th, or 14th Day. They that recovered scarce got well in six Weeks; in the middle of which, the Fever came to its Crisis. This was in *June*, and very droughty. They first let Blood, then gave cooling Apozemes, then acid cooling Draughts, then a Laxative; next came in Opiats, and after the Crisis, corroborating Cordials.

1553. This Year and last, prevailed at *Ancona, Venice, Almar, &c.* from *August* to *November*, malignant, and as it were pestilential Fevers, with a great Discharge of Worms by Stool, Pain of the Stomach, bilious Elux, great Weakness, and often Faintness.

1554. *February* the 15th, appeared in the Sky, a Rainbow reversed, the Arch downwards, and the two Ends upward. The same Year two Suns shined at once at a good Distance.

1555. This was a very wet rainy floody Year, and great Scarcity. *Stow.* Now began a fatal hot burning Fever in *England*. ---- On the bare Rocks

Rocks on the Seaside in *Suffolk*, grew of their A. C. own Accord, and was ripe in *August*, a plentiful Crop of Peasons, where Grass never grew before; these greatly relieved the Poor, who carried them away in great Quantities; and as they gathered, still more were coming on, and others in Blossom. *Speed*. From the Wetness and Coldness of the Season of 1555, at *Paris* were several Epidemics from Cold and Dejections all Sorts of Fluxes, bastard Pleurisies, Quinzies, Anthritics, and Rheumatisms.

*March* the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Comet shined all Nights. This Year the hot burning Fever, and other Diseases which began last Year, consumed much People in all Parts of *England*, chiefly grave Men. --- This Year, says *Bartholine*, being very inconstant, Rain, Heat, and southerly Wind, the Air not yet purified after the late great Plague there, and fatal to many Childbed Women, an epidemic, confluent, malignant Pox, raged among all Ages, (and at the same Time a malignant spotted Fever) mostly fatal the first or fourth Day; the Symptoms, Vomiting, Loathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Fainting, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, Cough, bloody Urine, Dysentery, involuntary profuse Tears, so as the crystalline Humour of the Eye was often lost. Face and Body were first red, then quickly deformed with many Pustules. The Pox appeared the fourth Day. On taking a Cordial, mild Diaphoretic, &c. the Fever and other Symptoms abated, except the Sick caught Cold, had a Looseness, or were suffocated. The Disease prevailed

A. C. prevailed as much in Harvest as in Summer; only it was milder. *Theo. Bartholin. 1557.*  
 1555 This Year and last was a great Scarcity of  
 1556 and Corn from the past great Rains. It was a very  
 1557.  unseasonable Year in England, all the Corn was  
 choaked and blasted, the Harvest excessive  
 wet and rainy; before Harvest this Year  
 Wheat was sold at 4 Marks per Quarter, Malt  
 at 44s. per Quarter, Pease at 46s. 8d. After  
 Harvest Wheat was sold at 5s. per Quarter in  
 London, 4s. in the Country. Malt at 6s. 8d.  
 and in the Country at 4s. 8d. Rye at 3s. 4d.  
 per Quarter in London, and in some Places at  
 4d. per Bushel. *Clark's Ex.* --- Quartan Agues  
 still reigned fatally. In some more remote  
 Countries, July, August, and September, were  
 excessive hot and dry. In the End of September,  
 came a very strong cold North Wind; pre-  
 sently after were many Catarrhs, quickly fol-  
 lowed by a most severe Cough, Pain of the  
 Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and a Fever.  
 The Pain was neither violent nor pricking, but  
 mild. The 3d Day they expectorated freely.  
 The 6th, 7th, or at the farthest the 8th Day,  
 all who had that Pain of the Side died; but  
 such as were blooded the 1st or 2d Day, re-  
 covered on the 4th or 5th; but bleeding on the  
 last two Days, did no Service. Slippery, thick  
 ening, Linctuses, were found of most Service.  
 Broths, or Spoon-meats, or moist Foods were  
 good. --- But where the Season continued still  
 rainy, the Case was very different; for at *Manua*  
*Carpentaria*, three Miles from *Madrid*, the  
 Epidemic began in August, and bleeding or  
 purging

purging was so dangerous, that in the small A. C. Town, 2000 were let Blood of, and all died. <sup>1555</sup>  
 There it began with a Roughness of the Jaws, <sup>1556</sup> and  
 small Cough, then a strong Fever, with a Pain <sup>1557</sup>  
 of the Head, Back, and Legs; some felt as tho' they were corded over the Breast, and had a Weight at the Stomach; all which continued to the 3d Day at farthest; then the Fever went off with a Sweat, or bleeding at the Nose. In some few it turned to a Pleurisy, or fatal Peripneumony. --- At *Alcmaria*, this Year in October, raged such an Epidemic, as seized whole Families at once. In that small Place died in three Weeks 200 Persons of this mortal Peripneumony. It attacked like a Catarrh, with a very slow and malignant Fever, bringing as it were a sudden Suffocation along with it; then seized the Breast with so great a Difficulty of Breathing, that the Sick seemed dying. Presently it laid hold of the Precordia and Stomach; and with a violent Cough, which either caused Abortion, or killed gravid Women. Some, but very few, had continual Fevers along with it; many had double Tertians; other simple slight Intermittents. All were worse by Night than by Day; such as recovered were long valetudinary, had a weak Stomach, and hypped. This Disease seized most Countries very suddenly when it entered, catching thousands the same Moment. Thick ill smelling Fogs preceded it some Days. In some Places few recovered who had it accompanied with a violent Fever. Semitertians were next dangerous. If Intermittents accompanied the

A. C. the Pain of the Throat (which was neither a  
 1555 Quinzy, nor scarce a slight Inflammation, but  
 1556 and only from a meer Defluxion, of which the Sick  
 1557. seemed choaked) they were better off, even  
 without bleeding. But if the Fever super-  
 vened, and was not well managed, it was often  
 fatal. Gentle bleeding the first Day was use-  
 ful. For the Throat Gargles of Plantin, Sca-  
 bious, and red Rose Waters, Quinces, Mul-  
 berries, and sealed Earth, were used. For the  
 Cough and Hoarseness, pectoral and oily  
 Mixtures. Scarification with Cupping, suc-  
 ceeded better than bleeding. The Year 1555  
 had been most excessively rainy, and 1556, as  
 great a Drought --- After a great Scarcity of  
 Corn, not from Famine, but the rich Corn-  
 mongers had bought and hoarded it up, till it  
 was spoiled, which forced the Poor to eat  
 Oxes and Swines Dung, &c. A sudden and  
 terrible Plague broke out between *Delph* and  
 the *Hague*, in a small Village, and spread  
 over the whole Country in *June*, before the  
 rising of the Dog-Star. In Children it was  
 attended with Spots. This Plague was pre-  
 saged by Stars, and Fire falling to the Ground  
 on the Streets of *Delph*. Children in their  
 Play digged Graves, and carried dead Coffins  
 on their Shoulders; sung funeral Hymns like  
 their Priests, and pretended to bury living  
 Children their Playfellows. So great was this  
 Mortality, that the Poor fought for Coffins  
 for their dead Relations. Abortions, and Death  
 of Childbed Women were common. This  
 Plague continued till *May* 1558, and killed  
 5000

5000 of the Poor of *Delph* only. *Dodoneus*. A. C. *Schinckius*. *Forestus*. *Platerus*. *Stow*. &c. --- 1555  
 A Dearth afflicted *England*; Wheat sold at 1556 and  
 55s. per Quarter; but a good and plentiful 1557.  
 Crop this Harvest brought it to 4s. or 5s. ---  
*September* the 7th, seven a Clock at Night, in a  
 black rainy Cloud in the West was seen a Rain-  
 bow, the Moon in the East, shining bright, and  
 at full the Day before. In *September* excessive  
 Rains, and a great Death, chiefly of Priests.  
*Baker's Chron.* --- At *Numigen*, in *July*, raged  
 an Epidemic, which spared none, and so cruel  
 that it carried off many the 4th, 7th or 14th  
 Day. It seized with a Fever, Roughness, or  
 burning Inflammation of the Throat, and the  
 Fever continual. The Sick were afflicted with  
 a grievous Pain of the Head, taring Cough,  
 and constant severe Pain of the Loins, that  
 they could not walk; and so large a Discharge  
 by the Nose, as would scarce suffer them to  
 breath. Such as escaped by Bleeding, Pecto-  
 rals, and a stinking Sweat supervening, had  
 their entire Strength in all Parts continue. But  
 such as sunk under the Fever, and want of  
 Eating, becoming weak, all died. Wherefore  
 the Cure turned on the Use of speedy Univer-  
 sals; recalling the Appetite, keeping the Ves-  
 sels of the Throat open. Lenitives only were  
 used, strong Purges being fatal. --- In Harvest  
 a pestilential Fever raged in *France*, and car-  
 ried off many. Dysenteries, with a slight Fe-  
 ver prevailed at the same Time; but by the  
 early Use of *Rhubarb*, all had their Gripes ap-  
 peased, and recovered. *Rever. Holer.* &c. This  
 VOL. I. Q Year

A. C. Year there was a great Flood in the south of  
 1555 *Languedoc*, with so dreadful a Tempest, that  
 1556 and People imagined it was the last Day, *Vignier*.  
 1557. The rapid Descent of the Waters about  
*Nismes*, removed divers Heaps and Mountains  
 of Ground, and rent and tore up many other  
 Places; by which was discovered much Gold and  
 Silver Coins, Plate, and other valuable Vessels,  
 supposed to be hid in the *Gotbish* Invasion.

1558. Within a Mile of *Nottingham* was a grie-  
 vous Tempest with Thunder, which, as it  
 came through two Towns, beat down the  
 Churches and all the Houses, cast the Bells to  
 the Outside of the Church Yard, and twisted  
 the Sheets of Lead like a Pair of Gloves,  
 threw them 400 Foot into the Field. The  
 Water and Mud of the *Trent* between them was  
 taken up, carried a quarter of a Mile, and  
 thrown in the Trees. Trees were torn up by  
 the Roots; Hailstones that were 15 Inches  
 about, fell down; a Child was taken out of a  
 Womans Arms, and carried up into the Air,  
 then let fall, had its Arm broken and died;  
 six Men were killed, yet had neither Flesh nor  
 Skin hurt. This Year and last, Quartans  
 were epidemic and fatal, killed many old Peo-  
 ple, especially Divines; great Numbers of  
 Parishes were unserved. Now another great  
 Scarcity of Corn from want of Workers to  
 get it; Corn 14s. per Quarter. This was a  
 cold Winter with a North Wind; a southerly  
 rainy Spring; an excessive hot Summer. In  
 Harvest Dysenteries broke out in *France* and  
*Paris*. In *Holland* Semitertians acted the same  
 Tragedy

Tragedy on the Rich that the Plaguë did on A. C. the Poor last Year. --- All the Spring, Summer, and Harvett, (says *Jul. Palmer. Constantin.*) being hot and dry, all *Europe* was grievously afflicted with sundry Fevers, especially Intermittents, and these very long, but not so mortal. There were also other Distempers at the same Time, as Dysenteries, Stranguries, Ophthalmias, consumptive Disorders, &c. --- In *September*, while *Charles* the Vth lay on his Death-bed, a blazing Star appeared in *Spain*; dim at first, but with the Encrease of his Distemper it grew bigger; at last shooting its fiery Hair directly against the Monastery where he lay. The very Hour the Emperor died, it vanished. *Strada.*

*September* the 5th, was a terrible Tempest 1559. of Wind and Thunder.

Another great Scarcity of Corn in *England.* 1561.

In the fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* 1562. Reign, Men being sent for the Safeguard of *Newhaven*, there broke out such a Plague amongst them, that the Streets lay full of dead Corps, the Living not being able to bury their multitude of Dead; from thence this Year the Soldiers brought the Infection into *England*, whereof died within the Bills of Mortality 20136.

*January* the 9th, at Night was a great 1563, Tempest of Wind and Thunder at *Leicester*, which did great Mischief. In *September* was an Earthquake in several Parts of the Nation, especially in *Lincoln*, and in the northern Shires. From *December* the 1st to the 12th,

Q 2

greater

A. C. 1563. greater Thunder and Lightning than any alive remembred. --- The Plague imported last Year from *Newhaven*, overspread the Nation this, and overrun all *Europe* for some Years. --- Coughs, Pleurifies, and malignant Peripneumonies, were malignant over all *Italy*, and carried off many. In all the dead Bodies that were opened the whole Lungs were found full, turgid, and strangely indurated with half putrid Blood. *Cole.*

1564. *September* the 20th, was a great Flood in the *Thames*, Marshes overflowed, and Cattle drowned. *October* the 7th, a frightful Meteor or *Aurora Borealis*, the North Quarter of the Sky covered with Flames of Fire, reaching the Zenith, then descended West; and though there was no Moon, yet it was as light as though it had been full Day. *December* the 1st began a Frost, which freezed the *Thames* so as People went over, and Boys and Men played on it. *January* the 3d it thawed, and was a very great Flood. --- This Year raged at *Nymgen* the Cholera Morbus, and killed many within four Days; but most of them who sought Help at first recovered. When they had vomited enough they took Marmalade of Quince with Aromatics, if the Fever run not high; but where it did, they left out the last, and gave the first Morning and Night, and half an Hour before Meat for three Days, and forbid the Sick all Drink except a very little, though their Thirst was great; for drinking encreased the Evacuations, and these brought Death, To the strongly convulsed Parts they used

used a warm Fomentation of Oyl of Cam-  
 momil, and to the Stomach and Belly, Em-  
 brocations of Oyl of Nard, Mastick, and  
 Quintes; then strowed over all, Powders of  
 Astringents and Aromatics; then gave Opiates,  
 with Absorbents, and Restringents; but first  
 of all they gave Rhubarb, and to Children  
 Clysters. *Reverius*. --- Some Years preced-  
 ing this, on the lower *Rhine*, had been exces-  
 sive wet and rainy, and caused most shocking  
 Desolation by a great Mortality. The Winter  
 before, had very often been seen at Night,  
 sundry and terrible Lights and fiery Meteors  
 in the Air, sometimes standing still, other-  
 times darting forth their Streamers suddenly:  
 They continued all Summer, and the Begin-  
 ning of next Winter, &c. Besides frequent  
 Abortions, fearful Torments from Worms,  
 often arthritic Pains, and depraved Motions of  
 the Joints, appeared the Measles and Small-  
 pox, as the Forerunners of a very fatal Epi-  
 demic; which, with incredible Cruelty, in a  
 manner depopulated Cities, Towns, and Coun-  
 tries; witness *Constantinople, Alexandria, Ly-*  
*ons, Dantzick, London, Ausburgh, Vienna, Co-*  
*logn*, and all the upper *Rhine* even to *Basil*,  
 but milder on the lower *Rhine*; all risen from  
 the great and universal Rains and Moisture,  
 causing acute and chronic Defluxions. In the  
 Winter of 1564, came outward glandular  
 Swellings of the Neck, but void of Danger.  
 In the Spring began and lasted most of the  
 Summer, frequent dangerous Quinsies, of sud-  
 den Termination; which for its Rage, Dan-  
 ger,

A. C. 1564. ger, and short Continuance, was little short of a Plague, continuing but one, two, three, or four Days; if the Sick outlived the seventh or eighth, they recovered. They began mostly at the new Moon, with a Fever and Vomiting, from the smallest increased bodily Exercise, as walking in the Heat of the Sun, or from too great Heat of the Fire; then came instantly a Swelling of the Tongue, with Loss of Speech; the Gullet itself was closely shut up, that Drink could not pass: These Symptoms killed the Sick, than which no Death could be more cruel. There was no visible Swelling on the Neck, only in some an Appearance of an Erisipelas. But the Defluxion of the virulent Humour fell inwards, which often produced a Frenzy, frequently leaving the Jaws it fell on the Side; hence a Pleurisy, every jot as fatal as the Quinsey. Sometimes it was transferred to the Lungs, and terminated in a Peripneumony. Other times leaving the whole Thorax, it shifted to the Spine of the Back, and caused intolerable Pains, especially in menstruous Women; but it was equally mortal in all Shapes and Forms. This Quinsey was less dangerous to Youth than grown up People, and they recovered sooner, especially if the last did not keep their Bed. In this pestilential Epidemic (which in many Places was a true Plague, and at other Places, as at *Crete, Ragusa, Venice, &c.* it was a spotted Fever) bleeding and purging did much more Mischief than Good; only bleeding Youth under the Tongue, and dry cupping to the Neck

Neck and Shoulders, gently repellent and A. C. strengthening Medicines, and Alexipharmics to- 1564 pically used with great Discretion, were beneficial. When Winter came, there were above two Months of the greatest Frost, and severest Cold felt by any living ; and near the End very much Snow, which put an End to the last fatal, malignant, contagious Epidemic. The Cold remitted for six or seven Days without a Thaw, then was the Air filled with Fog and Vapours, which being neither dissolved nor discussed, but rather condensed by the Night's Cold, rendered the Air thick and moist ; hence sprung another new, real, and no less inflammatory Disease : The Sick were first seized with a continual Fever of a bad Kind, they felt an obtuse and pricking Pain in their Side, then were they tormented with a Shortness of Breath ; then the first Pain of the Side which came at first, shifted, and slowly moved over the whole Breast, especially if any Anodyne was given ; next, with a sudden Jerk it moves again, and falls on the Lungs, which being over-loaded and over-flooded by a sudden impetuous Flux of Humours, the spitting became bloody, and mixt with divers Colours, which the more plentiful it was, and easily expectorated, so much greater Danger, such generally dying the sixth Day. Some had no spitting of Blood ; if such got over the ninth Day, they generally recovered, except they relapsed, then they died before the three Weeks End. Such as had a Looseness, or Delirium; died. All had a Cough

1564. **A. C.** a Cough and Hoarsness. The Cure, consisted in immediate and large Bleeding, and freely using Subacids; as Syrup of Wood Sorrel, Sorrel in Carduus or Scabious Waters: Then gave Decoctions of Pectorals and Bitters mixt, as Scordium, Baum, Carduus Benedictus, Scabious, Sorrel, &c. and added Sugar with a little Vinegar. Purging was hurtful, but if indicated, they gave laxative Clysters, or Rhubarb infused with solutive Syrup of Roses. Nor were the pestilential Pills wholly useless, being both alexipharmic and diaphoretic. Such as went out of Doors an Hour or two after Sunset, were soonest and most dangerously taken, Such as went abroad in the middle of the Day, during these seven Days Fog, were in less Danger. Fires of Oakwood, in Rooms were very serviceable, and the best Preventative. *Wierus. Dodoneus. Schenkus. &c. &c.*

1565. *July* the 16th, from nine at Night, to three in the Morning, was a great Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, in many Places. *December* the 24th, in the Morning was a Hurricane, Wind West, *Thames* and the Sea were both blown in; great Damage done by both. --- There raged over all *France* a great Mortality by a Pestilence, or pestilential Diseases, wherein all that were let Blood, or strongly purged, died; first waxing weaker and weaker. But such as used only cordial Medicines recovered, for the Disease rose only from the Fault of the Air. *Ambrose Parcy.* — At *Crete, Ragusa, and Venice* in 1567, was a simple,

simple, benign, acute, contagious Disease, A. C. which, by the Use of proper Medicines, went off the 11th, or 14th Day. A Fever with Spots, Alienation of Mind, Thirst, Restlessness, &c. It killed none but such as had a bad Habit of Body, were weak or intemperate. 1565.

*Colic*

This Spring having great, and almost continual Rains, with most frightful Floods, the Summer and Harvest were droughty, clear, not one Drop of Rain the whole Harvest. At *Commora* in *Hungary*, broke out the *Hungarian* Fever, in the Emperor *Maximilian's* Army, just before he broke up that Campaign against the *Turks*. The excessive Spring Rains had made them two Months later in taking the Field. It increased at *Gerwer*; and when his Soldiers were disbanded, they carried the Contagion along with them, and dispersed it all over *Europe*, especially over *Germany*, *Burgundy*, *Italy*, *Bohemia*, and *Flanders*; but chiefly in *Vienna*, through which most of them past in their Return home. They infected all Houses there where they laid, and died so fast themselves, that the Streets were covered with dead Bodies: This increased the Infection. The Fever began at 3 or 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, with slight Cold and shivering for a quarter of an Hour; this was followed ever after by an intense violent Heat, with an intolerable Pain of the Head, Hardness and Renitency, and Pain of the Mouth of the Stomach, so that the slightest Touch of ones Finger, or the Bed-cloaths, made the Sick throw

A. C. 1566. throw out most piercing Screighs : (These two last Pains being the characteristick and pathognomic Signs of this Fever.) Unquenchable Thirst for the first two or three Days, especially for Wine, which yet was certainly fatal to all that drunk it; the Tongue was dry, the Lips chopt. The third Day they were delirious, yet then all talked of their own Trade or Business; the Delirium continued several Days; they grew worse in the Evening, and the Fever was highest in the Night. Some spit Blood or had Pains in the Sides, or colical Pains in the Belly. A critical Looseness, or Deafness were good Signs. Swellings behind the Ears were frequent. But the most miserable Crisis was, Tubercles on the Top of the Foot, which, if neglected, or ill treated, often ended in a Mortification; many had their Feet cut off. Such as outlived the 14th or 20th Day, recovered. All had Spots like Flea-bitings, some smaller, some larger, on their Breast, Back-bone, or over their whole Body; some had them on their Shoulders and Arms; if livid or black, they were fatal. Large bleeding, at first Seizure, of all Things was most useful. Some gave the white of an Egg beaten to a Froth, with a Dram; or half a Dram of Saffron powdered, in two Ounces of strong Spirits; and cleansed their Mouth with a Cloth dipt in the same Mixture: This they gave at Night, and some repeated it next Morning; but none had it a third Time, for they every one died before Night. Some gave the expressed Juice of 20 Leaves of Houseleek  
either

either with a Scruple of Sal Armoniac, or a A. C. little Camphire in Spring Water; this succeeded better. But the most successful and rational Method was, after bleeding and a Laxative, and ordering acid Drink, and a Diet, to give brisk Diaphoretics, as Mithridate, Treacle; thus, Take Treacle of *Alexandria*, choice Mithridate, of each three Ounces; the best Zedoary, one Ounce; white Ginger, half an Ounce; Roots of Tormentil, Pimpernel, Snake Root, of each three Drams; Camphire, two Drams; Myrrh, Saffron, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Dittany, of each two Scruples; mix for Use: Give in Spring Water and Vinegar. Or in the following, Take Dittany, Madder Roots, Avens, wild Rue, Scabious, Peony, Hyssop, best Treacle, of each half an Ounce; Gentian Root, Armenian Bole, Castor, St. John's Wort, Tormentil Roots, of each a Dram; infuse the Powders two Days in Brandy, then the Treacle being mixt, keep the filtered Liqueur for Use. Some trusted to Zedoary only, given in cordial Waters. Such as were ignorant of, or neglected the Influence of the Air, laid the whole Cause of this Disease on eating too much fresh Meat new killed; or on the gross *Hungarian* Air; or on the strong Wines of that Country; or on the too great Plenty of Fish, filthy Drink, the Nastiness of the Camp, &c. But the *Hungarians* themselves had still better Success with their own Method of Cure, for very few of them died in this Fever; they took fresh clean washed Lovage Roots, pounded them in new Hogs Lard purged from its

A. C.  
1566.

its Skins, made a Cataplasin, and spread it all over the shaven Head cold, especially the Forehead and Temples; then they took a Sheet and dipt it in hot Water, or in warm Wine and Water, and wrapt it about their whole Body, then lay down and sweat profusely; and put a Pultis of Garlick, steeped in Vinegar, and beaten up with Baysalt, to the Wrists and Soles of the Feet. *Jordan de Peste. Phanom. Tract.* --- Query, may not the Cure of Epidemics or Epidemies be best learned from the People, where the Disease is a Native?

1567.

The Arsenal of *Venice* being fired by Lightning, which falling among Pitch, Tar, and other Combustibles, made a terrible Report; soon after came so great a Dearth, that for the Peoples Relief they were forced to use the Magazine provided for their Fleet. *Howel's Survey.* --- A little before the Revolt of *Portugal* from the Crown of *Spain*; in one of the *Tercera* Islands subject to *Portugal*, stood a Town, built on the Sea-side under many steep Rocks and Cliffs, among which was a great Lake, which instantly one Day broke out into a terrible Fire; the vast Clouds of Fire and Smoke so loaded the Atmosphere, and darkened the Light; and the Inhabitants walked the Streets Ankle deep in Ashes. At last the Lake came tumbling down the Rocks, and carried part of the Town, with many People, into the Sea. The Year following a new Island rose out of the Waters. *Howel's Hist. of Naples.*

In

In clear Nights were seen in several Places A. C. of *Germany*, two Armies in Battalia, brandishing their glittering Pikes, as if they were ready for a Charge; soon after began the religious War *Strada*. --- But more frightful still were the Prodigies seen in *Italy* the Year before *Hannibal* came thither, with his Army; for besides extraordinary Thundrings and Lightnings, many Targets grew all bloody of themselves: And about *Antium*, they found Wheat Ears which were all bloody when they were reaped. There fell from Heaven burning Stones all in a Flame of Fire. And in the *Pbalarians* Country, the Sky seemed to open in a frightful Manner, and many little Seroles fell down on the Ground; in one of which was written, *Mars* doth now handle his Weapons. *Plutarch. in vit. Fab.* --- Before the *Roman* civil War between *Marius* *Sylla*, were seen several Prodigies. The Staves of the Ensigns took Fire of themselves, that was difficultly quenched. Three Ravens brought their young ones into the Highway, and eat them up in sight of Multitudes, and then carried their Garbage to their Nests. Upon a fair bright Day without a Cloud, People heard in the Air such a sharp Sound of a Trumpet, that they were greatly frightened. *Plut. in vit. Syll.* --- A little before the War between the *Lacedemonians* and the *Ilote*, who were their Slaves and Bondmen, in the Country of *Laconia* there happened a most terrible Earthquake in *Lacedemon*; in many Places of the Country the Earth opened, and fell

A. C. 1568. fell as into a bottomless Pit; the Mountain *Taygetum* shook so terribly, that Parts of Rocks fell down from it; and the whole City of *Lacedemon*, with the Violence of it, fell down to the Ground, only five Houses excepted. *Plut. in vit. Cimon.* --- Before the *Peloponnesian* or *Grecian* civil Wars, the Island *Delphus* was wholly ruined by an Earthquake. *Pexel. Melanchton. Hist.* --- Before the late *French* Wars in *Savoy*, was a dreadful Earthquake in *Apulia*, wherein 16000 Persons were killed; there was also prodigious Floods, Streams of Blood, &c. *Hist. of the Iron Age.* --- Before the civil Wars between *Mark Anthony* and *Octavius Caesar*, the City *Pisaurum*, a *Roman* Colony, peopled by *Anthony*, standing by the *Adriatic* Sea, by a terrible Earthquake sunk into the Ground. In the City *Alba*, *Anthony's* Marble Statue did sweat many Days together, and though it was wiped, yet fresh Sweat burst out. *Clark's Examples.* --- At *Paris* raged the following fatal Fever (says *Palmarius*.) In most it began with a violent Pain of the Head, which vanished the fourth or seventh Day, either with great bleeding at the Nose, a Loosness, or no visible or sensible Evacuation. At first was a Defluction from the Head on the Parts below, but without any Swelling, Watching, continual Tossings, the Urine either thick and black, livid, or reddish livid, with breaking and a Cloud; in others it was the same as in Health; in some few it was very muddy; most had neither great Heat nor Thirst; nor was the Pulse different from what

what it was in Health : Then about the fourth A. C. or seventh Day, if the Urine had been thick, <sup>1568.</sup> turbid or muddy, it became clearer, evident Concoction appeared, the Sick were free from Pain or Grief, imagined and assured themselves that they were far enough out of all Danger ; but their Strength being gone, they quickly died, without either Pain or Signs of Putridness. Some were Phrenetic the fourth or seventh Day, the Disease falling on the Brain, and so died ; the Urine mostly being clear, with a laudible Sediment, and other conspicuous Signs of Concoction in the Excrements. The Disease begun in some with a Lientaria, and indeed a spontaneous Discharge of crude Excrements was serviceable to many whose Strength was kept up by cordial Medicines and Food. Many who had taken Astringents to stop the Loosness, fell into a Phrenzy and died. Many whose Loosness was encouraged by brisk Purges used, had their Strength lessened, and died presently. Others who had neither Pain of the Head, Heat, Thirst, Loathing, nor thick muddy Urine, yet were confined to Bed of meer Weakness ; some of these, their Strength being worn out, died without the least Sign of Putrefaction, either in their Urine, or Blood let. Others, after the 20th or 27th Day, got better and recovered. The following Signs were common to all, Loathing, Pain at the Heart, Failure of Strength, and Weakness beyond the apparent Symptoms, as ~~small~~ languid Pulse, but quicker and thicker than in Health and Rest, unequal and irregular

A. C. 1568. gular in all; Nature being prostrated in Unity, the Pulse was intercepted, and intermittent.

The Bodies of most were spotted all over. Such as began the Cure with Bleeding and Purgings, only oppressed Nature, quickly sunk the Strength of the Sick, and they all succumbed and died. Cordial Medicines and Food alone preserved and restored the Sick. The City was besieged all the Harvest before by a very numerous and great Army, whose Excrement and Nastiness had vitiated the Air, so as the next Spring the above malignant and pestilential Fever began, and raged all the next Summer and Harvest. Though the above were the pathognomonic Symptoms, yet it wanted not a great many others, according to different Constitutions, sundry Ways of Life, and Treatment of the Disease. Its incredible to imagine the Havock Stibium given by Quacks made among the People of Lyons in their desolating Plague of 1566. At Rome this Year were such Floods of the Tyber, that they carried off and washed away, even to the Foundation, a great Part of the City, leaving very little behind, besides the inestimable Loss of the City, and its great Riches, and of innumerable Cattle, and 1500 People drowned in it. *Bacboltz.* --- In 1567 was a most severe Winter in England; great Scarcity of Hay, it was sold at 5*s.* a Stone in the Peak and *Yorkshire*. The following Summer was an excessive Drought, and great Death of Cattle. *March* the 18th after, a most dismal and destructive Hurricane in *England* and *Holland*.

This

This Year the Plague was in *London*. — No. A. C. *November* the 1st, the Sea swelled excessively, 1568. overflowed some Banks, and broke down others, by a prodigious and unheard of Deluge; it covered some Islands of *Zealand*, a great Part of the Sea Coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Friesland*; it was a Foot higher than the like Deluge of 1528, which swallowed up 72 Villages. Here was an incomparable Loss of Estates, but especially of Men. In *Friesland* alone was drowned 2000 People, whose Bodies, with the Carcases of Cattle, Household Goods, &c. floated all over the Fields, Land and Sea being indistinguishable. People that had climbed to the Tops of high Hills and Trees, when just starving were saved by Boats, &c. *Strada*. — The Air this Year in *Italy*, (says *Cole*) was excessive hot and moist with a South Wind: The contagious Constitution of putrid Fevers, with Spots of several Colours, began at *Bellona*, and overspread all *Europe*. It began in 1569, was at its full State in 70, and declined in 71. The Symptoms were sudden Loss of Strength, Thirst, Watchings, Swellings behind the Ears, and in the Arm-pits, Heat of the Extremes, Looseness, Want of Appetite, voiding of Worms, Coma, Restlessness, Heat of the Bowels; all essayed to rise out of Bed, and threw themselves out of Windows, or into Rivers. Some or more of those Symptoms always accompanied the Fever, which was acutest the 7th or 11th Day; if it turned milder the 7th, all was well; if not, the Danger was great. And after their

A. C. Recovery from the great Shock of the Nerves, 1568. they continued long silly, childish, or foolish, and bald from their Hair falling off. Fat and corpulent People suffered more, and were in more Danger than the thin and lean. Bleeding was highly pernicious, cupping and scarifying as profitable. This in several Places turned to the Plague, and where the Plague raged it turned to this Fever, as in *Spain*, *Augustin*, *Abios*, who daily visited Hundreds. In this, having considered the Nature, Symptoms, Manner of the Place, Constitution of the Air, and Situation, and other Circumstances of the Sick, he omitted bleeding, which at that Time he found highly injurious, even to plethoric, sanguine and robust People in the Flower of Life; and in room thereof ordered Cupping and Scarification on the Back and lower Extremes; then gave a Lenitive of Cassia and Tamarinds, or a cooling laxative Clyster, or ordered cooling attenuating Decoctions or Syrups of Wood Sorrel, Endive, Bugloss, Borrage, Violets, Roses, Cinquefoil, Agrimony, Barley, Grass Roots, and Maiden-hair, with Bolusses of Scordium, Sugar of Roses, and Armenian Bole. --- In *Spain*, this Year, raged contagious spotted Fevers, which killed almost all they seized; they were either ardent or continent, with a quick, small, weak, formicant Pulse, sometimes varying or intermitting, especially near the appearing of the Spots; the Breath cold, fetid, and difficult; a Trembling and Strainness at the Heart; great Restlessness from the intense Heat; Oppression of

of the Breast, Pain of the Mouth, Heaviness A. C. of the whole Body, Lassitude, Inability to watch, Delirium followed by Forgetfulness, and sometimes Insolence, great Thirst, Loathing, intolerable Fætor of Things discharged. The Urine sometimes thin, other times thick, like a Draught-Ox's acid turbid Sediment. Vomits, Tremor of the Tongue, black Urine, were sure Signs of Recovery. --- *October* the 5th, in 1570, says *Stow*, was a great Hurricane by Night (as there had been a most destructive one in *March* 1558) near *Rye* the Sea broke in with a great Flood, drowned a great Marsh with Herds of Sheep, Corn, &c. In *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, were great Losses; one by a Tempest, wherein Sheep, Corn, Cattle, Houses, Bridges, &c. were lost and carried down. In 1571, was a great Earthquake in *Herefordshire*. In these Years, says he, was a great Plague over all *Europe*. But we shall consult Foreigners more at length on this Head.

Spotted Fevers raged over all *Italy*, and 1570. killed many. The preceding Year was a great Dearth of Corn from long excessive Rains and Mildew. *Baldutius*.

Was extremely intemperate, with South Wind, 1571. Rain and Fogs. The Winter following was much moister, with either continual Rains, Wind, or Snow, to the Middle of *February*; then came an intense Cold with a continual North Wind, and thick dark Air to the Equinox. The following Spring, Summer, and even into Harvest, were very moist and

A. C. 1571. watery, with a South Wind, and abundance of fiery Meteors; then followed the Winter, which in excessive Rains, and South Wind, so far exceeded all that had gone before since the Beginning of this Constitution in 1568, that it was not to be compared with them; and thus it continued daily worse and worse to the Beginning of *January* 1574. During all this Time reigned a great Scarcity and Dearth of Salt, so that all Fish and Flesh were eaten unseasoned. Rusticks eat up all unwholsome watery Garden Product, because of the great Famine and Dearth of Corn; hence arose and triumphed for two Years, *Galen's* Hemitritian, or Semitertian Fever; they broke out in *August* 1574, but were not epidemic before *October*. In the Summer of 1573 reigned the Bloody Flux, Measles and Worms; these were of short Duration till they made Way for a malignant Fever, Epilepsy, and Diarrhea, fatal to gross Habits, old People, and intemperate. The Contagion and Height of the last was from the Spring of 1573 to the Spring of 74. The Fever began with a most terrible Pain of the Head, great Pain of the Precordia, a sleepiness, Thirst, thick and short Breathing, Inflation, sighing, tossing, lassitude, vomiting, bilious or pituitous Stools, Defluxions on the Nose, Stomach, Arms or Legs, intolerable Pain of the Back, mostly irregular cold Sweats, ending in a fatal Coldness; often Spots in sundry Parts, in some with livid Tumours, in others with Bladders, and in some with Excoriations. Some were Lethargic, others quite restless;

restless; the fourth or seventh Day they fell A. C. into a great Phlogosis with a Delirium; such as purged severely died before the Crisis. Deafness portended the speedy Termination of the Disease by Sweat or Urine; whom the Sweat restored not, laboured long under a Hæctic, or fell into a Cachexy. They that had great Tossings died mostly on the even Day, and also such as purged good Blood before the seventh Day, or had cold Sweats between the fourth and seventh Day, or had black Spots appear. They were followed by a Delirium, Tremors, convulsive Pulse, Tossings, Anxiety, involuntary Discharge of Urine and Fæces. The Urine at first thin and pale, then reddish and yellowish with Hairs in it, then bloody or black. The Cure consisted in the early Use of Rhubarb, attenuating Apozems, Diaphoretics, and mild Sudorifics, Scarification and Cupping; Bleeding was fatal after the first Seizure, especially after the first Day; strong Purges were pernicious. In 1574 came the Plague. *Cole. cum multis aliis.* --- A great Earthquake at *Kinnaston, Herefordshire.* *Clark's Examples.*

November the 18th, appeared a Comet for 1572. 16 Months, a new Star very bright and clear, larger than *Jupiter*, far higher than the Place of Comets; it was in the Constellation of *Cassiopeia*, behind her Chair, which, with the three fix Stars there, made a Rhombus Figure; it never changed its Place, but by Degrees evanished, because of its Distance: The like was never seen before. From November the 2d, till after Epiphany, a hard Frost, great

A. C. 1572. and deep Snow, with several Rains which froze as they fell, and therefore broke Boughs of Trees with the Weight of Ice; Wind North and East till after the Ascension; a very late Spring. *Stow, cum aliis.* --- The Plague raged over all *Poland*; and at *Basil* was a malignant Fever, chiefly fatal to Men of robust Constitutions; it rarely seized Infants, Women, or Children; Men were taken with a sudden Weakness. The Disease mimicked a continual putrid Fever, and was fatal to most, who before their Death had Spots break out on their Bodies, but no Bubos or Carbuncles. The Intemperate were seized first, they died the 10th, 11th, or 12th Day, rarely reached the 14th; such as escaped were six Weeks before they recovered. --- *Schenckius* says, that *Galen's* Hemirritean began to spread in *July* and *August*, but chiefly in *October*; then such as were recovered, relapsed, being terrified at the Season over *France* and lower *Germany*, so that it was doubtful whether to define it an acute or chronic Disease. It was mild at first, but not without some Suspicions of Malignity or Putridness. The first Insult was with a slight Horror, and in most with a small shivering Fit; though some few had it not. The Continuance of the Disease was no less different, being from the 4th to the 27th Day; and from that again put off to one or other of the future critical Days: It mist not a Family, and scarce a Person, but took all in their Turn. Some had two Exacerbations in a Day, others one; but all had it severely every

every other Day, either with Horror or Ri-A. C. gow, yet no great Sense of Cold. Thus it <sup>1572.</sup> went on to the 4th or 17th Day; in some few it declined from the Beginning. A wonderful Intemperature of the Air preceeded in 1571. A Southerly, rainy, cloudy, ugly Harvest, but a much wetter Winter followed, with continual Rains, Winds, and Snow, to the middle of *February*, from that severe Cold, with a constant N. or N. E. Wind to the Equinox, dark and cloudy, (look back to 1571.) At the same Time were daily Depredations and Tumults, Loss of all Sorts of Goods. Great Terror filled all Breasts. Women and Poor fell first, as they were first attacked by the Disease, as also corpulent Habits. Flegmatic melancholy Persons and Children came off easiest, though they afterwards felt its Fury in 1574. The Disease broke first out in the Camps, then diffused itself over all *Europe*. In several Places the Symptoms varied a little from what we said in 1571, as some had livid Tumours in their Legs, or broader Spots like black Bruises, or Contusions; Melancholicks with Inflammations redder or blacker, which quickly turned to a Gangreen or Mortification. Besides the Symptoms above of this Fever, all had a great Malignity of redundant Bile, and sluggish Flegm. These that had Watchings after the 9th, 11th, or 14th Day, then fell into a Sleep of several Days, there was great Hopes of them, especially were the Sleep was followed by a general Sweat; but where the Watchings ended in a Coma, Catalepsis, or Cataphora,

**A. C.** 1572. the Affair was over. Many began favourably, but after the 4th or 7th Day went into a great Phlogosis, with a continued or interrupted Delirium. Such as began more severely, were often in less Danger. It was fatal where the Tossings were greatest on the even Days; or if there was a Discharge of good Blood before the 7th Day; or if there were cold Sweats between the 4th and 9th Day; or if small black Pustles appeared; or if there was a Delirium, Tremblings of the Hands and Feet, convulsive Pulse, with Tossings and great Restlessness, Tremors, Incontinence of Urine and Stool; all bad. At first the Urine was thin, and scarce tintured; then gradually turned brown, or bloody, or jet black. Not one recovered where it had not a very thick large Sediment of Bile or Flegm like Pus or Feces; though this was prevented by a Looseness in many. The Urine of many that died, had a black Circle, and insufferable Stench. Some had a very sharp dry Tongue, with deep Chops, oozing out a sanious Matter. In some it was inflamed and much swelled; in others scaly; in some black; in others green as Leeks; the Urine of the last was of the same Colour; all such died. Some had the entire Skin peel off their whole Tongue, so that in cleansing them seven or eight Spoonfuls of Skin came off in 24 Hours (this was a fatal Sign, and happened chiefly to those forbidden the Use of Wine) like small Chips first, then fleshy, then membranaceous, followed the Urine of some of the Sick; after that a furaceous Matter; lastly,

small little Corpuscles, as is common in the **A. C.**  
 Plague, especially with white and pale Urine. In <sup>1572.</sup>  
 some few, after a long Delirium, the Sediment  
 of their Urine was first a pale red, then more  
 bloody, then white, equal and smooth. There  
 was often a livid black at the Bottom, then  
 became gradually clearer and thinner. There  
 were some whose Urine in the middle of the  
 Sediment, had a clear transparent Space, which  
 indicated the Recovery of the Sick, but with  
 the greatest Severity and Danger. The Crisis  
 of this Fever was neither sudden nor perfect,  
 but required several Days to absolve it; and  
 was herein influenced by the Moon. -- The  
 curative Part consisted in opening the Ob-  
 structions, resisting the Virulence of the Pu-  
 trefaction or Malignity; (for of the many Bo-  
 dies that were opened, either all, or the greatest  
 Part of the Viscera, were found black as a  
 Coal, or full of suppurated Pustles) lastly, in  
 strengthening and supporting Nature; all  
 which were best obtained by the same Method  
 judiciously diversified: They gave Decoctions  
 of Roots of Asparagus, Plantain, and wild Sor-  
 rel, for sundry Days. The richer Sort had a  
 Julep of Simple Oxy-sacchorine, Syrup of the  
 acid Juice of Citron, or Lemons, with Sugar  
 of Rases in Carduus, Betony, or Peach-Leaf-  
 Waters, or the like, whereby the Belly being  
 gently moved, the Sick had great Relief.  
 Strong Purges were fatal, for the Looseness  
 could hardly ever be stopt, or the dejected  
 Spirits raised; therefore Infusion of Rhubarb,  
 with sometimes Agaric and Senna; or to de-  
 licate

A. C. 1572.  licate Bodies, Syrup of pale Roses, of Rhubarb, Cassia, Manna, or lenitive Electuary, stewed Prunes, Pill. Ruff. &c. were given two or three Times. Most that were let Blood of, died, except taken the first, or at most second Day from some rare Plethorics, or where there was an Inflammation. But cupping and scarifying of Legs, Arms and Shoulders, was very useful. They had a Diacordium, which they found highly beneficial; and Vinegar and Wine, equal Parts, mixt, and several Times distilled, and the Ingredients of the Diacordium infused in it; only a greater Quantity of Camphire and Bole were added to it. But to the Poor were given Decoctions in Whey of wild Sorrel, Wood Sorrel, with Currants, &c. In case of Worms, nothing was found equal to a Powder of Hart's Horn, Coraline, and Rhubarb. Against violent Pains of the Head, and Fear of a Delirium, Ointment of Roses, Populeon, and white Ointment, with Camphire mixt and used. For excessive Watchings, Reques Niolai, with a little of some moderate Syrup, or the like; as Diacordium, Water Lillies, Poppies, and Poppy Water. 'Tis scarce credible how many were cured by a Decoction of Sarsaparilla, prepared in a double Vessel, which reverberated its Steam. To some a Decoction of Roots of Plantain, Bryngo, Asparagus, Avens, &c. The Diacordium was near the same with that for this Fever in 1571. Thus from several Authors in different Countries, we have got a pretty good Account of this Fever. --- In 1573, in *England*, was a Dearth. *Baker.*

Says

Says *Stow*, was a great Dearth in England, A. C. without Scarcity. *September* the 4th, at four <sup>or</sup> 1574. Clock after Noon, was a terrible Storm of Rain in London. In *October* and *November*, was a great Dearth there, and some small Plague. *Sunday Nov. 14.* about Midnight several strange Impressions of Fire and Smoke were seen in the Air coming out of a black Cloud in the North toward the South, till Day-light; next Night, the Heavens in all Quarters, seemed to be in a raging Flame of Fire, which rising round the Horizon, met in the middle, there doubled and rolled as in a Furnace. On the 18th at Night, a Hurricane came out of the South. After Harvest the Price of Corn fell a little, but Bay-salt was dearer than ever was known. The Spring was like a Summer, the Summer like a Spring; the whole Harvest like a bad Winter, most rainy and southerly; most of the Year without both Wind and Thunder. Many Exhalations, Meteors, &c. were seen in the Air. Great Poverty, continual Fear, Grief, bad Food, &c. The Plague now followed last Year's Fever. In this Pestilence, scarce any Symptoms happened before the third Day, and even then, only slight Sleep, moderate Tossings of the Body Vomiting or Loosness, Tongue was greenish coloured, Straightness of the Precordia; all which scarce exceeded the like Symptoms in an Ephemera; At last the Spots breaking out about the 4th or 7th Day, many being more cheerful, walked about, or sat upright, but suddenly fell down dead; and some without any Fever,

**A. C.** Fever, but from meer Apprehension, or outward Effluvia sucked in, had their whole Body instantly covered over with Spots the Bigness of Peas, black or livid, without any Inconvenience, Sicknes or Danger. The Contagion was always less or more according to the Summer's Heat, but greatest in the Decrease of the Moon. Besides the common Precautions, the Method of Cure was near the same used last Year. As the Diacordium, or Pills, mentioned for the same Purpose, or Ruffius's Pills, or Succotrine Aloes, with Zedoary, Cardomom, Mace, Citron, Bark, &c. After these Lenitives, the above Syrups and Waters were used, with Bezoar, Coraline, but especially the Species of Diacordium, moderately taken, were good. However, Bleeding for Prevention might prove it was found very bad for Cure, except in a Phlogosis. Cupping, Scarification, actual Caution, Blisters on the Tumours, were all found very useful and successful, as were Issues and Seatons. For the Swellings behind the Ears, (which were worst of all) Pigeons Dung being beaten up with Soap, and laid on the Arm directly under it, answered well, by drawing the Humour to it; or when the Tumour was in the Groin, raise an Inflammation in the Legs. The Cleansers did great Service to many with this, viz. Rape Oyl, Water, and Whites of Eggs, of each a like Quantity; mix and give. Powder of roasted Nutmeg, with a little Salt and Vinegar, was often beneficial; as also Camphire one Part, Ginger two Parts, Sugar of Roses four Parts, infused in  
Wine,

Wine, and given : Or rather, take Camphire, A. C. Dittany of Crete, Scordium, Cinnamon, Roots <sup>1574.</sup> of Angelica, Ginger, Zedoary, of each a Dram; Nutmeg two Drams; true Bole half a Dram; Mace, Saffron, Rue Seeds, of each a Scruple; Musk 7 Grains, with Sugar, perfumed Wines enough to make like an Opiat. But above all, the distilled Water from the Ingredients for the Diascordium, they having been first infused in Wine, and the strongest Vinegar, was the most powerful and effectual. Some scarified the Bubos, and then cupped on the Top of them ; after that laid on Treacle in a scooped roasted Onion : Others opened them with a hot Iron or a Knife. Some laid on young Pigeons, Whelps, or Chickens, cut up alive, and laid on hot ; or Pigeons Dung with Onions and Treacle, or a suppurating Plaister of Mustard Seed, white Lilly Roots, Figs and Elder Leaves. Some added four Dough, Sowbread, black Hellebor Roots, with Juice of Scabious, Oyl of Cammomil, and beaten Linseed ; and when it was broke, cured it as other Ulcers. The Basis of *Schenckius's* Diascordium, so often mentioned, was, Dittany of *Crete*, Sea Wormwood, Dodder of Time, Roses of *Alexandria*, Plantin Seed, Pine Nuts; Seeds of Mellon, Lettice, White and Corn Poppies, Cucumbers, Gourds. But to have the Ingredients lie in narrower Compass, Myrrh, white Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Saffron, Cinnamon, Coraline, Wood Aloes, Benzoin, Bole, Mastich, Camphire, Roots of Rhubarb, Zedoary, Gentian, Angelica, of each last four alike.

**A. C.** alike. The Pills were of Orrice Root, red  
 1574.  Rosas, Citron Bark, Dittany of Crete, Marjo-  
 ram, of each a Dram; Styrax Calamita, Benzoin, Cinnamon, Cloves, of each two Drams; liquid Styrax, white Saunders, Nutmeg, Mace, Zedoary, Angelica, of each a Scruple; Camphire, Cubeb, of each ten Grains; Musk, Ambergrease, of each seven Grains; of the purest and finest Gum Ladanum, with Vinegar and Rose Water, wherein is Gum Tragacanth dissolved, enough to make all into a Mass of Pills. *Schenbrius* resided then at *Breslaw*.

1575.

In *February* the Earth began to open at six a Clock in the Evening, and an Hill, with a Rock under it (making at first a great Bellowing Noise, which was heard a great Way off) lifted itself up a great Height, and began to travel, bearing along with it the Trees that grew upon it, the Sheep-folds, and Flocks of Sheep, abiding there at the same Time. In the Place from whence it moved, it left a gaping Distance 40 Foot wide, and 80 Ells long. The whole Field was about 20 Acres. Passing along, it overthrew a Chapel standing in its Way, removed a Ewe-Tree growing in the Church Yard, from the W. to the E. with like Force; it thrust before it Highways, Houses, and Trees; it made tilled Ground Pasture, and turned Pasture to Tillage: Having thus walked from *Saturday* Evening till *Monday* Noon, it then rested. *Clark's Examp.*---  
 Now general and grievous Pains of the Head prevailed, which eluded the Skill of all Physicians.

ficians. The Sick had no sensible Fever, yet A. C. their Mouths were parched and dry, the Eyes <sup>1575.</sup> red, and a visible Pulsation on the Temples. *Ballonius Epid. and Ephemer. lib. 2. p. 129.* Bay Salt was still extraordinary dear; Wheat fell from 7s. to 3s. per Bushel. February the 24th, being a small Flood in *Avon* by *Teuksbury*, the Day frosty, in the Afternoon, came down on the Surface of the River, such Heaps of Flies and Beetles, as were a Foot thick; so that in one Pair of Butts Length, laid an hundred Quarters: All the Mills thereabout were dammed up with them for four Days, till People gathered and took them off with Shovels. February the 26th was a great Earthquake over most of the Kingdom. July the 30th, a Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, which killed several People, and much Cattle; each Stone was 6 or 7 Inches about. *Stow.* --- The Plague raged in *Milan*, *Padua*, and *Prosperalpin*, being communicated from other Places without any Fault of the Air or Weather; for this Year was every where exceeding good and healthy, and all Necessaries of Life plentiful and rich. Our Author forbid bleeding at first, but discovering his Error, he retracted it with great Success. This Plague was brought from *Asia* to *Venice* in some very rich Clothes. *Palmar.*

A pestilential Disease reigned at *Trent*, *Ve-* 1576.  
*nice*, *Padua*, &c. wherein some of the Sick voided Worms upward and downward, and were more difficultly cured than others. Some had Carbuncles, which were neither red nor black;

**A. C.** 1576. black ; only the Part was very painful, and the Skin livid, under which the Carbuncles laid somewhat deep ; very few escaped. Some that seemed quite recovered, relapsed after some Months. Black Spots were more fatal than either Carbuncles or Bubos. Bleeding was hurtful, but Leeches put on the Hemorrhoidal Veins were useful. Such as attended the Sick were not infected for many Weeks, but were seized afterwards, and died suddenly ; Laxatives, Sudorifics, and Alexipharmics, rarely failed to cure the Sick. *Platina* and *Rycaut* say, that a grievous Plague afflicted all *Italy* this Year. And *Mercurialis* says, there was a great Silence of Grasshoppers over all *Italy* this moist rainy Summer,

1577. In *November* appeared a Comet of most stupendous and extraordinary Magnitude, says *Beutherus*, such as he never saw before, both for Length and Breadth of its Tail, and the Fierceness of its burning. *March* the 17th, 1577 and 1578, at *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, was a strange Tempest, overturning Trees, Cottages, Barns, Hay Stacks, and the Church ; with most frightful Sight in the Air. Another in *Bliburrow* in *Suffolk*, *August* the 4th, between 9 and 10 in the Forenoon ; it rent the Church, and beat down the People in it ; they were almost all smothered. There died and sickened quickly in *Oxfordshire* 300 and odd ; in other Places died above 200 before *August* the 12th ; after which no more died, &c. *Sermertus* in *Tom.* 2d. of his Works, gives a large System of Prescriptions ordered against several Epidemics



A. C. 1577. them; and a most malignant Fever attended it; nothing was ever more malignant, dangerous, or suffocating. They had a Difficulty of breathing, and often of swallowing; tho' when the Mouth was wide opened, there was no visible Tumour to hinder it. They Had a Pain of the Breast and Back, a suffocating Compression, with a pestilential Smell, and a most vehement Heat of all those Parts; a redness of the Mouth and Neck, a drawing out of the Tongue, a Fault of Speech, with an insatiable Thirst, and most contagious withal; all manifest Signs of a most terrible pestilential State, far beyond any Quinsey. They voided sanious Matter through their Mouth and Nose. The Ulcers were of sundry Colours, and most intolerably fetid. Some had the Glands swelled outwardly near the Neck, or below the Chin, and the whole Neck was swelled. The most successful Remedies in a Quinsey were useless here, for the Symptoms still encreased, till they killed the third or fourth Day. Blood was let of grown-up Persons by Scarification and Cupping; and of Children, with a Lancet the first Day; then gave Alexipharmics in Food, Drink, and Physick. Within an Hour after Bleeding, they gave a Laxative; then used a Gargle of strained Decoction of Barley, with Syrup and Vinegar of Roses; or the acid Juice of Pomegranates in Plantain Water, Roses and Pomegranate Bark, with Syrup of Roses and Mulberries. But a Decoction of Contragerra Root exceeded all. When the Heat was great, they used Rose Water

Water with Vinegar of Roses ; or an Emul- A. C.  
 sion of the cold Seeds in Plantin Water, or 1577.  
 sweet Almonds. When Repellents hindered  
 not Ulceration and Corrosion, they used Dri-  
 ers and Alexipharmics, as Plantin, China Root,  
 Scordium, Coriander Seeds, with a little Rose  
 Vinegar : If these failed, gave them Allom  
 Water. Lastly, they used Ung. Egyptian.

February the 4th, it began to Snow, and 1579d  
 continued to the 8th, was very deep, Wind  
 North, and driven on Drifts, in which People,  
 and much Cattle were lost ; Frost to the 10th,  
 then a Thaw, with continual Rains a long  
 Time after ; hence such high Waters, and  
 great Floods, as drowned Marshes and low  
 Grounds ; *Tbames* so flooded *Westminster-hall*,  
 that Fishes were left in it. April the 24th,  
 another great and deep Snow. In September  
 and November, great Winds, and raging Floods,  
 carrying down Corn, Cottages, drowning Pas-  
 tures, and Cattle in many Places of *England*.---  
 These Tempests in *Hessen* and *Tburingia* did  
 great Mischief, for Hail as big as Hens Eggs  
 broke down the Corn and Vines, and Floods  
 did great Hurt to Grounds, People, and Cat-  
 tle. *Chrissian Matth.*

In 1578, and on April the 6th this Year, 1580.  
 and May the 12th, were general Earthquakes  
 over all *England*. October the 10th, a Comet  
 in the South bushing toward the East ; it con-  
 tinued from October to January, full two  
 Months. *Stow*. --- The Weather for some  
 Years past having been extraordinary moist,  
 wet, and rainy, Wind South, at the Rising of

A. C. 1580. the Dog Star came a cold dry North Wind. From the Middle of *August* to the End of *September*, raged a malignant epidemic *Catarrh*; it began with a Pain of the Head, and Feverish Heat: Some were disposed to Sleep, others to Watching; presently followed a dry Cough; Pain of the Breast, Harkness, and Roughness of the Throat, Weakness of the Stomach; at last a terrible Panting for Breath, like dying Persons. Though the Cough lasted not long, yet the Panting for Breath continued to the 14th Day. Some sweated, such recovered the 30th or 40th Day; they did not expectorate much. With some the Disease went off by Stool; in others by Urine. Though all had it, few died in these Countries, except such as were let Blood of, or had unsound Viscera. Of the first died in *Rome* at this Time 2000. The Cure consisted in repeated *Emittives*, cooling *Incisers*, and *Pectorals*. In other Places it appeared somewhat different, according to varying Constitution of the Season.

In sundry Places it begun with a Weariness, Heaviness, and painful Sensation; Heat and Horrors seized the whole Body, chiefly the Breast and Head, with a dry Cough, Hoarseness, Roughness of the Jaws, Difficulty of Breathing, Weakness, and Langour of the Stomach, Vomiting green Bile, like *Judaea* or *Leeks*; which Symptoms increased with the Disease, as the Fever, Cough, Weight and Pain of the Head, pricking Pain of the Extremes, Watching, Dryness, and Roughness of the Tongue, and Shortness of Breath. At the

State of the Disease all these were heightened, A. C. Catarrh, Cough, Spitting. Some had Swellings <sup>1580.</sup> on the Glands of the Throat. In some it went off by Stool; in others by Urine or Sweat, or bleeding at the Nose. Some had Spots. With some it ended in a Pleurisy, Peripneumony, or Consumption; All recovered very slowly. This Disease raged over all *Europe* at least, and prevailed for six Weeks. Yet if in any Place it was preceded by a Drought, Bleeding gave the speediest and greatest Relief; as at *Montpelier*, so as not one of a 1000 died of it. The same Epidemic returned in *October* and *November* that Year; then Bleeding, even in these Places, was hurtful, except when a spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or Peripneumony attended it. At the same Time a Fever of the same kind prevailed, which, *Sennertus* says, reigned all over the World; and was the same with that of 1551, as the Catarrh and Disorders of the Breast were the same with those of 1570, 1591, 1597, 1610, &c. over all *Europe*, with a Rheum and Distillation from the Head, either with or without a Fever, Pain of the Head, Heaviness, Hoarseness, Weakness. To these Symptoms this Year, were joined a Cough, Pain of the Jaws and Neck. *Sinner-tus*, *Forest.* &c. --- Says *Reverius*, after a prodigious Plague of Insects in *April* and *May*, the like Epidemic broke out and strangled many, but where proper Means were used, all recovered: It began with a Fever and Cough, then followed again a Pain of the Head, and Loins; then the Fever intermitted a few Days;

A. C. 1580. and returned with fresh Vigour. Some had no Rest, but the Heat increasing, they died as some did of a Phrenzy, and others of a Consumption; but speedy proper Means secured them, viz. Bleeding, Laxatives, and Pectorals, Cuppings, cooling Clysters, cordial Opiats, and Epithems. --- Lastly, let us hear *Christ. Matb.* From the Corruption, and Intemperature of the Air, arose an Epidemic, which travelled from E. and S. to W. and N. for in June it was in *Sicily*; in July, in *Rome* and *Italy*; in August, at *Venice* and *Constantinople*; in September, in *Hungary* and upper *Germany*, *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; in October, on all the *Baltick Coast*; in November, in *Norway*; in December, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and *Russia*. It seized very speedily, so as all People were taken with an Ephemeric, or Cough, from a Defluxion on the Breast. Many before who had been ill of Diseases of the Breast, died. In the End of July died of this Disease in *Rome*, 4000; at *Lubec*, in October, 8000; at *Hamburg* 3000; at *Bremen*, *Brunswick*, and *Lunenburgh*, an infinite Number, in all Countries, Cities, and Families, scarce any; but they were down at once; only some were worse than others, according to the Diversity of Constitutions, Ages, Use of the Non-naturals, &c. Such as used no Medicines at all, came off better, sooner, and easier than such as did. --- In the Summer and Harvest, says *Baldutius*, raged an epidemic Disease, commonly called the *Mala del Castrona*, or *Moutone*. From *France* it soon overspread all *Italy*;

*Italy* ; it was a continual Fever for four or A. C. five Days; with a Pain of the Head, Strait-<sup>1580.</sup>ness of the Breast, and Cough ; it was terminated by a profuse Sweat ; Bleeding and Purging were both hurtful, Sudorifics useful ; the Sick were allowed Wine, or Wine and Water to drink ; few died of it.

In *Grand Cairo* 500000 died of the Plague in six or seven Months Time ; it came into *Egypt* from *Barbary*, which is always the fatallest Plague that enters *Egypt*, far exceeding that from *Greece* or *Syria*, which are the only three Places whence they have it. It never visits this Country before the latter End of *September*, or Beginning of *October* ; nor continues longer than the Beginning of *June* ; when not only it, but its Contagion is said to cease ; so that after that, all Infection from Cloaths, Houses, Persons, Furniture, &c. discontinues. The sooner it comes, the severer, more fatal, and durable it is ; the later, the milder, less diffusive, and shorter it is. Of all Places in the World, it makes the greatest Havock of People in *Grand Cairo*, and the Banks of the *Caleg* ; yet the Sick are best attended in it, and most Care taken of, from the *Mahomedan* Doctrine of absolute Predestination, that the Number of particular individual Persons ordained to die of this Disease, with their Time and Place of their Death is so fixed, that the Fate is irresistable, and unavoidable ; hence the Sound and Infected live together, lye together ; no sooner is one dead of it, than another healthy Person dresses with the Cloaths

A. C. of the Deceased ; and when a Family dies of  
 1580. it, their whole Cloaths, and other Goods and  
 Furniture, are next Day brought to the open  
 Market, and readily sold off. ----- At *Alex-*  
*andria* many pestilential mortal Fevers a-  
 bound in the Autumn. Strangers are sooner  
 infected, and in greater Danger from them,  
 than the Natives. The Urine, Pulse, and fe-  
 brile Heat of the Sick differ very little, if at  
 all, from the same in healthy State. They  
 are commonly known thus : They begin with  
 much bilious virulent Vomiting, with a tor-  
 turing Pain, and cannot keep any Food on  
 their Stomach ; they have constant Tossings and  
 Restlessness, and many have a Loosness of thin,  
 bilious, most fetid Stools of sundry Colours ;  
 they loath Food, and though their Tongues  
 are parched, rough, and black, yet they have  
 little Thirst. Besides the Plague of *Cairo*, and  
 Yearly Fever of *Alexandria*, the *Egyptians*  
 have several Epidemics, as Inflammations of  
 the Eyes, Leprosy, Elephantiasis, most sudden  
 and fatal Phrenzies, moist pestilent Small Pox,  
 Arthritic Pains, all Kinds of Catarrhs, Hernias,  
 Stone, Consumptions, Obstructions of the Ab-  
 diminal Viscera, Weakness of the Stomach ;  
 Tertian, ardent, hectic, and pestilential Fevers.  
 Of all the Nations, they formerly used Scarifi-  
 cations of the Legs most, and with greatest  
 Success. They did it thus : They handle and  
 rub the Parts well, then set them in a large  
 Vessel of warm Water, and pour the Water  
 often on them with their Hands, and gently  
 whip them with small Reeds ; all which they  
 repeat ;

repeat ; then tie them under the Ham with a **A. C.**  
 Leatheren Garter, then rub and handle them <sup>1580.</sup>  
 in the Water, and whip till they are red ;  
 by this Time the Parts are stupified that the  
 Sick feel little Pain from the Scarifications ;  
 then beginning above the *Tendo Achillis*, they  
 scarify pretty deep, according to the longitu-  
 dinal Direction of the muscular Fibres : In the  
 first Story they make two longitudinal Inci-  
 sions ; in the second they make three or four ;  
 and in the three other Stories, five Slashes  
 apiece all the Height of the Calf of the Leg :  
 This done, they let them stand in the Water,  
 and wash and rub all the while ; if they use  
 it for a particular Place, they scarify only one  
 Calf ; if for Evacuation, as in a Fever, they  
 take both : The common Number of Incisions  
 made in the five Stories on each Leg, is from  
 20 to 40, according to the Age and Strength  
 of the Sick. Some in their Plague make three  
 or four large Wounds in their Calf, each four  
 Fingers breadth long, and keep them open  
 till the Fever is gone. From these Scarifications,  
 they take from one to two Pound of Blood ;  
 then loose the Garter, wash the Legs, rub  
 them well down with their Hands dipt in  
 Oyl, wrap them up, and in three or four Days  
 the Legs are well. They use this Scarifica-  
 tion in all putrid Fevers. This greatly relieves  
 the Head, so as they seldom have violent or  
 continual Pains, Watchings, Delirium, Phrenzy,  
 or the like. Nor are the Hypochonders so much  
 distended or inflamed. Nor are they so liable to  
 Tossings, Restlessness, Anxiety, Difficulty of, or  
 Catching for their Breath, Symptoms too com-  
 mon

A. C.  
1580.



men in acute, malignant, pestilential Fevers; they use it in all internal Inflammations, and for Childrens Inflammation of their Tonsils and Jaws. (But in Infants they scarify behind the Ears for the last.) In the Plague, they with good Reason, and great Success, fly to the four or five deep Slashes to be kept open, as to the last and sacred Anchor. They scarify also in chronic acute Pains, after Universals, and in every obstinate Inflammation, either external, or in the Viscera, on the Part affected, or the next to it; and in Erysipelas, in prodagric Pains, Tumours, and Ulcers, that cicatrice difficultly. In Defœdations of the Skin, in Bites of mad or venomous Beasts, they still retain the ancient and useful Practice of Incision, so much depended on by the Ancients, but too much neglected by modern and present Physicians. When they perform the Operation, they take a Piece of old Linnen, a Cubit long, and three Fingers broad; wrap in it a Piece of Gosypium, and with a Silk Thread tye it in Form of a Pyramid, and apply its broad End to the Part to be burnt; fix it well to the Place, put Fire to the narrow End; suffer it to burn till the Rag and Gosypium are burnt away; and while the Skin is burning, they touch the Edges about with an Iron, that an Inflammation arise not from the Heat; they always make a Hole in the middle of the Bundle for the Air to pass; when it is burned, they dress it with Marrow of Bones to hasten off the Eschar. This is the Method of Egyptians, Arabians, and others living in Tents. They

They use it in all Chronic Pains of the Joynts, A. C. or other Parts which come from a Defluxion <sup>1580.</sup> of cold Humours, or flatulent Tumours, Laxness or Weakness of the Parts. In the Sciatic, Gout of the Hands or Feet; in all Defluxions from the Head, Breast, or Lungs, Diseases of the Eyes; in Epilepsies, Palsies, Apoplexies, Vertigos, Madness, Lethargy, Dulness, Foolishness; they burn the hind Head, Forehead, Neck, behind both Ears. In most acute Pains of the Eyes, Ears, and Teeth, they burn the Temples; as also in periodic Pains of the Teeth, and Purification of the Gums and Teeth. In a Phthisis and Empyæma, they burn the Breast, in cold, weak, flegmatic, flatulent Stomachs, for Hardness or Schirrosity of the Spleen, in a Dropsy, in Pains of the Back, Loins, Neck and Joynts, and for pituitous Tumours. The Usefulness of these two Operations may apologize for giving the Manner and Uses of them from *Prosp. Alpin.* ---- A strange Apparition was seen in *Somersetshire*, 60 Personages all cloathed in black, a Furlong distant from their Spectators; after their appearing and tarrying a little while, they vanished; but immediately another strange Company in like Manner, Colour, and Number, all in bright Armour, which likewise encountered one another, and so disappeared. Four honest Men Spectators, made Oath of this before Sir *George Norton.* *Cl. Examp.*

At six a Clock in the Evening, in *April*, 1581. was an Earthquake not far from *York*, which in some Places shook the Stones out of the Buildings,

A. C. Buildings, and made the Church Bells jangle ;  
 1581. the next Night the Earth trembled once or  
 twice in *Kent*, as it did also *May* the 1st fol-  
 lowing. --- *November* the 1st, in *Kent*, and the  
 Marshes of *Essex*, was a sore Plague of strange  
 Mice, suddenly covering the Earth, and gnaw-  
 ing the Grass Roots ; this poisoned all Field  
 Herbage, for it raised the Plague of Murrain  
 among Cattle grazing on it. No Wit nor Art  
 of Man could destroy these Mice, till another  
 strange Flight of Owls came and killed them  
 all. A great Earthquake in *Peru*.

1582. *August* the 12th, rose a great Tempest in  
*Norfolk*, of Thunder, Lightning, Whirlwind,  
 Rain, and Hail-stones like Spur Rowels, two or  
 three Inches about ; it laid Corn flat on the  
 Ground, tore up, and shivered in Pieces, or  
 twisted like a Withy, many Trees ; Houses  
 were blown down, Churches damaged. This did  
 inexpressible Hurt to Shipping. *Beutherus*.  
*May* the 15th, at Night appeared a Comet  
 descending toward N. W. its Beard streaming  
 to S. E.

1583. This Summer having been excessively dry  
 and hot, near the End of the Season, a ma-  
 lignant enough Dysentery broke out, raging  
 far and near ; it continued all the Harvest,  
 chiefly afflicting Children, and several Adults,  
 who yet, by seasonable and proper Remedies,  
 recovered. Slight Evacuations with Rhubarb,  
 and the like Clysters, were profitable, with  
 the Use of burnt Hartshorn, and Arme-  
 nian Bole. The Vulgar used Rumax Seeds,  
 Wine was injurious because of the Fever that

attended it. Sometimes to check the immoderate Evacuation and Gripes, Opiats were used. When pure Bile was voided in great Quantity, with Loss of Appetite, Vomiting, and Restlessness of the whole Body, little Hope remained. At the same Time a malignant Fever raged in several Places. *Schenck*. --- The Dyfentery mentioned above in the 6th or 7th Century, that overrun all *France* in the Reign of *Childerbert*, was attended with a strong Fever, with Vomiting, great Pain of the Kidneys, a Dulness or Heaviness of the Head or Neck. What the Sick spit up, was yellow or green; many suspected occult Poison in the case. Many Rusticks called these Colours Pustles; and it was not unlike, for Cupping, with much Flame, being applied to the Shoulders or Legs, many were cured by the Eruption, or breaking of the Bladders. The Cure consisted in the Use of Alexipharmick Herbs in their Drink. This Disease began first with Children in *August*, and killed many of them. *Gregor. Tournens.* lib. 5. --- *January* the 13th, 1583-4, a Piece of Ground of three Acres in *Dorsetshire*, removed over another Close, Hedges and all, then stopt. The like happened at *Moltingham* in *Kent*, *August* the 4th, 1575. The last sunk quite. *Childrey's Brit.*

In the Beginning of the Spring, Pleurifies and Peripneumonies prevailed, not without some Suspicion of Malignity; they began with Shivering, and an intense Fever; sometimes a fear of Suffocation, as in a Peripneumony; instead

A. C.  
1585.

stead of this, some had shooting Pains in the Head, Shoulders, Hands, and Feet; and in the Loins, Sides, and Breast; after Bleeding, they all evanished, except those in the Sides or Breast Bone; extending after to the Stomach and Hypochonders, with the greatest Straintness and Compression of those Parts, and not seldom a Vomiting supervened. Some fell into violent Gripes, and Distention of the Intestines, with such Severity as though the Intestines were cut on both Sides. In these Difficulties, neither Bleeding, Laxative, nor Scarifications, nor other external or internal Remedies, proper in a Pleurisy, availed any Thing; but most died on the fourth or sixth Day on the Attack of Suffocation. Moreover, the Disease still continuing, the Urine of most was red and turbid; the Fever was either more gentle or severe, the Pulse languid or intermittent. Some were delirious before they died. It was observed, that fewer escaped who were let Blood, than such as did not let it; therefore all Antipleuritic Methods formerly, and in other Places found successful, failing in this, it was thought to have some latent Malignity attending it; but giving a Sweat of Butterbur Root, and Corn Poppy Flowers in Carduus Water, restored many, do after what was necessary. Often about the Sides and Sternum, were pricking Pains, indicating an Inflammation of the Diaphragm. *Jacob. Æthæus.*

1586.

It rained Locusts in *Thracia*, and Ducks and Geese in *Croatia*. The Locusts fell in such Multitudes, that they drowned all Grains and Greens;

Greens; but the Fowls came seasonably to A. C. feed many. *Cluver. Hist. Mund.* --- In the 1586. End of *September* was a great destructive Hurricane; there had been one before that; great was the Mischief they did. This Year, and till Harvest in the next, was a great Dearth in *England*; Wheat sold at 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per Quarter, Rye at 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Malt at 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* At *Nottingham*, eight Miles from *London*, the Ground suddenly began to sink, and three great Elms were let down so deep in it; that no Part of them was seen after; The Hole left was 80 Yards Circumference, and a Line of 50 Fathoms came to no Bottom in it. *Speed, Stow, &c.* The Plague raged in *Hungary, Austria,* and *Turkey*, followed by a grievous Dearth in *Hungary.* *Func.*

Was an exceeding cold and late Spring in 1587. *England*; Summer and Harvest were very backward, yet a plentiful Year; *September* was intensely cold, white Frost, boisterous North Wind, Hail, Snow, Sleet, yet no bad Harvest. *Stow.* --- The *Belgians* groaned under a terrible Plague and Famine; for the Inhabitants of great Towns, and Villages in *Flanders*, were either slain in War, dead of the Plague, or starved with Hunger: All the Country was waste, so as Wolves and wild Beasts stabled in the Houses; they were become so numerous, that they killed, and tore in Pieces, not only Cattle, but Men, Women and Children. Dogs with Hunger and Madness, run up and down the Country, biting and killing Cattle, and one another. So great was the Desolation, that

1587. A. C. that neither Fences nor Walls were distinguishable from the rising Grounds; nor could Lands be known by their Owners, all were grown over with Shrubs and Bushes. Inconceivably great was the Famine at *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Bruges*, &c. honest, decent People begged from Door to Door in disguise; the Vulgar and Poor ate Bones, Excrements, &c. In *Holland*, and the united Provinces, their Navigation and Shipping saved them; Multitudes of People flocked thither.

1588. This Year several remarkable Prodigies were seen; at *Ditmarfia* in one Month appeared five Suns. *June* the 26th, the Air being clear, the Sun was quickly darkened, and all that Day appeared with the Figure of a drawn Sword in its Mouth. The Rocks of *Culmerber*, near *Salsfeldia*, opening themselves, burst asunder. Bread put into the Oven was drawn out sweating Blood, and presently fell down by little and little to Ashes. *Continuat. Sleidan. lib. 28.*

1589. The *English* Fleet returning from *Portugal*, brought from thence the *Hungarian* Fever; (which made sad Havock before in 1562) and disperst it over all *England*. Hence a great Mortality, which ended in the Plague in some Places.

1590. Was great Drought through the whole Year, so that Corn was thin, Wheat small, Hay very little, Herbs, Pease, and Beans, very few, little Wine. Many Fires in the Nation. In *Thuringia*, Towns and Villages were burnt up; Woods in many Places took Fire, and were consumed;

consumed, especially on the Mountains of *Bo- A. C.*  
*bemia*. July the 30th, Hay in Carts bringing <sup>1590.</sup>  
 home from the Fields in *Vienna*, was set on  
 Fire and burnt by the Sun. September the  
 15th, a terrible Earthquake, which shook  
*Hungary, Vienna*, and many Places of *Bohemia*  
 and *Moravia*; many Buildings in the first fell  
 down. *Dresser. Millenar. p. 552.*

A grievous Plague raged in *Livonia*, which <sup>1591.</sup>  
 in the Town of *Reval* killed 5000 Men. The  
 same Year a sore Famine afflicted all *Italy*, till  
 it was relieved with Corn imported from *Den-*  
*mark, Holsace, &c.* that it fell from 34 to 14  
 per Measure. --- At *Trent* was an epidemic  
 malignant spotted Fever; it was contagious to  
 near Neighbours, but reached to no great  
 Distance. But a common Fever from the Air  
 invaded many People at the same Time, and  
 after the same Manner; the greater Part of  
 the Sick recovered, for the Symptoms were  
 not the severest; before the 4th or 7th Day,  
 the Urine differed not from healthy Peoples;  
 then it became like a draught Oxes, with red  
 Spots like chick Peas; a parched Tongue, a  
 burning Thirst, the Extremes cold as Marble,  
 and torpid, the Pulse weak. There were of-  
 ten a Loosness, Lethargy, Inflammation of the  
 Jaws, Delirium, thick Breathing; often Loss  
 of Speech, Bleeding at the Nose, seized the  
 Attendants. In *Germany* was an epidemic  
*Catarrh. Cole.*

Now the *Trent* spotted Fever reached, and <sup>1592.</sup>  
 was grassant in *Florence*. The Dearth of *Italy*  
 in 1594 forced Multitudes to feed on Herbs,

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T

Roots,

A. C. 1592. Roots, and Bread made of them, as of Arum, and Earth Nuts, Fern Roots ; hence came the malignant Fever. After a terrible wet rainy Season, especially Winter. The *Florence* Fever in 1592, killed very many of the chief Nobility ; many called it a Plague, though improperly ; it arose from a long moist, wet, and moderately warm Air ; it was attended with Pimples of sundry Colours, a weak Pulse, the Urine thin to the fourth Day, then turbid, a mild, but sharp Heat. They had one Exacerbation in the Day, another in the Night of a spurious Tertian ; a great Heaviness of Body supervened ; an Inclination to Sleep, or a Delirium, Deafness, bleeding at Nose, muddy Eyes, froward Looks, parcht, dry, whitish Tongue ; a slight Inflammation, and small Ulcers about the Throat and Mouth ; Trembling of the Hands, a most fetid Loosness, colliquative, chylus, and watery. *Cole.* --- There raged at *Pisaurum*, a fatal, malignant, putrid Fever, with red, purple, and black Spots ; Delirium, black Tongue, Restlessness, Urine thick like a draught Oxes, great Weakness, and Desire of Wine to drink, with several other Symptoms. Such as had a Laxative given first, and drunk Wine after, recovered in spite of Medicines ; all the rest died. *Cole.* --- In *England* was an excessive Drought, and great Death of Cattle from want of Water ; Springs and Brooks were dried up ; Horsemen could ride the *Thames* at *London*. - *December* the 20th, Circles were seen about the Moon dispersing their Rays of different Colours on the World.

The

The Plague in *London*, whereof died 18000. A. C.  
 An Earthquake in *Persia*, which demolished 1593.  
 3000 Houses, and killed 3000 People. *Herb.*  
*Travel.*

*March* the 21st, terrible Tempests, Hurri- 1594.  
 canes, &c. had most destructive Effects on  
 Trees and Forests. *April* the 11th, an exces-  
 sive Rain, great Floods, and Losses by them.  
 In *May*; and all Summer and Harvest (*August*  
 excepted) great Rains and Land Floods; Corn  
 very dear.

In *Holland, Guelderland*, the Tract of the 1595.  
*Rhine, Austria, Bobemia, Saxony, Silesia*, and  
 other Parts of *Germany*, were shocking and ex-  
 traordinary Floods, which overturned many  
 Villages, and made terrible Slaughter of much  
 Cattle, and many People. *Bucholtz.*

So great was the Famine among the *Turks* 1595  
 in *Hungary* for three Years, that their *Tartar* 1596 and  
 Women who followed the Camp were forced 1597.  
 to roast their own Children and eat them.  
*Turks Hist.* --- A great Dearth in *England* and  
*Hungary* three Years.

That extraordinary, epidemic, convulsive, 1596 and  
 contagious Disease, of *Cologne, Westphalia*, and 1597.  
 the neighbouring Places, having found Work  
 for the Judgment and Pens of several learned  
 Men, as *Sennertus, Horstius, &c.* I shall throw  
 the Sum of all their Histories together. --- In  
 1594, in *April, May*, all the rest of Summer,  
 and Harvest (*August* excepted, which was fair)  
 were excessive Rains, great Floods, which did  
 inestimable Hurt; Corn was very dear. In  
 1595 and 1596, was great Scarcity and Dearth,

A. C. with profound shocking Rains, and great  
 1596 and Floods. There raged a sore Famine over all  
 1597. *Italy*, and reached *Germany*, which forced Peo-  
 ple to eat uncommon and unwholsome Food,  
 as green Hedge Crabs, Mushrooms, Dogs, Cats,  
 Reptiles, &c. In 1596 and 1597, in the Dio-  
 cese of *Cologne* and *Westphalia*, in the Counties  
 of *Waldeck*, *Wittenstein*, *Hessen*, &c. raged a  
 malignant Fever, with Convulsions, Ravings,  
 &c. with or without a Fever; it seized in the  
 following Manner, first the Sick felt a pricking  
 or tickling like the Motion of Ants, under the  
 Skin of their Feet or Hands, or sometimes  
 both; sometimes in one Side, sometimes in  
 both; then suddenly their Fingers or Toes  
 were violently contracted, or forcibly extended,  
 without Strength or Motion, as though they  
 were stiff or frozen; then the Convulsions  
 rose from the Hands and Feet to the Legs,  
 Thighs, Hips, Arms, and Shoulders, and so to  
 the rest of the whole Body, till the Sick were  
 either rolled together like a Hedgehog or Ball,  
 or extended stiff at whole Length like a dead  
 Corpse or Piece of Wood. This Contraction,  
 or Extension continued in this manner during  
 the whole Time of the Fit in some; but it  
 often seized them alternately, so that the  
 Member just now extended and stiff, would  
 presently be rolled up like a Ball, and then  
 instantly pulled and extended again. This Con-  
 vulsion was often in the Hands only, or in the  
 Arms, or in both; frequently it was in the  
 Mouth, Lips, Eyes, or whole Body. This  
 Contraction lasted a long or short Time, till its  
 Cause

Cause was discussed or spent; then the Joints A. C. were at rest, till a new Steam or Vapour rose <sup>1596</sup> and to disturb and twitch the Nerves afresh. If the <sup>1597</sup> pestilential Cause was in the Head, then the spinal Marrow being drawn into Consent, the nervous System over the whole Body was violently contracted in a Moment; but if in the Hands or Feet, or both, or in any one Part, then they only were contracted or extended. So excruciating and terrible was the Pain attending these Convulsions, that the hideous piercing Screighs of the Sick, were heard nine or ten Houses off in Villages, and at a great Distance in the Field, so as Bystanders could not bear to hear them. Their constant Outcry was to have the contracted Part extended, or the extended Part contracted. The Sick felt either a Sense of Cold, like Ice Water; or of Heat, like Fire running over their whole Body; hence several fell into burning Fevers. The Disease gave not the least previous Notice of its Seizure; so sudden was it, that some were struck at Table eating, some at Plow, some in the Fields, some in the Woods, or any other Business: Some at first threw up much Water or Flegm, without any Complaint of their Stomach or Belly. When the Distemper began in the extreme Parts, it rested in them only, without attacking the Head for six, eight, or ten Days; nay, in some for some Weeks, or Months, if fit Remedies were used; but if neglected, it got to the Head, and became a terrible and fatal Epilepsy, of which many laid as dead for six or eight Hours; and ex-

A. C. cept taken in the Evening, many were buried  
 1596 and in the Fit. Several it rendered foolish, stupid,  
 1597. lethargic, or delirious; the Flegmatic were all  
 lethargic, or became foolish, threw their Food  
 on the Dunghil, their Excrements in the  
 Room where they laid, and thrusting their  
 Cloaths, or what came in their Way, into  
 them. This Sillyness continued three or four  
 Days or longer. The Melancholy were fear-  
 ful, waked out of their Sleep with Frights,  
 and desiring Solitude, got out of Bed, either  
 naked or in their Shirts, run into Fields,  
 Woods, or Rivers, and lurked there, till by  
 Craft they were ticed back. The Bilious and  
 Sanguine being angry, furious and impatient,  
 rushed in upon their Neighbours, would find  
 some body that they reputed a Beast or Devil,  
 and hated, and curse the Bystanders; some  
 plucked the Eyes out of their Parents or Re-  
 lations Heads; many were so mad, that there  
 was a Necessity to chain them before they  
 died. But such as had a good Constitution  
 before they fell ill, were not fierce, but only  
 laughed, talked, were merry, or showed An-  
 tics. Though all were delirious after the Epi-  
 lepsy, some few were so before it. This Per-  
 turbation of Mind continued in some three or  
 four or more Days; in others a very long Time;  
 and though when come out of the Fit they  
 returned to their former Mind, yet they lived,  
 behaved, and walked like drunken People,  
 going with a high Step, and throwing their  
 Legs strangely and foolishly; nor did they  
 remember any Thing that had past in the  
 Fit,

Fit, nor complained of any past or present A. C. Pains of the Head. These Doatings rarely went <sup>1596 and</sup> off without leaving some Taint or Mark, as <sup>1597.</sup> Dulness of the Hearing, Tingling of the Ears, Dimness of Sight, and sometimes both. Some were so weakened with the Disease, that they had no Use of the Parts, but were fed like Children. After the Fit, the Sick had a most voracious and insatiable Appetite, and Longing for several Meats, as though their Hunger could never be satisfied, nor they eat enough. When they had Plenty given them, they gorged down, and consumed incredible Quantities, without any after Load, Compression, or Uneasiness. In the Course of this Disease, a Diarrhea began, and afflicted them till the whole morbid Matter was spent. The less they ate, the severer the Loosness. Also in Process of Time, the Hands and Feet of most swelled; and on their Toes and Fingers, were great Blisters full of Ichor, which being opened, much Water run down their Fingers without any Relief. Some had small Sweats. All that had the Epilepsy, had Fits of it return as long as they lived. Such as doated, were delirious, raging, or furious, never recovered their former Judgment or Discretion, but were foolish and silly, though they lived 15 or 16 Years after. At the same Time of the Year, viz. in *December* and *January*, in the sharp and cold frosty Winter, they fell suddenly into the same deplorable State, or run out into the Fields, or threw themselves into Rivers, whereby many were lost Yearly before they

A. C. they could be found. Though this Disease  
 1596 and was neither easily cured, nor quickly over-  
 1597. come, yet where it had not taken deep Root,  
 nor continued long, it was not only curable,  
 but by proper Care, such as had suffered long  
 and much, might obtain such a Truce, as ren-  
 dered the Remainder of their Life comforta-  
 ble. Few that lived in the same House, and  
 conversed freely with the Infected, escaped this  
 terrible Contagion either in one Shape or ano-  
 ther, as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Convulsions, &c.  
 But the Time of Infection was very different,  
 according to the Constitution, and former Way  
 of Life, as from one to twelve Months, or in  
 some even at two Years End. Such as in  
 Time had proper Remedies, mostly recovered  
 to their former State. The Disease, and all its  
 Symptoms, were more frightful and fatal to the  
 Poor than to the Rich; to the Intemperate and  
 Irregular, than to the Sober and Regular; the  
 last were also sooner, easier, and fullier cured  
 than the first. Publick Care was taken that  
 all should have sufficient Diet of good Juice,  
 and easy Digestion, as Beef, Veal, Mutton,  
 Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Partridges, Birds of  
 Mountains and Woods, good Wheat, or Oat-  
 meal, Apples, Pears, Prunes, or the like, boil-  
 ed, and often taken with aromatic or carmi-  
 native Herbs, either eaten in Sauces, Broths,  
 or alone; and either good Wine, or fine Ale  
 to drink. They were to avoid Passions of  
 Mind, Venery, Pork, Bacon, Beef of old Cat-  
 tle, Fish of all Kinds, Pease, Beans, Nuts,  
 Chesnuts, raw Apples, or Pears, Onions, Mus-  
 tard,

tard; Garlick, Leeks, Horse Raddish, Cheese, A. C. new, dead or stale Ale, corrupt or stagnant <sup>1596 and</sup> Waters, too rich or old Wines. They were to <sup>1597.</sup> shun South Wind and Cold, and to procure clean warm dry Air, by burning in their Rooms Juniper, Lavender, Sage, Thyme, Mastich, Frankincense, Betony, Rosemary, &c. The medicinal Course was begun with Laxatives, and the Body was to be kept open by one every 6th or 8th Day; a Sweat was to be given once every Fortnight; a Purge was given daily the first two or three Days, according to the Patient's Strength and Age. Then they gave the Convulsive Powder six or seven Days; then a Purge; then the Powder again for 14 Days. But if the Cure was begun immediately before full or new Moon, they began with the Powder first; then purged, and gave some Doses of the Powder every Phase of the Moon for several Moons after, and repeated the whole Course every *December* and *January* as at first, and sometimes a Sweat. The Prescriptions for the Purge, convulsive Powder, and convulsive Antidote were, 1. The purging Electuary, R. Diaphemic. solid ℥iv. Elect. Succ. Rosar. ℥ijss. Antidot. convulsiv. ℥ij. pulv. Hermodactyl. Albar. a cort. Superiori. Mundat. Turbeth. Alb. Esul. Mundat. correctæq. aa .ʒj. Diagrid. Castor. aa. ʒij. zz. Cost. Caryophil. aa. ʒj. Croc. sem. Rut. cymin. aa. ʒβ. Syr. Rosar. q. s. f. Elect. Dos. ℥iv. --- 2. Antidot. convulsiv. R. pulv. rad. peon. visc. Quertin. castor. saly. aa. ℥ij. Baccar. Laur. cran. human. calcin. aa. ʒij. Theriac. Alexandr. Mithrid. opt. aa.

A. C. 1596 and 1597. aa. ℥xij. Mell. Despumat. lbij. M. f. Elect. Theriacal. Dose ʒj. 3. Pulv. convulsiv. R. Pulv. vinc. Toxic. Helen. succif. Pœon. caryophitac. aa. ʒjß. Baccëar. Laur. ʒiv. Sumitat. falv. serpil. flor. Anth. aa. ʒij. specier. Diamosch. dulc. specier. Pleris archontic. Dianth aa. ʒj M. f. Pulv. Dos. ʒj. They gave Broth four Hours after the Purge, and at Night, seasoned with wild Thyme, Savory, Rosemary, Sage ; and in *December* and *January*, for Prevention, besides the convulsive Powder, they used Peony Roots, Elecampane, Sage, Rue, Juniper-berries, Cummin Seeds, &c. --- For the Cure of the Symptoms ; 1. Hunger : They gave often, and sparingly, of the above Meats, very fat. If the Stomach was acid, or pall'd with much Phlegm, they gave a mild Peuk. 2. Vomiting: If from too much Food, it was allowed more sparingly ; if from a Load of bad Humours there, it was not stopt suddenly, except it occasioned Weakness, then they applied a Pultice of Wine, Rye Bread, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Quinces ; and gave for Drink, Wheat Bread Toast, rubb'd with Nutmeg, and dipt in Wine, with Sugar. --- 3. Loosness : This was by no means to be quickly stopt, but rather to be encouraged some Days by the Use of the two first Electuaries, either till it ceased, or weakened the Person ; then they used Steel very often heated, and quenched in their Drink, or Rice Gruel, or Milk, and Quinces, or preserved or dried Sloes, or a Dram of sealed Earth, Bole, Nutmeg, or burnt Hartshorn, &c. --- 4. Swelling of the Parts : Besides the Use of the

the Electuary, they dissolved it with a Lee of A. C. Vine Ashes, or of Birch, Beech, or Oak Ashes, <sup>1596 and</sup> wherein were boiled Origanum, Calamint, <sup>1597.</sup> and Chickweed; and fomented daily with these, boiled Herbs in a Bag, and anointed after with Oyl of Castor or Walnut. --- The Discharge of Lee from Toes and Fingers, was let alone to great Advantage; but, if needful, Furnace or Oven Ashes, with Cream, were applied. --- 6. Feverish Heat was mostly taken off by the Purgings and Electuary, but if it resisted them, the Sick had their Meat boiled with Lettice, Endive, Cichory, Wood-Serrel, Vine Leaves, &c. or gave Powders of them often, or applied Leaves of Water Lillies to the Liver and Kidneys. --- 7. The Epilepsy: The Parts were so held as to be moved a little, neither violently bended, nor extended, but well rubbed and wrapt up with Cloaths; and Rue, Castor, Lavender, wild Thyme, or Origanum, held to the Nose, and half a Spoonful of their Juice, Wine, or Infusion, drunk, &c. Its surprizing they tried not the Use of Bathing in tepid Water for these Convulsions; for I do avouch, upon a 30 Years Experience of its Efficacy, in Spasmodic, Convulsive, Epileptic, Scorbutic, Calculous, and several other Kinds of most terrible distracting Pains, and Contractions. The whole Circle of Medicine falls unspeakably short of its Success, and that very often instantaneous; but never suffer the Water to be warmer than new Milk; the Patient to sit in it uncovered from 10 to 40 Minutes, and repeat its Use as they can bear it. --- 8. The Apoplectic

**A. C. Apoplectic Symptom :** When the Sick laid  
 1596 and quite stiff, with scarce any visible Life, they  
 1597. let Blood from their Arm, from 12 to 16  
 Ounces, in a small Stream, at several short Intervals, laying the Thumb a little each Time on the Orifice ; for though this Symptom required Bleeding, the Disease forbid it ; then put Ligatures on the Extremes, gave some properly distilled Waters, and laid a Cataplasme on the Feet, injected stimulant Clysters, and used Friction to all the Extremes ; then bathed the Body with Wine, and put Fumigations under the Nose. --- 9. The Lethargy, out of which they were scarcely to be roused : Sharp Clysters were injected, the Nose rubb'd with the above Aromatics, and the Head fomented with a Decoction of them in Wine and Vinegar, Water and Vinegar, with Sage and Juniper berries bruised, were thrown on hot Bricks or Flint Stones near the Beds of the Sick ; and kindled Oak Sticks were put under their Necks to excite Pain. --- 10. In Madness, Stupor, or Delirium, they gave the purging Electuary two Days together, then raised a Diaphoresis with the convulsive Powder, and by all Means induced Sleep. --- 11. For the Pain of the convulsed Parts, after Purging and Sweating, they were bathed with softening Oyls, or Wine, or both mixt. --- 12. For a Palsy of the Parts, after Purging and Sweating, for the first eight or ten Days, rub the Parts with Oyl of sweet Almonds, Woman's Milk, and the Marrow of Veal Bones, mixt ; for the next eight or ten Days, they anointed with wild Cats Grease, and

and a little Castor, or its Oyl, with the Mu- **A. C.**  
 cilage of Linseed, mixt. --- Lastly, Oyl of Eels, <sup>1596 and</sup>  
 Foxes, and Oyl of Lillies, of each equal Parts, <sup>1597.</sup>  
 Earth Worms bruised in them and strained,   
 then add Wine, and boiled away till the  
 Wine was spent: If these succeeded not at  
 first, they desisted a little from using them,  
 then they did well; or naturally hot Baths re-  
 lieved. --- 13. For Dulness of Hearing, and  
 Dimness of Sight: After Purging and Sweat-  
 ing, Time wore both these and the other  
 Symptoms off. --- Great Rains, Dearth, and  
 Scarcity, this Year in *England*.

Says *Philip Salmuth*, epidemic malignant <sup>1597.</sup>  
 Fevers raged; in Adults they were attended  
 with Spots; in Youth with Worms, which  
 in Time of the Plague, were discharged  
 upward and downward by many Children.  
 This was before the Plague infested *Servesta*.  
 The Plague raged this Year in *Juliers*.

*Pegu*, one of the richest, and fruitfulest <sup>1598.</sup>  
 Countries of the World, yet its Metropolis,  
 lately replenished with Millions of Inhabitants,  
 was wasted by a terrible Famine from War,  
 that scarce 7000 Men, Women, and Children,  
 were left alive; and these were fed on human  
 Flesh; Parents ate Children, and Children Pa-  
 rents; the Stronger ate up the Weaker. *Clark's*  
*Examples*. --- Says *Cole*, in the *Foro Julii*,  
 Wolves leaving off to prey on Beasts, killed  
 many Children and Men. This Summer was  
 excessive Heat and Drought; Swarms of Fleas,  
 Flies, and Gnats, abounded; as did great  
 Plenty of Armenian Apples. Tertians, with  
 Spots,

1598. A. C. Spots, and continual Fevers, invaded; which were readily cured by Bleeding, Purging, or a bilious Diarrhea. But the Heat encreasing with the Spring and Summer, more ardent Fevers, Spots, Worms, Diarrheas, and Vomings, came on; but Bleeding cured them. Small-pox and Measles, became epidemic among Children; though the Symptoms were bad, yet they mostly recovered. In the Beginning of Harvest, the Plague, with a Synochus Fever set in, with Worms, and an exulcerating Diarrhea; such as had a strong Pulse at the Beginning, Watery Urine, and a great Pain of the Head, escaped, by the Help of Syrup and Water of Sorrel after Bleeding. But Bubos appearing, (which are always milder than Anthraces) the Skin cut, and Pieces of white Hellebore Root put in, in the extreme Parts, were very useful. Where the Urine was mostly turbid on the third Day, they died the fourth. Near the End the Pulse was obscure and weak. Neither Bezoar, nor the Armenian Stone, were of any Service here. A sore Plague raged in London, Lichfield, and Leicester, &c. Stow.

1599.

March, April, and May, were cold and dry. On Whit Sunday great Rains and fearful Floods. June, and July, hot and dry. Stow. --- A Plague among Cattle and Goats in Italy; and by them communicated to other Animals. Cold. --- In Lisbon and Spain, died 70000 People of the Plague. Chytreus. --- Dr. James Hirstius, Physician to the Duke of Brunsvick and Lunenburgh, in the epidemic Dysentery of this Year,

Year, ordered thus: R. Pulv. zeador. Ireof. aa. ʒʒ. A. C. fem. Acetos. Plantagin. aa. ʒij. Rad. Tormen-1599. till. cupul. gland. aa. ʒj. Diacydon. simpl. ʒʒ.   
M. f. pulv. Dos. ʒʒ. in Aq. Plantagin.

On *April* the 14th, fell a great Snow; the 1600. rest, and all *May*, were cold and dry. The late cold Spring raised the Price of all Corn. *Stow.* --- This Year the Plague raged over most of the Continent of *Europe*, and laid *Spain* almost waste. *Zacut. Lusitan.* --- A pestilential, contagious, mortal Cholick afflicted all *Europe*; the Sick oppressed with malignant Symptoms, all died; none lived to the 4th Day. This arose from a pestilent Air. It laid *Spain* in a manner waste. After they were seized, they became presently senseless; all the Hair fell off their Heads; a livid Pustle rose on the Nose, which in 20 Hours ate it up; then the extream Parts turned cold and mortified. All that had it, died; none recovered. --- In *Norsea* and *Florence*, was a terrible Earthquake, which destroyed and ruined many stately Buildings. *Theodor. Meurer.*

As *Constantine* the Great is falsely and audaciously said to have prepared a Bath of human Blood by the Slaughter of many Infants, to cure him of a Leprosy which he never had; so from 1550 to 1580, two or three old Gentlemen, and a few purple-gown'd Subabterns, fell into a raging Fever, attended with an insatiable Thirst (which nothing but Christian Blood could quench) and Delirium; cursing a Book called the Bible, and all its Lay Readers and Believers, talking of Infalli-  
bility,

A. C. 1600. bility, Succession, Heresy, &c. To quench their Thirst, were killed in *Italy, Spain, France, England, and Flanders*, 39 Princes, 148 Earls, 235 Barons, 147518 Nobles, 700060 common People, in all 848000 ; yet still they were thirsty after all this Blood. *Cbr. Math.*

1601. *Justus Lipsius* tells of a Drought this Year of four Months Continuance. *Epist. Seluc.* 47. --- The Air in *Switzerland* all this Year was loaded with Vapours, and Exhalations, especially about the Sun-rising ; these putrified. On *March* the 8th, was an Earthquake ; another *September* the 7th. Trees were loaded with Fruit, but black and rotten before it was ripe. The Winter and Spring were rainy ; *June* and *July* excessive hot. A severe Dyfentery followed, cured by Emetics, Rhubarb, Diuretics, Sudorifics, and Restringtons. --- At *Pisaurum* the Winter was uncommonly snowy and rainy ; the Spring and whole Summer hot and moist, Wind South ; the Inhabitants ate plentifully of Fruit and Fish, and of Lamb and Weather Flesh. *July* and *August*, excessive sultry hot. Double Tertians, and continual Fevers set in, with a slight cold Fit, and deceived the Physicians at first, because of its Mildness. Many, when seized, threw out black Spots on their Skin. All complained of a great Thirst, Pain of the Head, Kidneys, and Loins ; with Watchings, Delirium, Vomiting of green and yellow Bile, Anguish, Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, and Loss of Appetite. The Urine was thick like a draught Oxes, They died the 7th Day, or recovered the 14th ; but

but the greater Part recovered. The Vulgar A. C. who used a plentifulter freer Diet, came better off than the Rich, who lived more regularly and strictly. Such as had a Pulse like healthy Persons, the Urine good, with a Syncope, the Extrems cold, but parched up within, all died the 6th or 7th Day, with all that were blooded or purged. *Cole.* A great Plague raged in *Portugal*, where black round Worms crept out of Peoples Noses alive.

The same Catarrh of 1597, reigned this Year. *Platerus.* --- At *Pisaurum, Urbino, &c.* after a long Cold, humid Constitution, and then a dry Harvest and Winter, Wind North, many were seized with an acute Fever, with Thirst, Heavyness, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, turbid Urine, &c. many died before the 7th Day. Neither the Difficulty Breathing was very great, nor the Pain of the Side very pungent; but the Lungs were tainted with an œdematous Erysipelas. The Disease was not contagious, but epidemic from the Air. *Cole.*

The Plague raging in *Ostend*, and the *Low Countries*, the Soldiers returning from thence into *England*, brought the Infection with them to *London*, and several other Parts of the Nation. Many Citizens fled into other Countries; in some they were treated humanely and civilly; in others they were used spitefully, and cruelly expelled; many of them died in Highways, Fields, and Barns, and laid too long unburied. The City this Year lost 38244 of its Inhabitants. *Stow.* --- But when the City was clear from Infection, then the whole King-

**A. C.** dom was visited. It was very remarkable that it did least Execution where the *Londoners* were humanely used; but terrible was the Havock it made where they had been barbarously treated. *Stow*. --- It raged fore at *Chester* in 1517, 1574, 1602, 1603, 1605, 1608, 1610, *Am. S.* Wars occasioned such a Famine in *Transylvania*, that Roots, Herbs, and Leaves of Trees, were Peoples usual Food; Horses, Dogs, Cats, and Rats, were Dainties to the Poor; a Mother ate six Children, and two Men their own Mothers. *Clark's Examp.* --- In *Austria*, Palsies succeeded Cholicks; and in several other Places both now and after; But the most sovereign Remedy was; Take Gum Hidera, Elemi, Galbanum, Berriés, or Oyl of Bays, of each alike; Distill all: First comes over a clear, then a thicker Oyl like Honey, which is the best; herewith anoint the Navel frequently, having first fomented it with a strong Infusion of Sage, Rue, Origanum, Rosemary, wild Thyme, Camomil, Juniper, Bay-berreries, and the like; or having ordered a warm Bath of them to sit in. *Horst.*

1606. There died of the Plague in *London* 68,596 People.

1607. A strong West Wind brought in the Sea into the *Severn* with such Violence, the Water in several Towns and Villages run higher than the House Tops, so that 80 Persons were drowned, and other Damages to the Value of 20000*l.* *Clark's Examp.* --- This Winter was a great Frost in *England*, off and on of seven Weeks. In lower *Saxony*, and chiefly in *Old*

*Marc,*

1607. *Mare*, a cold Dilemper of the Stomach, with A. C.  
 much Phlegm, was very rife, with a Fulness  
 of the Belly, Flatulency of the Stomach, Com-  
 pression of the Breast, Cardialgia, crude watery  
 Urine, and Wearyness of the whole Body.  
 The Humour was first prepared by Infusion  
 of Squills ʒʒ. Elecampane ʒj. Mint, Sage,  
 Wormwood, of each. Mj. Camomil Flowers  
 ʒij. Anise ʒʒ. Cinnamon, Galangal, of each ʒj.  
 Infuse in Wine to lbj. to the strained Liquor  
 add Oxymel of Squills ʒʒ. M. Dose ʒiijʒ.  
 three Hours before Meat; use this four Days;  
 then purge with fresh Mechoacan ʒʒ. Dia-  
 grid. gr. ij. Mastich gr. j. mix, and take in  
 Wormwood Wine; repeat it several Times.  
 Or ʒʒ. of the Magistery of Tartar, vitriolated  
 in the same. Then the Confect. Diatr. Pipe-  
 rion, with Fennel, and Anniseed, grossly pow-  
 dered, with a little candied Ginger, and a few  
 Drops of Oyl of Annise, with Wine of Worm-  
 wood, Card. Bened. or Elecampane. Then the  
 following Species, R. Sem. Coriandr. ʒʒ. Anisi.  
 Fonicul. aa. ʒʒ. Galang. aa. ʒʒ. Cinam. ʒj.  
 Lignaloës ʒʒ. sacchar. opt. ʒiij. mix. Apply a  
 Bag of warming Herbs, and Spices, to the  
 Stomach; or use the liquid Extract of Worm-  
 wood, Water of Oranges, and Nutmegs, of  
 Zedoary, Anise, and Fennel, infused in Rhe-  
 ish Wine, and distilled; then used with Elix.  
 pptis. *Horst.*

The Spring in *Italy* was warm and moist, 1608.  
 the Harvest inconstant, Corn and Grapes ill  
 got; hence an Epidemic. *Cole.* --- A Dyfen-  
 tery (says *Horstius*) in *August*; the Sick had  
 very

A. C.  
1608.

very bilious Stools, with sudden and great Weakness; some had profuse Discharges; others less; the third Day they were bloody or purulent, mixt with Jelly like Frog Spawn. Exquisite Gripes; some before, others at, or after their Stools; some at all these Times. Pulse quick, a sharp Feverish Heat of all the Body, Loathing of Food, great Thirst, Anxiety and Watchings, little Urine, and very bilious. For Cure, if Sanguine, Plethoric, or very Feverish, they begun with Bleeding, and the Use of Rhubarb; then gave mild cooling Astringents, as Decoction of Tormentil, Oak Leaves, Horsetail, Cinnamon, Plantin, with Syrups of Myrtles, Quinces, Roses, &c. with some Anodynes, in case of Excoriation; Balsamics, or mild Alexipharmics, if attended with Malignity. The same Epidemic, he says, prevailed in 1609, and 1614.

1609.

Was a most rigorous hard Frost, from *December* to *April*; the *Thames* became a Highway; Birds and Garden Stuff were killed. *Clark's Exam.*

1610.

Being an excessive hot dry Summer, after the Frost, and great Plenty of Wine. Martial Dispositions continuing in *Alsace*, the Soldiers returning home in Harvest, were seized with a Fever, chiefly continual, of the *Hungarian* Kind; it rose from the Abundance of Wine in *Alsace*, which the *Saxons* and *Hessians* not sipping in Glasses, but quaffing it up in great Bumpers according to their Country Fashion, had drunk excessively; hence many returned half dead. Others were cut off by ardent Fevers:

**Fevers:** The Symptoms were, a most intense **A. C.**  
 continual Heat, with inquenchable Thirst, <sup>1610</sup>  
 constant Watchings, a squalid Colour of the   
 Face, great Weakness, Urine little different  
 from what it was in Health, an obstinate Bleed-  
 ing at the Nose; they had given inwardly a  
 Dram of red *Portugal* Powder, in *Carduus*  
*Water*, when the Belly was loose, to promote  
 Sweating; and after that cooling Emulsions,  
 and soporific cooling Epithems to the Head.  
 These not answering, they had a second sudor-  
 ific, then gave *Laudanum Opiatum* gr. iij.  
*Horst.* --- The same Catarrh raged again, at  
 least all over *Europe*, that was so ripe in 1510,  
 1580, &c. before. The Symptoms, and Cure  
 the same. --- This Year (says *Valerius, Baldu-*  
*tius*) in the Dog Days, Tertians prevailed;  
 though most recovered, yet several died. It  
 was more fatal to the Rich than Poor, to  
 Nobles than Rusticks. It deceived *Tyros* in  
 Physick. It attacked every third Day with a  
 great Coldness of the Extrems, a wandering  
 Pain at the Heart or Hypochondria, great  
 Anxiety and Nausea; which Symptoms rem-  
 itted at the Height, and some Days before  
 Death. A great Weakness attended it. The  
 Fit lasted 10 or 11 Hours, and went off  
 without any sensible Discharge. On the in-  
 termediate Days they were quite free from the  
 Fever, and all its Symptoms; they died the  
 14th or 17th Day. He gives a Specimen of  
 the Method of Cure in the Case of a young  
 Counsellor who died of it. He was of a me-  
 lancholic Constitution, and black Complexion;  
 being

A. C.  
1610.

being seized in the Dog-days, he had a Pain at the Heart, and great Belchings in the Beginning of the Fit ; he was bled liberally at first, and took a Laxative ; his Pulse was as in malignant Fevers. The other Symptoms the same as above. After the 6th or 7th Fit, he was free from the Fever three or four Days, thought himself recovering ; but his Tongue and Jaws were dry ; he had a great Weakness, and his Body pined. His Urine at first of a good Colour, but thin ; afterward it turned thick at Bottom, and frothy a-top. The Tertian returned the 17th Day, with the same Accidents ; confused muddy Urine the first Days, then frothy, with a mealy, purulent Sediment ; sometimes it was Oily, and with much red Sand and Slime ; the Hypochonders so contracted that they seemed drawn to the Back. He died Consumptive the 24th Day from the Beginning ; though the Day before he seemed quite free from his Fever ; he had no Thirst but in the Beginning ; he found his Stomach hurt by drinking Water, therefore he had much Pomegranate Wine ; he was very liable to Fainting, especially on discharging his Clysters.

--- This Year the *Turks* besieging *Strigonium* in *Hungary*, during the Siege there, appeared a dreadful fiery Impression in the Air, like a Rainbow of a fiery red Colour ; which beginning over *Cockera*, and arising higher over *Strigonium*, at last vanished over *St Thomas's Fort*. -- At the same Time such Clouds, or Swarms of Grasshoppers, so plagued the City and Country about *Constantinople*, that they darkened

darkened the Sun, left not any green Herb or A. C. Leaf in all the Country ; they entred the Bed-chambers : They were near as large as Door-mice, with red Wings. *Turk. Hist.*

The Plague raged in *Giessena*: And in *Constantinople* so great was the Contagion for five Months, that in that Time died 200000 ; they commonly carried out 12 or 1500 a Day to bury. *Turk. Hist.* In *October*, appeared in the Sky, over *Prague*, a Crown, surrounded with the Armies of Men. *Id.* This Year were seen three Suns over *Vienna*. *Id.*

A great Drought in *England*, and a Comet in *November* ; there raged a sore malignant Feyer in the Nation. *Stow* ----- At *Senogallia* in *Tuscany*, raged a pleuritic peripneumonic Constitution in *January, February, and March*, from a very dry, cold, and windy Weather, preceded by a watery, moist, snowy Season ; hence Distillations on the Jaws and Breast, Cough, Pain of the Side : On the 3d, 4th, or at farthest the 6th Day, they died. They had a Heaviness of the whole Body. Some were dull, or had a Loosness ; their Urine thick, and sometimes muddy ; Pulse soft, seldom hard or saw-like, but very quick. At last Thirst or Watchings came on. Bleeding was hurtful ; Cupping, with Scarification, useful ; and also Clysters, and proper Evacuations. *Cole.* --- At *Calli montis ferretri*. The preceeding Summer and Winter being a wet rainy Constitution, and then a very great Snow for two Months. In *January, February, and March*, no Rains, but great cold Winds.

1612. **A. C.** and a Drought; a pleuritic peripneumonic Epidemic prevailed; pituitious Distillations fell on the Throat and Breast: Hence a pituitious, siezy, bloody, and a bloated Constitution; whereby on any slight Occasion, as Exercise, Labour, or Heat, presently came a fresh Desfluxion on the Breast, a Cough, obtuse, spurious, pleuritic Pain of the Side; whereof the Sick died the 4th or 8th Day at most, sneezing and rutling, with a Heaviness of the whole Body. Some had a Loosness, were heavy-headed; their Urine was thick, sometimes turbid, the Pulse soft and quick; then came Thirst and Watchings. Bleeding, even at first, was of no Use; but rather Blisters, Laxatives, Cupping, &c. *Cole.*

1613. In the small City *Lufana*, the Plague began in *July*, and raged to the End of *November*, and killed about 2000; it was malignant and vehement; many died in an Instant. They had a sudden Vertigo; and the second or third Day a Phrenzy seized them. No Physick was of any Use; nor indeed had the Sick any that was proper given them, for there were no Physicians nor Apothecaries in Town. It spread all over the neighbouring Country. From the great Mortality, and Want of Labourers, Corn, Grapes, and other Fruits, were not got gathered, but left to Beasts and Birds. This arose from an Infection of the Air. There was so great a Plague of Insects, chiefly of Caterpillars, in the preceeding Year, but chiefly in 1611, that they ate up, and quite consumed the Leaves of Trees, and all Garden Fruits and

and Greens. These were not a Prefage, but A. C. some Part of the Cause of this Disease. Last 1613. Summer, during the whole Continuance of the Plague, there was such Multitudes and Swarms of Flies, but chiefly Flesh Flies, that the like was not remembred. Bees hived, and ate up all the Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Prunes; leaving the Flowers. None that had Issues, or Seatons, died of the Plague. *Fabric. Hildan.*— After the Siege of *Montpelier*, a Disease raged there, so very malignant, that Bubos only were wanting to prove it a true Plague; for it had not only Whealks, red, livid, and black Spots, but Swellings behind the Ears, and Carbuncles. And all that had the Parotids appear the 9th or 11th Day, died within two Days after. It killed at least a third Part of all it seized. Such as had a stronger Fever, rough, dry, or black Tongue, were first forbid the Use of Wine; then let Blood; then had Laxatives given for Cure.

On the 19th of the *Calends of February*, fell 1614. such a Storm of Snow in the Peak of *Derbyshire*, and over all the West of *England*, as was a full Yard deep on a Level; and withal such a high Wind, as blew it in vast Drifts, so as Travellers, as well on Horseback as Foot, went over Hedges, Fences, Stone Walls, &c. It laid long, destroyed much Cattle and Sheep. A great Scarcity of Hay followed. Corn next Summer very good and cheap. *Yolgrave Register.*— An Earthquake in *Vercera*. Over *Vicina* the Heavens turned red, and fearfully dark of a sudden, to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants.

**A. C.** **Inhabitants.** *Turk's Hist.* --- This was a terrible Year for the fatallest Small Pox ever was known; they seized all Sexes and Ages with Severity and Malignity equal to the most depopulating Plague. In Harvest they near waste *Alexandria, Crete,* and the neighbouring Cities of *Crete.* The next Winter they acted the same Tragedy in *Turky and Calabria.* In the Spring they invaded *Dalmatia, Venice, Italy.* And soon after they infected *France, Flanders, England, Germany, Poland,* and most likely *Muscovy*; they spared or mist no Country. In one Year they travelled over all *Europe,* making most dreadful Havock. In *Russia,* they and the Measles are said to come out without either Fever or Sickness (but their long Use of Inoculation makes this scarce seem credible) as do the Spots in spotted Fevers, not unlike the Spots in *China,* which *Fonseca* says, wants neither Bleeding nor Medicines, to bring them out, but only gentle Friction of the Skin, or burning with *Moaba.* This Year the sleepy continual Fevers were most ripe in and about *Ulm, Hessen, &c.* Blisters of great Service. *Horstius.*

1616. The Summer was excessively scorching, hot, and droughty; Quartan Agues were so epidemic, that in Harvest very few Persons, and not a Family in *Germany,* escaped it; yet not one of 600 that had it, died.

1618. *Pleurs* in *Rhetia,* was in an Earthquake overwhelmed with a Hill; which, with a violent Motion, smothered 1500 Men. *Alsted Chron.* --- This Year four Comets appeared; one

one at or over *Constantinople*, like a crooked A. C. A. Sword, of a stupendous Magnitude; it was 1618.

whitish at first, but the higher it rose, the redder it was, and like Blood. *Turks Hist.*

This was followed by strange Sight, or Meteors in the Air, extraordinary Tempests, Inundations of Rivers, Eruptions of the Sea, Earthquakes, Hurricanes, bloody Rains, &c. *Hist. of the Iron Age.*

And in 1625, 1629, 1637, and 1654, the 1619.

Plague raged in *Denmark*, and was each Time imported thither from other Places, either by Merchandize, or infected Persons: Being encouraged by a bad Air, it spread terribly; leveling its Force against luxurious and intemperate Persons, or such as lived on bad, uncommon, or corrupted Foods. The Signs were first a Coldness and Shivering, Weakness of the whole Body, Pain and Swimming of the Head, Pain at the Heart, Difficulty of Breathing, Loathing of Food, Vomiting, Nausea, and great Thirst, sudden and often change of Colour in the Face; then Bubos in the Groins, Armpits, and behind the Ears; pestilential Pustles, Carbuncles, and Anthraces; great Sluggishness, and Dryness of the Tongue. The King ordered a Consultation of the Physicians for Prevention, and Cure of the Disease. They ordered Bleeding and Purgings to be omitted, and Sudorifics, and Alexipharmics to be used, with other proper Methods, and Applications, to be used to the sundry Symptoms; as ripening and drawing Cataplasms and Plaisters to the Bubos, Vinegar, and Juice of Lemons, to be

A. C. be often smelled to, and put up the Nose for  
 1619. the Sleepiness. For Pain of the Head, Epi-  
 themes of Rose, Elder, and Vervain Waters;  
 with Vinegar, Nitre, and Oyl of Roses. For  
 the Thirst, Barley Water, Hydromel, Whey,  
 with Wine and a little Vinegar, Water boiled  
 with Currant Juice, Juice of Quinces or Ci-  
 trons, or small Beer and Toast, with a little  
 Sugar. *Bartholine*. --- *Forestus* says, the Plague  
 entered and raged in *Alcmar* seven Times in  
 about 70 Years : The first Time it begun in  
 1539, and was over in 1541 ; the second Time  
 was in *March* 1550, and ended in 1553 ; the  
 third Time was in Winter, 1563, and ceased  
 in 1564 ; the fourth Time it broke out in  
 1576, and continued to 1578 ; the fifth Time  
 it begun in *July* 1582, and raged till 1583 ;  
 the sixth Time it entered in *December* 1593,  
 and was over in 1594 ; the seventh Time it  
 begun in 1609, and lasted till 1660.

1620. The *Turks* saw a surprizing Meteor at *Me-  
 dina*, their Prophets Burying-Place, which con-  
 tinued three Weeks together. *September* the  
 20th, there fell a great Tempest, attended with  
 a fearful Thunder about Midnight : When the  
 Clouds were dispersed, and the Sky clear, the  
 following was most legible in the Firmament,  
 in *Arabic* Characters, O ! why will ye believe  
 in Lies ! And between two or three a Clock  
 in the Morning, there appeared a Woman in  
 white, compassed about with the Sun, having  
 a chearful Countenance, and a Book in her  
 Hand, and over-against her were Armies of  
*Turks, Persians, Arabians, &c.* in Battle Array  
 ready

ready to charge her; but she keeping her A. C. Station, openly opened the Book; at the Sight <sup>1620</sup> whereof the Armies fled, and presently all the Lamps about *Mahomet's Tomb* were put out. When all the Vision was over, about an Hour before Sun-rising every Morning, a murmuring Wind was heard. *Turk's Hist.* -- At *Wars*, the *Hungarian Fever* broke out in both Armies in *September*; to one it was most fatal; to the other not. In Autumn the Heat was moderate; no Remission but a little in the Morning. The Pulse little different from the same in a healthy Person; as was the Urine. No Thirst, but a violent Pain of the Head, with a Catarrh and Cough. It took rise from the Intemperance of the Soldiers in their Marches, eating up and devouring all unripe Fruits, Cherries, Grapes, Pears, Prunes, Apples, &c. and drinking stagnant Rain Water, or ill wrought Ale, and lying all Night in the Fields ill cloathed. Some had obstinate Watchings; others prone to Sleep; hence no perfect Crisis. Some had a Sweat; others bled at the Nose; others had Piles, a Diarrhea, or Swellings of their Feet. Thus far no fear of Contagion. But in Winter the Case changed to much worse Symptoms, *viz.* Tremblings of the Hands and Tongue, great Failure of Strength without Fainting, Deafness, obstinate Watchings, or profound Sleepiness; Urine confused, and sometimes suppressed; Inflammations of the Tongue, cold and thin Sweats, a Dysentery, Convulsions. Some being delirious, wheedled the Attendants out of the Way, then threw themselves

**A. C.** themselves into a Pit ; some fell by their own  
 1620. Sword ; some without Sleep, sung and danced  
 Night and Day till they died. Now it became  
 infectious, and many died. These that had it  
 in the Spring, had Bubos, Parotids, &c. deno-  
 ting it to be pestilential, and fatal ; but more  
 so to Men than Women, to young strong Peo-  
 ple than to old, to Inhabitants rather than  
 Strangers. Wine, and every Thing spirituous,  
 was denied them ; and had mostly Acids given  
 them. In Harvest they were led Bloods of  
 freely. But when it appeared to be malig-  
 nant, the Alexipharmics, not Purgatives, were  
 given. *Fabric. Hildan.*

1621. The Small Pox prevailed all Summer among  
 young, middle-aged, and old People ; many  
 died. In some they left Abscesses in the Arms,  
 and many Ulcers. *G. Ci. Winclerus.*

1622. The Air of last Harvest, and present Sum-  
 mer, having been excessive wet and moist in  
*Hessen*, a common epidemic Disease rose up,  
*viz.* a continual contagious malignant Fever,  
 or *Hungarian Disease* ; it began with Horror  
 and Shivering, with a Trembling and com-  
 pressive Pain of the Head and Joints, and  
 often of the Breast, so as the Sick were af-  
 fected with a Cardialgia, or often with spu-  
 rious Pleurisies. In the hot Weather in Sum-  
 mer, they had a Delirium, attended with a  
 Tingling in the Ears, Dulness of Hearing, and  
 Loss of Appetite ; then came Inflammations  
 of the Tongue and Jaws, followed by Exco-  
 riation and Exulceration. For Prevention :  
 Company, and conversing with the Sick, was

to

to be refrained as much as Humanity and A. C. Business would allow. People were ordered to live temperately, to keep their Body open. Plethoricks were to be let Blood; and the Pituinous to have Sudorifics: Their Diet was to be seasoned with Aromatics and warm Bitters. For Cure; The Sick as soon as seized, had a Purge to expel Phlegm; or if the Stomach was ticklish, they took a Vomit first; then let a small Quantity of Blood: After this they had Sudorifics of Hartshorn, Veronica, and Carduus Water, with sealed Earth. Such as had a better Opportunity of Apothecaries, had Roots of Scorzonera and Fennel, of each half an Ounce; Scordium, and Card. Benedict. each half a Handful; Carduus and Citron Seeds, each half a Dram; boiled in Carduus and Cichory Waters, each equal Parts; strain; and to each three Ounces add Syrups of Citron and Wood Sorrel, of each half an Ounce; Mithridate, ten Grains; mix, and give. Many commended this Powder, viz. Of Ginger, half an Ounce; Camphire, a Dram; Sugar-candy, three Drams; mix: Dose, a Dram in the above Waters. It was not amiss in Winter, when the Disease was not so much from Bile and Phlegm. Others admired the following, viz. The White of an Egg; Saffron, 20 Grains; Camphire, gr. ij. Brandy, three Spoonfuls; mix, and give: This given in Summer, with Water, caused Sweating; and a Sudorific was given once a Day: The Belly was kept lax all the while: As to the Symptoms, before they were taken with the extream cold Fit,

**A. C.** Fit, many were bloated up all over : This  
 1622. went off by Sweating. But after the severe  
 Winter Cold came, this Bloating was no more  
 seen ; but in its Room, came a painful Hor-  
 ror and Tremor of the Parts, which sweating  
 with Veronica Water and distilled Wine, car-  
 ried off. For the compressive Pain of the  
 Breast, scabious Water was joined to the above  
 Course. In a spurious Pleurisy, beside the  
 above Pectorals, Expectorants were added, and  
 outward Means, as a Bag with Camomil and  
 Melolit Flowers, Horehound, Linseed, Fennu-  
 greek Seed, &c. boiled in Wine, and laid to  
 the pained Parts ; also Oyntments of Oyl of  
 sweet Almonds, &c. For the Inflammation  
 and Excoriation of the Tongue and Jaws : A  
 Gargle of red Roses, and Sicklewort boiled  
 in Barley Water, with Spirit of Nitre : When  
 they had cleansed the Parts, they gave Syrup  
 of Violets, Rob of Mulberries, and Honey of  
 Roses. For the Dryness and Roughness of the  
 Tongue : Mucilage of Quince Seeds drawn in  
 Rose Water ; or Juice of Crayfish expressed  
 with Rose Water. For Watchings, with Pain  
 of the Head, they applied an Epithem of  
 white Poppyseed, half an Ounce ; Rose and  
 Vervain Water, each half a Pound ; beaten  
 together, and laid on warm : Or a Pedilavium  
 of a Decoction of Camomil Flowers, with  
 some Handfuls of Ashes. These failing, Lau-  
 danum Opitum was used cautiously. In the  
 sleepy or comatose State, the Palms of the  
 Hands and Feet were well rubbed with Rue  
 and Vinegar stamp't together ; of Vinegar of  
 Rue

Rue to wash the Hands often ; or fresh Rue, A. C. half a Handful ; Rosemary, Marjoram, each a <sup>1622.</sup> Pugil ; Citron Bark and Mace, each one Ounce ; Camphire, ten Grains : Tye all up in a Rag, moisten it often with Vinegar, and apply to the Temples, or hold to the Nose. Or an Epithem of Mustard Seed, with Pennyroyal, and Betony Water. For Deafness or Dullness of Hearing, the following Vapour was received through a Tunnel into the Ears, *viz.* Asarum Roots, a Handful ; Leaves of wild Thyme, Marjoram, Sage, of each a Handful and a half ; Myrrh and Castor, each a Dram and a half ; Fennel Seeds, half an Ounce : Boil in Wine in a close Vessel. If there were Tumors or Parotids behind the Ears, they used not Repellents, but Softeners and Ripeners. For Fainting and Anxiety, they gave Syrup of Wood Sorrel, or Citron, and of Citron Bark, &c. either alone, or with cordial Waters, or with Conserve of Roses, or Spirit of Vitriol prepared to a due Acidity. If Mace was steeped in Vinegar and dried, they gave half a Dram in Rose or Borrage Water during the Remission. Rose or Rue Vinegar used to the Extremities in Winter ; then Bags of Rue, Scordium, Mace, Juniper Berries, &c. were beaten up with these Vinegars, and applied to the Pulse and Wrists, did well. The Appetite being either gone or very low, they avoided every Thing of hard Digestion ; but took barely Gruel, small Chicken Broths, poached Eggs, soft boiled Spinnage, or Chervil ; drunk Barley Water with a Bit of Liquorice Root, Raisins

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of

A. C. of the Sun, or prepared Hartshorn. No Wine  
 1622. was allowed before the Decline of the Disease.  
 They stopt not a Loosness suddenly, but gave  
 toasted Rhubarb. Their Rooms were often  
 aired ; and in Summer sprinkled the Floor  
 with Rose Vinegar : In Winter the Vinegar  
 was poured on red hot Bricks ; or Juniper  
 Wood or Berries were burnt in it. *Horst.* An  
 Earthquake in *Italy*.

1623. *Reverius* says, that all Parotids coming on  
 the epidemic Fevers at *Montpelier*, were fatal  
 that Year ; nor could he be of the least Ser-  
 vice in that great Mortality till he fell to  
 Bleeding and Purging ; then he succeeded.

1624. A malignant spotted Fever prevailed, which  
 in 1625 turned to the Plague, and in 1626  
 turned to the former Fever again. *Lotichius.*  
 This Fever began, and raged terribly in *Eng-  
 land* in 1623 ; was little, if at all short of the  
 Plague. *Keswick, Penrith, Wigton* Registers.

1625. The Symptoms of the *London* Plague this  
 Year, says Sir *Theodor. Magerm*, were : When  
 the Plague was simple it was attended with no  
 Fever, only a small, languid, weak, unequal  
 Pulse, great Weakness, Faintness, or Swoning,  
 Vomiting, Anxiety, the Heat as moderate as  
 the Fever was insensible, no Thirst nor Pain.  
 The Urine the same as is in a healthy State, yet  
 the Sick died. When attended with a putrid  
 Fever, there was a violent Pain of the Head,  
 Drowsiness, Delirium, stinking Breath, Dysp-  
 nœa, inquenchable Thirst, Anorexia, severe  
 Vomiting, Heat of the Bowels, and Coldness  
 of the Extrems ; Urine first flammey, then  
 turbid

turbid and muddy : The Excrements were in- A. C.  
 tolerably fetid. For Cure they let no Blood, ex- 1625.  
 cept a putrid Fever with intense Pain, Inflamma-  
 tions, Anxiety, Plethora, Dyspnea, or the like Ac-  
 cidents, required it ; nor even then did they let  
 it according to the present Habit of the Body,  
 but to the present Degree of Strength. They  
 gave first a Cordial thrice in an Hour ; then  
 gave a simple Clyster an Hour after ; after a  
 Stool, put them to Bed, and gave a mild Sudor-  
 ific, kept up the Sweat five or six Hours,  
 and hindered Sleep : In the mean Time they  
 sucked some cool sharp Fruits, then was Broth  
 given them made with cool acid Herbs, and  
 their Meat seasoned with Orange and Lemon  
 Juice. Eat often and little. They drunk sharp  
 Wine and Water, and washed the Mouth  
 often. Their Sleep moderate, and the Room  
 often aired by opening the Windows. The  
 Sick were kept chearful, and had Cataplasms  
 of Oil of Scorpions or Lillies, with Treacle  
 laid to the Groins and Armpits, to promote  
 the Eruption of the Bubos ; then laid to them  
 Cataplasms of Scabious boiled in Hogs Lard.  
 Some added Lilly Roots, roasted Onions, with  
 Yolks of Eggs, Pigeons Dung softened ; all  
 used with Oyl of Lillies. To each Ounce of  
 which, they added Venice Treacle a Dram,  
 and repeated them every two Hours. There  
 died of it 63001. *June* the 29th, and *July*  
 the 3d, at *Constantinople* Tempests of Thun-  
 der, Lightning, and Hail.

The Summer being excessive hot, like that 1626.  
 of 1616, the Plague raged at *Wittenburg*, and

A. C. all about. In *November* the Weather was excessive cold, yet it still made Havock. *December* was mild soft warm Weather, like a fine Spring, yet it totally ceased and vanished. In other Places raged a malignant Fever, and bloody Flux, at the same Time. *Lottichius*.

1627. An Earthquake in *England*. In *Apulia* 16000 Souls were lost by great Floods. *Hist. of the Iron Age*.

1627 and 1628. The Plague at *Argentina* seized several ways, though mostly with a Fever, and that sometimes, tho' seldom, slow, but chiefly ardent, with a Pain of the Head, dryness and bitterness of the Mouth, compression and straitness of the Breast, great Weakness; with Bubos, Anthraces and Spots ofteneft, insatiable Thirst, &c. Some felt it more mildly, others more severely. Some had only a Pain in their Head, with Bubos in their Armpits and Groins, without any other Symptoms; it was not very mortal here, if timely Care was taken, since only a fourth or a fifth Part of the Sick died. Some few died the second or third Day. Some used bleeding or purging, with Success. But only Sudorifics and Alexipharmics did well in general.--- In 1628 the Plague was ushered into *Ausburgh* by a great Famine in *August* and *September*; it was most malignant and fatal, and declined after the Autumnal Equinox. Neither Scabs, Issues, nor old Ulcers, were any Preservative. Many that recovered of this Plague were seized next Spring with continual or erratic Fevers, or physical Disorders, but without Danger. In the Harvest

Harvest of 1630 it almost depopulated *Bibera-* A. C.  
*cum*, but declined as the cold Season advanced. <sup>1627 and</sup>  
 Many recovered very slowly from the Remain- <sup>1628.</sup>  
 der of the pestilential Humours, Knots in the  
 Joints, and obstinate Bubos most difficultly  
 brought to suppurate. Even in *December* the  
 Disease spread more and more daily, both in  
 Town and Villages. It began with a cold Fit  
 quickly succeeded by a burning hot one, with  
 great Cardialgia, followed by a loathing or  
 belching, and that by vomiting chiefly of cho-  
 leric Matter, attended with fainting and great  
 weakness. We have no Account of the Symp-  
 toms of that which raged at *Gieffena* in 1611  
 and 1626, or that at *Juliers* in 1597. In 1629  
 the Plague raged terribly at *Amsterdam*, and  
 carried off three or four hundred a Day, first, of  
 the poor who lived chiefly on Milk and Cheese.  
 But in Autumn it made no difference between  
 poor and rich. Many bled at the Nose, and  
 their Bubos discharged plentifully of Sanies; both  
 such recovered. Others had Inflammations of  
 the Throat and Quinzies, wherewith they were  
 choaked before Suppuration. Bleeding was de-  
 tested as the mortal Arrow, till our Author was  
 seized; he took three or four Pound of Blood,  
 and was cured at once. He caused others to  
 follow his Example with the like good Success.  
 In 1632, *Ausburgh* was under the military  
 Yoke; an Epidemic, with Pain in the Head,  
 Spots in the Body, with mortality of the Citizens,  
 set in at the same time. They were less spotted  
 in Autumn, but a Dysentery carried off many  
 of the Poor; as did the Fever *Causodes* many  
 X 3 young,

A. C. young, robust and rich People. The Winter  
 1627 and was less mortal. The common People then,  
 1628. and in the Beginning of the Spring, had such  
 an aking Pain of their Feet as kept them from  
 walking; such being carried to the Hospitals,  
 they felt a dull Pain, and sensible Swelling.  
 The Spots from this forward were black, livid,  
 yellow, broad, mostly round and small. Such  
 as had them very broad, were cured by discu-  
 tient and resolvent Cataplasms, though both  
 themselves and the Surgeons thought them gan-  
 greneous. In the End it turned to a violent  
 Scurvy; some became dropfical and died. 1622  
 and 1623, were both very scarce and dear  
 Years.

1628 The Plague raged over all *France*. In *A-*  
 1629 and *pulia* 17000 People were lost by an Earth-  
 1630. quake. *Cluvert*.

1629. In and near *Ceneta*, malignant and pestilential Fevers raged. At first they attacked slowly, but soon gathered Strength, and encreased with a scorching Heat; they spread and discovered their Malignity by many different Symptoms: Hence very many died. Some had mild heat, laudable Urine, and a Pulse little altered; others a dull lazy Sleepiness; others had Tossings or Twitchings. The Sick could not settle in a Place, for their inward Heat, and malignant Quality, communicated to the Muscles. Many had grievous Watchings. All had their Bodies spotted over, a scorching inward Heat, unquenchable Thirst, great Dryness of their Tongue and Jaws; and at the Height of the Fever a terrible Paraphrenitis. Some had

had a Loosness, and if their Strength could A. C. bear it, such did well. Sweat killed all that <sup>1629.</sup> had it. The Disease was only exasperated by Medicines. Cupping, with Scarification, weakened, but did no good. Bleeding was not tried, for neither the sudden Weakness of the Sick, nor their general Prejudice against it, could suffer it. Aloetics, Acids, Hydrotics, Friction, dry Cupping, &c. were all used in vain. This was neither preceded by a putrid nor venemous Air, but was only faulty in its Excesses. Before it went Dearth, Scarcity, and Famine. Much unwholsome Food was eaten. *Job. Stephan. concil. Medica.*

*Nicoli Chesneau*, p. 291, says, that in *Agro* <sup>1630.</sup> *Adurenfi*, where he then lived, broke out a most severe Dysentery amongst the Rusticks; many whereof voided pure Blood by Stool, without either Gripes or Excrements, and died the third Day. When the Hemorrhage was great, he ordered Bleeding, otherwise not; but advised Purging once a Week, with an Infusion of Rhubarb in Plantin or Rose Water; then gave detergent and Anodyne Clysters alternately: After two Purges, a little Quince was boiled in the Broth. Their Drink was chalybeat Water, with a little red Wine, where there was no Fever. But what did greatest Service was: 1. A Fomentation of the Belly, with a Decoction of Cypress Nuts. 2. A Cataplasm of Mint and Leaven for strengthening the Bowels, repelling the Humours from them, and easing the Gripes. They used a simple Decoction in Water of 20 green Cypress Nuts a little

A. C. little bruised, and at last added a Cup of Wine  
 1630. Vinegar; of this they drunk warm in the  
 Morning, and fomented the whole Belly at  
 Night. Such as could afford it, took two Parts  
 Wine, and one of the Decoction, or of both  
 alike. Many after some Time, had a Hiccup,  
 which was settled; in others a Vomiting, but  
 staid by the above Cataplasm. The Plague at  
*Ulm.*

1631. A terrible Earthquake at *Naples*. Some  
 Places, after a long horrible Bellowing, threw  
 out frightful Streams of Fire, which fell into  
 the *Adriatic* Sea. The like happened in *Fe-*  
*bruary* 1632, to the inexpressible Loss of the  
 neighbouring Places about, in Men, Women,  
 Children, Cattle, and Houses. *Hist. of the Iron*  
*Age.*

1632. A malignant Fever prevailed either with a  
 Loosness or Spots, or an Inflammation of the  
 Jaws, with an Erysipelas either in one Place of  
 the Body or more (in Summer) and a burning  
 Heat. For the last were used cooling Emul-  
 sions. For the Jaws, emolient, cooling, repel-  
 lant Gargles. And to the Fever, Bezoardics,  
 and very mild temperate Cordials of the testa-  
 ceous Kind. *Lotich.* I forgot last Year to take  
 our Leave of the learned and most ingenious  
*Cole de Bellona*, Author of these excellent Trea-  
 tises, *Medicina Practic. five nova Methodi cog-*  
*noscentiarum et curandarum omnium affect. Ma-*  
*lignor. & pestilent. Pisauri* 1617, in *Poliua*  
 most valuable and useful Work, wherein is  
 judiciously collected and methodized all that  
 has been said by Ancients, *Greeks, Latins, &c.*  
*Arabians,*

*Arabians*, on malignant, contagious, and pestilential Epidemics or Endemics. To this we owe our greatest Gratitude for the Account of the Weather and Diseases of 1348, 1350, 1440, 1513, 1508, 1528, 1437, 1525, 1544, 1547, 1548, 1553, 1564, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1576, 1580, 1591, 1592, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1607, 1608, 1610, 1612, &c. which is the largest Time one Man has yet left. His other in fol. *De Morb. Malign.* printed at *Padua* 1620, I have not seen. He died in 1631, in the 73d of his Age. He published three other Folios, and two Quartos.

A Comet like a Lance hung over *Barcelona* 1633. *Petav.*

An Earthquake in *England*, which shook *London*. A Marsh there boiled up black Waters, &c. At *Torrane*, Water turned to Blood. At *Wittemburg* it rained Brimstone. *Petav.* --- In *November* and *December* the Soldiers coming into their Winter Quarters from the Duke of *Lunenbergs* Camp, an epidemic malignant Fever broke out, in some with a Loosness and want of Appetite; in others with a Palpitation of the Heart, Vomiting, Costiveness, Heat, a terrible Pain of the Head, &c. All who recovered were liable to grievous and dangerous Relapses, and many such died. *Lotichius*. The Plague raged at *Ratisbon*.

An Earthquake at *Messina*. *Vesuvius* burnt furiously. *Petav.* --- In *Holstein* was so great a Flood as drowned 6000 People, and 50000 Cattle. *Hist. of the Iron Age*. On *December* the 6th, Ashes from *Etna* rained on Ships in the

A. C. the Gulf of *Volo*, and 100 Leagues distant  
 1635. on others. ----- The Spring was warm and  
 moist, the Summer excessive hot and drough-  
 ty. Sundry grievous Epidemics began to stir  
 abroad, chiefly the Plague in *Leyden*; Harvest  
 was still hotter and drier. At *Numigen*, Epide-  
 mics encreased more and more; the Small  
 Pox, Measles, Diarrhea, Dysentery, an epide-  
 mic pestilential Fever, which in *November* turn-  
 ed to the Plague, (which raged this Year at  
*Eslinga*.) The Winter was temperate and  
 mild, neither dry nor wet. In *January* 1636,  
 all these Diseases became fatal, still worse in  
*March*, and came to their Height in the End  
 of *April*, and so continued to the End of *Oc-*  
*tober*, then declined till *December*; and by  
 seven Days very hard Frost in *February*, they  
 all quite evanished in *March* 1637. The Win-  
 ter of 1636 was uncommon and unseasonably  
 warm, the Summer as hot and droughy as  
 that of 1635, Wind from Spring to Winter  
 either South or West. From *March* to *August*  
 1636 not one Drop of Rain. This *Numigen*  
 Plague raged most at new and full Moon. It  
 was presaged by great Justling and Falling of  
 fiery Stars South or West; many fewer Birds  
 than ordinary; great and incredible Swarms  
 of Insects; most frequent Abortions; Chil-  
 dren in their Games burying their Playfellows,  
*Ec.* At *Boisleduc* in *Brabant*, where the Plague  
 had been a few Years before, there were other  
 Presages of it, as bloody Showers, Visions of  
 Funerals carried in the Air, mournful Tones  
 in it, Sounds heard in the Church-yards, &c.  
 The

The general Symptoms of *Nūmigen* Plague A. C. were, a Fever, Tossings, Anxiety, great inter-<sup>1635.</sup>nal Heat, violent Pain of the Head, obtuse and constant Delirium, convulsive Twitchings ; in some continual Watchings ; in others profound Sleep, disturbed Vision, Tingling of the Ears, or Deafness, Dryness, and sometimes Blackness of the Tongue, disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Sweat, Fainting, Pulse often strong and like a healthy Person's ; sometimes weak, quick, and unequal ; in some intermittent ; spitting of Blood, Thirst, want of Appetite, small dry Cough, Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, Vomiting, Nausea, Hiccup. Some had crude Stools very fetid, many with Worms ; a most pernicious Loosness. The Urine of many had a laudable Colour and Sediment the same as in Health ; in many it was flummy ; in others thin and crude, Some had it very changeable, being to Day of one kind, to Morrow of another, and in some bloody. Some had a sudden Dejection of Strength, and great Weakness. The Strength of others continued firm to Death. In some the Heat was great and strong ; in others only natural. Some were pale, others red, as if covered with an Erysipelas ; others had a healthy Look. Purple, red, violet or black Spots, sometimes few, sometimes more, in some small, in others broad, but mostly round, either in one Part of the Body or more, or all over. Swellings in the Excretory Glands, Carbuncles in sundry Parts of the Body. Some Persons had some of those Signs, others had others ; seldom all of them met

A. C. met in one. See the Cure at large in *Diemerbroeck de peste*. --- 1635 The Plague began in Summer to rage furiously and mortally at *Mentz*. The Fever was neither evident nor manifest, and seldomer ardent, except in a few bilious Constitutions ; but the Disease came stealing insensibly on, and often killed in 24 Hours. It began with Sleepiness and Weariness, such died quickly ; as did these that began with Heaviness and Reachings. Such as had Pustles, Bubos, and Tubercles, break out at first in their Legs, mostly recovered. If they appeared the third Day, they were more dangerous. Tubercles, and Bubos, that rose on the upper Parts of the Thighs, often evanished by continual Sweats. Sometimes Pustles coming on the lower Parts suppurated. Carbuncles were more frequent, and often many were disseminated in one Member, which mostly degenerated into sordid and sphacelated Ulcers to be cut out by the Roots ; the sooner it was done, the better Chance of Recovery. Gravid and breeding Women were in most Danger. Purges given never wrought. Bleeding in general was very pernicious, a few Cases excepted, and that both very sparingly, and at the first Seizure. ---At *Esslinga* this Year, it began with sudden Weakness, spontaneous Weariness of the Members, great Anxiety of the Heart, instant Faintings, Pain of the Head or Joynts, Nausea, Horror, a burning internal Heat, Compression of the Heart and Breast, Sleepiness, or over Watchings, with an eminent Delirium, Bubos in the Neck, behind the Ears, in the Arm-pits and

and Groins, which often laid hid, and only A. C. prefaged by fudden shooting Pains or Carbuncles in fundry Places, or pestilential Spots appeared over the whole Body. Bleeding and purging did hurt ; but instantly gave a Vomit, and followed it quickly with fudorific Alexipharmics. None died of the Plague of 1576 in any Place that had Ifsues, as *Quercetanus, Forestus, Diodat, Mindererus, Heurnious, Fallopius, Follinus, Liddetius*, witnefs. ----- In 1634 it vifited *Ratifbon*, not from any Corruption of the Air, but from Contagion ; for all Bodies were full of vicious Humours from bad Food and Paffions of the Mind daily encreafed. The Putrefaction was inexpressible. Such as were feized mostly became anxious, melancholy, vertiginous, and had a Nausea. The Symptoms were as various as the Conftitutions of the Subjects. Where the Expulfion was weaker, and the Poifon more fubtile, it laid Siege to the Heart and Internals ; fuch died before they were fick. Where the Expulfion was ftronger, and the peftilent Poifon got to the principal Parts, fuch were confined to Bed ; and Nature found the common E-munctories either behind the Ears, in the Neck, Jaws, or Groins ; or Spots, or Puffles, broke out over the Body. If the Blood was more aduft, Carbuncles came ; if more pituitous, Parotids and Bubos ; if more bilious, Eryfipelas's and Petchiæ ; yea, Ichorous and Papulæ. In fome Subjects all thefe happened together. Bubos and Carbuncles turned to virulent Ulcers in many, and with moft infufferable Pain ate up  
 522 2 Flesh,

**A. C.** Flesh, Veins, and Nerves. In others, the Flesh became fungous, and these Ulcers and Protuberances would be gently treated, and discharged a humid hot and sharp Matter. In this Case the following had good Success. ℞. Suphi Vitriolat. ʒijß. Ol. Saturn. ʒj. Ol. Amyyd. d. ung. Rosat. aa. ʒij. Spt. Camphor. ʒß. mix in a leaden mortar for a white Oyntment. Also strained Honey of Roses, Meal of Lupins, and Beans boyled in Wine to the Consistence of an Oyntment, was good. No Pains of the Head or Delirium attended this Plague.

1638. This Summer and 1637 both, being excessive hot and dry, Tertians prevailed in the Harvest, but readily cured by bleeding, and repeated Laxatives, then gave three Mornings together a Dram of Venice Treacle in Plantin Water. *Reverius*. There was a terrible Earthquake in *Calabria*, *Stromboli* burnt. *Kircher*.

1640. *October* 11, 12, 13, 14, was a most severe Frost, freezing up all Rivers and Brooks. Next *February* Pleurifies were epidemic and fatal. *Reverius*.

1641. The malignant epidemic Fever began with cold and shivering, then followed a weakness of the Members, Compression of the Heart, Coldness of the Back. A violent Head-ach and Couch teased many, as did a Loosness others. Alvine and uterine Profluvia were hurtful to Women. Urine mostly white, thin and turbid. But in the Encrease and Height of the Fever were Watchings, Thirst, parched and dry Mouth, Tongue, and Gullet. Spots on the Skin, Pain of the Head, Delirium, Paraphremitis

mitis, Urine redder than ordinary, but mostly A: C. crude. Crisis happened mostly between the 1641. 14th and 20th Days by Sweat. But such as recovered, on venturing the least abroad too soon, they relapsed. Then a small Pulse, thin crude Urine, Spots appeared, difficulty of swallowing and great Palpitation of the Heart, were sure Prefages of Death. Purges were hurtful, but mild Laxatives were indifferent. All Opiats were destructive. Bleeding hurtful in general, though serviceable to some few. Cupping was not tried. Alexipharmics and Bitters were chiefly serviceable. *Lotich. October 22, three Suns seen in the N. Clark's Examp.*

This Spring was very moist, almost constant Rains. The Summer was excessive hot. When the Earl of *Essex* besieged *Reading* for the Parliament, an epidemic malignant Fever broke out both in the King's Army and his. When the Town had surrendered, both Armies marched, the King to *Oxford*, *Essex* to *Thames*, and the Neighbourhood; they both carried the Distemper along with them, and spread it over the whole Kingdom. It raged most furiously, at, and after the Summer Solstice; and the Symptoms also grew worse, insomuch, that there were not healthy People enough to attend the Sick. It carried off all cathetic, old, consumptive, valitudinary People, besides many Children, Youth, healthy and strong Adults. At first it appeared like a putrid Synochus; and when a Sweat or Loosness had seemed to carry it off, it presently got fresh Strength. Often when it had lasted six or seven Days, it

4

would

A. C. 1643. would remit, and instead of a Crisis, the Matter was translated to the Brain, which held the Sick a long time, sometimes with Madness, but oftener with a Stupidity. Great weakness and convulsive Motions, so as at last they hardly escaped. About the Middle of Summer, the Symptoms of a pestilential Distemper began plainly to appear. Funerals increased daily, and the Malignity discovered itself in Spots and Pustles. The Pulse inequal, weak and irregular, without much Fever, together with a sudden Dejection of Strength. Several had Bubos. The Spots were little, red and broad. The first died suddenly, without either Fever or Struggles. Few of them raged and struggled as in a great Agony. The Fever had no laudable Crisis; such as escaped were affected with a Dulness of the Senses, trembling, weakness of the Limbs, and convulsive Motions long after. The whole Cure consisted in the use of Diaphoretics. Bleeding was fatal from the first; vomiting and purging unsuccessful, therefore rarely used. This Epidemic extended no further than *England*; tho' it was much the same here, as that which raged in 1555 and 1580, which were universal. It abated much in Harvest, and quite ceased in Winter. *Willis*. It reached not the North of *England* before 1644. *Registers*.

1644. There raged in *Denmark* an epidemic malignant Fever, with a terrible Pain of the Head and Back, Watchings, Delirium, Thirst, Weakness, Weariness, Pain of the whole Body, Stimmyness of the Throat and Jaws, Tongue dry and

and rough, Belly costive. Blood was let of A. C. Plethorics only. From the first they gave Sudorifics, but toward the End of the Disease, they chiefly used Laxatives. All Evacuations were ordered to be over before the 4th Day. Every Evening and Morning they gave two Spoonfuls of a sudorific Potion; and the 4th and 7th Days at Night they gave a full Draught of it. If the Water had a large Sediment the 14th Day, they gave a Purge, regard being had to the other Symptoms. *Barthol.* In May a Wood of 8000 Acres in *Noremberg* took Fire of itself, and was all consumed. *Petav.*

The Summer being excessive hot and dry, the last Year's epidemic malignant Fever was now succeeded by an epidemic contagious bloody Flux, often fatal, for which the King ordered a Consultation of the Physicians; who advised the Streets and Houses to be kept clean. When People went first abroad in the Morning, they were ordered to chew a little *Angelica*, or Zedoary Roots, or Citron, or Orange Peel, or to swallow a little *Diascordium*, *Venicie Treacle*, or *Mithridate*; or to drink a Glass of Wormwood Wine. They were advised not only to be temperate in Meat and Drink, but that it should be fresh got and of easy Digestion; that the Water used should be pure; that they abstained from hot Herbs and Aromatics; that their Beer was good and wholesome; that they refrained eating Fruit and all needless Company and Conversation with the Infected, or going into their Beds or Cloaths, especially to shun such Places where the Fetor

A. C. of their Excrements might be felt. That they  
 1645. took a Laxative once a Week, and sometimes  
 provoked Sweat by Venice Treacle or Mithridate  
 given in Cardus Water; and that the Sick  
 had Laxatives given before Astringents. If  
 there was any Suspicion of a Malignity, they  
 gave first of all Alexipharmics mixed with Ab-  
 sorbents. Then after Lenitives gave Astring-  
 ents, As to Symptoms for the insatiable Thirst,  
 they gave a cooling Julep, and Almond Milk  
 with Barley Water wherein Flint Stones had  
 been often quenched, or with Rob of Currains.  
 If there was no Fever, they gave new Milk  
 with Sugar to drink. For the Gripes, they  
 gave emollient Glysters, laid a warm Sheep's  
 Caul to the Belly, or gave Liquid Laudanum  
 often. For a Tenesmus, they applied to the  
 Part a Bag of cool Astringents and Emollients,  
 boiled in Blacksmiths Trough Water which  
 had been long used. For the Prolapses Ani,  
 they used emollient Fomentations. Their Diet  
 was to be of Rice, or Oatmeal Gruel, Malt Li-  
 quors with Egg and Biscuit, or Milk Meat  
 with Sugar and Wheat Bread. Where there  
 was no Fever, they were allowed clear well-  
 made Beer of a right Age, boiled and made  
 into white Decoction with grated Nutmeg.  
 They were obliged to refrain from Cyder,  
 Perry, Hydromel. When the Sick were weak,  
 they were indulged red or Rhenish Wine  
 lowered with Tormentil Water. They were  
 to endure Thirst; their Drink was to be tepid.  
 They might eat a little Biscuit dipt in a Spoon  
 full of Wine. When the hot Fit was off, they  
 were

were to lie and encourage Sleep. Their Ex- A. C.  
 erements were quickly to be carried out of 1645.  
 the Room; but not to be emptied into the  
 common Necessary Place, but to be put under  
 Ground, and to be covered with quick Lime.  
 Their Cloaths were to be often shifted, washed  
 and dried in a remote Place. *Tbo. Bartholine.*

The Sea broke in at *Derdrecht* in *Holland* 1646.  
 and thereabout, and drowned 10000 People.  
 About *Dullar* in *Friesland* and *Zealand*, it  
 drowned 100000, and 300 Villages, some of  
 whose Steeples and Towers yet appear when  
 the Tide is out.

Inconstancy of the Seasons makes Diseases 1648.  
 inconstant and dissimilar, while the Weather  
 continues changeable. But when that Inequality  
 continues for some time uniform, as it has done  
 for the two whole last Years, which have been  
 mostly southerly, windy, cold, rainy and floody,  
 supervening Diseases appear constant, and al-  
 most uniform. Such are the Diseases raging at  
 this time in *Bergomat*, *Bonomia*, *Venice*, *Friuli*,  
*Padua*, *Vicentia*, and almost every where in  
*Italy*. In all which Places Fevers prevail epi-  
 demically, not pestilential, being neither con-  
 tagious nor very fatal considering the great  
 Numbers of Sick. But they are spurious Ar-  
 dents, approaching pretty near the Nature of  
 Continents, attacking with a Pain of the Head,  
 Neck, and whole Body, going on with Watch-  
 ings, Thirst, Waking Coma, Paraphrenitis, and  
 sometimes with a true Phrenzy, Worms, and  
 Spots appearing mostly red, but sometimes  
 purple, black, and at sundry times (chiefly  
 Y 2 about

A. C. 1648. about the 7th Day in Children) with the Measles and Small Pox, thin Urine, though sometimes thick and muddy, and other Accidents, showing the bad kind of those Fevers, which seized Men more than Women, middle-aged, chiefly Plethoricks, bilious, melancholic, and intemperate, with Inhabitants of low wet Grounds, such as had overheated themselves with high living, the Slaves of *Venice*, and such as abounded with bad Juices. They seldom affected any in the Cloisters, though not so very sober. *Benedict. Sylvatic. Consil. Medica.* — In *Lucca* and *Hetruria* was a different Fever at another time, affecting many in various Shapes, viz. of a Synochus, Hemitritean, Ardent, Tertian, Ephemera, with sundry Symptoms, all from a very moist unequal Air, one while hot, another cold; and this from Harvest 1647 to this *August* 1648. This Fever raged more in the Plains than in the Mountains, and varied with the Constitution and manner of Life of the Sick. For in the Sanguine it was a putrid Synochus, in the bilious an Ardent, in the Flegmatic a putrid Semiter-tian. The Symptoms were also various, for where the Fevers seized the Head, Pain, comatous Disorders, Watching, Delirium followed, and bleeding at the Nose: If the Stomach, Pain there, Anorecia, Thirst, green bilious Vomings ensued. If the Intestines, Worms, Looseness, Bloody Flux. If the Kidnies, sundry kinds of Urine. If the Habit, weariness and sweatings. In the first of these Fevers, an open Body was consulted: In the last, free bleeding

bleeding, Bezoardics, Coolers and Dryers; in A. C. both temperate Diuretics, and Sudorifics, &c. 1648.

*Benedict. Sylvatic.*---- The Weather was the same, variable in *England* in 1647, but very rainy in 1648. In the Air in *Yorkshire* were seen two Armies, discharging and shooting one against the other, and after a long and obstinate Action, the northern Army vanished. *Clark's Examp.* In *January*, for several Nights together, was seen a fiery Meteor over the South Side of *Bristol*, *id.*---- In *Peru* was such a terrible Earthquake as shook the Range of the *Andes* for several hundreds of Leagues.

*Panarolus* says, an infinite Number of Sick in continual Fevers died; they had a Mixture of Humours, though Bile was the predominant. All were tormented with insatiable Thirst, and died parched up. Their dead Bodies being opened, their Stomach, Heart, Lungs, and other Viscera seemed burnt up, from the Barbarity of Physicians who would not allow them Drink. Funerals, Grief and Mourning covered the City. Then our Author, and the learned *Gabriel Fonesca* consulted, and advised, that the Sick should have Plenty to drink of Barley Ptyfan, with Boughs or Bark of Citron, or Juice of Lemon, and that not to be taken four or five Ounces at a time, but 12 or 15. Then before Dinner, or Supper, eight Ounces. This caused a plentiful Discharge of Urine, or a small Looseness. The Deaf and Foolish, by Degrees, and the use of proper Remedies, recovered of the Fever. Not one that used this Course died after.---- The Fever

A. C. that reigned about *Montpelier* these two Years  
 1649. (1649 and 1650) eluded all sorts of Medicines. Where the Sick complained of a Pain of the Stomach from the Beginning, they all died. As did all that were long afflicted with a Pain of the Head before the Fever began, and all that discharged Worms upward. Thus stood the Case in the Spring and Summer; but in Harvest the last Symptoms proved not fatal. All that sweated much the fifth or sixth Day, recovered; but they relapsed again three or four times, and were as often restored by sweating, except such as had Laxatives given them. Whoever were taken from the first with a continual Fever, with Rigour of the Symptoms, died, as did all that were let Blood of. So that both bleeding and purging were fatal. *Bauderon's* Treacle Water was of the greatest Service, both in Fever, Purples, and Small Pox, which all raged at the same time. Not one Person recovered of this Fever, but temperate People. Such died whose Urine had a Cloud or Sediment, during this Fever, though it was otherwise of a laudable Colour. *Reverius*. This Year was a Famine in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*. The Plague raged in *Ireland* and *Shropshire*. An Earthquake in *Cumberland*, *Westmorland* and the *Santorine* Islands.

1650. Jan. the 18th in the Night time, was a terrible Storm, and Armies and armed Troops (in every town 12 Miles round *Malton* in *Yorkshire*) were heard to ride, and march through the Towns: The Cattle were so frightened, that most of them broke out of the Fields; some

Some in leaping broke their Necks, others their A. C. Legs; some run four Miles off, some more, and when found, were excessively hot, &c. The next *March*, three Suns were seen at once in *Cumberland*. In *April*, the same Year, at five o'Clock, P. M. *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* were so shaken by an Earthquake, that People left their Houses and fled to the Fields. *November* the 30th about Sunset, the Sky opened in a fearful manner, in the S. W. over *Standish*, five Miles from *Glocester*, a terrible fiery shaking Sword appeared, the Hilt was upward and the Point downward, long, and of a blue Colour. At the Point was a long Flame of Fire, sparkling and flaming to the Fear and Wonder of the Spectators; at last the Sky closed, the Sword vanished, the Fire fell to the Ground and run on it. *Clark's Examp.*

1650.

The River *Seine* at *Paris* was so flooded, that all Houses near it were in Danger, and much Hurt was done. *March* the 4th, a great Tide broke down *St. Anthony's* Banks, and overflowed all *Dimermeer*. The like Mischief in North *Holland* and *Amsterdam*. *Hist. of the Iron Age*. Says *Panarolus*, very many in a short time fell down and died suddenly. In 1650 they had at *Rome* a most excessive Heat and great Drought, the whole Year, especially the Summer. After the Harvest, the scorching Heat was succeeded by very great Rains, and these followed by a most rigorous Cold. Then *Catarrhs*, *Ophthalmias* and bastard *Quinzies* abounded. The Hearts of Bodies dissected were overloaded and suffocated with Blood.

1651.

Y 4

Then

1651. A. C. Then the Cure was plain, and all future Danger prevented, *viz.* bleeding both Arms, and cupping all the external muscular Parts of the whole Body.---- The same Author says, that in *Campagna di Roma*, a contagious epidemic Quinsey more grassant and fatal than Plague or Small Pox, prevailed and made terrible Slaughter of Children. A small Ulcer arose in the Mouth; if they opened their Mouth and were tractable, they escaped, but all that shut their Mouth and refused Medicines, died. He used only three simple plain Medicines, whereby all recovered, *viz.* Juice of Wood Sorrel, Syrup of Pomegranate with the Bark; and the chief of all was Spt. Vitriol. It seized not Adults, nor such as were aged.

1652. The Summer being excessive hot and dry, a contagious putrid Synochus raged in *Aquitania*, killing great Numbers. It often began with a single or double Tertian, then degenerated into a Causion. All had a Horror, Intermittents or Spots (the first Days) chiefly in the Face and Sides. Urine was thick, let fall a red Sediment, sometimes turbid, though laudable at first. The Pulse, in some, small and frequent, though with some little Irregularity. All were restless and tossed and long'd for Food, but could not eat it when they had it. They died the 7th or 9th Day: Some had Parotids and recovered, but were silly and foolish a Year after. Plethorics were freely bled in the Feet. The Sick had Tincture of Roses, and the purified Juice of Apples, Cherries, Strawberries, Oranges, and the like Coolers, with  
 4 Sugar

Sugar and a little Cinnamon. But the acid A. C. Spirits of Salt, Sulphur and Vitriol, were of the greatest Benefit; an Ounce of any of these in a Pound of Rose Water, with Confections of Hyacinth and Kermes, of each a Dram; mix; Dose a Dram in Emulsions, Juleps or Broths. Some had their Shoulders and Loins cupped. This same Year raged in *Denmark* a most epidemic Tertian. 1651, 52, 53, 54, all great Drought and excessive Heat in *England*; hence the epidemic Agues till 61. In *June* 53, a black Cloud was seen over *Pool*, which dissolved into a Shower of Blood.

*Barbette* gives us several Observations on the Plague that raged in his Neighbourhood this Summer and Harvest, but no History either of it or the Weather. 1655.

In Summer the Plague raged in *Naples*, so that 6000 died of it in a Day. It at the same time so raged in all *Turkish Candia*, that the Inhabitants abandoned several Towns, and left them desolate. It at the same time afflicted *Italy, Rome and Genoa*. At *Benevento*, in *November*, of 9000 Inhabitants, 8500 died of it, ----- The Summer being very unequal with Heat, Rain, and South Wind, the Air not yet quite cleared from the Remains of the Plague of 54. The Small Pox raged terribly among all Ages and Sexes, and a malignant spotted Fever, whereof great Numbers died the first or fourth Day, or in the Decline of the Disease, which was of the malignant kind, with Vomiting, Nausea, Palpitation of the Heart, Syncope, Delirium, shortness of Breath, Cough, bloody Urine, 1656.

A. C. Urine, and Dyfentery, involuntary Tears, Face  
1656. and Body red. They used bezoardic Cortials.

*Ibo. Bartholine.*----- The *Hungarian Fever* raged in the King of *Poland's* Camp; thence it was spread over the Country. *Sim. Schult.*----- *Rome* was now visited with a terrible Plague for two Years, and a Famine: After the Plague a terrible Inundation, and lastly an Earthquake. *Platina.*----- The Drought in *England* lasted to this Spring.----- In *July* were so great Rains as flooded the *Danube* so above its Banks, that it broke down all the Bridges and most of the Mills. Much People were lost, and great Numbers of Cattle carried away. 16 Towns and Villages were swept off by the irresistible Torrent. *Clark's Mirrour.* Oct. '8 the *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice in three Hours Space.

1657. An Earthquake in *Peru*. This Spring and to the End of Summer was most excessively hot, even scorching Night and Day. *August* the 1st began a Fever in some few Houses, viz. a Tertian without a cold Fit, but a most intolerable burning hot one, with a vomiting, and plentiful bilious Stools; Sweat followed Difficultly, and often interrupted, hence no true Solution of the febrile Matter. A constant Thirst, Restlessness, Faintness and Weakness between the Fits: But when the Disease became milder, and went on more favourably, after the 4th Fit, they had both cold and hot Fits, and a true Tertian. But the Disease was of a worse Nature, and more difficult Solution with most, being attended with more severe and dangerous Symptoms; for if the Sweat in the height of the

the hot Fit was checked by the least Accident, A. C. the Fever turned erratic, was inclined to a continual, and very dangerous, with a Lethargy, Spasms, Convulsions, &c. In *August*, the Distemper was more contagious, raged universally, yet worse in the Country than in Towns or Cities. The Fits were long and severe, the Intermiffion so short, and some Signs of Malignity, that the Fever put on a new Face. It carried off mostly old People and few others. The Urine in the Fit was pale, out of it thickish, with a red Sediment. First bleed, out of the Fit give a Vomit, and a gentle Lenitive after, inject Glysters daily, and give inwardly Acids with fixt Salts. If restless out of the Fit, give an Opiate, in the Fit, give Drink sparingly before the Sweat break, but more liberally after, For fainting give a Peuk, or drink plentifully of small Liquors. *Willis*. *July* the 8th, at *Bickley* in *Cheeshire*, the Ground sunk down.

1657.

As the last Summer was remarkably and excessively hot, the following Winter was as severely cold: For from *December* the 1st to the Equinox, the Earth was covered with Snow, Wind North the whole time, and so continued till *June* the 1st like a Winter. The Winter was uncommonly healthy, no Diseases except a few Remains of Harvest Quartans. In the End of *April* came a Distemper as sudden as Lightning, and seized so generally, that in one Week 1000 in a Village or Town were caught, viz. a Cough, with a plentiful Spitting, and a Defluxion falling on the Palate, Gullet, or Nose, a Feverishness, with a Heat, Thirst,

1658.

Inap-

A. C.  
1658.

Inappetency, Weariness, Weakness, Pain of the Back and Joints, Faintness, Loathing, and Cough. Some spit Blood, others bled at the Nose, and not a few had bloody Stools. Several infirm and old People died of it. The Cure consisted in large and repeated Bleeding, Diluters, Pectorals, mild Diaphoretics, &c. This Disease was over in six Weeks.---- The North Wind and Cold continued so rigorous and long, that Husbandmen lost Hopes of their Corns either growing or ripening; yet general Health reigned to the setting of the Dog-Sar. But from *August* the 1st, came such an excessive Heat, as was truly uneasy. At the End of *August* broke out and raged a new epidemic Fever, which at first appeared continual in some, in others intermittent, but it greatly and strangely affected the Nerves of all from the first. The Head was sore seized either with a violent Pain or Deafness. In others a Stupidity, a strange Sleepiness, with a vertiginous Disposition, or obstinate Watchings with a Delirium and Distraction of the Spirits. Some after the first or second Day had Spots all over them like Meazles, which quickly vanishing, the Fever became intensely strong, and the Disorder of the Head worse. Hence a Stupidity of Senses and Sleepiness affected many for several Days, that they neither spoke nor knew By-standers nor Relations. Others fell into a Lethargy, or Apoplexy, or Delirium, or Phrenzy, of which many young People recovered, but the aged, infirm, and valetudinary died. Thus far it was only sporadic. But the  
epide-

epidemic put on the Face of a Tertian or Quo-A. C. A tidian, with first a cold Fit, a hot, and then a 1648.

Sweat. It continued a long while on the Sick, and affected the Head most. The Symptoms varied with the Age, Constitution, &c. of the Sick. It seized with a Pain of the Head and Loins, Thirst, want of Appetite, Weariness, and Heat. Young People had not the cold Fit, but a violent hot one, vomiting, sweating with Difficulty and easily interrupted. The Fit lasted 18, 20, or 24 Hours, with Restlessness, Delirium, Raving, and Watching. Out of the Fit, Thirst, slow Heat, Weakness, Dispiritedness, with a Pain and Swimming of the Head. The first Fits were mildest; the Symptoms increased with the Number of Fits. Aged, infirm, hypp'd Persons, and such as had unsound Viscera, stood a bad Chance; the Nerves suffered much; the Urine high coloured and thick; the Pulse during the first Fits strong and equal, then weak, unequal, and often intermitting. If the Tendons were contracted, or the Hands twitched, Death followed. They were quickly speechless and senseless. Few Wills were made in this Disease; such as escaped, recovered very slowly, a long nervous Disorder attended them. The Cure consisted in bleeding, then a Vomit, if the Head would allow it, or a Purge, Blisters, Acids with fixed Salts, and cooling Diluters. This Disease was most epidemic and contagious in *England*, and more so in the Country than in the City. The very same, or most like Tertian, reigned at *Modena*, during the excessive Heat and Drought of 91 below.

---The

A. C. ----- The like happened after an excessive hot  
 1648. Summer at *Abdera* in *Thracia*.----- The like Inter-  
 mittents reigned in *Denmark* and *Copenhagen*  
 from the Drought and excessive Heat of 52  
 above.

1660. At *Montbelgrade* and all that Country,  
 Diarrheas, and Dysenteries raged epidemically  
 all *August* and *September*, with either none or  
 only a slight Fever. It seized equally both  
 Sexes in very great Numbers, but chiefly  
 Children. It was cured first by giving toasted  
 Rhubarb in Syrup of pale Roses in Plantain Wa-  
 ter. If that was not sufficient, they gave Plan-  
 tin and red Rose Water with Syrup of Poppies  
 and a little fresh Venice Treacle; at last a Gly-  
 ster of new Milk, Yolks of Eggs and a little  
 coarse Sugar was injected; by which means  
 they were restored the second or third Day.  
 This was followed by an epidemic Small Pox;  
 which began in all with a Fever, Pain of the  
 Belly, Sleepiness, Pain of the Eyes, Teeth and  
 Neck, with a Difficulty of swallowing. Most  
 were delirious the second Day. The Pox came  
 out the third day, and all the Symptoms va-  
 nished. The eighth Day they began to dry.  
 The second Day at Night many bled at the  
 Nose, had a Tremor, Vomiting, stinking Breath  
 and nidrous smell of the variolous Matter.  
 Some had Convulsions, others had Frights in  
 their Sleep; some complained of Fleas biting;  
 some had a Looseness; some had their Eyes  
 shut, and were blind. To expel the Small Pox,  
 Syrup of Citron Juice, with Fumitory Scabious,  
 Carduus, and Sorrel Waters were given. For  
 the

the Convulsions, they had Venice Treacle with A. C. Syrup of Citron, Lime Flower and Fumitory 1660. Waters, with some Drops of Spirit of Vitriol. For common Drink, Decoction of Figs, with Hartshorn, Ivory, blanched Lentils. G. Lacca and Tragacanth were prescribed with great Success to preserve the Bowels.----- In *December*, the Measles set in and raged universally till *March* after. Few Children escaped. They began with a Cough, then a Fever, then a Pain of the Throat, Oppression of the Eyes, Coryza, and Strangury, Red Spots appeared first in the Face, then over the whole Body. On the 5th Day, all the Symptoms, except the Cough, went off. Some had Convulsions, others bilious, flegmatic, or purulent like Vomitings. Some cough'd up Blood, others voided Worms upward and downward. Some had a Looseness; some had their whole Skin from Head to Foot, red as Scarlet; some had a great rattling Noise in the Breast. The same Method used in the Small Pox, succeeded in all the last three.

*Binninger. Obs.* An Earthquake at *Paris*.----- A stormy tempestuous Winter in *England*, did much harm in many Places; in the midst of it much Thunder and Lightening. *Clark's Exam.* In *December*, a River in *Derbyshire*, which had a Causey over it to turn the Water to a Mill; suddenly above the Causey the Water fell six Foot, the Water below the Dam running away, the River for a Space was dry for some Miles. Shortly after there was an Earthquake in *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*, and Neighbouring Places. *Clark's Exam.*

A. C. 1661. There raged a malignant Fever at *Pisa*. It began with the Signs of a single Tertian, with a Heaviness of the Head, Pain of the Stomach, bitterness of the Mouth, &c. The 7th Day, the Fever was continual. The 11th it became malignant, and such as had not a Looseness died the 14th, if not sooner. Some of the dead Bodies being opened, all the Parts were found and in good Order, only the Gall, Bladder, and Stomach were full of Bile. Bleeding did no good but hurt. Purging was neither thought of nor used. All had great Thirst and Pain of the Belly; some had a Delirium, Vomiting, Restlessness, &c. When the Looseness came, it recovered all. *Bonet*.---- *Feb.* 23, and *September* 6, were great Kalos or mock Suns.---In Autumn this Year prevailed an epidemic Tertian in *England*.---- *Sydenham* says, that the only Epidemic we had in *England* (he should have said in *London*) in 61, 62, 63, 64, was the deparatory Fever, which cleansed off the Dregs of the last four Years epidemic Agues. In the Beginning of *July*, 61, obstinate Tertians broke forth, and daily increasing, raged fiercely in *August*; and in many places whole Families were seized; they were very mortal, and then decreasing by Degrees, they were extinguished by the Cold of Winter. In this Tertian, the Sick were commonly violently ill, vomited, the Tongue dry and black, a great and sudden Dejection of Strength, the Skin dry, the Urine always thick or thin, both great Signs of Crudity. If a Vomit was not given at first, in the Declination of the Distemper came a Looseness, otherwise

otherwise it went off about the 14th or 21st A. C. Day, by a gentle breathing Sweat. The Cure <sup>1660.</sup> was bleeding, giving a Vomit at first, then only mild temperate Cordials. It prevailed chiefly from the ceasing of the autumnal Agues, to the breaking out of the vernal ones, *i. e.* all Winter. This Tertian differed from these of the last four Years. In its Fit being fiercer, the Tongue blacker and dryer, the Fever not going quite off with the Fit, Strength and Appetite more dejected, and the Fits more disposed to double. The Harvest Intermittents were mostly Quartans.----*December* the 20th, on *Kefen-y-cood* Common, near *Montgomery*, was an Apparition of a great Number of Horsemen seen. On the Morrow-night was seen from that Common, a blazing Star, sometimes of a light Colour, sometimes of a red, with a Tail like an Arrow. *Clark's Examp.*

*July* the 30th was a prodigious Storm of <sup>1662.</sup> Hail at *Ormskirk*; Stones four Inches about and more. In the Afternoon, on *Macclesfield* Forest, *Cheshire*, rose a Pillar of Smoke twenty Yards broad and as high as a Church Steeple, which making a hideous Noise, went along the Ground for six or seven Miles, levelling all before it. It threw down strong Stone Fences, and carried the Stones to a great Distance from their former Places. But falling on a moorish Ground, it did little Mischief. Its Noise affrighting Cattle, they run out of its way and were saved. A Corn Field it passed over was laid flat with the Ground, as though it had been trodden with Feet. It went through a

A. C. Wood, and tore up 100 Trees by the Root.  
 1662. Coming into a mown Field with Hay cock'd,  
 ready to carry off, it swept all away, so as scarce  
 a Handful of it was ever found after, only  
 it left a Tree in its room. From this Forest  
 it went to *Taxball*, so to *Waily-bridge*, and to  
 the *Derbyshire* Mountains, where it vanished.  
*Clark's Examp.*

1663. The whole *Venetian* Territories were seized  
 this Year with a malignant Epidemic, which  
 infected 60000 People. They began with  
 Horrour and a Fever; some died quickly, the  
 rest recovered. It proceeded from monstrous  
 and incredible Numbers of small Worms.  
*Bonet.* This Year and the following, the Li-  
 vers of all Sheep, Oxen, Deer, Hares, &c. were  
 only Bags of Worms like Leeches, and often  
 the Lungs also. Out of 3000 Sheep, not 40  
 were left alive. Only old Bullocks and Sheep  
 escaped; for all the young and middle-aged  
 died of this Plague. Even the Livers of Young  
*in utero* were eaten up with this Vermin. Some  
 Farmers ascribed it to the Cattles eating *Num-*  
*mularia*, which is very unlikely, both since  
 it is a Restrington, and that it grows and is  
 eaten every Year as well as this. *Bonet's Se-*  
*pulcr. Anatomic.* To some great Sheep-mas-  
 ters this makes one of their Epochas still, and  
 is called the Rotten Year, most of all their  
 great Flocks of Sheep dying then. In 63 was  
 a great Death of Cattle in *England* from a most  
 severely rainy wet Autumn. Their Carcases  
 were sold at very small Prices among ordinary  
 People.

People. *Hodges*. There were seven great Shocks A. C. of an Earthquake in *New England*. 1663.

This Winter was very mild and rainy in *Prussia*. In the Spring followed a malignant epidemic Purple, which raged all Summer and Harvest till next Winter, and killed great Numbers of Children of both Sexes under 12 Years of Age. Some died the first, some the second Day of the Disease. These only escaped who had no Inflammation, or oedematous Tumours in their Throats. Such as recovered after a profuse Sweat, had Scales peel off, and with them the Redness of the Skin vanished. Then Adults had a Swelling over their whole Body, which continued several Weeks; then went off by Sweat; it was like a Lencophlegmatia; after that a Swelling of the Belly, but Sweat and Urine plentifully discharged than in a healthy State, cured both. *Sim. Schultz*.

1663.

1664.

In the latter end of 1664 began a most severe Frost, which continued to the latter end of *March* 1665. The whole next Summer was very temperate, neither cold nor hot, dry nor rainy, but pleasant mild Breezes, which fann'd the Air, and kept it healthy. Great Plenty of all Sorts of Fruits, good and cheap. In the Spring, Pleurifies, Quinzies, and Peripneumonies were very epidemic and fatal, but gave way to large repeated Bleedings, diluting, cooling, and expectorating Medicines. The Blood let was highly siezy, even coriaceous. In *December* 1664, some Families near *Westminster* were seized with the Plague, which was lately imported from *Holland* in some Bales

1665.

A. C. of Cotton. However the Violence of the severe and long Frost put a Stop to it, till *April* 1665. that it began again ; was in a fluctuating State all *May* and *June* ; after that rose to its Height before the Middle of *September*. ; then declined, and was out by the next Winter. The Fault not being in the Air, it spread no further than it was communicated. As to *Eyam* in *Derbyshire*, whither it was transmitted in a Letter from *London* with some Patterns of Cloth and Fashions to a Taylor, here it quickly killed between 2 and 300, or near half the People of the Village. The Symptoms were Horror, Vomiting, Delirium, Vertigo, Head-ach, and Stupefaction. Then after Injection, Fever, Watching, Palpitation of the Heart, bleeding at the Nose, and a great Heat about the Præcordia. These were common to it, with the pestilential Fever. But its proper Signs were Pustles, Blains, Bubos, Carbuncles, Spots, and Tokens. As to the Cure, some were let Blood of, others not, as Physicians differed. A Vomit was given at first, but what should not loosen the Belly ; except the Patient vomited before, in this Case none were used. Next they gave Alexipharmics and Sudorifics, which are described at large, with their whole Symptoms, and their Cure, by Dr. *Hodges*, in his excellent *Lyymologia* ; and some in *Sydenham*, who left the City that Time. -Of this Plague died within the Bills of Mortality near 100000. O fatal Bales of Cotton ! Yet the true Remedy was never discovered, viz. Bleeding *ad Deliquium Animæ*, at the first Instant of Seizure. But the Reason of this is, yet a Secret. --- Who can

can compare a *Hodges*, and a late Author, on A. C. the Plague together, without the most irresistible <sup>1665,</sup> Struggle of the most opposite Passions of Love and Hatred in his Breast? One, a Man of the greatest Humanity, Benevolence, and Tendernefs, who daily, bravely, and intrepidly looked Hundreds of the terribleft Deaths in the Face, run all Risques and Dangers in the most indefatigable and assiduous Discharge of the Duty of his Profession from his Love to Mankind, and Commiseration of the Distressed. The other sells Soul, Conscience, and the human Race by the Lump, for the Love of a little dirty perishing Pelf, to mount a Chariot, by strenuously denying the Plague to be infectious or contagious, and enveighing against *Quarantines, Lazaretto's, &c.* --- In *March* this Year began, and reigned before and after the Plague, an epidemic, continual, pestilential Fever, with a very great Pain of the Head, severe Vomitings and Loosness (heightened by giving a Vomit at first) and Driness of the Skin; relieved by Bleeding at any Time of the Fever. The Blood let was very siezy. The Cure consisted in Bleeding, tepid Diluters, mild Diaphoretics, &c. *Sydenham*. There was an Earthquake this Year in *England, January* the 20th, in *Buckinghamshire*. --- In *February* was a great Tempest, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and an Earthquake, which beat down the stately Spire of *Trinity Church* in *Coventry*, and a great Part of the Church. *Clark's Examl.*

A. C. 1666. *October* the 13th, In *Lincolnshire* was a dreadful Storm of Thunder, accompanied with Hail, the Stones as large as Pigeon, or some like Pullets Eggs, followed by a Storm or Tempest, attended with a strange Noise ; it came with such Violence and Force, that at *Welbourn* it levelled most of the Houses to the Ground ; broke down some, and tore up other Trees by the Roots ; scattering abroad much Corn and Hay. One Boy only was killed. It went on to *Willingmore*, where it overthrew some Houses, and killed two Children in them. Thence it passed on and touched the Skirts of *Nanby*, and ruined a few Houses, keeping its Course to the next Town, where it dashed the Church Steeple in Pieces, furiously rent the Church itself, both Stone and Timber Work, left little of either standing, only the Body of the Steeple. It threw down many Trees and Houses. It moved in a Channel, not in great Breadth, or it had ruined a great Part of that Country. It moved in a Circle, and look'd like Fire. It went through *Nottinghamshire*, where the Hail-stones were nine Inches about. The Whirlwind was about 60 Yards broad. On *Nottingham* Forest it brake down, and tore up at least 1000 Trees, overthrew many Wind-mills, overset Boats on the *Trent*: And in a Village of 50 Houses, it left only 7 standing. The same Evening over *Derby*, and several adjacent Places, appeared a fiery Sword hanging in the Air. On the *Thursday* after were strange Fires seen hanging over *Nottingham*

*ham* Town, so as several Inhabitants returning A. C. home at Night, thought the Town was on 1666. Fire in several Parts. *Idem.*

Was a very great Drought ; after which raged a severe Dysentery over all *Europe*. --- *January* the 29th several Days before having been foggy, the 18th and 19th, Frost and Fog. This Day at four a Clock, P. M. came on a sudden cold Thaw. At nine at Night was an Earthquake in *Oxfordshire*. From the 28th to *March* the 8th, was a small Comet seen ; and a second in *April* and *May*, contrary to the first in all its Motions. *May* the 10th, was a Tempest of Thunder and Lightning at *Oxford*. Another in *Hampshire*, *January* the 24th. *July* the 17th, there fell a Shower of Hail on the Coasts of *Suffolk* ; some Stones whereof were nine Inches about.

The Air being cold and wet, Wind North, 1667. Weather often changing, in *July* and *August*, began and raged a common epidemic Fever in *Holland*. The general Symptoms whereof were, Great Anxiety and Pain about the *Precordia*, chiefly at the Mouth of the *Stomach*, which had their Exacerbations every Night. There were many other Symptoms besides these, diversified in sundry Constitutions ; as Seizure with Horror, Trembling, Loathing, and vomiting first of *Phlegm*, then of *Bile* : Thirst, yet loathed Drink, dry Tongue, Thrush, Head-ach, Watchings, Drowziness, in some ; Pain of the *Loins*, Costiveness, or Loosness, Urine pale, red, turbid, or with a large Sediment, Pulse quicker, strong, and large ; but in others weaker and smaller. Many *Jews* died of it, and few

A. C. 1667. few others; though most lingered long under this first single, then double Tertian. The Sick were neither let Blood of, nor purged; but had Acids with the lixiviate Salts, and Carduus, Scordium, Century, Juniper, Angelica, Cresses, Eupatorium, Scurvy Grass, &c. *Delebo Sylvius*, --- May the 12th, a mock Sun. ---- During 1667 and 1668, says *Sydenham*, reigned the regular Small Pox, a variolous Fever, and a Dysentery. The first began in *March*, were either distinct or confluent. The distinct began with a Shivering and Coldness, followed by an excessive Heat, a violent Pain of the Head and Back, Vomiting, and a great Pain at the Pit of the Breast, Dulness, and Sleepiness. Sometimes Convulsion Fits just before the Eruption; and in Adults a great Propensity to sweat, till the Pox began to ripen. The Pustles appeared on the fourth Day. The Symptoms abated or vanished. The Pimples appeared first on the Face, Neck, and Breast, like Small Pin-heads, then over all the Body. The Jaws were affected with a Pain, which encreased as the Pustles rose; which growing bigger, inflamed. The Skin and Flesh about were reddish, swelled, had a lancing Pain the 8th Day. The Eye-lids after swelled and shut up. Then the Face, Hands, and Fingers, swelled. The Pustles next turned red and whitish, and began to cast out a yellow Matter like a Honey-Comb, and ripened; while on the Hands and Body daily appeared smoother till the 11th Day that they were at their full Height, and the Pustles on the Face began

began to dry away and fall off : But these on the **A. C.**  
 Hands stayed a Day or two longer, then broke <sup>1667.</sup>  
 and run away. Then came scurfy Scales on  
 the Face, and after them Pock Marks. But  
 this happened only the last six Months of the  
 Year, not the first. In this sort all were  
 costive. The Sickness, Vomiting, Restlessness,  
 and Fever, were more violent in the Confluent.  
 The Sickless liable to sweat, but more dis-  
 posed to a Loosness; and if not checked by  
 some violent Pain, or other severe Symptom,  
 they appeared the third Day : The sooner they  
 came out, the more they fluxed. Nor did the  
 Fever, and other Symptoms, go off with the  
 Eruption, but continued some Days after.  
 They came out like an Erysipelas or Measles ;  
 they rose not so high as the distinct, but were  
 like a red Bladder covering the whole Face,  
 swelling it sooner than the other : Then they  
 were like a white Skin glued to the Face, and  
 rose not much higher than the common Sur-  
 face of the Skin. After the eighth Day the Skin  
 turned rougher, and changed to a duskyish Co-  
 lour, not a yellow. The Roughness and Colour  
 of the Skin increased daily, till it fell off in  
 large Scales. But when the Disease was very  
 severe, it peeled not off before the 20th Day.  
 The more violent the Pox, the longer were  
 they duskyish, and continued the greater Time :  
 The less they fluxed the yellower they were,  
 and fell off the sooner. When these scabby  
 Skins that covered the Face, fell off, there  
 was no ruggidness behind, but presently cor-  
 rosive scurfy Scales followed, which pitted and

A. C. 1667. left Scars. The fewer and milder on the Face, the less Danger, *et é contra*. In the Confluent, two necessary Evacuations began the first Day, and continued to the 11th; perhaps they went off a Day or two, and returned again, *viz.* Salivation in Adults, which was succeeded by a Swelling of the Hands, and a Looseness in Children. The Matter spitted up was thin the first Days, but thick, clammy, and required some hawking to raise it afterwards. If the Sick did sweat much, were kept too warm, or had hot Cordials given them, about the 8th Day in the first sort, or the 11th in the last, they suddenly turned light-headed, had greater Anxiety, Restlessness, Sickness, made Water often and little at a Time, and died in few Hours. Old People, such as had been let Blood of, and the Winter Season, bare Cordials best, though bad even then. If the Swellings of the Face continued not, and the Swellings of the Hands began not, at or after the 11th Day, when the Salivation ceased, the Sick died. But hot Cordials hindered these Swellings. Phrenzy, Coma, Purple Spots, black Small Pox, bloody Urine, all might arise from the hot Regimen. For Cure, he ordered Bleeding, the Sick to be kept out of the open Air, that they abstained from Wine, Cordials, and Animal Food, that they should get out of Bed, sit up, and easily walk about in their Room in the Day, that they were not confined to Bed before the eighth Day. If the Pox came slowly out, they had a Paregoric in some simple Cordial Water, and drunk freely

ly of small Liquors. When the Signs pre-<sup>A. C.</sup> saged a confluent sort, they had a Vomit at <sup>1667.</sup> first. For Food they had Oatmeal and Barley Broth, roasted Apples, &c. When the Pustles struck in, or the Swellings of the Face and Hands disappeared, or fell unseasonably, they had temperate warming Cordials. When the Disease was going off, they had some few Spoonfuls of Canary Wine hot, or the like Cordial was allowed; then a warm Diet, Sugar Sops, Oatmeal Cordial, &c. --- As to the variolous Fever of 1667, 1668, and 1669, it was attended with such a Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, as would not bear the least Touch, a Pain of the Head, and Heat of the whole Body, not thirsty, Tongue like the same in Health, sometimes white, seldom dry, never black; a great Propensity to sweat without any Relief, visible Spots. The Urine promised well, but gave no Help. The Symptoms of the Small Pox, and this Fever, were all the same, Pustles and Muturation excepted. And if the Sick were confined to Bed, kept too hot, or took too hot Cordials, a Phrenzy ensued, the Spots were increased, and the Disease was protracted to six or eight Weeks, if not prevented by Death. It went off by Spitting only. The Cure consisted in twice Bleeding, giving Laxatives and Clysters between the Bleedings, and using cooling Juleps. The Time of the Fever varied according to the Symptoms. ----- In 1668, before this Fever had quite disappeared, the Loosness without a Fever became epidemic (though more so next Year)

A. C. 1667. Year) and was of the same Nature with the Fever and Small Pox, in the Seizure ; the Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, &c. were all the same, and it yielded to the same Method of Cure, and any other way was fatal. --- In 1668 was a great Earthquake in *Europe* and *Asia*. *March* the 10th, appeared a Comet in *Italy* and *Portugal*, with a stupendous Tail ; it set three Hours after the Sun.

1669. The Spring and Beginning of Summer were excessive cold, Wind North. *July*, *August*, *September* and *October*, were as intolerably hot, Wind West. This was succeeded by a Winter of severe Frost, with some Remissions, from this excessive Heat, long calm, want of Rain, and putrid stagnant Water. In *August* began and raged an Epidemic, which continued till *January*, and carried off two thirds of all it seized, especially aged Persons and Adults, It was more favourable to Youth and Poor, than to the Rich. Its Symptoms were many, according to the Age, Sex, Constitution, &c. of the Sick. As a Tertian, it was first single, then double, then treble ; all the Symptoms increased with the Fever, which was continual, allowing for the Exacerbations. The Signs were : Anxiety about the Precordia, Nausea, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Loathing of Food and Drink, yet a great Thirst, a dry or slimy Tongue, sore Mouth, Looseness or Costiveness, Pain and Disention of the Belly, especially of the Loins, Hysteric and Hypochondriac Suffocations, Difficulty of Breathing, Incubus, profound Sleep, or Watchings, with Pain of the  
Head,

Head, Wearyness, &c. the Urine red, muddy, C. A. thick, with a large Sediment, Loss of Strength, 1669. frequent Relapses, many Abortions, convulsive Motions, scorbutic Spots, bleeding at the Nose, Anus, or Piles, Cough, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Jaws, Throat, or Tonfils, Erysipelas on the Face, watery Tumours. Some had Quartans, some had slow Hæctics. Cure the very same as in 1667 before. Bleeding was hurtful, except to Plethorics, or these accustomed to it. Acids, with lixivious Salts, Febrifuges, and lastly, Laxatives were found most beneficial. *Sylvius*. We meet with the same Fever again in 1678. They were the chief Epidemics in *Europe*, especially in *England*; yet *Sydenham* never mentions them. -- From this excessive Heat came the Cholera Morbus, and Bloody Flux in Harvest, and *Sydenham's* Dysenteric Fever, which reigned till 1672. The Cholera Morbus was cured by drinking plentifully of Chicken Broth, and injecting Clysters of the same; then giving liquid Laudanum in small Doses twice or thrice a Day. The Dry Gripes came also in *August*, and continued till Winter, sometimes with, at other Times without a Fever. In the same Month came a Dysentery with or without a Fever. Some had bloody Stools, others slimy, others bilious: But all had intolerable Torments in their Belly. Hot Cordials encreased the Symptoms in all, causing a Fever, Gangrene, or Thrush. Cure: Let Blood, give an Opiat. Next Day give a Purge. Allow an Opiate in the Afternoon, and twice next Day. The third Day

A. C.  
1669.

Day purge again ; then give a temperate Cordial with Laudanum. Drink was boiled Milk and Water, or white Decoction. They ate Panado, small Broths, and laid in Bed. They had a Turpentine Clyster if necessary. The Dysenteric Fever having all the same Symptoms as the Dysentery (the Evacuation excepted) was cured as the Flux, only Laudanum was omitted, or used more sparingly. *Sydenham*. --- This Year raged among all People, but chiefly the Poor, whether old or young, Male or Female, an indolent Bloody Flux ; and killed many. Absorbents and Restringents were the best Physick. The same Disease, with the same Symptoms, raged at *Copenhagen* : Not one complained of Pain. During the great Heat, and fiery Opposition of the Planets, malignant Measles, with a Thrush, made sad Havock in *Norway*. All that drunk Hydromel to expel the Measles, died of Convulsions or a Diarrhea. And where the Thrush was neglected, or unskilfully treated, it proved no less fatal, ending in a Mortification. This Year and next, almost all the Cats of *Westphalia* died of a Scab on their Head. Their Eyes seemed to have a Film or Skin over them, yet they had their Sight. They slept almost continually, and seemed to have a Desire to it. *Bonnet, Wedelius, Sylvius, Job. Frider, Truebler, &c.*

Mount *Etna*, or *Gibello*, being the highest in all *Sicily* (for it is 30 Miles high, and 60 in Circumference) is seen 40 or 50 Miles off at Sea. From its Top one may plainly see  
*Africa*

*Africa* in a clear Day. It is Miles from *Na-* A. C.  
*ples* in *Italy*, and *Vesuvius* eight Miles from it 1669.  
 on the other Side. This City stands on a  
 burning Arch or fiery Pillar between these two  
 Mountains, as appears from their alternate E-  
 ruptions or Conflagrations ; for if one belches  
 out Flames, or melted Minerals, the other  
 smoaks, *et vice versa*. The Top of *Etna* is  
 covered with Snow, Ashes, and Cinders. The  
 greater Time there is between its Eruptions,  
 the longer, terrible, and more pernicious is the  
 next after. In 2600, *Janus's* Posterity travel-  
 ling in quest of a new Colony, they entered  
*Sicily* during a great Eruption of this Moun-  
 tain, which so frightened them, that they  
 quickly left the Island. The like was the  
 Fate of the *Sicani* a short Time after. In  
 3180, and for 400 Years after, this Mountain  
 was all on Fire, with three terrible *Volcano's*.  
 About the End of which we date that famous  
 Burning in *Thucydides* in the 76th *Olympiad*.  
 Fifty Years after that was another. During  
 the Roman Consulship, happened four great  
 Conflagrations of it, recorded by *Polybius* and  
*Diodor. Sicul.* The last says, that in the Reign  
 of *Julius Cæsar*, 50 Years before *Christ*, the  
 Burning was so fierce, that the Sea with its  
 excessive Heat and Boiling, burnt the Ships as  
 far as *Lipare*, or the *Vulcanellos* : All the Fish  
 in it were boiled to Death. In the 40th or  
 49th Year of *Christ*, it burnt so prodigiously  
 that it frighted *Caligula* out of *Sicily*. For  
 several Ages after, it made terrible Eruptions.  
 In 812 another. From 1160 to 1169, all *Sicily*  
 was

A. C. 1669. was shaken with Earthquakes; and the Belchings of *Etna* laid waste a vast Tract of rich populous Grounds about it. It reached as far as *Catania*, whose Cathedral, with the Religious in it, were destroyed. In 1284 was another great Burning. And in 1329, 1408, 1414, 1536, to 1537, were others. In 1636 was one for several Years. In 1650 it burned on the North Side, and made terrible Defoliation by its fiery Torrents. There have been more either not recorded, or of uncertain Dates, as the four great Conflagrations within 20 Years between that in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, and that in the 40th Year of *Christ*. --- This Year, 1669, *March* the 8th, it burst forth with Earthquakes, and a Rent in the Earth 12 Miles long, and five or six Foot broad, with a terrible Noise, Roaring, and Cracking; great Balls of Smoke first rising out of the Ground: And much fiery melted Minerals were soon thrown out, which ran like a Flood of Fire, and overflowed a great District in a short Time, viz. 13 Towns, besides a Part of *Catania* itself. These Floods of Fire being cooled by the Air, hardened into great Heaps of Pumice-like Stones, called *Sciarra*, wasting and spoiling abundance of Vines; Olives, &c. It cast out Sand and Ashes three Months without ceasing; covered all the Trees 15 Miles about; filled the whole neighbouring Country. The Dust was blown over Sea into *Calabria*, and the most southerly Parts of *Sicily*. *March* the 25th was another Earthquake, and the Top of the Mountain fell in, which opened like a Cauldron

of three Miles Circumference; prodigious A. C. Quantities of new Matter was thrown out, and 1669. in it much Sand, which fell down burning hot eight Miles distant. It vomited Stones of huge Bulk and Weight, one was 40 Foot long, which fell a Mile from the Cauldron, and by its Weight was struck 20 Foot into the Ground. The Stream of Fire was with great Hazard and Difficulty diverted from *Catania*, into the Sea, where it raised before the Town a Promontory of a Mile compass. It ceased burning *July* the 11th. Many and great were the Shakings of the Earth, and hideous Roaring of the Sea. *Philos. Trans.* --- *October* the 30th, and in 1670, *October* the 13th, both frightful Hurricanes of Whirlwind in *Northamptonshire*. *Idem.* --- *July* the 31st, was seen a great dark Cloud rise in the East near *Litchfield*, which coming nearer the City, was over it about Noon, and was a prodigious Swarm of Ant-flies, so thick that they darkened the Sky. They there fell down, filled the Houses, stung many People, put all the Horses mad, and Market-People were forced to pack up and be gone, and the People at Harvest-work were driven home. Thus they continued for three Hours, covered and laid thick on the Streets; many of them were dead, and were swept together in great Heaps: The Remainder took their Flight Northward, and molested other Places. *Clark's Ex.* ----- *July* the 10th, between six and nine a Clock in the Morning, the Sea at *Weymouth* was observed to ebb and flow seven Times, the Day fair and calm, at a

A. C. 1669. Time when the Tides were very low. The like had been observed there three Years before, and never more. --- *June* the 20th, at *Inspurg* was a violent Tempest of Rain, Hail, Thunder, Lightning, and an Earthquake, that at *Schwatz*, the River overflowing, drowned all the neighbouring Fields, carried down 30 Houses, and drowned 200 People. *Clark's Examp.* --- In *July*, at *Holstein* was a Tempest with Thunder and Lightning, which so frightened the Cattle, that many Hundreds of them were lost. And at *Mecklenburg* many Fires were kindled by Lightning in several Parts of the Country. *Idem.*

1670. The Winter was most severe, especially about the End of *January*, when a great Flood was next Night followed by such a Frost, that the *Danube* was frozen so hard in one Night, that carried Men, Horses, and Carts. Whether the Flood or Frost did most Mischief 'tis hard to suppose, for both killed Multitudes of People. *Carol. Rayger.* There was an Earthquake in *New-England*. In *January* 1670, or 71, a very regular Measles began in *London*, encreased till *March* next, then decreased till *July*, that they disappeared. Their Cure was the same with that of the Small Pox. In 1670, 71, and 72, reigned an irregular Small Pox; they began with, and accompanied the Measles all the while, and after them, though not so epidemic; only this gave way to the Bloody Flux, and returned again when that was out. A bilious Cholick afflicted often in the Summers of these Years. See *Sydenham* at large.

Several

Several great and violent Rains fell in many **A. C.** Parts of *England* in Summer and Harvest; and 1672. washed away both Corn and Soil of many great Fields. *December* the 8th, fell a great Snow. On the 9th much Rain, which swept off the Snow. On the 10th sudden Fits of Cold and Warmth. Some Travellers were almost lost by the freezing Air and Rain. Trees young and old, were torn and broken down; for the freezing Rain falling on the freezing Snow on the Boughs, and presently turning to Ice, broke down the Trees. After this very long Heats, causing excessive Sweating both by Day and Night. Trees budded, Flowers appeared as in *April* or *May*. This Frost was the same in *Oxfordshire* as in *Somersetshire*, a raining of Ice, or Rain freezing as it fell, and succeeded by the like Heat. *Philos. Trans.* Great was the Hurt done to exotic Plants by this and the Frosts of 1683, 1684, 1709, 1716, 1740. In *March* and *April* 1672, appeared a Comet. *September* the 2d, shocking Thunder and Lightning at *Leeds*:

Malignant Fevers, and mostly spotted, with 1673. great Pain of the Head, Delirium, and sometimes a bastard Pleurisy, and often with a Phrenzy, raged at *Copenhagen*; all which Signs were mild the first Day. Few consulted a Physician before the fifth Day. Bleeding was generally hurtful, and fatal to many, except sparingly let of plethoric Bodies in the very Beginning. *Bonet. Medic. Septentr.* --- In the End of the Winter a Dysentery and Gangrene of the Feet; and Lice broke out among the

A. C. Marquis of *Lassing*'s 600 Horse, and left  
 1673. not a tenth Man of them alive. It was caused  
 by lying long in the Fields in a marshy Ground  
 in their Boots. Such Swarms of Lice overrun  
 and covered their Bodies, that in a few Days  
 they died miserably. --- This was a cold un-  
 seasonable bad Year, and a very late lean Har-  
 vest.

1674. *February* the 5th, the Sky being clear, and  
 the Sun a little above the Horizon, it darted  
 forth very long and reddish Rays 40 or 50 De-  
 grees toward the Zenith, under the Sun to-  
 ward the Horizon (near *Marienburg* near *Bo-  
 russia*) there hung a somewhat dilute small  
 Cloud, beneath which appeared a mock Sun  
 of the same Bigness of the true one, under the  
 same Verticle, of a somewhat red Colour.  
 The true Sun more and more descending to the  
 Horizon toward the said Cloud, the true Sun  
 beneath it grew clearer and clearer, till its red  
 Colour vanished; and it put on a true solar  
 Light still more, till the upper Sun passed into  
 the lower counterfeit one, and remained along  
 with it. This begun a severe Frost, which  
 lasted to *March* the 25th. Mock Suns, with  
 Rainbows passing through them and the true  
 Sun, are often seen in *Iceland*. --- In Winter  
 the *Hungarian* Fever prevailed, and was very  
 contagious in the Dutchies of *Heidenham*, *Wir-  
 tenberg*, &c. The Symptoms were almost the  
 same in all, and the Cure as little different.  
 They were taken suddenly with a severe cold  
 Fit, followed by a burning Heat, which so  
 hurt their Senses, that for eight Days they  
 scarce

scarce knew any thing. A most intolerable A. C. Head-ach, unquenchable Thirst, Asthma, <sup>1674.</sup> Weariness, Anorexia, Loathing, Faintness, disturbed Sleep, &c. After the Fever they had often a distracting Tooth-ach. Some had a Loosness and Pain of the Joints. Very few Cases only admitted of Bleeding, and that in a very small Quantity at the first Seizure, for otherwise it was fatal. Often repeated Sweats, and corroborating Cordials were the Cure. Such as recovered had the Hair of their Head fall off. If any were afraid of the Disease, or came near such as had it, they were instantly seized. *Gockelius.* --- This Year it snowed 11 Days together.

The Summer was exceeding rainy, the Harvest <sup>1675.</sup> very unequal, like *March* or *April*, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy or rainy. During all *September* to the middle of *October*, reigned over all *Germany*, not missing one Family, and scarce a Person, a Catarrh. It seized almost all at the same Time with a Shivering, and then an intense Heat for 24 Hours. When the Heat was over, a Coryza or Cough, or Inflammation of the Jaws appeared. The Coryza being gone, all recovered; scarce any died. The Winter of this Year was not so severe; there was neither Rain nor Snow. A North Wind in the Spring made Intermittents very rife.

Let us now return a little to *Sydenham*, the Cure of whose *Morbus Cholera* we gave in 1669, but no Description of the Disease. It is attended with violent Vomitings, and an Evacuation of ill Humours with great

A. C. 1675. Difficulty and Trouble by Stool. There is a violent Pain and Inflammation of the Belly and Guts, an Heart-burning, Thirst, a quick Pulse, with Heat and Anxiety, and often a small inequal Pulse, with great Nauseousness, and sometimes a colliquative Sweat, Contractions of the Arms and Legs, Fainting, a Coldness of the extreme Parts, &c. This certainly comes at the latter end of Summer; if at any other Time of the Year, 'tis from Surfeits, Autumn also is the proper Season of Diarrheas and Dysenteries, though at other Times they may prevail. Some Part the Bloody Flux began with shaking and shivering; a Heat of the whole Body followed as in Fevers. Soon after the Gripes came a Stool, and often without any Appearance of a Fever. But there was always a great Torture and Depression of the Bowels, and Pain when the Sick went to stool, which was very frequently with a troublesome Descent as it were of the Guts; the Stools were mucous, seldom excrementitious. The first were often streaked with Blood; the last painless. Such as were in the Flower of their Age, or heated by hot Cordials, had a Fever. Their Tongue was covered thick with a kind of whitish Mucilage; or if they had been much heated, it was black and dry, their Strength was much dejected, their Spirits dissipated, and all the Signs of an ill favoured Fever, and endangered the Patient's Life if ill treated: For the Spirits and vital Heat being exhausted by so frequent Stools, his Hands and Feet grew cold, and in Time, instead of bloody Filaments

ments ejected, pure unmixed Blood is discharged in greater Quantity. Then comes a Thrush of the Mouth and Jaws, often the Fore-runner of Death. The Dysenteric Fever was without a Flux; all the other Symptoms were common to both. The Fever began, or was succeeded by the Gripes often; though mostly the Sick had none. The Sweat was rare and small, the Pain of the Head violent; the Tongue was moist, white, and covered with a thick Skin, often disposed to cause a Thrush.

The Measles of 1670 set in with *January*, came to their height in *March*; then declined, and were quite out in *July*. They chiefly seized Infants. They began with shaking and shivering, and with an Inequality of Heat and Cold, which expelled one another the first Day. The second Day it ended in a perfect Fever, with a violent Sickness, Thirst, and want of Appetite; the Tongue white but not dry, a small Cough, a Heaviness of the Head and Eyes, with continual Drowziness, and mostly an Humour distilled from the Eyes and Nose, like little Swellings in the Skin and Face: On the Breast red broad Spots level with the Skin. The Sick sneezed often, and the Eyelids swelled before they came out. They vomited, but had oftner a Loosness with greenish Stools. These Symptoms increased to the fourth Day; then little red Spots like Flea-bites, begin to come out on the Forehead and other Parts of the Face, which branched into one another, and painted the Face with little red Spots of various Figures, from little red Wheals near one

A. C. 1675. another, elevated a little above the Skin, to be felt, not seen. These Spots gradually spread themselves from the Face, to the Breast, Belly, Thighs and Legs; but the Trunk and Legs had only a Redness, no Elevation. None of the Symptoms (except the Vomitings) abate by the Eruption as in the Small Pox; but the Cough, Fever, Difficulty of breathing, Weakness of the Eyes and Defluxion on them, with continual Drowsiness and want of Appetite, rather increase or continue. On the sixth Day, the Skin breaking, and the Pustles drying off, the Forehead and Face grew rough, but the Spots on the rest of the Body continued large and red. About the 8th Day, the Spots on both Face and Body vanished. On the 9th Day they quite disappeared. The Face, Members, and sometimes the Trunk looked as if it had been all over sprinkled with Brans, from the Pieces of broken Skin risen up, and scarce sticking together, but are torn in Pieces and fell from the Body like Scales. So they disappeared (not struck in the 8th Day) yet the Fever, Cough, and Difficulty of breathing continued, especially if the Sick had been kept hot, used a hot Regimen, or Cordials. Then the Measles turn first livid, then black. If bleeding and a cool Regimen speedily used relieve not here, all was over. A Looseness often followed them, which, with Cough, challenged Regard. The Cure was the same as in the Small Pox before. The Small Pox set in with *January* in 70, and continued 71, 72; they were irregular, and differed much from the other; for here the distinct

distioft kind came out the 3d (not 4th) Day ; A. C.  
 the Pustles were not so big, but more angry, 1675.  
 and in the end when they came to Maturity,  
 were often black ; and if the Pustles were but  
 few, they had a Salivation as in the Flux Pox.  
 The Flux Pox appeared the second or third  
 Day like a reddish uniform Swelling, covering  
 the whole Face, thicker than an Erysipelas,  
 scarce any visible Distance between the Pustles,  
 with infinite red angry Pimples running into  
 one, and disguising the whole Body, where be-  
 tween the Pustles, especially in the Thighs, were  
 some little Bladders very conspicuous like a  
 Burn, and filled with clear Water, which run-  
 out plentifully when the Bladder broke, the  
 Flesh under was black like a Mortification.  
 But this last Symptom happened only to a few  
 in the first Months, when they were severest ;  
 all that had this Symptom died. About the  
 10th Day, a white shining Skin covered the  
 reddish swelling in many Parts of the Face, and  
 by Degrees overspread it. Soon after this white  
 Skin cast forth a crusty shining Matter, which  
 was neither yellow nor brown, but a deep red,  
 like clotted Blood, which as the Pustles ripened  
 waxed black, till the Face was as black as Soot.  
 In this, not the 11th as before, but the 14th or  
 15th, was most dangerous. The Fever and all  
 its Symptoms that attended these Pox, were  
 more violent than in those of 67, 68 ; they had  
 manifest Tokens of a greater Inflammation,  
 the Sick more prone to a Salivation, the Pustles  
 angrier and smaller, like an Erysipelas or Measles.  
 After the Pustles fell off, a Scurf stuck on a  
 long

A. C. 1675. long time, which left filthy Scars. Here the hot Regimen threw into a Bloody Flux. These Pox grew milder in 72, when they lost their black Colour, and grew by Degrees yellow like a Honey-comb. The Method of Cure was the same as in the former, only as this was the more inflammatory, they required an earlier use of Diacodium, larger Quantities of thin cooling Diluters drunk, as white Decoction, boiled Milk and Water, &c. The flowing of the Menses not forbidding them in the least.----- In the Summer of 70, 71, 72, a bilious Cholick prevailed among young People of hot and bilious Constitutions. It was preceded by the same feverish Symptoms as the Bloody Flux. The Pain of the Bowels was very violent, exceeding all others, bores like an Augar, now and then abates, then presently returns. At first this Pain is not so certainly fixed to a Point as it is after, nor is the vomiting so frequent, nor does the Belly so obstinately resist Purges. But the more fixed the Pain is as it increases, the Vomitings severer, and the Belly bounder, till from the Severity of the Symptoms, the peristaltic Motion of the Guts is totally inverted, and the Iliac Passion comes on, wherein every thing was thrown up, green, yellow, &c. He first ordered large bleeding, three or four Hours after gave an Anodyne, next Day a Laxative; the last was repeated twice or thrice every other Day. If the Disease came from gorging down Fruit or Meat of hard Digestion, he caused the Stomach to be well washed with Posset Drink, small Chicken Broth or Gruel, then gave an Anodyne

Anodyne after, bled them next Day. Then A. C. proceed as above. If the Pain and Vomiting<sup>1675.</sup> are so severe as to resist the Operation of Purge, it must be made stronger; and after it is wrought off, an Opiate must be given, and repeated Evening and Morning, till the Disease is over.

The Years 73, 74, and 75, brought another Epidemic Constitution, viz. 1st, a Fever, which, in the first Year and following Spring was attended with pleuritic Symptoms, and Blood let was like that of Pleuritics; but this Symptom ceased in time. Besides the Signs common to all Fevers, this had these proper to itself. The Sick were seized with a violent Pain of the Head and Back, and with a Numbness and tense Pain of the Joints and Limbs, and whole Body, but gentler than in a Rheumatism. The Heat and Cold of the first Day succeeded each other; sometimes at first, the Sick were prone to small Sweats; if the Fever was left to itself, the Tongue was neither dry, nor much different from the natural colour, only a little whiter, and the Sick not very thirsty, except heated beyond the Condition of the Fever, then Thirst was increased, the Tongue dry, and of a deep yellow Colour, and the Urine (which otherwise was almost of the natural Colour) was very red. If this Fever was right managed, it came to its height the 14th Day. The Fever had another Symptom, viz. like a Coma; in it the Sick became stupid and delirious, and sometimes slept for some Weeks, so that they were roused with great Noise and Difficulty, to take either Drink or Medicine, would lift up his

**A. C.** his Eye-lids and fall asleep again, which Sleep  
 1675. in some was so profound, that it ended in a  
 loss of Speech. Such began to recover the  
 28th or 30th Day; when they came to them-  
 selves, they asked for some unusual or absurd  
 Meat or Drink. Their Head was so weak  
 some Days after, that it nodded this way and  
 that; but this went off as Strength came.  
 Others slept not so much as raved silently,  
 sometimes speaking incongruously, as if they  
 were angry, slept between whiles, and snorted  
 much. This chiefly besel Children and Per-  
 sons under Age, and was more lasting. The  
 other was the Case of Grown-up Persons;  
 though these Symptoms came mostly from hot  
 Medicines and Sweat forced, which translated  
 the Disease to the Head. In 75 this Fever  
 endeavoured to go off by a Dyfentery or Loose-  
 ness, and even while the Stupor remained.  
 This Disease yielded not to purging, and tho'  
 it seemed inflammatory, yet it was not relieved  
 by repeated bleeding, except it turned to a  
 Pleurisy, as it sometimes did by Heat; nor after  
 the first or second time was the Blood siezy. Be-  
 ing therefore deterred from this Evacuation, he  
 determined on often repeated Glysters, cooling  
 Medicines and Blisters laid on the Neck as soon  
 as the Patient was blooded according to his  
 Strength, Age, and former way of Life. A  
 Glyster was injected every Day till the Fe-  
 ver abated. Eating of Flesh was forbidden,  
 drinking of Beer allowed. The Sick were  
 daily to sit up some Hours, or if weak, to get  
 on his Cloaths and lie on the Bed with his

Head raised high, but not to keep up too long A. C. for fear of wandering Pains like a Rheumatism, 16. 75 or a Jaundice on the Surface of the Body. Which Symptoms if they happened, the Sick were kept in Bed a Day or two, and Sweat provoked. The Sick did best to lie continually in Bed at the Decline of the Disease, but not in the Beginning or Height.----- In *January* 1674, invaded another sort of Measles than the last, were as epidemic, but neither so regular nor kept their Types so well, coming out sometimes sooner, sometimes later; and possessed themselves first of the Shoulders, then of the Trunk, and but seldom those Scales of Skin like Bran sprinkled when the Measles went off. They were also more mortal if unskilfully managed, for the Fever and Difficulty of Breathing that followed the Measles, were more violent, and like a Peripneumony. The other Symptoms were the same as before. They increased till the Vernal Equinox, then decreased, and vanished before, or at the Summer Solstice. The Method of Cure was every whit the same as before. In the first Month of them several had a morbillous Fever, and some Spots on the Neck and Shoulders only. Glysters and bleeding enraged it; but the Method for the Meazles agreed with it. In 1675 came again an irregular Small Pox, in all things the same with the last, only they discovered a greater Putrefaction, and grosser Nature, only they were harder to be concocted, and when ripe, stunk worse, and were slower in finishing their Course, for Patients died after the 20th Day; and the few

**A. C.** few that recovered, not only their Legs swelled, but also the Arms, Thighs, Shoulders and other Parts; which Tumours began with intolerable Pain, like a Rheumatism; they mostly gathered oster and became cavernous Ulcers, and Imposthumes of the muscular Parts, whereby the Patient was long in Danger of Life. For Cure, if the hot Regimen was used, the Fever was increased, Tremors and purple Spots came on. If too cold, the Pustles were too flaccid, the Face and Hands did not swell; but both Extremes were prevented by a free Use of boiled Milk and Water, Small Beer and the like, and keeping the Hands and Arms in Bed, not heaping on more Cloaths than usual, nor keeping the Room stoving hot. Yet all this did not do, till he thought of something more effectual to check the Putrefaction, which was Spirit of Vitriol to be dropt into their Small Beer; and drunk for common Drink as oft as they would after the fifth or sixth Day, but more freely if the Maturation Fever approached; if the Sick drank it too sparingly, he then gave it in some Syrup or distilled Water. This answered all the Intentions to a Surprize; only it stopped the Salivation the 10th or 11th Day; but this was abundantly compensated by some Stools, which prevented the Patient being choaked by the viscid Spittle at this time in the Flux Pox. The Sick were allowed all the time to shift from one Place of the Bed to another as oft as they would to prevent Sweating.

**N. B.** The Spirit of Vitriol did not answer in a Loosness. They eat Oat-meal and Barley Broth, and

and sometimes a roasted Apple. At the latter A. C. end of the Disease, if they were sick or weak <sup>1675.</sup> at the Stomach, he allowed three or four Spoonfuls of Canary Sack, and ordered a Paregorick Draught every Night after the sixth or seventh Day; and the Day before and after the height of the Disease, they had it twice a Day, or longer if needful. He allowed them to get up the 14th Day, and on the 21st, caused them to be blooded in the Arm, and to be purged after.---- In 1675, *September* and *October* being very hot, in the End of *October* came a very cold, moist time, epidemic Coughs and Catarrhs ensued, seizing all People, and some very severely and dangerously; many Pleurifies and Peripneumonies, with a Pain of the Side, Difficulty of breathing, and a siezy Blood. Blood was let at first, but would not bear Repetition. Blisters were applied to the Neck, and a lenitive Glyster was daily injected. The Sick refrained Flesh-meat and spirituous Liquors; used only cooling Pectorals.

This Summer was exceeding cold.---- In the <sup>1676.</sup> Country about *Segufiana* spread an epidemic Fever, so malignant, that out of that small Town it killed 600. The King being informed of it, sent his Physician to see if it was the Plague, and give his Advice, and to see if the Sick had proper Remedies; but with no better Success, till he was informed that all the Sick voided Multitudes of Worms, which died by sprinkling Wine on them; after this the Sick being all allowed Wine, they all recovered. In *March* and *September* great Lights were seen  
in

**A. C.** in the Sky.---- The Small Pox and Meazles 1676. raged all the Summer at *Genoa*, and were fatal to many, either from a previous morbid State, or a Weakness of some Viscus, or a severe Seizure of the Disease on the Internals, or a Weakness of the expulsive Faculty, or the Eruptions were more fatal to some particular Families. *Carol. Rayger. Bonet.* September 20, past seven at Night, was seen a fiery Meteor, flying Dragon, or Tail of a Comet, over all *England.* *Philos. Trans.*----- This Year, says *Sydenham*, produced the same Diseases as 1673, 1674, 1675; but the Constitution now decaying, the Diseases that broke out were now gentler, and less epidemic than ordinary, notwithstanding the peculiar Disposition of the Year, as to the manifest Qualities of the Air, whereby it was much different from the preceding Years; for the Heat of the Summer and Cold of the Winter were much greater, than had been known in the Memory of Man. The Diseases were the Measles and Cholera Morbus. The Measles broke out in *January*, though not very epidemic, and continued almost to the Autumnal Equinox, from the Heat of the Summer, yet required no new Method of Cure. At the End of Summer the Cholera Morbis raged epidemically, the Heat caused the Convulsions that attended it to be more violent, and continued longer than he had seen before. Now they not only seized the Belly, but all the Muscles of the Body, especially the Arms and Legs in a dreadful Manner, yet it required no new Method of Cure, only stronger Anodynes and

and oftner repeated. In 1677 our Author was A. C. laid up of Gout and Gravel, that he had no 1676. Opportunity to make Observations on Disease.

A most epidemical Dysentery raged in *Copen- 1677. hagen* in Harvest. In *April* and *May* was a Comet seen at *Paris* and *Dantzick*. In Winter was an Earthquake at *Suttoncofield*, it reached 40 Miles into *Worcestershire*.

The Wind for the last two Years and now 1678. having kept mostly N. N. E. and E. and sometimes N. W. but chiefly N. the whole Spring, Summer and Harvest was droughty, hot and clear. These Winds brought a most grievous epidemic Scurvy, which reigned the whole Spring and to the Middle of *August*. During which time, Blood let was highly scorbutic in most People, being dissolved, thin, blackish, with a siezy Pellicle, and under it the Blood was unequally mixt. In *October* 1678, began in the Country a most epidemic (but not fatal, except to old or infirm People) Disease which raged all over *England, Holland, France, Flanders, &c.* It went by sundry Names, according to the Humours of the People. It generally prevailed from *October* to Midsummer, and then seized *London*. It began with a slight shivering cold Fit, followed by a Nausea, and vomiting of sundry Humours, pituitous, acid, but chiefly porraceous Bile. Then came a Diarrhea, but in most Persons both happened together; a great Anxiety about the Precordia, that they could neither breathe easily, nor rest in any Place or Posture; an Increase of feverish Heat, and a great Pain of the Head, Loins, Belly, and all the Joints, as tho' beaten

A. C. with Cudgels; hence a Restlessness for several  
 1678. Nights. Some were comatous. They mostly  
 died. All had a Thirst, but drinking freely in-  
 creased the Anxiety, and Distention of the  
 Belly with Flatulency, which remained till the  
 Disease was gone, the Appetite was dejected,  
 after Costiveness. The Pulse was small, weak,  
 quick, breathing frequent, difficult and anxious,  
 Strength prostrated, Countenance like People  
 half dead. The Urine was changeable, first  
 clear, then hot, red and thicker, then muddy  
 and let fall a Sediment; few or none had it  
 crude, watery or thin. The Cure consisted in  
 early free bleeding, gentle purging and mild  
 Diaphoretics. In *November* it turned much  
 worse, both in its Kind and Symptoms, and  
 more fatal in the Country than in Towns. It  
 continued longer, and often ended in a Thrush,  
 or irregular Tertians or Quartans, single or  
 double. The last hung two Years on many.  
 Peculiar Symptoms of this Fever were, Tooth-  
 ach and Looseness of the Teeth, Pain, bleeding  
 and rottenness of the Gums, bleeding of the  
 Nose, quick Returns of the Menses, Piles blind  
 or open, bloody Urine, Cramps or Convulsions,  
 Prunella, scorbutic Spots, spurious Parotids.  
 Corpulent Persons were in more Danger than  
 lean, most old People seized, died. This was  
 the same Fever with that which raged in 1668  
 and 69 before, and was often foretold from the  
 Professor's Chair of *Leyden*. Dr. *Morley*.----  
 The Summer being very hot and unpleasant,  
 Fevers prevailed, which levelled their whole  
 Force against the Brain; some had a Hoarseness  
 and Difficulty of swallowing, not from any  
 Fault

Fault in the Organs, but a meer fulness of A. C. the Vessels. Bleeding plentifully in one or both 1678. Jugulars according to the Case, was the Basis of Cure. *Bonet.* On St. *Joseph's* Day fell near *Genoa*, a red Snow on the top of the white, which being squeezed, gave a bloody Liquor. ----- In 1678, says *Sydenham*, the Constitution of the Air being wholly changed, so favoured Agues, that they now again became epidemical, after 13 Years Absence, viz. from 1664, except here and there one, and perhaps often out of the Country. Quartans were formerly most common, now they were either Tertians or Quotidians, and invaded with shaking and shivering, followed by Heat, and then a Sweat, and a perfect Apyrexia; and returned again afresh after a stated Period. But they kept not this order above three or four Fits, if the Sick were kept in bed, and took hot Cordials. For these heightened the Disease even contrary to its Nature, that instead of an Intermision, there was only a Remission, and came daily nearer to the Species of a continual Fever, seized the Head, destroyed many. In this sort of Fevers, the Cure attempted by Sudorifics is dangerous, by turning them to Continuals, and hazarding the Lives of the Sick. He cured it effectually in Adults with the Bark only in several shapes given internally, and in Infants by giving it in Glysters. The same Fever returned in *July* 1679, and reigned epidemically all the Harvest.

In the Spring and Harvest this Year, Tertians were very epidemic, severe and obstinate at *Ausburg* and about it. *Reidlin. Obs.*----- Oc-

A. C. *tober* being a Month of continued Rain, in  
 1679. *November* arose an epidemic Cough, which  
 scarce mist one Family or Person. This, from  
 the Severity of the Cough, Violence of its Fits,  
 and the little Matter expectorated, resembled  
 Childrens Chin-cough; in some it was attend-  
 ed with Vomiting and Vertigo. It seized the  
 Sick with a Fever and its usual Symptoms,  
 which the Chin-cough has not. It was cured  
 by letting a little Blood, applying a large Blis-  
 ter to the Neck, and giving daily a mild Laxa-  
 tive for three Days. If this Cough and Fever  
 were ill managed, it raised a Cough and Fever  
 exactly like that of 1675. This Fever reigned  
 to the beginning of 1680, that Agues supplanted  
 it and all other Fevers (except by ill Ma-  
 nagement some of them degenerated to Conti-  
 nuals) and reigned alone to 1685. *Sydenham.*

1680.

In the Winter was a long severe Frost, and  
 an intense Cold. The Summer after was ex-  
 cessive hot. Continual and intermittent Fevers  
 of all kinds were rife and epidemic in *July* and  
*August*, but all of a good kind, very few died.  
 ----- *John Muraltus* says, that about the  
 Middle of *July* at *Breslaw*, many from the  
 great Heat of the Summer fell into a Dysentery,  
 which spread and became epidemic all *August*  
 and *September* both in Town and Country, af-  
 flicting whole Families. It was attended with  
 cruel Gripes, sometimes above, sometimes be-  
 low the Navel. The Stools were either bloody  
 or like Water wherein Flesh is washed, sharp,  
 purulent, and often gave great Pain in the  
 Anus. Sometimes the Stools brought like  
 Pieces of Guts with them, and the great Irrita-  
 tion

tation caused a Tenesmus. It was not very A. C. mortal, except to Children, Catochymics, or 1680. such as refused or neglected proper Remedies. All others by suitable Methods were soon and easily restored. The Cure was bleeding, Rhubarb with Cinnamon and Plantin Waters, and Syrup of pale Roses, or of Cychory with Rhubarb. Both before and after purging, Glysters of Camomil and Melolit Flowers, Line and Fenugreek Seeds, Brans, Whites of Eggs, Honey and Sugar were good. But for the terrible Gripes, Glysters of Hiperion and its Oyl, Sheeps Head and Feet, and Venice Treacle, succeeded best. After these, use of Abstergents, Restringtons, Aglutinants and Opiats; as Conserve of Roses, Treacle, Tormentil, Coral, Contragura Root, with Syrup of Corn Poppies, &c.

The Spring and Summer were longer dry 1681. than any living ever saw before, Herbs and Grass were almost every where burnt up, the Air was destitute of Moisture.---- Such was the Frequency of that epidemic Quartan, this Year, at *Halmstadt*, and all the *Rhine*, that it found Physicians full Employ. Its Symptoms were not common. It began in *August* and divided itself into three sorts. First it seized at nine o'Clock at Night, with a slight shivering, and continued till two in the Morning. This gave little Trouble besides a Cardialgia. Next Day and Night it was wholly off. The third Morning it began at eight, without any shivering, but only with a Stupor; the Fit went off at nine Night; at which Hour the third fit began, treading on the Heels of the second Fit;

1681. **A. C.** before it was off. Great Cold, Shivering, and Anxiety of the Precordia attended this; these Symptoms went off, but were followed by great Pain of the Head and Alienation of Mind. This Fit was above 12 Hours long, and the worst of all. But the Symptoms in others, were frequent Delirium, intolerably fetid Sweats, by which and Medicines, the Fits were carried off. Next a cold Fit of three or four Hours long; then a hot Fit of 5 or 6 Hours. In some it turned continual, but quickly reassumed its own Shape again, if proper Remedies were used. They had a grievous Pain in their Bones, great Weakness of the Pulse, even in the cold Fits it was strong and quicker. Blood let had no Size, or bad colour, but looked well; few or none died of it, nor did any Dropsy succeed it. *Schallamer.*

1682. May the 12th this Year, were three Earthquakes in the Town and Neighbourhood of the *Prince Palatine*; they shook all *France*, *Switzerland*, and Part of *Germany*. Every Night, for four Nights before the Earthquake, Flames like *Ignis Fatuus* appeared on some Mountains. A Noise like Thunder and Flames often burst out of the Earth, of a sulphureous Scent, during the Earthquake.---- On the Borders of *Italy* a Murrain infected the Cattle, which spread further into *Switzerland*, the Territories of *Wirtemberg*, and over other Provinces, and made great Destruction amongst the Cattle. The Contagion seemed to propagate itself in the Form of a blew Mist, that fell upon those Pastures where the Cattle grazed, info-

infomuch that whole Herds returned home A: C. Sick, being very dull, forbearing their Food ; 1682. most of them died in 24 Hours. Upon Dissection, their Spleens were found large and corrupted, their Tongues sphacelous and corroded, some had Augina Maligna's. Such as carelessly managed their Cattle without a due Regard to their own Health, were infected themselves, and died like their Beasts. The Method of Cure used, was, as soon as any one of the Herd was suspected to be infected, the Beast's Tongue was carefully examined, in case of Aphthe, or Blisters, white, yellow or black ; then they scratched and tore the Tongue (with a Silver Instrument of the breadth and thickness of a Sixpence, indented on the Sides, and whole in the Middle to fasten it to a Stick or Handle) till it bled ; the Blood and Corruption was wiped off with new unwashed Linnen. Then used a Lotion to the Tongue of Salt and strong Vinegar. The Antidote for the diseased Cattle and infected Persons was the same, viz. Soot, Gunpowder, Brimstone and Salt, of each alike, and as much Water as was necessary to wash it down. Dose was a large spoonful. This Disease having passed quite through *Germany*, reached *Poland*. It had a daily progressive Motion, reaching about two *German Miles* in 24 Hours. Its Progression was continual, without Intermiffion, and suffered no neighbouring Parishes to escape. It did not infect Places at great Distance at the same time. Cattle secured at Rack and Manger, were equally infected with those in the Fields. *Philos. Trans.* N<sup>o</sup> 145. ----- June the 6th, at *Tortorica* in the Valley

A. C. of *Demana* in *Sicily*, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening (after so thick a Darkness that no Object could be distinguished at four Paces Distance) there arose such a Tempest of Rain, Thunder and Lightening, which continued 36 Hours, that at one o'Clock next Morning great Torrents of Water caused by these Rains, fell down from the neighbouring Mountains, with so great Rapidity, that they carried down Trees of extraordinary Bulk, which demolished the Walls and Houses of the Town; they overthrew St. *Nicholas's* Church, drowned the Archdeacon and many People with him. It left only fifty shattered Houses, which fell soon after. It drowned 600 of the Inhabitants, the rest being employed in their Fields about their Silk, fled to the Mountains, where they suffered much for want of Provisions. The Materials carried down by the Flood, were so much, that they made a Bank above the Water, near two Miles in length, near the Mouth of the River, where the Sea was deep before. Several other Towns near were much damaged by it. At the same time *Etna* disgorged such Floods of Water, as hazarded drowning the Country near it.----- In *Dublin* raged for 12 or 14 Months, a fatal petechial Fever, which greatly affected the Genus Nervosum and Brain. When a Physician was first called in, he ordered a Glyster for Costiveness, after that a large Blister between the Shoulders, which was kept open till the Fever was gone off (which mostly was in 10 or 12 Days, if properly treated) during the whole time of the Fever, were prescribed Emulsions of Ag. Aronis Card.

Card. Bened. Citri. totius, and Syrup. Granator. A. C. cum Aceto. And they had Oranges, Butter-1682. milk Poffets, roasted Apples, Flummery, or any other light or cooling thing the Sick called for. For the Subfultus Tendinum, they had Eus Vener. in Conserve of Borrage Flowers; this took them off in three or four Hours after. They refrained all volatile Salts, Spirits and other things, that might increase the Blood's Motion, for such sooner affected the Brain and Nerves. If the Physicians doubted of the Recovery of any of his Patients, it was only these that had been let Blood of (which was found bad Practice, and generally fatal) or laid eight or nine Days before he was consulted. Dr. *Shaw's Boyle's Usefulness of Philosophy*, Vol. I. P. 97.

September to the 9th, very rainy, to the 16th 1683. warm and pleasant; that Night a great Frost. At seven next Morning was an Earthquake in *Oxfordshire*, preceded by *Ignes Fatui* and foetid Exhalations. *Philos. Tr.*----- Was the coldest Winter in *England*, and longest hoar Frost known in the Memory of any living. Though 1684 was little short of it either in Severity or Duration. 1685 was as mild and warm a Winter, no Cold or Storms. In 1683, the hungry Fever reigned in *Leyden*. The Sick begun with a Coldness, and as the Fit increased, they were seized with such an intolerable Hunger, that many were compelled to eat. As soon as they had eaten, or drunk any Food, the Hunger increased violently every Moment. Most, if not all that satisfied their Hunger, died. As soon as the hot Fit came, the Hunger vanished. On

A. C. On the contrary, such as ate nothing in the  
 1683. cold Fit, recovered; being quickly cured by  
 ~~~~~ Absorbents, Stomachics and Febrifuges mixt  
 and taken. *Frid. Dickers.*----- After the Frost
 of 1683, a Dysentery was epidemic over most
 of *Europe*.

1684. This and 1666, being both Summers in-
 tensely hot and dry, and preceded by very
 cold severe Winters, and droughty Springs;
 this Summer Dysenteries prevailed in most
 Parts of *Europe*. The Sick loathed warm Food
 and longed for cold. *Job. Georg. Sommers.*----
 There prevailed all over *Germany, Sweden*, and
 other Places, that slight Indisposition called *Ro-
 chel*, which equally seized all Habits, Consti-
 tutions and Sexes, but rarely fatal; it confined
 some to Bed three or four Days, though most
 kept up with it. Such as had foul Bodies it
 detained longer. Most felt an Uneasiness, and
 somewhat greater Heat, with want of Appe-
 tite and Laziness. It went off of itself, or with
 a slight Diaphretic. The red Spots attending
 it were not presently over the whole Body, but
 discovered themselves in sundry Places, accord-
 ing to the Constitution; but chiefly on the
 Wrists. Some had them redder than others.
 In the small Town of *Stutgardia* 700 had it at
 once. *Pechlin.*----- In *England* with the
 Thaw of 1684 began a new Fever, or Simple
 Inflammation of the Blood, thus: The Sick
 were cold and hot by turns, often complaining
 of a Pain of the Head and Limbs, and fre-
 quently of the Neck and Jaws. The Pulse
 was as in Health, the Blood like that of Pleu-
 ritics, a Cough, with the other Symptoms of a
 Perip-

Peripneumony attended it. Though the Fever A. C. was continual, it had its Night Exacerbations ^{1684.} like a Quotidian. If the Sick kept in Bed, a Coma ensued. If hot Medicines were given, Spots, Purples, and miliary Eruptions ensued. The Tongue if moist, was white; if dry, was of a dusky Colour in the Middle, set round with a white Border. Cure: Let Blood at first only, lay a Blister on the Head, purge next Day, give an Opiat at Night, and so for three Times. In the Beginning of 1686 and 1687, this Fever fell more on the Bowels like a Flux. This concludes the ingenious Sydenham's History of Epidemics for 25 Years.

There came great Swarms of a peculiar Kind ^{1685.} of Grasshoppers into *Languedoc*. They flew like Birds, were an Inch long, of a grey Colour. They covered the Earth four Fingers thick as they sat on the Grass in the Morning before they took Wing to fall on the Corn; a whole Field whereof they would eat up in a few Hours. When they had eaten up the Corn, they flew upon the Vines, Pulse, Willows, and Hemp. In *August* they ceased flying, coupled, and each Female laid about 50 Eggs in a Hole of the Earth an Inch deep, then died. Next *April* they hatched, and the Swarms were far greater, till means were found to destroy them.

May the 25th, there fell at *Lisle* a Storm of ^{1686.} prodigious Hail; some Stones above a Pound Weight. People broke one that had brown Matter in it, threw it in the Fire; it gave an Explosion and Report. The Storm broke down Trees, and most Glass Windows, and killed Partridges and Hares. *Philo. Tr.*—*September* the 8th

A. C. 8th and 9th, was seen a Comet at *Leipfic*.
 1686. *Id.* --- In 1681 and 1682, were remarkable
 Comets with long Tails. In *July* and *August*
 1683, was one. In *June* 1684, was another.
 1686, *May* the 22d, and *July* the 29th, great
 Lights were seen in the Sky in *Germany*.

1687. The Constitution of this Year being very
 rainy, the Earth produced plenty of watery
 crude Fruits. There began in and about *No-*
remberg, and raged *August* and *September*, a
 spurious intermittent Fever, so very mild that
 few died. They first let a little Blood, then
 purged. Where the last was neglected the
 Cure proved tedious. But in *Austria* great
 Regard was had to purging, lest it should de-
 generate into a fatal continued Fever, as it had
 done as *Vienna*. *Job. Benediēt. Grundel.* -----
 In Summer the Rivers were terribly flooded :
 Brooks overflowed their Banks. Extraordinary
 Tempests and Rains demolished Houses and
 Buildings : Torrents carried along with them,
 and drowned Multitudes of People. At the
 Time of ripe Fruits were great Swarms of
 Gnats and Insects. A Diarrhea seized most
 that ate Fruit, and even such as had eaten
 none. It chiefly afflicted Children, though
 Adults did not escape. It was so violent that
 it brought down many the first Day, espe-
 cially Infants, whom it killed within seven
 Days. It broke first out in Suburbs among the
 poorer sort, and after the Manner of our late
 continual Fevers. It ended either in Life or
 Death within a Fortnight. It affected the In-
 testines with a peculiar Malignity, so as the
 Glands quickly stript off their Mucus; and the
 Mouths

Mouths of the Lactuals being corroded, they A. C. poured out Blood. The Cure consisted in the ^{1687.}

Use of Rhubarb, with Plantin Water, and Syrup of Roses; then Oyl of sweet Almonds, with Plantin Water, Rhubarb, and Sugar. But Alexipharmics had the chief Hand in the Cure, the Sick being all the while supported by Opiats. The Approach of the Cold put an End to this Epidemic. *Conrad. Brunner.* ---

October the 10th, at 4 a Clock on *Monday* Morning, was a terrible Shock of an Earthquake, with a horrible Roaring of the Sea at *Lima* in *Peru*; many Houses fell and killed several People. At 5 a Clock was a second, and at 6 the greatest of all. The Sea bellowed, swelled, and overflowed. This City was wholly overthrown; several Sea-ports were flooded. By the Inundation, which carried off several Ships nine Miles into the Land, much People and Cattle were drowned. At one Place near the Sea-side were found 5000 dead Bodies, and more were daily cast up; so that at last the Number of the Dead was not known.

February the 19th, The Inhabitants of *Ja-* ^{1688.}

maica expect an Earthquake yearly, especially after the great Rains. At 8 that Morning were three Shocks of an Earthquake in one Minute. The same Instant was a Hurricane at Sea. In the Earthquake the Ground rose like the Sea in a Wave, which went Northward in the Island. High Brick or Stone Houses suffered most by it. It was felt over the whole Island, and at Sea. --- The Winter was severely cold in *Germany*, with great Snow, followed by a sudden Thaw and Heat. In Summer broke

forth

forth

A. C. 1688. forth an epidemic Catarrh, with Danger of Suffocation. A taring Cough, spitting up of phlegmatic, purulent, fanious, bloody, or foetid Matter ; with a feverish Heat, great Thirst, and Aversion to Flesh-meat. It was called the hot Catarrh ; for the Matter discharged by the Nose was very thin, clear, and hot. A slight Fever attended the Defluxions. Many had a Coryza, with a slight Excoriation. Some had a Hoarseness. At the Middle of *May* began a Fever in *London*, and all over *England*, which reached and spread all over *Ireland* in *July*. The Symptoms were the same in all. It began and ended its Course in seven Weeks. It seldom held the Sick above two or three Days, except they were let Blood ; then it lasted seven or eight before the Sweat (which was the general Crisis) began. Tho' not one of fifteen escaped it, yet not one of a thousand that had it died. It was generally observed both in *England* and *Ireland*, that sometimes before the Fever began, a slight but universal Disease seized Horses, viz. A great Defluxion of Rheum from their Noses. This Fever spread all over *Europe* from E. to W. --- At *Jena* was an epidemic Dysentery, with blackish red Spots, Tossings, Restlessness, Anxiety and Hiccup. It resisted the common Methods of Cure, but yielded to Bolus's of Conserve of Roses, Red Powder, and Japan Earth, with Opiats. *Miscel. Curios.* --- The preceding Season having been very unequal, one while excessive hot, another time severely cold, and great Swarms of Insects, in *August* reigned at *Ausburg* an epidemic Dysentery, seizing Infants with Convulsions

sions from their first Attack, which killed A. C. many the first Day. And Adults were tor- 1688.
mented Night and Day with terrible Defluxions. Alexipharmics were usefess. The Cure depended on the Use of Abstergents, Evacuants, and Restringents. *Dr. Adam Leben Walden.* --- In and about *Noremberg* in *October*, raged an epidemic *Dysentery*; and after a rainy cold Harvest, *Pleurisies* broke out, with Straitness of the Breast, Cough, Blood-spitting, from the severe Cold. Blood let herein, was like Fat above, and black below. *Job. Theodor. Mæren.* An Earthquake at *Naples*.

At *Weemding* raged a malignant spotted Fe- 1689.
ver, which carried off many. It began with a cold Fit, great Heat, Pain of the Head, Thirst, Weariness, Costiveness or Loosness, Delirium, great Weakness, foul Tongue, Spots, Pain of the Breast, and Precordia; sometimes a Cough, &c. The Cure consisted in the Use of Absorbents, Diaphoretics, and mild Alexipharmics. *Rosin. Lentil.* ---- In and about *Noremberg* raged a *Dysentery*, *Tenesmus*, *Cholera*, *Intermittents*, *Continuals*, and *Spotted Fevers*, with the *Small Pox*; but chiefly the first, with terrible Gripes, and bloody Stools. It scarce mist one Family. *Theodor. Mæren.* ---- At *Modena*, and all over *Italy*, for three or four Years before, had been an uncommon Drought, tho' attended with Plenty of all Provisions. But this Year about the vernal Equinox, there fell great Rains, which returned quickly after, rendered the whole Spring frightful and good for nothing. The Summer following was most rainy. About the Solstice, and much more after, all
Sorts

A. C. 1689. Sorts of Corn was wholly blasted and mildew'd. But there was still Hopes from the Remains of the old Store. At the Beginning of *September*, and much more about the Equinox, greater Rains fell, which continued the whole Month of *October*; so that it was with much Labour and Difficulty that the Rivers were prevented breaking down their Banks, and drowning the Country. The two following Months concluded the Year pleasantly. Under this Constitution reigned few Diseases, and fewer Funerals. *Ramazini.*

1690. About *Noremburg* only continual and intermittent Fevers prevailed, but neither so mortal, nor attended with so bad Symptoms as last Year. Almost all the Sick voided Worms, with or without a Vomit by Mouth or Nose. *Mæren.* --- In the Beginning of this Year, the Rains in *Italy* returned much severer than before, and were almost continual. Thus they most uncomfortably past a rainy cloudy Winter, with some little Cold, and Snow, which melted as it fell. The Beginning of *March* was uncommonly dry and calm. But at the Equinox, the Heavens seemed to open their Bosom, and pour out their whole great Reservoirs of Water. By one Night's Rain all the Country about *Modena, Finlan, Ferraria, Mirandola, &c.* were laid under Water, deluged like a Sea; these Cities standing up like little Islands. This rainy Weather continued the whole Spring and Summer, scarce one fair Day, Wind mostly North and cold. The Mercury all the while stood higher in the Barometer than ordinary in
such

such a Season. Frogs croaked over all the A. C. Country: Fish was never more plentiful, or ^{1690.} freely eaten, from the Scarcity of Corn. In the Beginning of *June*, Mildew appeared on the Corn again, and encreased to its total Destruction both on low and high Grounds. Of all the Products of the Earth, Nuts alone escaped this Plague: They were uncommonly good and plentiful. At the latter end of *July* the Rains took up, and we had two Months very dry, but cold. Near the End of *September* the Rains returned again, but were moderate and useful. The last two Months of this Year were dry, but moderately cold. The following Spring the whole Country where the Waters were stagnated, was quickly overrun with a Tertian, which raged so generally, as no Age, Sex, or Constitution escaped it; yet none died. This Fever in the Summer, turned to double Tertians, which, with many, ended in a Loosness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, fatal to many; or a suffocating Catarrh. Nor was the Constitution more favourable to Beasts; for after they had been some Days sick, like Small Pox appeared on their Head and Breast like a Crisis, whereof they were first blind, then died of Hunger. Bleeding and the Peruvian Bark were useless in this Tertian. *Ramazini*. --- The like Epidemic was most malignant in *England* in 1658, from a preceeding excessive hot Season; and this prevailed for three Years with sundry Variations: And in 1652 the same happened from an excessive hot and dry Summer at *Copenhagen*.

A. C. The like Rains, Inundations, and Scarcity of Bread, was the case of *Modena* in 1590 before.

1690.

1691.

The *French* and *German* Armies being both at *Bensheim*, malignant, intermittent, and continual Fevers broke out, sparing no Rank nor Age. Besides their common Symptoms with other Fevers, they chiefly affected the Nerves, and occasioned sundry Spasms and convulsive Motions, both in Back and Joints. A grievous Pain of the Neck having preceded them, or the Malignity rushing on the Bowels, brought a very bad Diarrhea. All that died, which were not a few, went off in one or other of those Symptoms. The Danger of this Malignity was only to be prevented by frequent Vomits; and in the intermediate Time, Volatiles and Alexipharmics. The next Winter obstinate Quartans prevailed. *Mæren*.----In the epidemic Spotted Fever of this Year, Bleeding was certain Death. The Disease encreased from the Use of Precipitants: Vomits alone were safe and successful. This Fever began with great Coldness, followed by excessive Heat and Spots. *Stegmann*. -- A frosty dry Winter, an excessive hot Summer without Rain, Wind mostly East, North East, or North: Only stagnant Water to be had in marshy Countries, which was greedily drunk by thirsty parched Labourers. In the first of *August* began and raged an Epidemic, like a Tertian at first, with a slight cold shaking, a Heaviness or rather dull Pain of the whole Body, with a loathing and vomiting of acid pituitous Matter, Anxiety, or Compression of the Precordia, unquenchable Thirst,

Thirst, a beating Pain of the Head. Urine at A. C. first was little or nothing changed; then reddish, with a small Cloud or Bubble on the Surface; then turbid or crude, full of a reddish Sediment, with a thin Cuticle on the Top. The second Fit was worse. The third Fit it turned either to a continual Quotidian, or to a single or double Intermittent, with such an Anxiety of the Precordia; vomiting, &c. that the Sick could scarce breathe the rest of the Day. Many laboured under a Thrush. Some had the Fit attended with Spasms and Convulsions, or a Cholera, or Diarrhea, or Dysentery. Some few had a Pleurisy. Such as were convulsed had all the Symptoms of Death, and were so weakened with the first Fit, that none survived the second or third, if not cured. Fat People died mostly. Several after two Fits were deaf; some few were dumb. Some after the third or fourth Fit had Pustles like the Small Pox, not to the lessening, but encreasing of the Fever. Such as were loose, or had a Laxative given at first, followed by a Sweat, soon recovered. They first let Blood; then gave Laxatives followed by cool Diaphoretics and Febrifuges. Opiats were hurtful to all. *Frid. Deckers*. ---- This Year was as hot and dry in *Italy*, as the two last were wet and rainy. The Year began with North Wind, and great Frost. Roads as dusty as in *August*. The Summer was intensely hot. The Diseases were chiefly inflammatory. Blood let this Year was full of Phlegm and polypous Concretions. Attenuating spirituous Medicines were most

A. C.
1691.



useful. Blood last two Years was thick and pale, the Fœces gross and hard, Urine thick and crude. What was thrown up from the Stomach was subacid, not bitter. Last Year only Diaphoretics, Diuretics, with Bitters, and restraining Chalybeats took place. This Year in the bilious Fever, only Bleeding, cool Acids, and the Bark took place. Repeated Bleeding in this Disease was hurtful. Never was such a scabby Year seen in *Italy*, both in Town and Country; neither Bleeding nor Purging availed against it. Blood let in it abounded with yellow Serum. Their Urine was high-coloured. There was great Loss of Cattle, but almost all the Sheep died. Such as used Ointments or Liniments against this Scab, their Urine turned black, and they fell into a Fever till the Eruptions were expelled again. There was a great Madness among several Animals, especially Dogs. The Towns People that escaped last Year, were almost wholly seized with a Tertian this; but after once or twice Bleeding it went off the 7th Fit. Low Houses and wide Streets suffered most. In Harvest the Fever became longer, and sometimes degenerated into malignant Fevers. Bleeding, and drinking cold Water, was the best Cure; Cordials, and Alexipharmics, only added Fuel to the Flame. The true Cordials now, were Lemon Juice, and the acid Spirits. The Bark this Year was a sovereign Remedy, as it was pernicious last. Several had Spots like Small Pox, which also broke out in Summer, and were epidemic in Harvest; at the End of which all Sicknes disappeared,

peared, and a healthy Time concluded the A. C. Year. Water drunk last Year was very hurtful, but the best Remedy this. *Ramazini*. 1691.

About *Noremburg* the Winter was very wet and cold, though a favourable Small Pox and Measles reigned in the Spring. In the cloudy, rainy, cold Harvest, Catarrhs were epidemic, and too often carried off with them the Use of some or more Parts by a Palsy. *Misc. curios.* --- The Winter was exceeding regular and agreeable to the Climate; Spring, Summer, and Harvest, the same; so was Winter again neither too wet nor too dry, too hot nor too cold. The Wind was mostly West during the three Years reign of the following Fever, and the Mercury never rose so high as when the Wind was North. When Epidemics are general, especially in Towns, where Medicines are more used, than in the Country where every one is left to his own Way, it were to be wished that Physicians would enquire of such Rustics as have had it dangerously ill and escaped, what Things they used and found successful, and imitate simple unbiaffed Nature's Conduct. *Ramazini*. --- This Year in *Jamaica* was very dry and hot to *March*, which was a very boisterous rainy Month; from that to *June* the 7th was excessive hot, calm and dry. That Day was a clear Sun-shine without the least Cloud; half an Hour after 11 near Noon was the first Shock of an Earthquake, accompanied with a hollow Rumbling Noise like Thunder: The second and third Shocks followed in a Minute. All *Port Royal* that was

A. C. 1692. built on Sand Banks cast up by the Sea, and the whole Wharf Side, which were nine tenths of the Town, was swallowed up and sunk; but that which was built on a small Rock compassed by the Sea, remained firm. Many were the Rents and Clifts in the Earth, some small, others large; some threw up Water to a great Height in the Air like Rivers, with a horrid Stench. Vapours belched out from the Earth, which in a Minute's Time turned the Sky dull and reddish like a red hot Oven. The Shakes and Noise were greatest nearest the Mountains. These Shakes continued above two Months after *June* the 7th; and though only a tenth of *Port Royal* was left, yet that was more than all the Houses left in the whole Island besides: All *Liquania* was destroyed. People were swallowed up in one Place; and wholly, or partially, by the Force of the Water, thrown up at another either dead or alive. All Wells from one to seven Fathom deep, threw their Water out at the Top by the sudden and violent Motion of the Earth. At the North above a 1000 Acres of Land sunk, and 13 People. A Lake remained, but after some Time the Water dried up and left a Heap of Sand. Two great Mountains fell down and stop'd the River, till it found a new Course; another Mountain was split, and fell into the Plain, killed People, and spoiled much Land. The Water gushed out of the Clefs, salt as that of the Sea; several Plantations were shifted to other Places: 2000 People were lost in this Earthquake. They never have any in
boisterous

boisterous rainy windy Weather, but in a Calm. A. C. They are oftner felt in the Country, especially to-^{1692.}ward the inaccessible Mountains, than on the Coasts : The rumbling Noise is always proportioned to the shake. This left much sulphureous combustible Matter on the Earth, thrown up by its great Clefts and Gapes. St. *Christophers* was much troubled with Earthquakes, till one of its great Mountains began to belch out Fire, as they have had none since. The dead Bodies daily cast on the Shore, contributed not a little to the Sickness of *Jamaica*, which carried off 3000. The *Spanish* Town St. *Jean de la Vega* was wholly demolished.-- This having been a very rainy Summer in *England*, on *September* the 8th was an Earthquake over the whole Nation, *France, Holland, Germany, &c.* about the same Hour ; it was greatest on Sea-coasts, and near great Rivers: *October* the 15th was a great one in *Switzerland*. That of *September* mended the *German Spaw Waters* much. *Philos. Tr.*

This Year was all unseasonable in *Italy* ; ^{1693.} the whole Winter with Rain, Cold, Frost, or Snow ; the Spring cold, and almost constant Rain, Wind North ; Summer rainy, and all Corn mildew'd ; Harvest intolerably hot and dry ; Winter also very warm and dry. The only Epidemic that reigned these three dissimilar Years, was a fatal Spotted Fever ; it began about the Equinox of 1692 : During the Summers Heat it ceased its Spots, and reassumed them when that was past. It did the same the following Years, yet its Malignity abated not.

A. C.
1693.

Two Remarkables happened in it : 1st, That from the Full to the next new Moon, it raged most ; and from that to the full Moon it was milder. 2d. During an Eclipse of the Moon, *January* the 21st 1693, most that were sick, died, whilst the Moon was eclipsed. (I find the like observed on another Occasion in *Paris*, where during an Eclipse of the Sun the greatest Care was necessary to preserve the Sick, and as the Sun shone out they recovered.) This Fever was constantly, before the Eruption, attended with a Lassitude of the Back and Loins, driness of the Jaws, redness of the Cheeks ; the Spots on the fourth or seventh Day appeared on the Neck, Back, or Breast ; Such as had them not to the very Nails of their Toes died. If the Spots faded a little on the upper Parts, as though they extended no further than their Breast and Back, the Person certainly died. They were either red, pale, dark, or brown, &c. Their Colour varied according to the Habit of the Sick. Some of them were small, others broad, some elevated, others depressed, which were very ominous. The more uncertain Symptoms were, Pain of the Head, Deafness, Stupidity, Anxiety of the Precordia, Laziness of the whole Body, great Failure of Strength, Pulse small and compressed, which increased with the Fever, so as the Sick were like Stocks or Logs of Wood, and kept a full Habit of Body to the last. Old People, and Valetudinarians, escaped this Fever. The Urine was more or less crude, according to the Danger of the Disease. The

Inflammation of the Jaws at the Height of the A. C. Distemper came to a white Crust, and ulcerous; and was as troublesome to the Physician as the Fever, for several Persons in a fair way of Recovery from the Fever, died of this. The Thirst was not so great as in other Fevers. Such as escaped had no sensible or visible Crisis by Sweat or Urine, &c. In 1692, a Loosness was the certain Forerunner of Death. But in 1693, many had it from making too free with Garden Fruits, and did well. A Hiccup was fatal; so was vomiting up of Worms. Several had a Stoppage of Urine, from none being in the Bladder. Several were stupid some Days after the Fever, especially such as had been deaf. The Disease was far more fatal in Towns than in the Country. Their whole Recovery depended on the eruption, spreading, duration, and gradual vanishing of the Spots. Blood let seemed faultless; yet all such as were blooded, purged, sweated, or had Alexipharmics given them, were much worse. Acids, Alcalis, Blisters, were all useless. Only the Bark was serviceable to such as recovered slowly, having daily a Fever Fit. The Bloody Flux that succeeded this Fever in 1693, Opiats only were serviceable. This Spotted Fever was in all Respects like that of 1528, had the same Symptoms, proceeded from the like Causes and State of the Air, seized, or was fatal, or passed the same Ages and Constitutions. *Ramazini*. ---- The Beginning of this Year, at *Gissa Vendeliorum*, being very rainy, the latter end cold and frosty, the Spring and Summer excessive hot, in
June

A. C.
1693.

June and *August* reigned an epidemic Dyfentery, and malignant Fever, which readily yielded to Vomits and the Use of the Bark; but bleeding did Mischief. *Michael Bern. valentin.* --- *Godfrid Schultx.* of *Schnola* says, that the malignant epidemic Fever of 1693 and 1694, began in *December*, and reigned over the whole Country till *May* next; where both Beginning, Encrease, State, and Declination of the Disease, had sundry Variations. Many began with a Horror; others had none at all. Mostly the cold Fit was succeeded by a hot, and a plentiful troublesome Sweat. Others had no Sweat, even though they used Diaphoretics and Alexipharmics. Presently followed a great Prostration of Strength. This succeeded in others by a great Weariness some Days before the Heat came. One had a Pain in his Neck or Back; another was taken with Faintings. Many complained either of a heavy or burning Pain of the Stomach, which in the Increase was followed by other and worse Symptoms, as continual bilious Vomitings, Loosness, Delirium, Inflammation of the Jaws. Some had pleuritic or peripneumonic Pains; others a Cardialgia, or Spots, or Watchings, or Lethargy, or bleeding at the Nose. For Cure, after Universals, the only certain Remedy was the Balsamic Essence of Myrrh, if they carefully observed right Rules in the Non-naturals. --- *Buglivy* says, this Winter was cold with much Snow, (which is rare in *Italy*) the Spring cloudy and wet, the Summer temperate and showry. This Year all Wounds and Ulcers readily

ly degenerated to Gangrenes. The Application of A. C. Blisters was fatal to many, their Ulcers mortifying. --- In *Britain* and *Ireland*, *October* was a Course of moderately warm Weather for the Season; but some Snow falling in the Mountains and in the Country, it turned suddenly extream cold, and quickly succeeded a hard Frost for some few Days at least. After this, followed such a general Cough and Cold, as not one of 30 escaped it. The Disease was over with most People in eight or ten Days; but if it rose to a greater Height, it continued two, three, or four Weeks. It was most favourable to the Aged, worst to Tiplers, voracious Eaters, and scrophulous Habits. Few or none died of it; it spent its Fury in five Weeks. It was three Weeks sooner in *England* than in *Ireland*. It not only affected these, but the whole Continent, though not all at the same Time. *Philos. Transf.* *January* the 9th, a clear pleasant Day in *Sicily*, in the Evening some Travellers in the Country saw a great Flame of Light about an *Italian* Mile distant, so bright that they took it for a real Fire; and though they made directly to it, yet it still kept the same Distance from them: Whilst they were staring at this, began an Earthquake. Next Day the Air was overshadowed with Darkness, and tinged of a deep yellow; the Sun was obscured. On the 11th was a second shake, which lasted four Minutes; it was a pulse, or perpendicular heaving up of the Earth, so strong, that the Island *Malta* felt its Fury. The Sea sunk down considerably, and the Water bubbled up all along

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along the Shore. In many Places the Earth opened in long Clifts; these sent out a Deluge of Water, sensibly sulphureous. In the Territory of *Sortin*, a Fountain (during the shake of the 11th) threw forth its Water, tinged Blood red, which continued so three Hours; then it dried up, leaving many Holes in the Mud at Bottom, tho' real Ashes were thrown up: Next Day its Water returned. From *January* the 11th, till after *September*, were considerable and strong South Winds, preceeded by Noise like Cannons at a great Distance, some of longer, others of shorter Duration, especially in cavernous Places, and in Valleys between the Mountains, where the shakes were more violent. Darkness and Obscurity of the Air covered them all these Months, though not so great as on *January* the 10th and 11th. The Horizon all Day dusky; the Sun often, and the Moon always obscured at rising and setting. South Winds have still been impetuous in the most sensible Earthquakes. Add to this the present unusual Weather; for after the Sun entered *Virgo* the Heat was great, and at Noon intolerable. *August* the 1st was a most tempestuous Day of Hail, Rain, and Thunder; after that the Earthquakes were less sensible and seldomer. Loose Grounds suffered more than solid or rocky. The general, sudden, and unparalleled Consternation, unwholsome Air and Water, excessive Heat, the Sufferers want of Accommodations, and daily Earthquakes, produced various Effects on human Bodies; Madness, Dulness, Sottishness every where, hypochondriac

chondriac, melancholic, and choleric Disorders. A. C. Fevers were common daily in great Numbers, 1693. continual and tertian, malignant, mortal, and dangerous, with Deliria and Lethargies. Where there was any Infection from the natural Malignity of the Air, infinite Mortality succeeded. The Small Pox made fearful Havock of Children. All States and Conditions were Sharers in the common Calamity. *Sicily* being divided into three Valleys, *Mazara* suffered least; *Emone* and *Noto* most. Over *Catania* hung a black Cloud; and great Spires of Flame rose from *Ætna*, which spread all around. The Sea of a sudden began to roar, and raise itself into swelling Billows; Birds and Beasts were astonished beyond measure: The Earth shook, *Catania* sunk, and a Cloud of Dust covered its Place. The shake on the 11th, made most inexpressible Desolation; for when it came, there were in *Sicily* 254936 Inhabitants, 59963 whereof were swallowed up or killed, besides 2000 maimed and lamed by the fall of Buildings, Rocks, &c. which died soon after; and all that died in the great Mortality by Sicknes. Many great Towns were swallowed up, demolished, ruined, or shattered. The Damages, in Money, Goods, Cattle, Lands, &c. (besides the Lives of People) were inestimable. It was supposed 100 Years could not repair the Loss, exclusive of the People. *Sicily*, late the most fruitful, rich, and beautiful Island in the World, was left in Rubbish and Desolation. The Elements seemed to conspire its Ruin; for terrible Thunder, Lightning, Hail, and Deluges

A. C. 1693. *lages of Rain, equally vied with the shake, and Aetna's Flames. --- March the 20th, at Oundle* was a stormy Day, a terrible Tempest at Night, great Rain, Wind S. W. Thunder with blue Lightning, Hail and Rain most terrible. --- In *June and July, the Island Sorea, near the Moluccoes, was totally destroyed by its burning Mountain, and its whole Inhabitants expelled with the Loss of all they had. Several of those Mountains have been filled up and quenched, and others broke out in their room, as in the Island Cbiaus. The Isles Celebes, Ternata, and Banda, have their burning Mountains. In Japan they have eight burning Mountains. --- October the 19th was a most violent Storm in Virginia, which stop't the Course of ancient Channels, and opened new ones which never existed before. Plinij. Trans.*

1694 and 1695. Not only at *Rome, but at most Towns over Italy, great Numbers of People died of an Apoplexy, which struck all with Fear. The Cause of this Epidemic was from the excessive scorching Heat and great Drought of 1693, followed by that most severe and scarcely to be paralleled cold Frost and Snow of the next Winter, and that followed by the burning hot droughty Summer of 1694, which lasted five Months without one Shower of Rain. Then came Rain in October 1694, and scarce ever was fair before April 1695; the like not known by any alive, both for Quantity and Continuance. Hence these frequent and fatal Apoplexies, whose pernicious Force was much strengthened by Peoples Minds being shock'd*

with the last seven Years of the bloodiest War on Record; and then many terrible Earthquakes since 1688: Never were the half felt or recorded in so few Years. The Air of Rome is always inconstant, unhealthy, and liable to Changes; hence comes Catarrhs and Inflammations of the Breast to be so common there.

Bonat. Baglivy. --- After the profound Deluges of 1695, these Apoplexies began to display their great Rage. *Seneca* long ago observed, that at Rome Apoplexies succeeded great Earthquakes. After the great Frost and Snow of 1694, Pleurisy prevailed; but as many as had a Pain in the Ear followed by an Imposthume, recovered of the Pleurisy. *Baglivy.* --- August the 1st, a *Turnada* in *Northamptonshire*. --- May the 2d, a great Earthquake in *Banda*. November the 20th was seen a thick Smoke on the Top of Mount *Gou-noug Apy*, which increased the 21st and 22d. That Night it belched out its Flames, which were still greater on the 23d, 24th, and following Days, with a Noise as if great Cannons were discharged. It threw out such Heaps of Stones, that the Sea below, which was 50 Fathoms deep, became dry Land. The Fire comes out of the Water terrible to be seen, and the Water so hot that it could not be come near. The stink of Brimstone was so intolerable, that during the Westerly Monsoons it could not be endured on the Streets of *Neira*. Frightful was the Noise; all *Banda* was in the greatest Consternation, and great Sickness in *Neira*. The Rains tasted sour, the Country became

A. C.
1694 and
1695.

A. C. became desert by the Fire, Stones, and Aches.
1694. *Philos. Trans.*

1695. From the Middle of *December* to the 11th of *March*, Wind mostly East, and exceeding cold and cloudy at *Ausburg*. Continual Fevers, with the common Marks of Malignity and Spots, which in several were attended with watry Pustles, as the Fever came to its height with fresh Exacerbations and Symptoms. Very few fell into a Delirium at first; the Fever mimicked a Pleurisy (which was not at that time infrequent.) There were a sad Company of Intermittents, Erratics and Tertians which seized the City at the same time, and were more remis or severe, as the Season was milder or colder. Quotidians and Erraticks abounded among Children. All were grievously oppressed at the Pit of their Stomach, their Appetite was prostrated, the Body emaciated, and the febrile Heat increased, in the Evening especially; they had a Heat and Pain in their Hands and Feet, and a little Sweat. Several had the Motion of their Tongue hurt and were speechless. Some were deaf, and had a kind of Stupor on their internal Senses, for several Days or Weeks. The Remedies were anti-hutic. Poter. Elix. pptis. cort. chin. chin. Diascord. red Power, Theriac. celest. The Harvest and Beginning of Winter were very wet. *Luc. Schroch*.----- In 1695, says Dr. *John Franc* of *Ulm*, the preceding Winter having been intensely cold and dry, the Frost continuing even to the Spring; then, of a sudden came a cloudy, rainy Thaw, about the End of *March*;

March; Coughs began to rage immediately, A. C. and daily increased, infecting all Children, and 1695. carrying off many. It soon after became convulsive, and attacked most of the Youth furiously with a Cramp. The Belly toward the Back was shaken with the Sound of the Breast in coughing, the Blood rushed into the Face. The Hands and Feet were tossed strangely with the Shock, so as one would often doubt whether they could come out of the Fit. Sometimes the Tongue hung out brown in coughing, and Blood burst out of the Nose. They vomited up what they had taken, were very thirsty and feverish. In the Middle of *April*, it became still more severe, and continued even to the Beginning of *May*, with great Prostration of Strength and Weakness. Then began the Measles, but of a very different kind from what they used to have; all the Symptoms were worse, and were referable to the Class of Malignants; and the Disease more mortal than ordinary. Both they and Chin-cough raged till *August* next; a Loosness mostly attended both, which in *August* turned to a Dysentery, grievous on account of its Symptoms, and fatal in regard of its Effects, for it made great Havock among the Citizens. These were attended with Anxiety, Delirium, and in those of eight or nine Years old Convulsions, Restlessness, Watchings, Suppression of Urine, bleeding at the Nose, but chiefly hiccuping, from their being too much and unseasonably purged by their Parents. Such as were lethargic and began with sweating, died the fourth or fifth

A. C.

1695.

The Duration of the Measles was not the same in all, being from the eighth to the fourteenth Day. The Eruptions appeared about the 7th, then mostly came a Diarrhea. An Epileptic Fit ushered in the Eruption; before which the Heat was gentle, then it increased. A Decoction of Millet and Figs were equally good in all three Diseases. Hot things were never used, except in a very small Dose. If they came out slowly, fixt and volatile Bezoardics with temperate Cordials were good. All *August* to *September* the 1st, cold and rainy; hence an increase of Fluxes and Coughs. Till the Equinox was past; that Frosts and Winds put an end to the epidemic. *October* brought an epidemic convulsive Cholick (the other Disorders being scarce quite gone) with some wandering Inflammation and Heat, a taring Pain, not in the Belly only, but in all the Muscles of the Body, Arms and Legs with terrible Cramps and often vomiting. This chiefly afflicted Wine-bibbers. Nervous Medicines and Anodynes were the Cure. *September* and *October* were very cloudy and excessive cold. In the Spring and Summer were many stinking Fogs in *Limerick* and *Tipperary*. During the Winter, Spring, and some of the Harvest; there fell in several Places a kind of thick Dow like Butter, soft, clammy, and of a dark, yellow Colour. It fell in the Night, chiefly in marshy low Grounds, on Grass, and the Thatch of Cabbins. It seldom fell twice in the same Place. It lay near a Fortnight on the Earth, then changed Colour, turned dry and black.

It

It fell often in Lumps as big as one's Finger End, A. C. laid thin and scattered, had a strong ill Scent, like the Smell of Church-Yards, or Graves. Country People used it for Scabs or sore Heads with great Success. Cattle brouzed safely on the Ground where it fell. *Philos. Trans.*----- The *Kemas* in the Territory of *Manado* was blown up this Year; the greatest Darkness and Earthquake at *Ternata* attended the Explosion. The Blast was heard at *Amboyna*, where the Brimstone Mountain called *Warwany* belched and burnt furiously. In these Seas and Islands seem to be subterranean Fires, which communicate with one another. *Philos. Trans.* Having for some Centuries past, not to say Years, had the most uncertain, nay, scarce any Account of the Weather in *Britain*, being chiefly obliged to Foreigners on this Head. *Sydenham* himself, who has favoured us with the History of 18 or 19 Epidemics in 27 Years, viz. from 1660 to 1687, yet touches not above twice on the particular State of the Air and Weather, and that in so slight and general a manner, as sufficiently shows he had no regard to it in the Production or Alteration of Epidemics, even when he has often the fairest and most necessary Occasion for it, that one would wonder how he could possibly miss it, except done designedly. Hence no wonder he should say an Epidemic continued four, six, or eight Years, and that he should often be at a loss about the cure of new Epidemics. But we are now happily arrived at a Period, when we hope for some Years to give as good an Account of the Weather as our

1695.

A. C. 1695. Neighbours, being assisted with the Diary of the Revd. worthy and ingenious Mr. S. Say, late of *St. James's Westminster*, who from 1695 to this Day 1743, has kept the most extensive, useful and exact Journal of Weather, Air, Seasons, Meteors, &c. of all I have yet met with, who was not only willing to communicate, but generously and benevolently abridged them himself, and sent them. What therefore I shall say on the Weather for some Years, shall be from his kind Benefaction, because none has done it so exactly, minutely, and succinctly before; only it was a pity he did not think of adding the Barometer sooner. He says, in the latter end of the Reign of King *James*, and the Beginning of the Reign of King *William*, the Seasons were kindly to the Fruits of the Earth; for in 1688 Wheat was sold in *Norwich* at 2s. per Bushel, and in 1691 and 92, for about 2s. 6d. some Part of which time the City was so afflicted with malignant Fevers, that they buried 90 in in one Week; and the last Christmas (1741) they buried 59 in one Week and 61 in another, which is about four times their usual Number. The like happened one Winter in the Beginning of the Reign of King *George* the First. This *April* of 1695 was extraordinary fair for most part, and almost cloudless; *May* was remarkably wet, to the Destruction of all Fruits, of which there was the most promising Appearances before. All the Dog-days were exceeding cold, like Winter. The Winter all as warm and fair, excepting two or three Days hard Frost in the End of *December*.

At

At *Poson* the Summer and Harvest of 1695 A. C. was one continued Winter of cold Rain, Raw Frosts, Mildews, &c. The Winter to *March* 10, 1696, a charming lovely Summer, then to the End of *March*, cold Rains by Day, Frost, Snow, and severe cold by Night. *April* very little better. *May* and *June* most unequal, the Heavens terrible with Clouds and cold Rains. In *July* and *August*, the Heat was excessive, but oft mixt with cold Showers. In *July* broke out a remarkable epidemic Dysentery among Children, mostly fatal, for after a Stool or two came Blood, then extreme Weakness and Death. Few lived to the 10th Day. No Adults died of it, though very contagious. *September* the 10th began the Summer which lasted till *December* the 10th; then came a great Snow and a strong Frost, which had no Thaw or Remission till *March* the 10th. All Corn and Herbs died and rotted under the Snow, which went without Rain in 1696; hence a great Scarcity in 1697. About the End of *February* began acute malignant Fevers, their Attack was by a slight cold Fit, succeeded by a moderate hot one, and sometimes remitting the first Days. About the 4th or 6th Day the Heat began to increase, and Marks of Malignity appeared on the Skin: The Pulse and Urine from the Beginning were the same as in Health. But on increase of the Heat, the Urine turned red as Blood. About the 9th or 10th Day, they began to be delirious, and so continued to the 17th. The Spots were small like Flea-bites, dark, purple, and disappeared the

A. C. 18th or 20th Day. This Fever was rarely mortal, though very contagious. It reigned till warm Weather sent it off. *Carol. Rayger.*
 1696. --- *May* and *June* were changeable, hot, cold, clear, rainy. The Summer was moderately warm with cold Mornings. Jaundices were in fashion, but attended with a Weight at the Heart, Loathing, Want of Appetite, and Vomiting; they were cured by purging: Soon come, soon gone. --- At *Hildesheim* this Year, to *March* the 10th, was warm moist Winter Weather; after that some Weeks severe Winter, when various Fevers appeared, according to sundry Constitutions of Patients. Such as were continual from the first, and were one while hot, and another cold, were very acute, and began with a Pain in the Nap of the Neck, and were delirious the first Days. Most either died or recovered the ninth Day. Scorbutic, malignant Spots appeared in some. Some in the Beginning voided Worms, a fatal Symptom. Blood let was inflamed and fiezy like that of Pleuritics. Yet about the seventh Day the Heat remitted, came a Cough and Spitting. As the Equinox approached, the greater the Malignity, and in some contagious and acute, so as in some Places a few died the second Day, with a great Purple on one of the Thighs. Some young People had Bubos on their Groins. Some about the eighth Day being better, and seemingly well; the fourth Day after, their Urine was citrine, and about the 12th Day fell ill malignantly, with a great Delirium, and nervous Symptoms. Then it was a desperate

desperate Case. These that recovered, relapsed A. C. on the least Error in the Non-naturals, All 1696. the Sick were not treated in the same manner, but these recovered soonest and in most Numbers, who used Acids, where no Disorder of the Breast forbid it. Desfluxions of all Sorts were epidemic over *Saxony*. *Conrad. Bertbold. Bebreus*. --- In *England* the first three Weeks of *January* like a Summer, clear, with gentle Gales, no Frost nor Rain; Snow Drops, Daisies and Primroses the first Week, the Rose-bush in Leaves, Trees bud and Gemm. In *February* Gooseberries in *London* begin to have a Body. In *March*, dull, gloomy cold Weather, blasting all the Buds, and ruining the Spring. From *Easter* to *June* the 26th, cold, wet, excessive Rains, great Inundations (this a Day of public Fast on that Account.) The Rains rotted the Hay, the Spring till now at a stand. This Rain was mostly from the E. N. E. as the fair Weather was from the W. unusual with us. In *May* an extraordinary Flood. From *June* the 26th, to *July* the 6th, fair; then the Rains returned. From the 10th it rained incessantly 36 Hours, Wind N. E. The 12th to the 17th fair, Wind N. W. The 17th, to *August* the 14th, both Night and Day heavy Showers daily; it laid all Barley and Oats, Wind S. W. or W. To the 23d, fair Weather, Wind N. E. The 24th, and to the End, mostly rainy, Wind chiefly N. or N. E. To the End of the Year variable, Wind mostly N. W. and N. E. by N. *December* the 24th, three Tides in the *Thames* in one Day. From

A. C. the 1st to the 11th, a hard Frost. No Snow
 1696. this Winter two Inches Deep. Mr. Say.

1697. April 29th, *Cheeshire* and *Lancashire*; May
 the 4th, *Hertfordshire*; June the 6th, *Mon-*
mouthshire; June the 9th, *Herefordshire*; fell
 shocking Tempests of prodigious Hail, &c.
Pbil. Tran. -- At *Mansfield* in *Germany*, *Ja-*
nuary and *February* were intensely cold. The
Hungarian Fever, with a *Quinzy*, prevailed;
 and fatal Spotted Fevers, accompanied with
 great Prostration of Strength the second or third
 Day, and carried them off the 7th. The fifth
 Day Men had a bleeding at their Noses, and
 Women their Menses; both were sure Signs of
 Death. Such as were seized at first with a
 Delirium, recovered. Some had their Spots
 repululat a second time within the Month;
 all these died. Some Dead looked as though
 alive, and the Sweat dropped off from them.
 Several who recovered of the late Plague, had
 their Bubos open and discharge afresh. All
 Medicines were usefess, only several Blisters laid
 on sundry Parts of the Body at once, were
 found highly useful. *March*, and Part of *A-*
pril, were unsettled, cloudy, snowy, rainy,
 frosty, clear, &c. *April* the 1st indeed, and
May, began with hot Summer Weather, but
 followed by great Storms of Hail, especially
 the 21st, which did much Damage. On the
 27th Sleet Snow, and an East Wind to the
 End, Summer was oft cold, with frequent
 Rains and very changeable Winds. *August*
 clear, but very cold. *September* the 10th, to
October, great Rains and shifting Winds. *No-*
vember

November cloudy and snowy. *December* mild and A. C. rainy, but ended cold. *Ambrose Stegmann*. — 1697.

About *London*, no Sun nor Stars to be seen from *January* the 1st to the 17th, except on the 9th and 11th; from the 15th to *February* the 11th, a hard Frost, with some small Remissions. *March*, to *April* the 11th, cold North Easterly Winds, Gooseberries not yet budded. The 13th, Rain; and by the 18th, Trees green with Leaves, though no Spring before. The 29th to *May* the 4th, cloudless, intolerable sultry fainting hot, both Day and Night. Thence cold to the 25th; wetish to the 19th, which was a frosty Night: Fair and hot to the End, Wind North. *June* seasonable enough. The 20th a high Wind and Rain: the 21st excessive cold. *July* the 16th and 17th, Frost and Mildew blasting the Corn. *August* to the 10th, still calm; daily Rain till the Corn grew in the Ear as it stood. The 12th, Frost to *September* the 10th; dry Sunshiny Weather, excellent Harvest. The 28th, great Hail in the Night. *October* a pleasant Month: The 8th a great Wind. *November* the 25th, Ice three Inches thick. *December* the 12th and 15th, hot; the 12th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, Mists, hot and moist: From the 10th to the 30th, all as hot as *August*, though close Weather, that one could not bear the Bed-Clothes; yet there were Frosts before, and Snow 12 Inches deep. Fatal Small Pox, and Purples. *Say*.

January much Snow in deep Drifts: All 1698.
this Month Ice upon the Water, which on the
26th

A. C. 26th was eight Inches thick, *i. e.* within two
 1698. and a half as thick as at any time on the Canal
 of *James's Park* in 1740. Yet on the 29th,
 Lightning, and five Claps of Thunder. *February*,
 Wind N. E. almost all the Month, and
 little Sunshine, except six Days the second
 Week. The 14th, great Storm, and Lanes
 blown up, with Snow several Yards deep the
 whole Month, while the Fields lay bare. The
 26th Ice four Inches thick. *March* the 24th
 and 26th, Thunder and Lightning, warm Sun-
 shine all Day, with sulphureous Clouds, hot
 Evening. *April* the 11th, Thunder, followed
 by Showers. The 22d, snowed hard from
 Morning to Noon, then a little Sunshine, then
 snowed again very fast, then Sunshine followed
 with large Hail, as in *April* 1740. The 25th,
 Showers of fierce great Hail, with Thunder
 and Sunshine mixt. The 27th, Thunder, and
 a Storm of Hail after. A cold Month. The
 30th, the first Cuckow, Gooseberries not blof-
 somed still. *May* the third, a great deep Snow
 over all *England*. The 15th, Woods like Win-
 ter. The 17th, Great Hail. The 31st, Wheat
 very low; cold Weather. *June* the 3d, cold,
 yet great Lightning and Thunder, loud and
 near, with fierce large Hail three Inches deep
 on the Ground. The 16th, in a warm rich
 Soil was the first Wheat Ear seen near *Lon-*
don. The backwardest Spring in 47 Years.
July, first Part very wet. The 15th, Evening
 great Rain. From the 18th to the 26th, cloud-
 less Sunshine. The 9th, Rain, with a great
 deal of red Lightning with unceasing Thunder.
 No

No Gooseberry Tarts till *July*. The 30th, Ap- A. C.
 ple Trees in small Blossom as in the Spring. 1698.
August the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Frosts yet ;
 the latter Half the pleasantest Time in the
 Year. The 6th, one Clap of Thunder, with a
 Shower of the biggest Drops known. The
 four last Months had scarce two Days together
 without Rain (except from *July* the 18th to
 the 26th) the wettest Season known, whole
 Fields of Corn spoiled even in *Kent*, much
 more in the North. Horses were turned into
 the Pease and Barley. The earliest Wheat not
 cut till the middle of *September*. In *Kent*, *September*
 the 29th, Barley standing uncut there,
 much lay in the Swaith till *December* ; that
 which was brought in was soaked with wet,
 and almost useles. Much Corn in the North
 tingot at *Christmas* ; and in *Scotland* they were
 throng reaping in *January*, and beating the
 deep Snow off it, as they reaped the poor green
 empty Crop. Bread made of what was got would
 not stick together, but fell in pieces, and tasted
 sweet as if made of Malt. *October* the 3d,
 much Lightning, and pretty much Thunder.
 The 15th, 16th, and 17th, extreme cold
 Nights, Wind N. N. W. The 30th, a great
 deal of Rain and Snow, Wind N. E. *Novem-*
ber the 17th, Lightning and Thunder. *De-*
cember warm. The 7th, a hot Steam. The
 22d, Wheat sown, which proved as forward
 in Harvest as any. The Seed-time was so wet
 that there was hardly above half a Crop sown
 this Year. I have been the more particular on
 the account of this Year, which, upon the
 whole,

A. C. whole, was the coldest from 1695, that my
 1698. *Journal* began, to 1742. Mr. *Say*.r. terrible
 War abroad; Scarcity, Dearth, Famine, and
 Divisions, between the Contenders for Liberty
 or Slavery at home. The Poor were com-
 pelled to feed on uncommon and unwholsome
 Things. In *October* began that very fatal and con-
 tagious Spotted Fever, which prevailed over all
England, and made sad Havock of People. But
 for the Symptoms of its History and Cure, we
 must be obliged to Foreigners the next Year.
 1696 and 1697 were both bad and dear Years.
December the 22d; a terrible Tempest of
 Thunder and Lightning at *Hallifax*. *August*
 the 28th at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk* were three Suns
 seen, the Sky of a light azure blue; the Circles
 were white, and a large red fiery half Moon,
 with its Horns turned upward. *February* the
 26th, 1699, three Suns were seen at *Canterbu-*
ry. In 1626 five were seen at *Rome*. *April*
 1702, two were seen at *London*. *February* the
 22d 1721, and *March* the 22d, 23d, 26th,
 1722. *Phil. Transf.*

1699.

At *Breslaw* was a cloudy, rainy, windy, cold
January. The latter end of *February* no bet-
 ter. *March* began terrible, with Snow, and
 hoar Frost, till a milder Spring came in. In
 the End of *January* came Spotted Fevers, and
 ceased not before *April* the 14th, but returned
 in *May* more fatal and epidemic, with a
 focusing Catarrh in young People, and those
 of sanguine Constitutions. They went first
 with intemperate People, especially Brandy
 Drinkers, and these that had contracted a bad
 Habit

Habit of Body from unwholsome Food; be- A. C.
 cause of the great Scarcity. They were seized 1699.
 with a Heaviness, Shivering, Cough, Inflammation or swelling of the Throat or Jaws. Then came a sudden Prostration of Strength, small, weak, quick, and unequal Pulse. The Heat following the cold Fit in sanguine People was over the whole Body, especially the Head, with a Head-ach, redness of the Face, sparkling or staring of the Eyes, Watchings, Delirium, Tossings, and great Thirst. These whose Blood abounded with viscid Serum, had a much milder Sort, which deceived both Patient and Physician as though there was no Danger, when the Malignity was the same. Their Thirst was moderate, their Tossings not so great, but their Weakness and Propensity to Sleep were very great; they were talkative, had a Pain at the Heart, the Tongue either covered with Slime, or chopt, or scabby, or the Jaws as it were burnt up with Heat. Few People of a melancholy Temperament were afflicted with it, only after Meat or Medicine they had Murmurings in their Hypochondria. Choleric People in it deafned every body near them with their Noise; their Bodies were so intensely hot that it burnt one Hand to touch them. All had a dejected Appetite, and loathed Food; their Heat was sensibly increased, so as their extreme Parts were scorched, and several sharp Pains began to vex them. On the 4th or 11th Day, Spots like Flea-bites appeared on the Breast, Back, Loins, Arms, and Legs, without the least Mitigation either of Fever, or its

A. C. its Symptoms. Sometimes the Spots were larger, the redder the better; the citrine, livid, or violet Colours, were the worst, but the black worst of all, especially if a bleeding of the Gums about the upper incisory Teeth accompanied the black, citrine, and livid Spots. Neither Urine nor Fæces were the same in all. An open Belly about the 7th Day, followed by a good Sweat, portended a Solution of the Disease. Some voided Worms by Stool. Such were worst who either vomited a Mixture of Humours and Food, or had Belchings without throwing up any thing, attended with Nauseating and Cardialgia, especially if a Hiccup brought up the Rear. Sweating at first was useless; but after the 4th, 7th, or 11th Day, they had better Fate. Some escaped by an Hemorrhage. The Fever was rarely at an End before the 14th, 21st, or even the 40th Day. In some it terminated by an Abscess, but oftner by a Sweat, Loosness, Swelling of the Anus, or other Parts of the Body, by miliary Eruptions, Scabs of the Feet, or Jaundice. Bleeding was useless; if taken from the upper Parts of the Body it was siezy, if from the lower, florid, fluid, and soon coagulated. Vomits given at first prevented Heavings after. Laxatives appropriated to Malignity were useful. The Cure succeeded best with Diaphoretics, as Bezoar, Myrrh, ~~M~~ascodrum, volatile Salts, &c. Camphire, and all hot Things, were hurtful; for they caused an insuperable Diarrhea and Inflammation of the Bowels. An open Body was serviceable to the Choleric. *Misc. curiosa*

January the 5th, a terrible Earthquake with A. C. amazing Effects at *Tungaboufe*, and the *Bata-* 1699.
vian Rivers. --- At *Ausburg* this Year in *January*, Wind E. or S. the Air temperate, tho' there were frequent Snows, but they melted as they fell ; but before the Equinox, fell a great Snow, and the Cold continued very long, till within *May*, then it ended in long Rains, followed by a clear East Wind. Then unsettled Weather and changeable Winds, though chiefly South and West. In the Spring Spotted Fevers, sometimes accompanied with watery miliary Pustles, and in some with Malignity, with Shivering, Prostration of Strength, Head-ach, Pain of the Back, and a small Thirst. And though this Fever run over its Stages without Efflorescences, yet it was fatal in some from a Delirium, either when neglected at first, or treated unskilfully, or the Patients were not regular. It was cured by Alexipharmics, Bezoardic Tincture, Extract of the Bark, and keeping Warm, with the Use of Diaphoretics. Costiveness and Drowziness were not hurtful.

Luc. Schroch. A small Comet seen at *Paris*, like that of 1698. --- *January* began perfectly warm some Days. Wind S. W. the 1st, 14th, 15th, 18th ; N. the 19th ; the 27th scarce a Cloud, as pleasant as Midsummer, especially the first Part, Bees played about, the Bees sung ; the rest N. E. Winds and Morning Frost. *February* the 7th and 12th, terrible Storms, yet warm Winds. *March*, no *March* Weather ; from the 2d to the 19th, Wind N. E. but gentle ; the 24th, Thunder and

A. C. and Lightning, high Wind, with Storms of
 1699. Hail; the 25th and 27th, hot; the 30th,
 violent Storms of Hail, with loud Thunder,
 yet very cold. *April*, first half very cold,
 forced to put on again the Winter Cloaths
 thrown off in *February*; last half flying Clouds,
 and Honey Dews. The 22d and 29th, hot-
 tish; the 28th loud Thunder. After a warm
February and *March*, the Beginning of *April*
 was cold, and there was a general Cough among
 Horses all over *England, France, &c.* scarce
 one escaped, yet none died; no lying Snow,
 except on *October* the 31st, and scarce any
 Ice that would bear. *May*, to the 10th, hot;
 to the 23d cool, Northerly; the 19th, thick
 Mist like Night. *June* and *July* after, nine
 Summers since the great Earthquake over all
 Europe, successively so cold as not to be distin-
 guished from the Winters (which were gene-
 rally mild, one or two excepted) Now begins
 the first of several hot Summers. These two
 Months were so hot, that Wheat began to be
 cut the 1st of *August*; and though there was
 but half a Crop sown, yet it fell from 9 and
 10s. a Bushel to a reasonable Price, and con-
 tinued so for several Years. *June* the 22d and
 23d, sultry hot, like Summers of old; the 24th,
 sultry, and abundance of Thunder, the Sky
 being clear, only a few fleecy Clouds, and some-
 times a few small Drops from one; intolerably
 hot; to the End kindly to the Wheat, but
 Oats and Barley poor for want of Rain. *July*
 as hot, little Grass, no Rain, Wind general-
 ly N. E. till latter end, then S. W. the 27th,
 Rain.

Rain. *August* the 11th, Nuts full; the 28th, A. C. fell out of the Husks. *September* mostly sultry hot, beyond what any Month had been for nine Summers before this; the 19th, Sun eclipsed ten and a half Digits; the 18th, sown Wheat already green on the Ground; the 22d, much Thunder and Lightning, loud and frequent; the 24th, dreadful Wind, with much Thunder, loud and near. *October* the 2d, very loud Thunder; the 4th to the 31st, warm, cloudless Sunshine, and very calm, as pleasant Summer Weather as in any Month, Wind chiefly N. E. and some little S. Mr. Say. --- This was the first plenty Year since 1694, which had a severe Winter, Spring first warm, then excessive cold; the Summer was tolerable, a plentiful Harvest, and a wet *October*. 1699 was not only the hottest, but driest Harvest of many Years; for in *Scotland* some of their Mosses took fire from small Sparks, and burnt till after *Christmas*. *February* the 7th, a Hurricane, Wind W. N. W.

At *Mulchus*, on the Borders of *Hessen*, the 1700. Winter to *March* the 10th, was most inconstant, Wind N. and cold, or S. and great Snow, or foggy, cloudy, rainy. Spring more temperate and dry, Wind E. few Showers. Now ceased in Winter the malignant Fever which took its rise from the black Spots on the Wheat of 1699, that had damaged it, and made it unwholesome, causing a Nausea both in Man and Beast. There was also a great Scarcity and Dearth. In *February* a contagious ardent Fever spread among all Ages, Sexes, and Constitutions;

A. C. 1700. tutions; it began with a Cold and Shivering, followed by an insufferable Heat, Thirst, Watchings, violent Head-ach, and other Pains, especially of the Joints, which made the Sick lie like Paralyticks, without using either Hand or Foot. Some had an involuntary Discharge of both Excrements; others slight Delirium. Some had bilious Vomiting; others a Diarrhea. Some bled profusely at the Piles; others at the Nose. Many had a terrible Cardialgia, and all had a great Prostration of Strength. The Cure was begun with bleeding, and followed by Diaphoretics, fixt Bezoardics, red Coral, Crabs Eyes, Contragerva Root, Sealed Earth, Camphire, &c. This Method succeeded, but Purg- ing and Vomiting did not; after the Powders, Blisters were applied. For their Thirst, Veronica Tea or small Beer, with Spt. Vitriol. *Mis- cel. curios.* ---- Sucking Children were seized with Catarrhus Fevers; others with suffoca- ting Catarrhs, who all recovered by pectoral Balsamics, joined with Diaphoretics, Laxatives, and proper Emetics. In the End of *January* a very mild kind of Measles came in; they scarce wanted any Medicines, but some few had fixt Bezoardics, distilled Waters, and Pa- paverinis; or a Cough and Hectic ensued. The ardent malignant Fevers this Season were neither so many nor dangerous as in 1698 and 1699. From the Summer Solstice, to the au- tumnal Equinox, very good Weather, and a plentiful Harvest, after the Dearth. The dif- ferent Phases of the Moon made no Change in this Fever, as in 1698 and 1699. It ceased when

when Summer came. After the Equinox, was A. C. a moist rainy Season to the End of *October*; 1700. and to the Winter Solstice most unconstant. The Small Pox, which before were few and mild, now became more general, malignant and confluent. ---- *Miscel. curiosa.* ---- *April* the 27th, terrible Thunder and Lightning at *Leeds.* ---*November, December, February, March, and January*, all like Summer, warm pleasant Sunshine, such as I never saw before, except perhaps *January* and *February* 1696, *November* the 26th, Snow, Wind frequently N. E. yet warm; the 30th, Snow laid 8 or 9 Inches deep; *December*, the two middle Weeks perfectly warm; *January* and *February*, no Difference between the Summer in warmth, but the Length of the Days, Wind variable; some stormy Days, some little Frost and Rains and Hail, Wind changeable. *March* the 8th, 9th, &c. burning hot and dry, yet the Wind mostly between N. E. and N. W. by N. the 18th, Ground chopt, and Dust flying as in Summer; no Rain till the latter end. The 30th, Hail like small Nuts. *April* the 5th, to 16th, excessive hot, Swarms of Bees cast. Month ends very hot, Wind S. or W. Spring very forward. *May* the 9th, Thunder, Gooseberries large, Pease a Week in Blossom; the 18th, full large Hartichoaks. The 21st, after a few Days cold Rain and North Wind, the Month ended very hot; Wind N. the 7th; from the 16th to the 27th, N. E. the rest Westerly. *June*, first Half, Summer Weather; latter Part uncertain rainy Weather. *July*, fair to the 10th, stormy

A. C. Weather, and much Rain, yet it ends very hot.
 1706. The 31st, Lightning followed by Rain. *August*
 the 1st and 3d, Wind and Rain; to the 16th, glo-
 rious Summer Weather; variable to the End.
 The 31st, after the Rain, Trees and Meads de-
 lightful as in the Spring. *September*, various,
 but bad to the 9th, that Day Hail Storms; the
 18th, great Frost, destructive to every Thing
 it could hurt, especially Grapes; the 23d and
 24th, much Rain; the 26th, glorious Sun-
 shine and hot Day, dreadful Thunder and
 Lightning at Night, with pouring Rains, a
 Tempest first remote, then near, loud and
 long. *October* set in stormy, then fine Sun-
 shine Weather to the 19th; after that various
 Rain and Frost. *November* had several pleasant
 Days; the 11th, 14th, and 19th, hard Frost,
 thick Ice; the 20th, to 29th, Summer Days.
December set in with Frost and Snow; the 7th,
 Ice bears; the 8th, a hard Frost, then Rains;
 the 13th, dreadful Storm; the 15th to the
 18th, mild, though various; the 24th, to 29th,
 Sunshine and fine; the 31st, Frost. Mr. Say

1701.

The last Summer, Harvest and Winter were
 pretty temperate, and seasonable at *Breslaw*.
January this Year was changeable; *February*
 quite frightful, with Clouds, shifting Winds,
 cold and Snow; *March* milder, but often rainy,
 stormy, cloudy, Hail, shifting Winds; *April*
 mostly inclement from the like Changes of
 Winds, Cold, Hail, Clouds, Snow, and Rain;
May mostly foggy, cloudy, and rainy; *June*
 had its Rain and Thunder. During the last
 Quarter raged a Fever among catarrhus and
 consumptive

consumptive People, or such as lived on a A. C. coarse Diet, or were more exposed to Cold. 1701. They were seized with a Horror; then followed a very unequal Heat, Pulse mostly weak. The hot Fit lasted 7, 9, 12, or 14 Hours; after which some had Sweats; whilst that dropped off, the Fever either ceased or remitted. Some before the hot Fit was quite off, were seized again with a cold Fit the same Day; they were troubled with Vomiting, especially when the Fever was rising. The second Day during the hot Fit, came another cold one, and at the same Hour as at the first, and then another hot, which sensibly increased, but far short of that scorching intense Heat of the first Day, nor did it continue so long. The third Day had the like Faræ as the first, and the fourth the same with the second; but the 14th or 20th Day it ended in a Diarrhea. In some it turned to a double Tertian, or was succeeded by a Scabbiness all over the Body. Gentle Laxatives on the second or fourth Day, or any other of the milder Days, were given; toward the End Alexipharmics, Alkaline Salts, and Nitre, were used; no Bleeding useful. At the same Time another Fever prevailed, whose Fits were worst every third Day, as the other were every second Day. *Miscel. curios.* ---- Sir David Hamilton gives us the History of a miliary Fever, which as only some Constitutions are liable to it, and we have no Account of its Rise or State of the Air, cannot be justly ranked in the Class of Epidemics, for four, six, eight, or ten Years at once, is unrea-

slowly on ; the 10th, the Cuckow ; the 13th, A. C. the Nightingale ; the 9th, 12th, Frost, but soon ^{1701.} hot ; the 16th to the 19th ; Snow or Hail every Day, and very cold, Gooseberries only in Blossom. *May* the 1st, Elms just budding at *London* ; the 10th, white Frost, no Rain since *April* the 29th, Ground very dry ; the 16th to 22d, Thunder, with fine Showers, the Month ends with some stormy Days. *June* lovely Weather ; the 5th, 25th, and 30th, Thunder ; the 25th, long and loud, all flooding Rains ; the 30th, little or no Rain, continually rolling Thunder. Several Days sultry hot. *July*, seasonable, great Part sultry hot, no Rain ; but the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, Lightning, with dreadful Thunder, and short but smart Showers ; latter Part various. *August*, intolerably hot Night and Day, with much Lightning and Thunder. A hot Month, though with frequent Showers, yet some white Frosts. *September*, hot still, and little remarkable, a Mixture of hot Sunshine, with dull Mists, or miffing Weather, less Wind than usual, the 4th and 6th excepted. *October*, some Frost, exceeding cold, but the rest pleasant glorious Weather ; Ice at the End Inch thick ; the 16th, remarkable for a prodigious Number of Beetles driving in a great Fog, as thick as Bees to the Hive. *November*, warm generally, and pretty dry, especially from the 8th to the 22d, Wind S. W. *December*, first twelve Days dull (four Days excepted) the 15th to the 21st, hard Frost, Ice four Inches thick ; the 26th, terrible

A. C. Storm, followed by abundance of Rain the 26th
1701. and 27th. Mr. Say.

1702. A Southerly moist Constitution till after
March the 11th; then a clear East Wind to
April the 1st; then a strong South Wind, and
often Snow and Sleet, succeeded by frequent
Rains till after the 1st of *May*; then an East
Wind brought clear Weather, but the Spring
was very dry, late, and slow. *June* set in with
a South Wind and great Rain, a few clear
Days excepted. *July* began very hot, but
Thunder, Lightning, and cool Rain soon fol-
lowed; after that a temperate Air. From the
Rising of the Dog-star was a N. E. Wind,
clear, and hot Weather; then changeable
Winds to *September* the 24th, that a strong
South Wind prevailed to *October* the 5th, that
an East Wind and Diversity of Weather fol-
lowed. *August* mostly clear and hot. In *No-
vember* began an early Winter with Frost and
often Snow, but soon thawed by mild Air and
Rain. This Variety of Frost, Rain, and Snow,
with South Wind, chiefly finished the Year,
which was mostly so, but *December* most. In
the Spring prevailed Disorders of the Breast;
but Catarrhs and Arthritics were epidemic and
fatal to many aged and infirm People. In *A-
pril* and *May*, were several eruptive Fevers, be-
ginning with a Shivering, great Weakness, Pain
of the Head without Delirium. Cured by
mild Alexipharmics, and Diuretics. Some of
them Quotidians began like Continuals, but on
Intermission a Vomit, then the Bark cured it.
Ausburg. Luc. Schroebius. --- To the latter end
of

of *February* very rainy and floody. *February* A. C. the 3d, a dreadful Storm did great Mischief; 1702. latter end of *February*, pleasant Weather, with a Mixture of Frost and Snow. *March* the 5th to the 24th, in *Hertfordshire* such unseasonable Heat as in *July*, Wind E. N. E. mostly, no Clouds or Rains; the Ground all Dust; no such *March* from 1695 to 1741; the 24th and 25th, at Night high Winds, and Storms of Hail; the 26th so cold as to freeze within Doors. A forward Spring before, now backened to the Middle of *April*. After the 22d, fine large Dews which brought it on again. After this perpetual dry Weather. Hay Harvest in the Beginning of *May*; all *June* fine Weather; *July* the 16th, Wheat cut; an excellent Summer to the Beginning of *October*; on the 6th of it, after some rainy Days, a great deal of Lightning and Thunder very loud, with fierce Storms of Rain; to *November* the 8th, fine Sunshine Weather, with frosty Nights; thence to the End of *December*, continual Rains and Wind, except some small Frost that closed *November*. Mr. Say. --- In *Yorkshire*, &c. the Mercury fell exceeding low in all Barometers. In *November* the Weather broke, and there was little beside continued Rains to *April* the 6th; the first Attempt of Tillage was made on the 10th, when the Weather was so intolerably sultry hot, that in about six Miles Compass, 37 or 38 Draught of Oxen were killed; the like in other Places.

The South Wind and mild Weather continued to *January* the 18th; severe cold Clouds

A. C.
1703.

and Snow, with an East Wind to the 26th; then North and South Winds in their Turns, till a South Wind with its gentle Showers prevailed. This cold Spring hindered Vegetation, till a mild Season hastened on the fruitful Year. Coughs attended most Diseases this Season; Quotidians that began like Continuals, and Tertians, were pretty frequent. After proper Evacuations the last gave way to the Arcanum Duplicatum in bilious Habits; to the fossile Unicorn when an Acidity prevailed; and to the Bark in case of Viscidity. But where Worms in Children attended it, Cinabar, Sealed Earth, and Mithri-date, were added. There were also periodical catarrhus Fevers: They were cured by mild Diaphoretics and Alexipharmics. The Dog-days began clear and moist; ended clear and hot, but rainy at last. Then Tertians were attended with crystalline Puffles, which, if not prevented by Alexipharmics, quickly turned mortal. After this the Weather was very inconstant, the Wind being S. or S. E. in their Turns. About *September* the 8th, the South Wind brought much Rain and a frightful Air. Came a Dysentery, with severe Gripes, and bloody Stools, which were soon cured by toast-ed Rhubarb, Lig. Laud. and mild Astringents. A humid Southerly Constitution prevailed till after the Solstice; then a clear East Wind, severe Cold, and malignant Fever, ended the Year. *Luc. Schroch*.---This was a very mortal Summer in *England*. *December* the 20th and 28th Earthquakes in *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*. ---The rainy Season that began in *November*, continued

continued till far in *February*, when from the A. C. 14th to the 28th, fine sunshiny Weather ; the 17th to the 23d, hard Frost. The greatest was this Year with some little Snow. All *March* and *April* (a few Storms in the first excepted) was lovely mild sunshiny Weather, hot and dewy, often sultry hot, an early Spring. *May* the 4th to the 11th, continual cold Rains, Wind N. E. as it was S. E. in the Winter Rains ; the 11th to the 16th, hot Sunshine ; the 16th, excessive hot, with much Thunder and Lightning, and soaking Showers ; the 16th to the 21st, pleasant ; to the 30th, abundance of cold Rains. *June* the 1st to the 5th, pretty good Weather ; the 5th to the 18th, not a Day free from Rain, dark blustering dismal Weather, like *November*. Bees that were swarmed in *May*, starved with Cold and Rains. All Roads flooded. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, good Weather ; to the 24th still worse, cold, wet, much Hail, Roads never worse in any Winter ; to *July* the 28th, fine Summer Weather, no Rain ; to the End all Rain ; the 31st, from nine at Night to nine in the Morning incessant dreadful Thunder and Lightning, much Hail. *August* had no Rain. Never was such Crops of Hay and Grass every where, except in the Marshes. Intermitting Fevers so general, no Family without them. *September* began with nipping Frosts ; the 11th, terrible Thunder and Lightning ; after this much Rain. *October*, mild to the 23d, though very wet and blustering Weather to the End ; the 22d, calm Sunshine, the

A. C. Thunder was heard roar all Day five Miles
 1703. distant from the Shore ; the 23d, bright ; the
 24th and 25th, Steams ; on the 26th, began
 that memorable Hurricane, or dreadful Storm,
 which as far exceeded all others, as stormy
 were above a common Gale. This Nation
 sustained more Loss at Sea by it, then ever it
 had by any Engagement with an Enemy.
 Wind shifting from S. S. W. to N. W. it was
 followed by a length of dry Weather, which
 was happy, all Houses being stript, and only
 covered with Deal Boards, till Tiles could be
 got, the Demand then for them was such, that
 they were 30s. per 1000. Mr. Say.

1704.

This was a temperate favourable Year
 throughout, but the Malignity of the Spotted Fe-
 ver continued to make sad Havock of the Citi-
 zens of *Ausburg*. Nor was *Prussia* free from it,
 and that not so much from the Violence, as Neg-
 lect or Male-treatment of the Disease, which
 was attended with Shivering, Prostration of
 Strength and Appetite, Pain of the Head and
 Back, bilious Taste in the Mouth, Anxiety of
 the Precordia, watery, bilious, or bloody Stools,
 Cough, &c. In the Spring, Jaundice, Quoti-
 dian, and Tertian Fevers put in. All which
 Diseases being from the same Cause, required
 no different Methods of Cure ; for in all, the
 Arcanum Duplicatum was of greatest Benefit.
 From *June* to *October*, Dysenteries were most
 epidemic, scarce one Family or Person escaped
 it ; and it killed as many as the malignant Fe-
 ver did, though none miscarried who were pro-
 perly managed. The Cure consisted in the Use
 of

of Rhubarb and Brandy, or Rhubarb with Co-
 ral; then Abstersents, and if obstinate, Astrin-
 gents. If Gripes attended it, Lig. Laud. or
 Theriac. Celestis. --- The Causes of this fatal
 Epidemic, were Plenty of unripe Fruits, new
 and muddy Ale, the Fetor of the *French Camp*
 besieging the City, the Vermine or Plague of
 Flies, the excessive and long Heat of the Sum-
 mer. The rest of the Year was more comfort-
 able from the Temperature of the Air, and
 raising of the Siege, &c. *Luc. Schroch.* -----
January sets in with a hard Frost, Ice three
 Inches thick; the 19th, stormy Weather; the
 20th, a very great Storm, with a Tempest of
 Thunder, Lightning, and Hail in *Cornwall*;
 grand Fleet with the King of *Spain* driven
 back, and 11 lesser Ships lost on the Back of the
 Isle of *Wight*, Wind long at S. W. and warm
 Weather; the 31st, the Spring forward. *Febru-*
ary the 11th, the first Rain worth Notice. Since
 the great Storm, Weather exceeding dry. This
 Shower was succeeded by clear hard frosty
 Nights and Sunshine Days, Wind chiefly North
 East. No more Rain till *June*; then a little.
July and *August*, exceeding dry; the best Salt
 Season *Yarmouth* had of 20 Years, it made it-
 self as in southern Countries. *September* began
 still dry, then much Rain by stormy Showers,
 last four Days glorious Summer Weather. *Oc-*
tober, great Scarcity of Water for Cattle; re-
 markably warm, and no Ice; the second Week
 a little Rain; the 21st Day, and following,
 Wind at N. N. W. a Storm, the highest Tide
 I ever saw. *November* begun with dismal Rain
 and

A. C.
 1704.
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A. C. and Wind, but very warm; the 8th and 9th, 1704. a great Storm, then some fine Days, but squally; the 23d, a little Ice. *December* begun dull, but from the 4th to the 14th, almost warm Sunshine, but some Nights Frosts; afterwards Sunshine, but blustering, Wind N. N. W. till Christmas, then good to the End; the 31st, a rainy Night. Mr. Say. A most droughty Year, Grass burnt up.

1705. To *June* the 1st, very uncomfortable, cold, snowy, rainy, windy; late Spring, Wind often E. the rest S. from *January* to *April*. Tertians prevailed, but cured by Emetics, Chologogus and the Bark. In *March* Pleurifies came in, but gave Way to Diaphoretics and Pectorals, without bleeding. In *April*, *May*, and *June*, scarlet Fevers of a mild Kind; they required only Diaphoretics. *June*, clear and cool to the 8th Day, rainy to the 11th, hot to near the End, then cooler. Dog-days excessive hot and dry, but followed by a moist cold Season, causing Catarrhs on the glandular and muscular Parts of the Neck. The rest of the Year moist and changeable; hence obstinate Coughs, catarrhus Pains of the Head and Teeth, both much disposed to Hectics. Tho' Absorbents only were the Cure in all. *Luc. Schroch*. --- The Winter to *March* exceeding dry, only *February* begun with a little Rain. *March* to the 15th, mild, and dark with Fogs and close Weather; the 19th, Storm at N. E. continues cold; Extremity, several cold Hails, no Rain, a backward Spring. *April*, clear Sunshine, Wind N. N. E. and S. E. till the latter end;

the 20th, two loud Claps of Thunder to the A. C. W. without Rain. Month ends with a few <sup>1705.</sup> Showers. *May* the 1st to the 8th, some Showers, but generally dry and calm all the Month, Wind S. S. W. S. E. the 8th to the 15th, exceeding cold, both Day and Nights; it killed the Fern. *June* hot, with little Rain, Wind Easterly. *July* fine Weather, with some Thunder about the Middle. *August* the 11th, a dreadful Storm or Hurricane, S. W. 800 Sailors lost; News full of Losses by Sea and Land. Great Drought in some Places, no Rain since *May-day*, in others none since *Lady-day*. But from *August* the 15th, all showery and wet, much Corn grown and spoiled. Month ends cold, as *September* begins cold and rainy, yet generally every other Day hot; the Middle pretty dry and hottish; the 18th to the 23d, hot and dry Wind. N. E. the 23d, showery; the 24th, great Tempest at *Yarmouth* of Rain, Lightning, Thunder, loud near and often for half an Hour from 4 to 5 P. M. latter end fair and Sunshine. *October* the 1st to the 4th, the same; the 6th, Rain; the 7th to the 19th, calm and glorious Sunshine; to the 24th, cold N. E. dry blustering Weather; clear, cold, airy, Sunshine, to the End, Wind N. E. *November* the coldest I remember, Wind N. W. and Sunshine, with Frost and Snow lying unthawed from the 15th to the 19th; the 19th, Rain, S. S. E. squally stormy Weather; it ends variously with Sunshine, Frost, Sleet, with pretty much Rain by Squalls, *i. e.* Showers with a Gust of Wind. *December* extremely wet, so that

A. C.  
1705.

that in general, more Rain fell this Month, and the latter end of the last, than in all the Year; hence great and frequent Storms the 6th and 7th, 8th and 9th, 19th or 28th. The 29th New Style, dreadful Storm in France, Tides rose up in the Loir 25 Foot extraordinary, 118 Ships, 6 of them Men of War, thro' the like in Ireland. Half of Limerick was drowned, the Ships came on to the Key, &c. such a Flood as never was seen. Mr. Say. In the End of February, and most of March, Coughs and Difficulty of Breathing prevailed in England. The Season was very cold, humid, and Easterly, not very frosty. April the 1st, a mock Sun. June excessive hot and dry. The Tempest August the 11th, was followed by much Rain, yet so great was the Drought before, that in September all Ponds were dry and Grass burnt up. Derham.

1706.

January began tolerably well. February, an E. or N. Wind, and cloudy. Hectics and Coryzas prevailed, but taken off by Absorbents. About the Spring Equinox, South Wind, with Quotidian and Tertian Fevers prevailed, but quickly taken off by an Emetic and the Bark. From April the 15th to August, a very hot and dry Year. Every where Coughs and Coryzas afflicted all Ages. Dysenteries epidemic and fatal among Children from too much Fruit, Malt-Liquors, and the great Drought affecting Cows Milk. The rest of the Year was more temperate; only the Wind very changeable, yet very healthy. Luc. Schroech. During the excessive Heat and Drought of the Summer,

Summer, some loose idle Fellows in *Yorkshire*, A. C. thrust a dead flead Horse into the Top of a poor <sup>1706.</sup> Woman's old wide Chimney, with his Head down, where it continued all the Summer till it rotted, still dropping its insufferably stinking putrified Juices. This occasioned a most fatal Spotted Fever in that Street only, whereof died a great Number. But the poor desolate Widow (whose Cause none would espouse) leaving both House and Street, escaped both the Fever and Death, which justly fell to the Lot of the Offenders, or such as should have redressed her Wrong. In *October*, excessive Rain and Floods in *Denbeighshire*.---*December* the 14th to *January* the 3d, the Sun not thrice seen; the third a fine Day; the 3d to the 7th close; the 7th S. E. very cold; the 8th, snow'd all Day; the 9th, Frost with some Snow; the 10th, an Inch and a half; the 11th, cold Thaw, Sleet, various Weather, but mostly cold; Frost and Snow to the 25th, that it snowed all Day, three Inches deep; wet Weather to the End. *February* dry, with fine Sunshine, and frosty Mornings. *March* began the same; the 8th to the 14th, blustering and very cold; latter end more moderate, with three foggy Days, yet hot at Noon, and Sunshine. *April*, to the 9th, exceeding cold, with Squals of Wind and Rain; the 9th to the 23d Sunshine, yet coldest; no *April* Weather; the 23d, hot Sun, cold Night, near the End a Parelion; a very dry Month. *May*, to the 4th, Rains, and some Thunder; the 3d to the 20th, very dry; the 20th, fine ground Showers, thence showery for

A. C. Part to *June* the 8th ; dry Weather to *July* the 10th ; perpetual Drought (some Showers near *London* excepted) till near the End of *August*, and Beginning of *September*, which was wet and stormy ; the 15th, Thunder and Lightning to the 22d ; rainy foul Weather still ; Wind S. W. 14 Weeks, kept the Fleet from sailing all that while in the Channel ; Wind N. W. to S. W. till the 28th ; fine Sunshine moderate Weather to *October* the 8th, that Day rainy ; the 8th to the 20th, mostly fine Weather ; misty to the 24th ; the 25th a great Storm, S. S. E. eight or nine Vessels ashore at *Yarmouth*, most in Wreck ; the 29th, a Meteor drawing a Tail of Light, seemed about a Yard after it, toward the latter end, gliding slowly a great while ; the 26th rained excessively ; so much fell before *November* the 4th, that Roads were never worse ; the 5th, Frost and Sunshine, Wind W. the 6th and 10th, much Rain ; the 8th, Sunshine ; the 10th to the 12th, such Rains, that the Post got not into *Yarmouth* till the 14th, that he was fetch'd in a Boat, to the 17th, nothing but Rains, great and long, Wind N. and N. W. to the End fine Weather, Wind S. W. Never were the *London* Bills of Mortality so low, as from the Middle of *October* to the Middle of *November*, Christenings much exceeded them. *December* began to the 4th calm, close or Fog ; the 4th to the 17th, very wet, all Sorts of Weather, Wind varying, but chiefly S. W. the 18th to the 31st, Wind Southerly, most Part close, but a few clear Days ; ends very cold. Mr. Say.

This

This Year, tho' moist, and Winds often shift- A. C. ing, yet temperate, mild, and healthy till *March* 1797. began with four Days Snow; quickly followed by an early Spring, but soon check'd by a cold East Wind, causing catarrhus Disorders in the Head, Ears and Jaws, as also Quotidian and Tertian Fevers, which began like Continuals, but were soon cured, and as readily returned on Cold catching, or the Use of Malt Liquors. In Harvest were Continuals; Wind South. *December* began with early Cold, and much Snow, but a South Wind melted it; the rest was cloudy and stormy, but not very unhealthy. *Luc. Schrock.* ---- In *Essex* the Year began with very dry cold Weather, Hay very dear. In *January*, cuticular Eruptions, with great Itch, were very rife, followed by an epidemic Measles to the latter end of *May*. *July* the 8th, a most memorable excessive hot Day; many Horses on the Road died. In *November* and *December* the Air being moist, and often cold, Coughs were epidemic. In *April* Horses had dangerous Coughs. A cold wet *June*, Hay ill got, and much was lost or marr'd; hence it grew dear, though there was great Plenty of it. *May, June, July, August*, all very dry in *Italy*. *August* the 9th, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*; the Day being calm, close, sultry, and hot; there was terrible Thunder and Lightning. This Summer a new Island was thrown up from an immense Depth of the Sea near *Santorini* in the *Archipelago*, about 28 Leagues North of the Town of *Candia*; it was ushered in by an Earthquake, followed by a *Volcano* breaking

A. C. 1707. breaking out in the Bottom of the Sea with terrible Noise and Smoke, hideous Flames: throwing up into the Air, Rocks, Ashes, Brimstone, and Earth, to a great Height, and overflowing Stench, both of Sulphur and dead Fish thrown up. The like had happened several Times before, as in the Years 1626, 1647, 1650, and driven the Inhabitants to seek Shelter in other Islands. July the 3d and 26th, great Floods in Ireland. November the 16th, a frosty Morning, a calm fair Day, Wind N. W. I at Night a great *Aurora Borealis*; the same February the 5th, and March the 30th. *Phœnix Transf.* --- Moderate Weather to the End of February, Winds often shifting, though chiefly S. and to W. in January; the 2d, 3d, and 4th, high S. W. and N. W. February the 3d, Southerly to the 5th; W. S. W. the 5th; then W. the 4th to the 9th; S. W. the 2d to the 10th; S. W. or W. S. W. the 4th. March began with Westerly and ends with Easterly Wind; dry and cold on the whole: Measles rage in the Country. April, Wind chiefly N. E. sometimes Westerly or S. E. warm with Fog at first, often Haizy, yet often Sunshine Days; the 21st to the 29th, the only April Showers in a sickly Month, sudden Deaths by Quinzies, and other Ways, Rashes frequent, but not dangerous. May, to the 22d, Wind N. or N. E. gentle Breezes, haizy Air, often Sun-beams; the 3d Week a little Rain, yet dusty. June, Wind mostly S. W. with little Rain. July, to the 6th, Wind S. W. blowing Weather, and small Showers; the 7th and 8th, the hottest

in 46 Years; many of Prince *Eugene's* Army A. C. died of Heat in their March from *Italy* these <sup>1707.</sup> two Days; Wind S. W. the 11th the same; Lightning at Night; the 14th to the 17th, much Rain, smart Showers; the 17th a Tempest, Thunder great and loud, Lightning, Rain, and Hail; the 1st to the 17th, Wind mostly S. W. to the 23d N. E. or S. E. then S. W. or N. W. to the End; the 31st, Thunder, Lightning, and Rain near *Yarmouth*, Wind W. Now Gripes, attended with violent Cramps, mortal to some in 24 Hours. *August* the first Half cold; Wind N. E. S. W. and N. W. stormy the 5th; the 8th to the 12th, good Harvest, calm Sea; the 12th, sudden Shower of prodigious Drops of Rain; the 18th to the 25th, a dead Calm ending in a Fog; the 21st to 31st, chiefly East Wind; the 27th, dreadful Lightning at Night. Intermitting Fevers with a Loosness rife. *September*, Wind chiefly W. sometimes N. and out to N. E. near the End, often blew hard; the 3d to the 5th, very cold; the 6th to the 11th, hot; the 11th to the 17th, most cold; the 21st to the 26th, mild; the 23d to the 26th, almost continual Rains by Intervals of flying Clouds with Wind; the 27th, the Sea roars terribly. Fevers, with Pain, continue. *October*, the Beginning and End Westerly Winds; the 5th to the 21st, mostly N. E. mostly blowing hard, many dark Nights; the 18th to the 22d, calm; the 3d, 6th, 23d, and 30th, pretty much Rain, the rest dry. *November*, alternate Winds and Calms, with dull and pleasant Weather; dry to the

A. C.  
1707.

19th, then some Hail, Snow, and Rain ; the 23d, 24th, and 25th, calm with Fogs ; the 26th and 27th, small Showers The 14th and 15th, Wind S. W. to N. W. The 8th, a high Tide flooded all the Deans like a Sea ; at the same Time dreadful Lightning. with Thunder and dark Clouds to N. E. with great Squalls. *December*, Wind Westerly to the 15th ; South-erly after, The 3d and 4th, blew hard. The 14th only was Frost ; the 26th, Rain. Mr. Say.

1708.

This was a seasonable mild Year till after *September* the 1st ; then 16 clear Days with little Rain. Then after several Changes of Wind it settled 14 Days in the North ; after this a warm S. Wind, with much Rain ; then an E. Wind with very great Snow, followed by clear good Weather. After that, to *December* the 11th, cold snowy cloudy Weather ; then clear, cold to the End. In *November*, after so many and sudden Changes, began Catarrhs of the Head and Breast, which were so epidemic, that very few escaped. It began with Chills and Shivering, followed by a Feverish Effervescence, intense Pain, or Stupor of the Head, Loss of Strength, and often of Appetite, often a Strangulation of the Jaws, or spurious Pain of the Pleura ; all gave way to Warmth, resolvent, attenuant, absorbent, and demulcent Medicines, &c. *Luc. Schroch*. --- *January* a moist, wet, rainy, variable Month, Wind between E. and S. W. by S. the 28th to *February* the 12th, Frost ; the 10th and 11th, Snow six Inches deep, Wind N. E. to N. W. by N. Ice

Ice three, or four Inches thick before the Snow; A. C. the 12th, begins to thaw; the 15th, a little <sup>1708.</sup>  
 Rain, From *January* the 26th, to *February* the 21st, no more Rain; *February* ends with S. E. Wind and Spring Weather. No more Rain to *March* the 6th, calm Wind, most S. W. the 3d, N. E. the 6th, showery; the 7th, squally, N. E. the 8th and 9th, Frost, Ice; the 10th, Snow Morning, fleety Afternoon, S. E. the 7th to the 16th, chiefly N. E. the 19th to the 26th, Wind S. W. the 26th and 27th, E. the 28th and 29th S. the 30th and 31st N. E. N. W. the 10th to the 14th, no Sun. No general Rains, but flying Showers of Rain, Sleet, Snow in many Places. *April* the 1st and 2d, rainy; the 3d and 4th to the 7th, Sun gleams hot; the 4th to the 8th, hoar Frost; the 12th, hot like *July*; the 2d to the 28th, no Rain. A glorious Month Day and Night, though with some cold Days; Wind S. W. the 5th and 6th; N. W. the 23d, 24th, and 25th; all the rest N. E. sometimes S. E. near the End. A dry Month, not much Wind. *May* a dry coldish Month, Wind the 1st Day S. W. to the 9th, N. E. to the 13th, S. S. E. the 16th to the 20th, S. W. *June* the 1st to the 22d, cold Easterly or Northerly Winds. First Week dry. Cold Rains to the 17th or 21st; the 16th to the 24th, Claps of Thunder with Rain; it ends with small Showers. A cold Season both Day and Nights. Fevers attended with Pain in the Side. Mortal prodigious Swarms of Gnats like Clouds, from every taller Bush in the Hedges. *July*, Wind most Westerly, or variable from

A. C. the 1st to the 12th; thence S. E. to the 16th; then Westerly to the Month's End. The 19th, Thunder; the 16th, dreadful Thunder and Lightning, especially in the Night, and much Rain. To this, no Summer but cold or wet; next Week, very hot, Wind W. very hot blowing Weather to the End. The Chafer or *May* bug (or Locusts) peculiar to the Month of *May*, were frequent all this Month, and seemed but half grown. Fevers still rage. *August* the 2d to the 4th, very hot, dry the first three Weeks, Wind N, or Easterly to the 10th. Heat, Drops. A flying Fog or Mists, but most Sunshine. The 13th to the End, moist; the 13th to the 16th, S. E. but chiefly S. W. from the 16th to the 30th; the 30th and 31st, very rainy; the 22d to the 30th, Thunder and Lightning. Fevers still continue, but turning to Intermittents, are less dangerous. *September* the 1st and 2d, E. S. E. N. the 4th, Westerly; Weather temperate, yet faint; some small Rains. Fevers encrease. The 3d, the Sun eclipsed; the 5th to the 21st, Wind Southerly; the 11th, 60 Families down of the Fever in one Street, and the Place consisted but of 2000 Souls. The 6th, 9th, and 10th, loud Thunder, Lightning, and Rain; the 12th, the same. The last Half generally dry. The third Week, Fevers encrease not. The 16th to the 23d, bright Days and Nights; last three Days, squally Northerly Winds. After the Middle of *September*, when the Heats are over, they begin at *Yarmouth* to cure Herrings; and 'tis said upon kindling the Fires to begin, the Fever quickly disappeared. *October* the 1st to the

the 20th; cold both Day and Night, Wind A. C. Northerly, but moderate, except the 14th, 15th, 19th, and 20th; thence to the End, moist and Southerly. The 1st, 11th, 16th, and 18th, Ice; the 30th, hot; S. S. W. *November* the 1st to the 11th, dry still; the 11th to the 13th, Drifts or Squalls; little Rain; the 19th to the 20th, dry; the 23d to the End, Snow laid two Inches deep; the 25th, 26th, and 27th, hard Ice, Wind E. N. E. *December* to the 19th, dry, blowing Weather, especially the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th, Wind E. and S. E. the 6th to the 17th, mild Southerly Season; the 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, and 24th, misty foggy Weather; the 19th, a dark Day; the 23d, a Halo, with Fog, rainy Evening; the 25th, Easterly missing Rain all Day, blows hard at E. N. E. in the Night; with this Wind, began one of the most remarkable Winters for Cold, that had been upward of 58 Years. This last was the coldest Summer and Spring and Harvest, upon the whole, of any in 47 (1698 excepted) Mr. Say.

The Winter began with Wind, Rain, Snow, 1709- and Fog. From *January* to *April*, was the greatest Frost all over *Europe* that had been in the Memory of Man (only a few short Breezes of South Wind, and temperate Air between.) In many Places the Earth became quite barren. The Husbandmens Labour and sown Seed were lost. Fruit Trees either blasted or brought forth little Fruit, and that either wormy, or blasted with red and black Specks. Vines were dead to the Roots. The very Rocks and Stones mouldered down to Sand.

The

A. C.  
1709.

The Severity of the Cold killed much Cattle, and many People were frozen to death. Never were so many People cut off by Apoplexies, or seized with Vertigos, Arthritics, Pleurisies, all inflammatory Diseases, Hemorrhages, and Consumptions. *April* was hot like Summer. *May* very cold from N. and E. Winds and Rain. Summer and Harvest more regular, temperate, and healthy in *Lubeck*. In other Places, from *March* the 20th, variety of Winds and Air, with frequent cool Rains, mixt with clear warm Days. From these Morning Showers, came Fruitfulness of the Earth, the Sky being clear, and Sun hot, as soon as the Showers were over. The whole Year was very healthy, only some Quotidians and Tertians in the Spring and Summer, with a Delirium, Pain of the Head, Back, Vomiting, Bleeding at the Nose, &c. but of very easy Cure. There were several hectic Heats, either alone, or joined to all other Disorders. *Luc. Schroch*. This was a wet Year in *England*.

Let us now look a little Back to the Perambulation of a greater Epidemic than any of these of late Years. In 1702, after the unfortunate Battle between the Saxons and Swedes, began the Plague near *Pinezow* or *Piezow*, in 1703; it appeared, here and there, toward *Cracow* and *Russia*, and had already made great Havock near the *Hungarian* Mountains, called *Crapack*, till it went Eastward to the upper *Volhinia*, and again Westward to *Lemberg* the Capital of *Russia*, which lost a vast Number of its Inhabitants, but many saved them-

selves by flight. During 1704, it raged violent- **A. CA**  
 ly in these two Palatinates. In Autumn it 1709,  
 spread in the neighbouring Places which lie to  
 the West and South, beginning in a Village  
 called *Radymno*, on this Side *Yarishlow*; then in-  
 vaded other Places situated between the Rivers  
*Sun* and *Volodorara*. It spread till it came to-  
 wards the *Samber*. In 1705 it left *Lemberg*,  
 and went N. and W. in great *Poland*, through  
*Yarishlow*, *Sieniawe*, *Zamost*, and other adjacent  
 Places, and continued in that Part of the Coun-  
 try, as far as *Poson* all that Year. In 1707 it  
 entered the royal City *Warsaw*, where in  
 Summer it destroyed a vast Number of People.  
 In 1708 it came nearer toward *Polish Prussia*,  
 and broke out in *Tborn* the latter end of *August*,  
 where it continued till the Beginning of next  
 Year, and swept off great Numbers of Men.

This alarmed *Dantzick*. Public Fastings and  
 Prayers were ordered. All Commerce with  
 Places infected, or suspected of Infection, was  
 forbid. And all Import of Effects from such  
 Places, especially Wool, raw Leather, Furs,  
 Beds, &c. All Travellers or Strangers were ex-  
 amined, and not permitted to enter from those  
 Places. In a Word, all necessary Precautions  
 were used from *July* the 11th, 1708, to *Febru-*  
*ary* the 27th, 1709, yet the Distemper gradu-  
 ally insinuated itself; for in *March*, died out  
 of one of the Districts of the old Town, seven  
 Persons. The eighth had some Bubos about  
 her, suspected to be venereal, was sent to the  
 Hospital, where the Disease soon infected Chil-  
 dren in the same Room; it soon overspread the  
 whole

**A. C.** whole Hospital, killed the Surgeon, his Wife and Children. Then the Disease spread in the outer Parts and Suburbs of the Town. In *June* our Author's (Dr. *Job. Christophi Gottwald*) Daughter died of it. His Wife was seized, and difficultly restored. In *August* it overspread the whole Town; then all Hands were at work to provide for it. Care was taken that the Poor would be well supplied both with Food and Physick, and all Necessaries; that the Streets and Dwelling-houses should be kept clean; that the Dead should be quickly buried; that the Pest-houses should be opened and well stored with all Sorts of Necessaries, Servants and Overseers, &c. In *August* and *September*, it raged most. It encreased and decreased in the same Proportion; for in *June* died 319; in *July* 1313; in *August* 6139; in *September* 8330; in *October* 4932; in *November* 1961; in *December* 584. Few People of Rank and Quality died of it, in comparison of the common and ordinary sort. Of the Magistrates died two; of the Judges two; of Divines a third Part; of Physicians and Apothecaries none; of Surgeons in ordinary two; of Subordinates, especially belonging to the Pest-houses, a vast Number. The principal Citizens, and Officers of the Garrison, escaped pretty well; but the Garrison, Handicraft, and common Tradesmen, as well Masters as Journey-men, Apprentices, Porters, and Labourers, suffered greatly. There died in all 24533. Daily public Prayers were continued; the City Gates kept open. Plenty of Provisions and all Necessaries

faries for Man and Beasts. Trade, though moderate, was not interrupted; Communication, Exchange, and Markets, tho' lessened, yet not cut off, tho' no Post went. --- A pannic Dread seized the Inhabitants before it reached us. The Forerunners of it were Swarms of Spiders in 1708. *August* the 11th, while the Plague raged, a stinking Mist like a thick Cloud, of short Duration, of a blackish yellow, like the Smoke from Oyl of Vitriol and Oyl of Tartar mixt, moved from one Place to another over the Town, emitting a violent Stench. In *October* a blue fiery Globe came at 11 at Night from N. W. shot toward and fell over-against the Town, with a great Light. In *July* Crows, Jackdaws, Swallows, Sparrows, and Storks, all fled till *November* after, &c.

The Disease encreased and decreased gradually; the Middle was the worst and most violent. At first the Bubos were more common than the Furuncles, Carbuncles, and Vibices. The Petechie were more common afterwards than those; though during the whole Time of the Contagion, they were never fully separated, so as to appear sometimes one without the other. At last the Petechie and Carbuncles went off, but the Bubos continued last of all, as they were the first of the outward Signs, laid deep in the Skin, were at first hard, immoveable, and round. They grew longer after, and might be moved. They looked not red till they were drawn and ripened. They were mostly in the Groins, Armpits, and about the Neck. Most of them came with

A. C. 1709 with violent cutting and pricking Pain, with other heavy Symptoms, as Pain of the Head and Back. Cool Shiverings followed alternately by Heat, Anxiety, Faintness, and often bilious Vomitings. The Symptoms milder or feverer, according to the Degree of Malignity. The Furuncles appeared more in the Flesh Parts, to the Number of 5, 7, or 9, on the Body. Sometimes they were red, and swelled to a greater Height than Bubos, with violent Pain and disturbed Rest. The other Symptoms the same as in a Bubo, both attended with a Fever, and Pain in the Back and Belly. Carbuncles and Anthracas were more pernicious, of sundry Sorts, and strange Figures and Species. They often began with Shivering and bilious Vomitings; then Restlessness, sudden Loss of Strength, Pain in the Head, Back, Anxiety, burning Heat, Thirst, &c. The Petechie being always dangerous, were much more so here. There were four Sorts of them (as of the Carbuncles and Anthracas) these like Flea-bites, like Lentils; others large round Spots here and there. Some like the Measles, spread over all the whole Body. Some had them mixt. In some they appeared not till after Death. Many sad and fatal Symptoms appeared with them all, as Pain of the Head and Loins, Vomiting, Looseness, Palpitation of the Heart, great Anxiety, Faintness, Shivering in all Parts of the Body, which were often followed by Heat or Sweat, Deliria, Epileptic Fits, Lethargy, hypocratic Face, staring Eyes, bleeding at the Nose, immediate menstrual Fluxes, &c. Now for the Vibices, Melopes, or Plague Stripes, they came at last, for  
Death

Death waited on them, which often came un-  
 expectedly. They shot like Lightning from  
 the Breast to the Face, in Strokes of sundry  
 Colours, blue, green, brown, and yellow; first  
 to the Nose, then to the Forehead. Now the  
 Sick were terrified, their Eyes grew stiff, their  
 Tongue trembled, their Speech gradually  
 ceased, great inward Anxiety and Confusion.  
 Two had five Blisters in the Beginning; they  
 recovered. The hopeful Symptoms were, Pain of  
 the Head, a small Shivering or Cold, a tolera-  
 ble Heat, nauseating of Victuals, Thirst, Belly  
 distended with Wind, Anxiety, Dejectedness,  
 Pains and Stitches behind the Ears, in the Tem-  
 ples, and on the Shoulders, Heaviness in all the  
 Limbs. The dubious Signs were, Palpitation  
 of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Anxiety  
 of the Heart, Faintness, Looseness, Vomiting,  
 Dryness of the Throat, Restlessness, a Con-  
 tinual Fever, Delirium, &c. The fatal Signs  
 were, Sleepiness and Lethargy, Palsy, E-  
 pileptic Fits, Cramp, bleeding at the Nose,  
 irregular Menses, Abortion, sudden Loss of  
 Strength, Rigour and Shiverings through all  
 the Limbs, burning Heat, staring and watery  
 Eyes, constant Inquietude, with great Anxiety,  
 outward Coldness of the Limbs, and inward  
 Heat, with Dryness of the Tongue and Throat.  
 Bubos in the Beginning of the Contagion, or  
 on the left Side, were worse than after, or on  
 the right Side. They needed not always be  
 drawn, for sometimes they would not be  
 forced; and in others, good Emollients dissolved  
 them. Nor was it safe to lay Blisters on them  
 before

A. C.

1799.

A. C. 1709. before the 5th Day. If they happened near a Carbuncle, it was a good Sign. Carbuncles which separated not quickly were dangerous. These on nervous Parts were more painful than on the fleshy. If the Sick were insensible of them without Heat and great Lassitude, they died the 5th Day. Carbuncles well the 5th or 9th Day, were good, if the Sick kept from Cold; these besides Petechie or Spots, were mortal. Of Spots, the Pulicars were mildest or best. Such Spots as came not out before the 5th Day, were fatal. All the Lenticulares and Purpurate, were mortal. Occult Spots, or Vibices, were sure Death. All Hemorrhages, or Evacuations, if attended with Loss of Strength, and Trembling Pulse, were mortal; though regular Menses without Bubo or Furuncle, were not. If the Disease at first affected the Senses or nervous Parts; or if the Sick were lethargic or drowzie; or if they relapsed after the 5th or 7th Day; or if on the 3d Day after they begun, they seemed strong and talked much, with an inward Fearfulness, all these were dangerous and fatal. Pale clear Urine which changed not soon, was dangerous. A bloody putrid Urine, let it look never so well otherwise, yet if it had on the Surface, round about the Glass, a pale red Circle, was a Sign of Malignity. Lixivious Urine, half concocted, in small Quantity, without Sediment, was fatal.

As to the Cure, a good wholesome moderate Diet was recommended. Pot Herbs, Garden Fruits, flatulent Food, salt and high seasoned Meats, were forbid; and Drams: But few noticed

noticed such Rules. The simple internal Me-A. C. Medicines of greatest Esteem were, Angelica Root, 1709. Calamus Aromaticus, red Myrrh, Sulphur, Nitre, Rue, &c. Of Compounds, Tachondel Chalk, Theriaca, Mithridate, pestilential Vinegar, Morsels; Troches, Gunpowder. The following preservative Arcanum, was sent from *Thorn*, greatly extolled, but without Merit: Take Hepatic Aloes ʒvj. Sealed Earth ʒiv. Venice Treacle ʒvj. best Rhubarb ʒij. Oriental Saffron ʒjʒ. Zedoary ʒij. red Myrrh ʒiij. Agaric ʒj. Roots of Gentian, Tormentil, Dittany, Angelica, Castor, Camphire, of each ʒjʒ. mix; powder all, and pour on them a Pint and Half of best *French Brandy*, extract the Tincture in a warm Place, in a well corked Bottle. Dose 12 Drops as a Preservative; but if infected, a Spoonful, and sweat after it. But both for Prevention and Cure, our Author used his own Effence of Woods, Saffron, Aloes, and red Myrrh, drawn in Spirit of Wine, and adding to it Mixtura Simplex. Others used Acetum Antominii, mixt. with Bezoardics. He gave this Bezoardic Powder at Night, a Knife pointful at a Time: Take Roots of Tormentil, Scornozera, Butterbur, Cumfrey, round Birthwort, Gujac. aa. ʒij. Turmeric, Zedoary, aa. ʒʒ. Myrrh ʒj. white Coral, Sea Shells, aa. ʒjʒ. Yellow Amber, Red and White Sealed Earth, Vipers Flesh, Crabs Eyes, Bole, Calcined Hartshorn, aa. ʒiv. Diaphoretic Antimony ʒvj. Nitr. Anodyn. min. aa. ʒij. Mis. pulv. Dose from ʒj. to ʒj. Where there was the least Appearance of the Disease, he gave his Sulphur

**A. C.** Minerale Confortans, with a Bezoardic. Such  
 1709. as constantly, or often attended, or were con-  
 versant with the Sick, used proper Vinegars, or  
 chew'd Lozenges. To take off the ill Scent  
 of Rooms, they smoked them with Red Myrrh,  
 and Saltpetre, boiled in Vinegar, and poured on  
 hot Tiles ; or with Juniper-berries, or Gun-  
 powder. Evacuations were hurtful. A Laxa-  
 tive discreetly given once in two or three  
 Weeks, was not amiss. Bleeding, vomiting,  
 and spitting, pernicious. In the Cure he sought  
 first to extinguish the pestilential Venom by  
 Bezoardics and Sudorifics. As, at first his preser-  
 vative Essence was given six Times in 24 Hours,  
 from 25 to 75 Drops, or every 12 Hours a Pa-  
 per of his Bezoardic Powder, or the Bezoardic  
 Segn. with the Bezoardic Wagneri, or either of  
 them mixt with the Specific. Cephalic. *Michael.*  
 or Antihectic. *Poterii*, with Myrrh, Yellow  
 Amber, Flowers, or Lac. Sulphur. Nitr. Antim.  
 Sulphur. Minerale. He sometimes used Saffron,  
 or Diacord. dissolved in Restraining Waters and  
 Syrups. He found the following Mixture use-  
 ful. R. Ag. Scorzoner, scord. Tormentil. Mil-  
 lefol. aa. ʒij, Acet. Bezoard. ʒβ. Essent Liquor.  
 ʒij. Mixtur. simpl. ʒj. Elix. Pptis. ʒβ. Syr. Sym-  
 phit. Ferneli. ʒij. M. in three Doses ; with this  
 they sweated and drunk nothing cold. And  
 after the Sweat, took a cordial Powder like that  
 of *Zwelfer*, or his mineral Sulphur, mixt  
 with the Magistery of precious Stones. If  
 sleepy, he added the volatile Salts ; if watch-  
 ful, a mild Anodyne ; if convulsed, *Chabarines*.  
 For Hemorrhages, Martials, and Tincture of  
 Antimony.

Antimony. Outwardly, when first taken, the A. C. Limbs were quite stiff, and as it were benumbed with cold, Friction with warm Cloaths, and Bags of warm Oats were applied. For Restlessness and Delirium, Anodynes were useless, but Leaves of Rue, Willow, Plantine, Scordium, and Wild Thyme mixed with Salt, and moistened with Rose Vinegar, and laid warm about the Head, did good. Vertigo, and Pain of the Head, were eased with ordinary Species, Procucuph. Disp. *Berolin.* or with one Part mixt with a quarter of a Part of Nitr. Antim. and Leaves of Rue, Purslane, and Endive, of each half a Part, is to be tied about the Head. For Dozing and Sleepiness, a Blister was laid to the Neck, and a Sternutatory blown up the Nose. A Loosness was stopt by Treacle, Mithridate, or Orvictan. mixt with Vinegar, and spread on Leather or Linnen, and laid warm to the Navel. Bleeding at Nose was most difficult, Lint moistened with Vinegar of Roses, was put up the Nostrils; or Rue and Red Roses stampd and sprinkled with Barberry Vinegar, and put between double Linnen, and laid on the Neck. For the Dryness of the Throat, Barley Water, with Salt Prunella, and Syrup of Mulberries. For Loss of Strength, and Dejection of Spirits, were used Cephalics and Cordials, with Bezoardics, or Confectio Alkermes, or de Hyacinth, with cordial Waters and Corroborants, as Elix. Citr. Granator. Moror, Cydonior. &c. And Ptyfanas and Milk Way, or Emulsions of Almonds, Peony Seeds, Carduus, or Columbine, or Hartshorn Gellies with

A. C. 1709.  Barley Water, or Rhenish Wine, or with Syrup of Sorrel, Citron, Currants, &c. or Sulphur Minerale Epithems to the Head, Heart, and Pulse. To mollify the Bubos, they used Cakes of black Pepper mixt with Vinegar and Oyl of Roses, or of white Lillies. Or these Cakes mixed with Honey, Figs and Wheat Flower, and applied warm in a Pultis, or Camomil Flowers, fresh Butter, and Linseed. To draw them, they used roasted Onions, roasted Figs, or Leaven mixt with Vinegar, white Mustard Seed, and powdered Cantharides; after that they used a Plaister of Turpentine Oyl, Tar, and yellow Wax, &c. Some took them out by Cupping, Blisters or Excision. But Carbuncles were more difficult. At first the Emp. Defensivum applied about it to prevent its Progress, did good. Then to ease the Pain, and bring it to Separation, they used Caustics, Scarification, Ung. Egypt. Basilicon, &c. At last Digestives to cleanse and heal it. The Poor he ordered to wash round the Carbuncle as yet untouched, with Aqua Calcis; then Empl. Apostol. *Zwelf.* Over the Carbuncle, and over that a Pultis, thrice a Day, of Camomil and Bean Flowers, Linseed and Barley boiled in Milk: This drew it forth well, the Eschar softened, and began to sweat, and soon came to Separation; at least the Ointment, or Digestive, with a defensive Plaister, cleansed it. --- I have been the more tedious and particular on this Plague, for it reigned longest, and spread farthest of any in this Century. We shall meet with it again at *Copenha-gen* in 1711. And in *June* 1713, we find it at *Vienna*

*Vienna* and *Poson* in *Hungary*; and in 1714, at *A. C.*, *Styrea* and *Fadenburg*. In 1715 was a Fever 1709. at *Carniola* little short of it. It travelled from Place to Place for 14 Years, till the most rigorous Frost and Cold of 1716 extinguished it quite. The Cow Plague, which came out of *Hungary* into *Italy* round about two or three Years, for we meet with it in *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Holland*. At last it fell on other Animals, as *Horses*, *Swine*, *Fowls*, &c.

As the Winter at the Close of 1708, and Beginning of 1709, were the severest we have had since the great Frost of 1684, and in many Things resembled that which ended in 1739, and began in 1740, I shall here give a more particular Account of it, especially as both began on the same Day, and with the same Winds; and the rather, because that of 1709 was more destructive of the Fruits of the Earth; and the Spring that followed shewed upon the whole, that the Cold was of longer Continuance, and greater, than that of any other Year since 1698.

After a cold and dry *October* and *November*, *December* also continued dry to the 19th, Wind S. E. and sometimes S. W. to the 24th. From the 6th to the 17th, mild, with frequent Fogs or Mists from the 15th to the 24th. On the 23d was a Halo about the Sun, with a Fog and rainy Evening; the 25th and 26th, Wind E. N. E. high, boisterous, most severely cold, hardest Frost, and little Sun, with Flights of small fleecy Hail or Snow; the 27th ditto, E. N. E. Flights of small Snow, cold to Extremity, little Sun, blew hard; the 28th, N. E.

A. C. 1709. 3. a great Storm at Night; the 29th, blew hard from N. E. 3. it froze Water, Urine, Ink, &c. within Doors, and good Fires in the Rooms, and all Liquors in Cellars; Sun and Clouds alternately; the 30th, S. W. froze severely in the House, dreadful Cold; at Night N. E. 3. the 31st, an unusual Degree of Cold, Wind E. 4. a Storm, Spittings of Snow, coldest Wind with Snow, several Ships were shored, and 5000*l.* worth of Wreck sold for 60*l.*

*January* to the 7th, Wind between E. and N. W. by N. from that to the 20th, between S. E. and S. W. by S. to the 27th, E. N. E. and N. the 27th, W. and 30th. The rest of that Time between W. and S. W. to the 28th; the 29th, S. W. and to *February* the 13th, 14th, and 15th, S. E. the 16th, N. the 17th, 18th, and 23d, N. W. the 19th to the 23d, S. the 24th to *March* the 2d, E. S. E. N. E. *March* the 2d, S. W. the 3d, S. E. the 4th, S. S. E. the 5th, S. the 6th, N. W. to the 13th, N. E. the 13th, S. the 14th to the 17th, N. W. the 17th, S. E. the 18th and 19th, S. W. the 20th, W. S. the 21st and 22d, N. E. to the 26th, N. the 26th, S. E. the 27th, E. N. and the 28th and 29th, N. E. the 30th and 31st, S. E. *April* the 1st and 4th; the 2d and 3d, E. to the 14th, S. W. to the 17th, N. W. the 17th, S. W. the 19th and 20th. S. E. to the 25th; N. E. the 25th; the 26th, S. W. to the 30th; N. E. the 30th. *May* the 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 21st, and 30th, N. the 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d, and 31st,

31st, N. E. the 6th, 7th, and 10th, S. W. the A. C.  
 9th, E. the 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 27th, and 1709.  
 29th, S. E. the 19th, W. S. the 24th, N. W.   
 the 28th and 29th, S. *June* the 1st, 2d, 12th,  
 5th, 6th, and 20th, S. the 3d, 19th, to the  
 29th, S. W. the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th,  
 S. E. the 28th, E. N. 12th, E. S. the 9th to  
 the 11th, N. E. the 16th and 30th, N. the  
 18th, W. S. the 17th and 29th, N. W. The  
 Winds were often very high, and stormy, as  
*January* the 1st, 3d, 12th, 15th, 24th, and  
 25th; the 1st and 2d Weeks of *February*, &c.

This Weather in four Days time, froze over  
 the *Thames*, notwithstanding the Motion of  
 the Water by Tides and stormy Winds; many  
 Booths were built on it. The Thermometer,  
*December* the 31st, was lower than it had  
 been in 18 Years before; little less next Day.  
 It was much the same from *February* the 12th,  
 to the 15th. Several Thermometers sunk with-  
 in the Bubble; others at 90, or colder than  
 the middle State of the Air under the Pole.  
 Urine froze under the Bed, though there was  
 a good Fire in the Room. Bread and Meal  
 were all Ice. Bottled Beer in deep Cellars  
 froze. A nine Gallon Barrel of small Beer set  
 in the Chimney Corner to thaw, afforded a  
 Gallon of Ale; all the rest was dead Water.  
 Ships in great Numbers came a-shore in *Yar-*  
*mouth* Road, not merely by the Violence of the  
 Wind, but from the Impotence of the Sailors  
 to find their Hands, and from the Impossibility  
 of seeing the Cables, which were thick cased  
 with Ice. ----- The latter end of the second

A, C. Week, and Beginning of the third; countless  
 1709. Thousands of Bra Geese by Flights of five  
 or seven Minutes Distance, were continually  
 making to the Southward to find open Waters;  
 creeping low and slowly along the Shore; as  
 the weakest among them were able to fly, some  
 of which they were often dropping. But the  
 Moment they came to the Mouth of any  
 River they ascended strong and swiftly into the  
 Air, whence they might take a View of the  
 Waters many Miles into the Land; and when  
 they observed they were all Ice, descending and  
 creeping again as before; though the farther  
 South, the severer the Winter; for this ex-  
 treme Cold reached not only the Northern  
 Countries, but over *France* also, and fiercer by  
 their Accounts than here; even *Portugal* itself  
 felt the Severity of it. Ink froze in my Pen, tho'  
 by a good Fire, that I could not write a Line  
 at once. The Ice was said to be a Foot thick  
 at Land, but on the Coast, where it never  
 freezes so hard, it was eight Inches. *January*  
 the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, were Thaws;  
 from the 22d to the 28th, Frost again, but less  
 cold and milder, yet freezed two Inches in a  
 Night. Frost again from *February* the 8th to  
 the 20th; from that to the End, Thaw; yet  
 the Ice of the first Frost still remained for all  
 these Thaws. And indeed *February* the 12th  
 to the 15th, froze five or six Inches. From  
*February* the 26th to *March* the 6th, had  
 Frost. Thus far no Appearance of a Spring,  
 even in the South. From *December* the 25th,  
 1708, to *March* the 12th, 1709, above 90  
 Days

Days Frost; many of them such as happen not A. C. in many Years; 50 Days the Wind some 1709. where in the E. at most N. E. 30 Days blowing hard, and above half of these dreadful Storms or a Scout of Wind. About Days more the Wind N. or N. W. yet some of the coldest Weather was perhaps *December* the 30th, and *February* the 12th, when the Wind was S. W. whose Effects was only to bring back the Vapours that had come from the N. E. and had crowd'd them together against these that were still coming in a Heap over the Island. In the End of the 4th Week of *May*, it still continued cold, the Elms yet naked in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. *May* the 19th, Hawthorns just begin to blow, and on the 21st, Elms to be green. Wheat now 10s. a Bushel. At the End of *May*, little Appearance of a Spring in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Take the five Months from *December* the 26th inclusive, and it was much colder in the same Space of Time in the Years 1739, and the following Spring of 1740, as the Effects demonstrated. In 1709, Wheat did not begin to ear till past the Middle of *June*, though the Weather in that Month was Summerless. But upon the whole it was not so cold as in 1698. *June* the 17th, Wheat Ear breaking its Enclosure, Hawthorn still in Blossom, but fading; the 25th, Wheat not all eared. The first Half of this Month was fine Weather, the latter wet, a great deal of Rain the last three Days. From *Christmas* 1708, to *June* the 16th; 1709, Wind E. 100 Days, mostly N. E. 20 Days more N. and N. W. hence the

A. C. 1709. the Cold. First Half of *July* was wet, Wind S. W. from the 17th to the 24th, E. S. E. or S. E. the 24th, S. W. to the 28th, W. or N. W. the 22d and 28th, N. the 29th and 30th, S. E. the 31st, S. W. the last four Days were Summer indeed. *August* was a mixt, Part very hot, and Part as cold. On the 8th, Barley and Oats first-cut in the South; the 27th, Wheat cut. Wheat over the Kingdom was generally destroyed on the N. E. Side of the Furrows. Now raged a malignant Fever and very mortal in *Harwich*, &c. from the Communication with foreign Parts. Wind to the 10th, 12th, and 13th, S. W. the 10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 30th, and 31st, N. W. the 15th, 16th, 17th, 25th, and 26th, W. the 18th, 20th, and 24th, N. the 23d, E. the 19th and 29th, N. E. *September* had much Wind and Rain, Wind chiefly between S. E. and N. E. the 7th, 20th, to the 26th, S. W. the 10th, 17th, and 26th N. W. the 16th and 29th N. *October* had some Windy, and many dead calm Days in it, no great Rains. Wind the 1st and 2d, S. the 3d to the 5th, W. the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 21st, N. the 7th, 9th, 17th, 18th, and 27th, N. W. the 11th to the 17th, N. E. the 19th and 28th, E. N. the 20th, E. the 29th and 30th, E. S. *November* began and ended cold, but was mostly mild, Wind chiefly W. or S. W. Little Rain. *December*, Wind mostly from S. to W. a few Days excepted; yet the Year concludes near as cold as the last; for on the 31st it froze within Doors, Wind S. The first Half of this Year was as cold as any for the

the last 60 Years. In 1698 the Cold continued A. C. till *September*: This Year only to *June* or *July* 1709. at farthest, *June* being rather fine than hot.

Was very temperate in the general, only in the End of *March* were three insufferably hot Days. From *April* the 7th to the 11th, North Wind, sleety and cold; then six Days excessive Heat, with East Wind cooled by after Rains. In *June* several unseasonable sharp and cold Storms, from which Vicissitudes of Weather, Catarrhs and Arthritics were not unfashionable. The Harvest was less changeable, the Year was fruitful and healthy, the Winter late. In the latter end of *October* and *November*, were great Floods. The Winds after were very variable, but mostly South, the Air foggy, thick, moist, vapid, often stagnant, long without Sun, and very unwholsome in *Carniola* and *Ausburg*. *March* the 1st, began and reigned two Months, an Epidemic which missed few, and raged fatally like a Plague in *France* and the Low Countries, and was brought by disbanded Soldiers into *England*, viz. a catarrhus Fever, called the *Dunkirk Rant*, or *Dunkirk Ague*; it lasted 8, 10 or 12 Days. Its Symptoms were a severe, short, dry Cough, quick Pulse, great Pain of the Head, and over the whole Body, moderate Thirst; Sweating and Diuretics were the Cure. Bleeding very pernicious or fatal. This was a very moist, Southerly, and unsettled Constitution in *England*.

First Week of *January*, moderate Weather from the 3d to the 7th, with constant Rokes and Westerly Winds. The second Week spits

**A. C.** a little Snow, Wind varies, but Easterly most; the 10th Day was a Pillar over the Sun when set, moving to W. and pointing down to the Sun sub Terra for about two Minutes. The third Week was dark Easterly Winds. The 12th, 13th, and from the 19th to the 24th, Frost, Ice one Inch and a half thick; then perpetual flying Thicks and Fogs, with calm Weather, and great Dews, Wind Easterly. --- *February* begins with South Winds, and mild, mostly foggy and a little Wind. From the 4th to the 25th, most Easterly. Little Rain these six last Months, though wetting all Day at Times. --- *March* begins wet, brings on an early fast Spring. The 3d, Gooseberry Leaves; the 10th, Bushes all green; Currants knot their Flowers. The two first Weeks warm; the third, cold Rains. Pretty much and often Rain to the End of the Month, Wind most Westerly. The 27th to the 31st, Northerly, Spring advanced little since the 12th. --- *April* began hazy. The 6th, warm with frequent Lightning in the Evening, but the Spring delayed by Easterly Winds, and cold Days, and Nights extreme cold, especially the 16th to the 19th; the 24th to the 27th, hot; the 28th, showery Day. Spring backward; Currants not yet out of Flower; Apples blown not, several Things blasted. --- In *May* Easterly Winds mostly prevailed, and though pleasant enough, yet unkindly, the Ground exceeding dry and chopt; Barley and Pease burnt; Vermin devour all Fruit, and leave the Trees naked as in Winter. The same it was in

many Places in 1741, and 42. --- *June* the 1st, A. C. Wheat Ears opened their Enclosure. Wind <sup>1710.</sup> from the 1st to the 24th, most Westerly; the 13th, much Thunder at Noon; the 17th, Dust not a Day since *April* the 28th; Abundance of local Showers in the two last Weeks. The Rains to the North of *Norwich*, the Dust to the South. The second Week very cold; the second Day only hot. --- *July* began dry and dusty, but the 5th and 6th had a great deal of Rain to lay the Corn; the 14th, Thunder; Wind chiefly S. W. to the 20th, which was the first very hot Day, followed by N. E. close the 24th, 25th, and 26th; the Middle, Windy. *August* began mizzling; the 8th, much Rain; several Squals on other Days, some very fine Days intermixt; the 16th, Thunder; the 23d, sultry; the 25th to the End, often Fogs, little Wind; last Half, clear Nights, Wind Westerly. --- All *September* clear Nights, some Rain by Squals; the first Half, Wind Westerly; last Half, Easterly. --- *October* generally mild, several glorious Days in it; the 10th, dreadful Storm to the Northward, high Spring Tides, Wind with the Moon in Perigee; first Half, Wind Westerly; last, Easterly. --- *November* mostly warm and dry, Wind little, and mostly S. W. From *November* the 30th, to *December* the 3d, a continued Storm from S. S. E. to S. S. W. the like from the 6th to the 10th, especially; the 9th, that Night a dreadful Storm of Wind, with Floods of Rain. Most of the whole Month was open Weather, Three Weeks Wind S. W. then Southerly, little Wind,

A. C. 1710. Wind, gray Dews; the 28th to the 30th, Wind freshens at E. The first Week of *December*, and first Week of *May*, the Thermometer was at the same Height. *London* now was very healthy, and *Norwich* very sickly of the Small Pox and Spotted Fever, whereof died the first Week 48, the next 78; and their usual Buryings in a Week are 20.

1711. *January* the 1st to the 12th, moderate Weather, and little Wind, most N. W. and W. thence N. W. sometimes N. E. blowing fresh and hard to the 18th; the 16th, 17th, and 18th, Squals of Hail; from the 18th, to *February* the 4th, most severe Frost, freezing often within Doors, and in the Chambers. Ice on the 5th Day above three Inches thick on the Coast; yet thawing or giving at times, Wind N. E. mostly. -- *February*, Frost severe to the 5th; Thaw to the 8th; yet the old Ice remains three Inches thick. Mixt Frost and Thaw to the 13th, old Ice still half an Inch; the 15th, Snows, ending in Rain; the 16th, Frost; the 20th to the 27th, all Frost; the 24th, Moon in Perigee, a very high Tide, Wind N. W. blows hard with Squals of Hail; the 17th, Primroses blow thick. -- *March* began with the same Winds, and pretty much Rain the first two Days; small Showers at Times from thence to the 10th, with hazy Sunshine, Wind Westerly, and pretty mild. Gooseberry Leaves opening the 10th, but stood at a stand to the 18th; Wind from the 10th to the 18th, N. E. with some Frosts, Snow, and Sleet; the 22d, 23d, and 24th, Wind

Wind variable, and much Rain; Rain less to A. C. the 27th; to the End, Fogs and Easterly 1711. Winds; the 27th, Gooseberries and Currants begin to bloom. --- April to the 10th, Southerly, or S. W. Winds. Gooseberries and Currants come into full Blossom. The rest of the Month the Wind oft N. E. or variable, with vast Quantities of cold Rain. Currants remain only in Flower. The Codlings in Bloom, and many of the Blooms blasted, The 18th, at *Norwich*, a dreadful Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, from 7 in the Morning, to 11; the 21st, Thunder. Black Thorn blown; White only budded. The fatal Small Pox which had raged at *Leestoff* till now, are pretty much over. --- The three first Days of *April* and *May*, first equalled the Warmth of some Days in *December* last. *May* was mostly calm, Wind pretty equally divided between N. and S. most of it fine Summer Weather, but not hot till the Close. Spring in all its Glory about the 19th, but Apples not out of Bloom till the 26th. --- *June* began as *May* ended, with cloudless Sun, and Star-light to the 7th, Wind E. the 7th, a dreadful Tempest of Thunder with prodigious Hail; the 18th, Thunder and Showers; the 19th, Moon in Perigee, very high Tide; a cold Week; the 25th, infinite Swarms of Gnats, Showers at Times, Wind most E. or Northerly to the 21st; ends West-erly. --- *July* began with Northerly Winds and showery; the 10th to the 19th, fine Weather; first Part hot, especially the 15th and 16th. The five next Days very cold, Wind N. E. the

A. C. the 21st to the 28th, showery at *London*.  
 1711. *August*, various Weather, Half Northerly, Half Southerly Wind, the last chiefly in the Middle of the Month. --- *September* the finest Month since *May*, especially the latter Half, Wind mostly S. W. but S. E. the nine first Days, and four last. This is the Month of Herring Fishery at *Yarmouth*, of which this was a rich Year. --- *October* squally Weather; the 2d to the 12th, warm; the 14th to the 16th, hot; the 16th, P. M. at 11, a Halo; the 12th, Rain and Wind; the 18th and 19th, gray Dews or hard Frost; the 23d, Rain; the 26th and 27th, Rain, Wind, and Darkness. --- *November*, mostly S. W. Winds, warm with a great deal of Rain; great Damps on Gläs; the 15th, Frost; Wind the 24th to the 29th, E. S. --- *December*, Wind between W. and E. by S. to the 19th, some fine Weather; the 9th to the 13th, Fogs, and little Wind; the 17th to the 19th, squally; thence Snow and Frosts to the 29th, Ice three Inches, giving at Times, Wind N. W. to N. E.

1712. *January* began mild, with Westerly Winds to the 6th; the first Eve, a Southerly Rain; to the 22d, close Days and dark Nights, mixt with some fine Days, Wind N. to E. ends with Westerly Winds; some Frost and squally Weather; the 21st to the 26th, blowing fresh at Night; ends moderate --- *February* begins with N. W. Winds, Hail and Snow at Times; thence variable with cold northerly Winds, some Snow, and often Squals, with Rain and white Frosts; ends with smirry Rains. Gooseberry

berry I eaves just beginning to open. On the A. C.  
 8th, small Hail. Hoar Frost and Snow laid on <sup>1712.</sup>  
 the Ground. A Frost. The like Frost and  
 haily Snow began the 9th Day, Wind in the  
 Morning N. W. Noon, N. W. In the Even-  
 ing of which were the most remarkable Para-  
 selene I ever saw. The Moon being nearly  
 E. S. E. between two and three Hours high,  
 there was a large Circle about it, and a little  
 higher to Sight than the Body of the Moon.  
 On the outward Edge of the Circle were five  
 Mock Moons, and a Tail from each outwardly,  
 which surrounding the whole Horizon (at a  
 Distance from the Earth, pretty near equal  
 to that of the Moon) joined each other.  
 About the S. there was another Spot of Light,  
 or Mock Moon, and to N. W. another, or at  
 least a brighter Part of the Circle sometimes  
 appearing; the Sky all haizy. I suppose the  
 Air frozen. The Halo round the Moon still  
 remained at 10 o' Clock. The Moon in Con-  
 junction with Saturn, which was visible above it.  
 The Halo extended itself to the Constellation  
 of Gemini. The S. Moon Dog covering one of  
 its Stars, while the other appeared at a like  
 Distance from it, as the Moon did from Sa-  
 turn. Several Persons observed the like Para-  
 selene the Evening before, and some Mornings  
 after. No Quantity of Rain this Month.----  
*March* began with Wind and squally Weather;  
 the 4th to the 12th, clear frost, with Snow  
 lying four Inches deep, with a very cold Thaw;  
 the 13th and 14th, Ice out of the Sun one  
 Inch and a half, Wind N. W. or N. E. Easterly

A. C. to the End of the Month, sometimes to S. chiefly to N. little Rain ; the 26th, it rained all Day. --- *April*, Rain and Sleet, P. M. Easterly ; the 2d to the 5th, S. W. with some free Showers ; the 3d, 4th, and 8th, Halo's about the Moon ; the 6th to the 15th, Northerly to W. or E. to the End variable ; the 16th, P. M. fierce and free Showers ; the 18th and 19th, hot Days, Wind N. much Lightning ; hot and fine Weather to the End, Wind chiefly N. E. the 26th, P. M. 5. Thunder, and a Shower. --- *May*, mostly a fine Month, Day and Night, Wind Westerly and Southerly from the 4th to the 14th, the last two Days S. W. the rest mostly N. E. the 4th, Elms in Flower ; the 14th to the 16th, Evening Showers ; the 9th, 10th, 22d, Thunder. --- *June*, fine Weather ; S. W. Winds begin and end the Month ; the Middle N. E. generally little Wind ; the 1st, 16th, and 21st, Thunder ; the 1st, loud, with great Hail ; the 16th, with pretty much Rain ; the 21st, with fierce Rain ; thence showery to the 27th, and again the 29th. --- *July*, mostly S. W. Wind, hot Weather, a glorious Month. It began with Wind and Showers. The 1st, Thunder ; the 8th, great Rain at Night ; the 15th, the same at *Norwich*. This Month, and all *August*, in the Country, sore Throats were universal ; attended at *London* with Dizziness and Pain of the Limbs : To few mortal. --- *August*, the 1st, rained hard from 3 P. M. till Night ; the 2d to the 6th, haizy Sunshine, Wind S. W. the 1st to the 18th, variable ; the 18th, fierce Showers ;

Showers ; to the End, Wind mostly N. E. A. C. the 29th, rain'd hard, P. M. *April* Showers, 1712. with loud Thunder ; the 12th and 13th, all the Cliff from *Pakefield* to *Leostoff*, and all the Ebb Sand from thence to *Yarmouth*, covered so thick with small long black Flies, that they might be discerned at the Distance of half a Furlong or more, lying in some Places near an Inch deep. These seem to be the Flies that are produced from the Lice on the Hops, and with which my Beans were covered --- *September* the 3d, Rain 24 Hours ; the 6th, all the Morning, and Showers other Days. Wind to the 3d, N. E. thence Westerly to the 14th, with less Rain ; fine Weather the 3d Week, North-easterly Wind (some Squals and Spittings the 2d Week) the 20th, rained all Night till 7 in the Morning ; the 26th and 29th, Rain till 2 or 3, P. M. the 26th, Rain and Wind all Night ; from thence a very wet and bad Seed-Time, Wind sometimes Easterly, but most N. W. or from that to S. W. with some Storms. *November* (as well as *October*) was all a very rainy Month, and little Wind, except the 16th ; the 17th, variable, mostly W. the 13th and 14th, great Dews on Glass ; yet some hard Frosts ; the 17th, Lightning, from 4 to 7 in the Morning ; the 18th to the 20th, glorious Days and Nights, Barometer generally at much Rain. --- *December*, to the 8th, hard Frost, Ice one Inch and a half, yet some wet Evenings ; little Wind, and Calms through the Month. Wind variable, and mostly E. especially the last Half, with Fogs Night and

H h 2

Day

A. C. 1712. Day the 23d to the 25th; the 15th and 16th, Frost, with Hail and Rain; the 17th, Snow one Inch and a half; the 18th, P. M. three Inches more Snow fell.

1713. *January* the 1st to the 5th, Frost, Ice three Inches; then hoar Frost to the End of the Month, mixt with Rain and showery Weather, Wind from N. W. to S. W. and sometimes S. E. with many fine Days and Nights. the 1st, 2d, and 6th to the 18th, the 26th to the 31st, little Wind; the 25th, a Storm at S. W. the 20th to the 23d, blowing Weather. Barometer 29<sup>3</sup>.---- *February*, to the 7th, Wind and Rain every Day; the like the 9th and 10th; the rest from the 8th to the 16th, fine Days and Nights; the 19th to the 23, Rain, Sleet, Hail; the 22d, very great Rain; the 24th to the 28th, mostly dry, Wind chiefly Westerly; the 23d and 24th, Easterly. Gooseberries begin to look green, and Currant Bushes considerably starts.---- *March* the 3d, Gooseberry Blooms just appear. 1st Week showery, with Easterly Winds; thence Easterly, and most N. E. to the End. By these cold Winds the Gooseberry Blooms were blasted. At the End of the Month, the Spring had made no Progress; or rather, every Thing seemed to go back.--- In *April* the same N. E. Winds prevailed, except from the 15th to the 21st; so that the Spring was still kept back. Both Leaves and Blooms blasted at the End of *April*. The Black Thorn scarce blowing; all Trees naked. The first Half squally of Hail and Snow; the last, dry.--- The N. E Winds  
continue

continue to *May* the 6th ; but fine Days and A. C. Nights from *April* the 28th to *May* the 8th. 1713.

The rest of the Month variable Winds, and stirring Weather ; a wet Month upon the whole ; the 16th, Thunder, with Rain and Hail ; the 30th, Thunder, and the 31st, with fierce Showers ; the 9th, Hawthorn and Pear in Bloom ; the 19th, Apples in Bloom, and some Gooseberries ; the 29th, Winter Apples in full Beauty ; the same in 1742. ----- *June* had little Rain, Wind variable, but mostly Northerly ; the 20th, the Hawthorn still blowing. --- *July*, Wind generally N. E. the first Part, and the last Southerly ; the 2d to the 16th, frequent Showers ; from the 15th to the End, great and much Rains several whole Days. --- *August* began with great Rains, and stormy Weather, Wind Westerly to the 10th ; fine hot Weather to the 13th, 14th, and 15th ; Fogs early. A most glorious Sun and Moonshine to the 23d ; on the 24th, Fogs rained as it were from the Trees ; the 20th to the 25th, Wind N. E. to S. E. thence Westerly and variable. ----- *September* began with squally blowing Weather, Rain, Hail, and Snow, Wind N. from the 4th to the End, Easterly, not much Wind, but mostly hot Sunshine, glorious Weather ; the 14th to the 18th, remarkable Dews ; the 20th to the End, squally at Times, Wind N. E. to S. E. ----- *October*, except the 3d, 4th, and 30th, not much Wind ; from the 2d to the 11th, Easterly ; thence to the 19th, mostly Westerly ; to the End N. E. or W. The Month began showery ; the 8th, 10th,

A. C. and 20th, Rain all Days; the 17th, to the  
 1713. 24th, very much and great Rain; showery  
 Weather to the End; the 30th, Hail lay on  
 the Ground. ---- The same Weather continues  
 to *November* the 10th; the 4th, 5th, and  
 16th, rained all Day much, Wind variable,  
 mostly from the N. near the End, less Rain,  
 Wind N. W. and W. with hard Frost, and  
 Fogs, the Stars in the Zenith appearing. Calm.  
 --- *December* the 1st to the 7th, mostly Fogs;  
 the 10th, 11th, and 12th, fine Days; the 13th,  
 great Fog; the Weather so warm, that Prim-  
 roses blow; the 20th to the 26th, great Dews;  
 the 17th, P. M. hor. 9. 45 M. through a white  
 Cloud before the Moon, there appeared a  
 whitish Circle, which ran by Degrees into a  
 flammeous red, which was surrounded by a  
 Circle of well defined blue, and that by ano-  
 ther obscure Circle, whose Colour is not  
 mark'd. The whole appeared not to the Eye  
 above two or three Yards wide. The Ther-  
 mometer ended this Year, and began the next  
 as high as it is mostly in *May* or *June*. Prim-  
 roses, Lettice, and Hartichoaks, grow as in Sum-  
 mer, (the like in 1723) their Foliage being  
 cut down in the latter end of *November*, shot  
 a Foot in Length in six Weeks time. Goose-  
 berry Leaves open, The next Winter much  
 alike.

1714.

We are now entered on a Set of dry Years,  
 which continued to the End of 1719; the last  
 four were exceeding hot and dry, preceded  
 this Year by an uncommon Height of the Ba-  
 rometer continuing many Weeks together, not-  
 withstanding

Withstanding the greatest Rains I ever remem- A. C.  
ber. All *January*, the Mercury stood almost <sup>1714.</sup>  
invariable at settled dry, commonly mark'd  
settled fair. As the Weather is mostly close  
when the Mercury is highest, such was the  
State of this Month, the greatest Part cold, but  
little Frost, Wind sometimes S. W. but preva-  
lently E. and N. E. the 6th, some Flights of  
small Snow; the 18th, 25th, and 29th, small  
Showers. --- First Half of *February* generally fair  
and mild like *May*; the 14th to the End, squally  
Weather, with some white Frosts, Wind N.  
the 17th, Gooseberries in bloom; the 19th, dread-  
ful Storm at N. and with this a very high Tide,  
overflowing all the Deans; the 15th, Morning,  
Wind S. W. blowing hard, P. M. squally,  
N. W. 3. hor. Morning 5. N. W. P. M. 6½  
N. W. or W. N. W. small Storm, then North-  
erly from P. M. 5½ to 6½, a great Number of  
Ships in the Road sunk, shored, or driven from  
their Anchors; and Houses stript. The Mer-  
cury sunk the most suddenly that Afternoon  
that ever I observed, and rose as quickly 6½  
Degrees when the Storm was over at 8 o'  
Clock. --- *March*, glorious Days and Nights  
from the 1st to the 12th, yet hard Frost in the  
Morning, Wind Southerly; then still warmer  
West Winds, and showery Weather, with clear  
Nights; the 20th to the 31st, Wind North-  
erly, yet sundry pleasant Days. Grass grew so  
fast, that my Grass Plot was mown the 13th  
and the 31st; the 16th, Currants shot an Inch  
long, yet the Wind Southerly; the 26th to  
31st, Wind N. E. the Leaves of the Goose-  
berries

A. C. berries were blasted. I had observed the Caterpillars on them in the Depth of Winter, and now appeared thick. --- The Beginning of *April*, the Weather set in so cold with Hail and Snow lying two Inches thick, that on the 3d it froze within Doors. This Frost lasted four or five Days, the Nights cloudless; yet from the 9th to the 12th, 15th, and 17th, warmer by the Thermometer than it often is in *May* or *June*, especially the 12th, Wind S. W. and Southerly; the 19th to the 28th, Wind N. E. dry Weather, variable Winds and Showers to the End, with some Fogs. --- The first Days of *May*, warm as those in *April*; from the 4th to the 6th, Wind N. W. with squally Weather; to the 24th, Easterly Winds, and mostly very dry, cold, and clear. Gooseberries and Currants not all out of Bloom; the 19th, distant Thunder, with Hail and Rain; the 27th, rained almost all Day. The Artichokes which were fruited in Winter, were now no bigger than large Apples. --- *June* began dry; the 1st to the 3d, N. E. then Westerly and stormy from the 6th to the 10th; the rest of the Month N. E. and dry; not very hot yet. --- *July*, Currants began to ripen, and Gooseberries next Week. Wind sometimes Westerly, but chiefly at E. this Month; the 2d, 10th, and 20th, remote Thunder; little Rain before the 12th and 13th; the latter Half showery, and a great deal the last Week; the 24th, new Corn brought to the Mills; the 2d, numberless Butterflies hanging about the Gooseberry Bushes, or rising from them; on the

the 7th, the Air swarmed with them. Their A. C. Wings were red, spotted with white; the <sup>1714</sup> Spawn of the Silk Worm Caterpillar. --- *August* the 9th to the 12th, great and fierce Rains; 7 P. M. 2. very loud Thunder, with prodigious Showers of fierce Rain, flooding close Gardens in five Minutes, and lasted all the Afternoon more or less; much Lightning, the Sky clear. At the same Time at 17 Miles S. W. was a dreadful Storm of Hail five Inches about, with 20 Iicles depending on some of them, and near an Inch in Length; the 20th, Gooseberry Leaves full of small Caterpillars on each Leaf of some large Bushes; last Half of *August*, showery, Wind chiefly to W. the first Half to E. the last but variable; no great Heat. --- *September*, variable Wind and Weather, Wind generally Westerly; the 24th, Sea roars loud; the 25th, blows hard; the 26th, a prodigious high Tide overflowing all the Deans Land left by the Sea. Silk-worm Caterpillars in great Abundance on Bushes. Red Primroses blow frequently. --- *October* all mild, Wind mostly S. W. Lettice which sow'd itself, now fit to be got on the 23d, and very fine; the 26th, sow'd Lettice, which at the End of the Year was green and unhurt by the Frost. Caterpillars still abound; the 29th, found a great Number of their Eggs on a dry Stick under a Gooseberry Bush, and several small Caterpillars at the Root of the Tree. These Vermin continue all *November*, which was one whole Month of mild, calm, and dry Weather, beginning with vast Dews

2

all

1714. A. C. all Day seen on Glass, with low creeping Morning and Evening Fogs, glorious sunshine Days, and clear Nights; yet the 5th, 13th, 20th, 26th, and 27th, hard Frost; the 24th, Mercury  $30\frac{1}{2}$  high; the 28th, Primroses blow, Wind variable; the 7th to the 18th, chiefly at E. the rest most S. or Southerly. --- *December* began mild, S. W. the 7th to the 9th, hard Frost, Ice  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Inch; the 16th, rainy, the 17th to the 18th, Frost, and some Snow; the 20th, 26th to the 29th, hard Frost; the 31st, green Sallad in Perfection in common Earth, which next Week was killed with the very Primroses that were almost in full Blow; the 28th, the Sun being an Hour high, appeared a Sun-Dog or Parhelion, the Sky full of flying Clouds.

1715. *January* to the 5th, hard Frost, Wind E. N. E. blowing hard; the 2d, 3d, and 6th, froze within Doors; the 9th and 10th, hard Frost; the rest of the Month S. W. Winds, and moderate Weather. Some close, and many bright Days, mixt with Fogs and smirry Rains. Lettice sown in *December*, came up thick; the 21st, Caterpillars of a dirty Colour lie on the Ground at the Roots, or hang on the Busses of the Gooseberry. The Currant Buds eaten by them, or by the Frost. --- *February* began warm with a terrible Storm of four Hours Continuance, from 1 to 4 M. untiling Houses, throwing down Chimneys, Gable Ends, and Barns in abundance, and forcing Ships from their Anchors, though an off shore Wind at W. The same Day a dreadful Hurricane at *Dublin, Hamburg, Lubec, Roan, &c.* the 19th, Noon, to three next Morning, Storm especially

cially on the North Seas, and the highest Tide A. C. I ever knew at *Yarmouth*; but said to be the <sup>1715.</sup> highest at *Hull* of 32 Years past, Wind from W. to N. W. A moderate Month; the 5th, 8th, 21st, 22d, and 28th, Frost; the 22d, Ice  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Inch, Wind generally W.

*March* began and ended with Easterly Winds, the first N. E. the last toward S. E. but from the 5th to the 24th, chiefly W. or variable. The Month generally variable, with soft Showers at Times; the 29th, large Halo about the Moon; the 7th, Ground dry to the Diggers, Currant shoots scarce an Inch long. --- *April* came in and went out with Southerly Winds; the 16th to the 21st, N. E. free and soft Showers at Beginning; the 16th to the 24th, dry; ends with Squalls or large Rains; the 11th, the Hawthorn blows, the largest I ever remember it so far North; the 20th, Currants shoot from 5 to 11 Inches; the 25th, green fatty Caterpillars already appear in vast Numbers on single Leaves; the 22d, a total Eclipse of the Sun. The earliest Spring known of many Years. ---- *May* the 1st, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Lightning and Thunder, with some Showers. The two first Weeks, Wind S. W. with Wind, Rain, and some Hail at Times. The third Week variable from N. W. to S. E. Showers the 4th, some Hours; ends dry. The whole rather temperate than hot; the 14th, the Spring in all its Glory; the 7th, Lightning; the 28th, much Thunder, Lightning, and some Showers in the Evening. --- *June*, mostly showery; some dry Days, followed with large Rains; the 11th, 12th, 20th, 24th, 27th, and

A. C. and 30th, Thunder more or less, sometimes  
 1715. with a great deal of Rain ; the 11th, Currants  
 begin to ripen in *Norfolk* ; the 26th, Butter-  
 flies impregnate the Night Air, the Produce of  
 the Silkworm Caterpillars ; Wind variable the  
 first Half ; the 14th to the 21st, Easterly ; the  
 rest S. W. --- *July*, the Wind variable ; the  
 2d to the 9th, vast Rains and Floods ; the 1st,  
 3d, and 9th, Thunder. The 3d and 9th of  
 this Month began a kind of Rain which con-  
 tinued through the Year 1716, &c. such as is  
 not usual so far North, falling not by Showers,  
 but by Spouts from the Sky, in such Quanti-  
 ties, and with so great Force on particular Spots  
 of Ground, that in several Places it carried  
 away the Soil into the Sea ; and in one Place  
 on the 3d, the Rain which fell on one Field,  
 bore away 100 Feet of Ground, and about 30  
 Foot Depth into the Sea, and left on the  
 Beach the Bed as it were of a deep River,  
 as at *Scalgap*, to the South of *Pakefield*, a  
 like Gap in the Cliff, of a Furlong perhaps in  
 Length, might be originally caused in the same  
 Manner. The Soil is Sand and Gravel. Some  
 of these Rains fell in Showers of number-  
 less minute Spouts, with Interstices between.  
 Others in single Spouts more plainly seen,  
 where they fell into the Sea. And even as far  
 North as *Tinmouth* Bar, they fell with such  
 Force into the Sea, as to dash the Water of  
 the Sea half Mod high into the Air. The  
 rest of the Month, especially toward the End,  
 was showery. Hot and dry about the Middle,  
 ending cold ; from the 17th to the 25th, Wind  
 W. thence to the End, various.---*August* be-  
 gan

gan with South Winds, and showery Weather, A. C. and ended with S. E. At *Saxmundham*, the 1715. 2d, with Showers of plentiful Rain, P. M. exceeding hot. Ascending the Hill beyond *Stratford*, there was the most beautiful, yet awful Reflection of a purple Light all over the Valley that lies North of the Road, that ever I saw ; and when I came on to the Hall near *Colchester*, there seemed in the Sky over me a River of running Water, moving swiftly in a narrow Line among the Clouds, which made me move on with all the Speed I could to reach *Colchester* ; but it had no other Consequence than a small Shower in the Evening. The next Day a great deal of loud Thunder. The rest of the Month had some Showers, but more Fogs, especially toward the Close. -----*September* was a glorious Month, Wind mostly Westerly, little Rain, but some Rokes or Fogs the 5th to the 7th ; then blowing Weather the 7th to the 10th ; Middle very hot, with large Dews ; ends with Showers the 25th to the 27th ; the rest fine. At my Return from *London* the Middle of this Month, I found my Garden full of a second Brood of the Pinhole Caterpillars, especially the Currants. At the End of this Month, a black Hairless Caterpillar eat up whole Fields of Turneps. --- *October*, Wind chiefly S. W. the first Half, warm Weather, with a great deal of Rain or large Dews ; the 17th, hot and faint ; the 18th, sultry Heat ; the 20th, P. M. 7. 8. excessive hot ; thence Rain, and warm, or hot, to the End. Caterpillars swarm. Roses, Violets, and white Primroses, as in the Spring, and

*Brompton*

**A. C.** *Brompton* Stocks of this Year's sowing ; double  
 1715. and single Colliflower ; Artichoaks plentiful,  
 not usual at this Time in *Norfolk*, where they  
 are never planted in those Years for a second  
 Crop ; the 22d, sow'd Lettice, which *November* the 3d, appeared thick in common Earth ;  
 the 24th and 25th, prodigious Neap-tides, with  
 a high North Wind, and N. W. with much  
 Rain.---*November*, Wind S. W. first Half ; the  
 2d to the 8th, warm ; the 10th and 11th,  
 Frost ; the 13th and 14th, very cold ; the 11th  
 to the 15th, Easterly Winds ; the 16th to the  
 20th, N. W. the 21st to the 26th, E. thence  
 N. W. frequent Rains to the 18th ; the latter  
 end larger Rains, with Hail and Snow, and  
 colder Weather. 1st P. M. 10. three Circles  
 round the Moon, the inner and outer white,  
 the Middle of a Sky Colour ; these presently  
 vanished, and others succeeded more distinct,  
 the Moon in the Center with a Bar round it ;  
 Then a bluish Circle dying away into the white ;  
 from that turned yellow or a fiery red. See  
*December* the 10th, 1713. --- *December* intro-  
 duced a very severe Winter, after an exceeding  
 mild Autumn. The 1st, N. W. mild ; the 2d,  
 N. W. hard Frost ; the 3d, E. S. rain'd all  
 Day ; the 4th, E. the 3d to the 15th, E. N. E.  
 E. N. hard Frost ; the 15th, S. Frost, a little  
 Snow ; the 16th, N. Frost, spits Snow ; the  
 17th to the 21st, E. E. S. 2 and 3. hard Frost ;  
 the 21st, E. and N. E. 3. Frost, snow'd fast  
 and small all Day and Night ; the 22d, E. N.  
 Frost, snow'd all Day ; the 23d, N. E. 2.  
 Snow fell in Drifts, Fields naked, it made four  
 Inches, deep at a Level ; to the 30th, E. and  
 N. E.

N. E. Frost severe ; the 30th and 31st, N. W. A. C.  
Ice six Inches on the Coast.

1716.

*January* the 1st, N. E. 2. thaws a little ; the  
2d, N. Frost; E. Noon S. W. Snow ; the 3d,  
N. Frost, N. W. the 4th, S. W. Spittings of  
Hail and Snow ; the 5th, S. spits Snow all  
Day, Frost, snow'd three Inches at Night ;  
the 6th to the 10th, hard Frost, clear, Wind  
E. or E. N. the 10th, E. N. Frost, snow'd,  
the Thermometer near as low as in 1709 ;  
the 11th, E. N. Frost, spits Snow, Ice eight  
Inches ; the 12th to the 15th, N. E. hard  
Frost, Snow at Times ; the 18th, S. W. Frost  
relent. Noon 4 to 9 snowed, N. E. the  
19th, S. E. the 20th, Frost, snow'd all  
Day ; the 20th and 21st, N. E. snow'd all  
Day ; the 22d, S. W. thaws. Frost the 23d,  
W. S. hard Frost, spits Snow, gives, Frost ;  
the 24th, E. Morning Frost, Snow, Fog, Thaw ;  
at Night, Rain ; the 25th, S. E. small Rain ;  
the 26th, S. W. Fog, Thaw, Frost ; the 27th,  
S. E. Frost, Fog ; P. M. wetting Fog ; the  
28th, N. Fog, S. W. P. M. Fog ; the 29th,  
N. E. P. M. Frost ; the 30th, N. E. Frost,  
much old Ice, new 9 Inches ; the 31st,  
N. Frost, P. M. Thaw, wetting Fog. The  
16th, Spirits as low in Thermometer as in  
*December* the 31st, 1709. --- *February* to the  
8th, N. E. or N. W. often foggy, cloudy, wet-  
ting, smirry ; the 8th, S. E. Hail, Snow, a  
smirry Frost ; the 9th and 10th, S. E. hard  
Frost ; the 11th, S. W. Frost, old Ice still  
thick on the Water ; the 12th to the 14th,  
S. W. Fogs, Spittings of Snow or Rain ;  
the 15th, W. clear, Snow mostly gone ; the  
16th

A. C. 16th and 17th, clear, S. W. Spittings and  
 1716. Mist at Times; the 18th, N. W. S. W. N. W.  
 the 19th, hard Frost, N. W. N. E. S. E. the  
 20th, S. E. N. W. to the 27th, N. W. most-  
 ly clear; the 27th, N. W. Snow, Sleet, Hail,  
 squally; the 28th, W. clear; the 29th, W.  
 a small Shower. The first Half of this Month  
 was cold, the rest more moderate, but with a  
 Mixture. From the Beginning of my Journal  
 in 1695 to this, *July* the 14th, and *August* the  
 9th, 1718, and *July* the 4th and 27th, 1719,  
 were the hottest by my Thermometer, and  
*December* the 31st, 1708, *January* the 1st,  
 1709, *February* the 12th, 13th, 15th, and *Ja-*  
*nuary* the 10th and 16th, 1716, were the  
 coldest. But this Storm at *Norwich*, was far  
 short of that in *Scotland*, where on *Clyde*,  
 Horses, Carts, Carriages, and Waggons, went  
 over the Ice 11 Weeks, the Snow very deep,  
 yet lovely Weather of the sort, and went  
 sweetly without a Drop of Rain, or Squal of  
 Wind, but by the Heat of the Air, thaw'd,  
 and a most rich Spring followed immediately.  
 1708 there, was little short of 1709, in Seve-  
 rity, for the Frost began the third Week of  
*January*, Snow the 24th; and both lasted till  
 far in *March*, with terrible N. and N. E. Winds.  
 ---*March* the 1st, N. Frost, Squals of Rain,  
 Hail; the 2d, N. W. Snow two Inches, Frost,  
 Snow; the 3d, N. W. Frost within Doors,  
 Squals of Snow and small Hail. Frost and  
 many Caterpillars, for all the Severity of the  
 Winter; the 4th and 5th, N. W. clear, Night  
 of 3d Rain; the 6th, N. W. a sweet Day,  
 strange Auro. Bor. at Night; the 7th, S. W.  
 sweet;

sweet ; the 8th, N. W. good ; the 9th and A. C.  
 10th, N. W. N. N. E. Squals of Snow and <sup>1716</sup>  
 Hail. Gooseberry Leaves just open, yet the  
 Trees look naked ; the 11th, N. E. good ; the  
 12th, N. 4. small Rain at Times, squally ;  
 the 13th, N. clear ; the 14th, N. clear, E. S.  
 S. the 15th, N. W. hard Frost ; the 16th,  
 N. W. W. N. small Showers ; the 17th, N. W.  
 the like ; the 18th, N. E. Rain at Night ;  
 the 19th, N. smirry, yet clear ; the 20th,  
 N. W. clear ; the 21st, N. W. fierce Squals ;  
 the 22d, N. W. gray, some little Hail, S. E.  
 W. the 23d, N. E. little smirry, Halo about  
 the Moon ; the 24th, N. N. W. a dull Day ;  
 the 25th, N. E. the 26th, E. W. spits small  
 Hail ; the 27th, W. N. the 28th, Frost, thick  
 Ice, N. the 29th and 30th, E. E. S. the like  
 to *April* the 2d. This Month mostly cold.  
 On the 24th, Blooms on some Gooseberries.  
 Currants open. --- *April* the 2d and 3d, S. and  
 clear ; the 4th, N. misting Morning, S. W.  
 N. the 6th, N. clear ; the 7th, S. E. Fog ;  
 the 8th and 9th, E. S. S. E. Frost, clear ; the  
 10th, E. S. clear ; the 11th, S. E. the 12th,  
 N. clear, N. E. E. N. S. W. the 13th, S.  
 clear, Fog, S. S. E. spits, S. W. the 14th, S. E.  
 clear, Fog in the Valley ; the 15th, S. clear ;  
 the 16th, S. E. drops clear, Hail two Inches  
 in *Norfolk* ; the 17th, N. small Rain, N. W.  
 S. E. a Halo about the Moon ; the 18th,  
 N. W. Morning small Rain, S. W. to the 27th,  
 N. N. E. N. W. N. E. clear and cloudy,  
 some Smirrs ; the 27th, N. N. W. E. S. E.  
 haizy ; the 28th, W. 3. squally, Rain and Hail,

A. C. P. M. Rain small; the 29th, W. Morning  
 1716. Rain, W. S. 3. N. E. clear, W. 2. S. E. The  
 Middle of this Month moderate; ends warm.  
 --- May to the 15th, Wind N. E. E. E. N.  
 or N. cold, dry, and mixt Weather. On the  
 10th, a Parhelion; the inner Part of a Flame  
 Colour, the outer faint white. Saw not the  
 like since *April 1704*. The 15th, S. E. the  
 16th, S. Thunder, S. Rain; the 17th, N. fog-  
 gy, S. W. clear, S. E. Rain, W. and E. N.  
 Rain, N. W. with great Rain; the 18th, S.  
 Thunder; the 19th, N. W. Morning S. E.  
 showery, Thunder; the 20th, S. W. W. S. W.  
 the 21st, W. N. E. the 22d, S. W. E. N. the  
 23d, S. E. close, rainy Night, Wind N. the  
 24th, N. hot, N. S. W. small Showers; the  
 25th, N. 3. cloudy, S. W. the 26th, W.  
 showery, N. W. Thunder, with Hail and Rain;  
 the 27th, 28th, and 29th, Showers and Thun-  
 der, often cloudy; the 30th, S. the 31st, N.  
 By the Journal from *Holland*, it appears, that  
 the very wet and tempestuous Weather at *Yar-*  
*mouth*, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, did not  
 reach *Holland*. This whole Spring, the Auro-  
 ra Borealis, which had now continued about  
 17 or 18 Years, came to their Height both in  
 Frequency and Frightfulness, and have sensibly  
 declined in both ever since. *June* began in like  
 Manner with N. W. Winds and small Showers  
 at Times, followed by the like Showers, and  
 S. W. Winds to the 10th, at *Yarmouth*, but  
 not a Drop of Rain in *Holland*. Whirlwinds  
 prevailed mostly all the rest of the Month;  
 the Weather moderate. The 8th, a Parhelion;  
 the

the 20th and 21st, loud Thunder, and fierce A. C. Rain at *Yarmouth*, with hard Gales at E. S. E. 1716. that damaged Ships. Notwithstanding the Rains of *May* the 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and the *June* Showers, at the Beginning of *July*, all the Ponds near us were dry, which had not failed in nine Years before. 1704 was remarkably dry; and this Drought which began with 1714, and continued till 1719. inclusive, dried up the very Rivulet which rises at this Spring-head. The Winds this *July* were Westerly, most with Showers and squally Weather; the 6th, Thunder; the 11th, loud Thunder; the 10th, a Halo about the Sun; the 25th, a Cord of Light of a pale Colour, running from N. to S. about 10 Yards long, Sky clear. --- *August*, Wind variable, first Half N. E. dry, with some sweet Smirrs; the 14th and 15th, pretty much Rain; the 16th, dry every where, but dropping Showers at *Yarmouth*; the 19th, a small Halo, c. Sol. --- *September*, all Westerly Winds, with squally Weather. The Barometer sunk from 30  $\frac{1}{4}$ th the 1st Day, to 29  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths by the 5th Day; to 28 by the 14th; the 5th, sudden furious Rains and Wind; the 7th, obscure Halo about the Sun; the 8th, Thunder; the 11th, Lightning; the 12th, a Calm. The Mercury and the Wind fell together, Auror. Boreal. Halo round the Moon, haizy. From E. N. Lightning. Shooting Star E. the 13th, S. W. clear, gray Morning, Streamers and a Halo round the Moon. P. M. 9. S. W. 3. Midnight 3, and so rose to a Storm on the Eastern Coast, fatal to a vast Number of loaden

A. C. Colliers and other Ships. But most fatal to *Leostoff* and *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth* and many other Places. Terrible wreck of Fisherboats. It was remarkable that the *Thames* ran dry for the Space of several Miles: At *Westminster*, and *Limehouse*, the People walked over it on Foot for 14 Hours, there being only a narrow Gutter in the Middle, Wind there W. S. W. In the Sea S. S. W. to S. E. at Times. One *Grainger*, an expert Sailor, and others that rode at Anchor beyond *Southwold*, observed that their Ships never parted all Night, and were lost by expecting more Water on the Sands than they found. And in *Yarmouth Road* the Ebb was observed to run 12 Hours. The Reason of which was this: The South Winds had continued ever since the 1st Day of the Month, and held back the Tides from the Channel quite beyond the Mouth of the River, where the two Tides used to meet, and even beyond *Yarmouth Road*; then blows so that an entire Tide was lost from the River, which therefore ran its Bed dry. The like is mentioned in *Hollingshead* in the Reign of King *Henry the 1st*. See *Speed's Map of Bedfordshire* for the like in the Course of the River *Ouze*, a like winding River, which I mention lest any should think that a River navigable for large Barges for the most Part of 100 Miles backward, perhaps according to the Course of the River, and running a great Part of it on a level Bed, should be able by its own Waters to supply a Defect of the Sea Water, which must run swiftly off where there is so great a Fall from

from high to low Water mark below Bridge. A. C.  
 To give a clearer Idea of this Storm, I will <sup>1717.</sup> give a particular Account of the Changes of the Wind, and the Mercury from the 12th to the 15th. The 12th I left my own Barometer at 29 2', and found a Friend's, five Miles off in the Country, at 28-6, which generally worked 7 too low. It fell to 5, the Wind at S. calm. In the Evening, W. calm, 29-6. My own was marked next Day 29-3 to 5; my Friend's where I was 28-8½ to 7. The 14th Day my own 28-2, and below; my Friend's 27-9-1, *i. e.* 1-10th below all the Marks. Morning 11-27-8½, and continued to one a Clock, P. M. when the Mercury ball'd as usual upon the Turn of a Storm at 5 P. M. it rose to 28-1-10, at Night 28-4. The 15th Day, 29-4, my own; my Friend's 28-6-7½. But on the 13th Day my Barometer 29-3-5; my Friend's 28-8½. So that the Mercury fell from the 13th to the 14th at Noon, and rose next Day 9-10th, yet the Wind continued to blow hard all the 15th and 16th, W. The Month concludes with squally Weather. W. and N. W. to the 23d; then mostly S. W. or W. the 24th, Moon rises with a Halo; the 26th, P. M. j. The Sun has an imperfect Halo. Part of *September* and *October*, the Ground and Plants in Places seem covered, and the Air impregnated with that small red spotted Fly called the Ladies Bird, or Lady Cow (*Scarabæus Punctatus*) the like in *September* 1723, and in *July* 1737. In this and some following Months, the Measles run

I i 3

through

A. C. 1716 through every Family in *Leestoff*, as before at *Yarmonth*, but mortal to none. ----- *October*, South Winds continue, the Weather temperate the first three Weeks, with often rather than much Rain; yet on the 2d it rained near 24 Hours at Times, but not hard; the 4th the like, but less; the 3d P. M. 4. Clouds move three several Ways; the 4th, Auror. Boreal. the 14th, a large imperfect Circle about the Moon; then Irides or near Circles 17 near it; the 14th to the End, mostly dry, Wind N. W. W. S. E. 6. large Halos and near the Moon; the 24th and 29th, hard Frost. --- *November*, four Weeks before the 17th, generally dry and calm, Mercury from 30 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the 19th to the 24th, abundance of Rain and Westerly Winds; the 18th and 19th, less Showers; the 19th, Mercury 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the 20th, Morning at 7 Rain pretty much, S. E. 1. Morning at 10 N. W. 4. a Storm, Wind rose at once like Thunder, with a fierce Squall, soon W. 3. Mercury 7 to 12, 28-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and raged to 11, when it balled at 4 P. M. 28-9 $\frac{1}{2}$  rain'd; P. M. 10 rain'd hard, 29-1-21 Rain; the 7th and 22d, Wind W. 3. the 23d, early till 7, Rain, Calm, P. M. 8. fierce Squall, a Storm, N. N. W. 4. Mercury that Moment balling and rising. --- *December* the 1st to the 9th, Flights of Hail, Ground just white; the 2d, 3d, 5th, and to the 11th, all Frost; thence close Weather. Some Thicks and Fogs to the 18th; thence variable to the End; the 26th, P. M. 7. Auror. Boreal. &c.

*January*

*January*, few Frosts, variable Winds, a dry A. C. Month, some thick and foggy Days, many pleasant Sunshine; the 8th and 9th, Lunar Halos; the 30th, an Iris close round Jupiter Noctæ; the 24th, Chidley's Way of Light, or the Sun's milky Way, according to *Halley*, observed from N. 7 to 8 brushing the Tails of either Fish, and passing between the Constellation of Aries, the Head of Cetus, and the Shoulder of Taurus. The Centre in or near the Sun's Way. The next Evening very plain. Its Form is a Pyramid of Light. *February*, saw Mercury every Evening from the 2d to the 7th, and 7th to the 8th; the 3d or 4th, Lunar Halos; the 5th, Aur. Boreal. N. W. at least at first. When the Vapours seem'd to be spent, or the Coruscations or Obelisks vanished, there remained a clear Aurora to N. and by W. always; the 2d to the 9th, Frost five Weeks this Dry and Calm; the 9th to the 16th, Rain, Wind shifting. Barometer 30. *January*, the 7th, continued a good Part of the Month near settled dry 30-4, and so to *February* the 8th; the 17th to the 28th, calm and dry, with Fogs and Rokes. Only one wet Week these two Months. *March*, variable Frosts, Fogs, Sleet, Rain, yet no considerable Quantity; the 6th, an imperfect Halo to N. W. of the Sun; the 3d, one close round Jupiter; the 7th, 9th, and 12th, Lunar Halos; the 29th, Gooseberries some in bloom, some not started; the 29th, P. M. 8. an awful Sky to W. with dark Clouds separated by Rays

A, C, of Light, and extending far up toward the  
 1717. Zenith in dreadful Streams. Before the A. M.  
 10 to 11, in a fleecy Sky and milky, two Par-  
 helia appeared. The Mock Sun to the East,  
 brightest at first, tinged of a flammie Colour,  
 afterwards a white Spot, with the Tail run-  
 ning East, and bending a little. The Wester-  
 most was higher and obscure. Its Knots seem-  
 ed to be both just without the Circle. A Cir-  
 cle drawn through each would have run a little  
 below the Sun. When the Mock Sun disap-  
 peared the upper Circle was Flame-coloured,  
 the Halo always imperfect, and continues at  
 Times till the Air was too hazy; the 30th,  
 Auror. Boreal, --- April the 1st, clear Sky, and  
 a Parhelion. At P. M. 6, two more. The  
 Month begins dry and cold; so continues  
 cold to the 12th, with squally Weather, and  
 various Winds; the 12th, a Halo P. M. 8;  
 Rain; the 20th, Gooseberries and Currants in  
 Blossom only. Squally, and various Winds  
 through the Month. --- May begins as April  
 ended; the 4th Codlings bloom; the 18th,  
 Rain, and a Halo; the 13th, Sun dives into a  
 black Haize; the 14th, a Halo, P. M. the  
 15th, Air milky, thickening, Sun shines like  
 Blood; the 16th to the 19th, much Rain;  
 the 20th to the 25th, Smirrs at Times, and  
 cold Northerly Wind. Caterpillars abound  
 this Week. The 26th, Rain early; the 28th,  
 Thunder, a temperate Month. --- June begins  
 dry and sultry hot; dry from the 7th to the  
 21st, 9, Thunder and Lightning, with a free  
 Shower;

Shower ; the 15th, Showers, noble Rainbow ; A. C.  
 the 29th, Thunder ; latter end some free Showers, 1717.  
 Ground still dry. --- July, the first Week some  
 Showers ; the 9th, Rain at Night ; the rest of  
 the Month hot and dry ; Barometer on the 6th,  
 30.1, rose in following Days to 30.5, and  
 continued high all the Month ; the 11th, land-  
 ed in *France*, and saw not a Cloud till the  
 20th Eve ; the 22d, at *Versailles*, loud Thun-  
 der at Noon, dreadful at *Paris*, but said to  
 have been earlier at *London* ; the 27th, great  
 Thunder with Rain between *Paris* and *Cler-*  
*mont* ; the 30th, Rain. --- August the 1st, at *St.*  
*Omers*, showery ; the 2d, at *Dunkirk* early ;  
 the 3d, at *Dover*, Rain at Distance at W. the  
 5th, squally ; the rest generally dry, cloudless  
 Sunshine to the 16th ; at *Ipswich*, Evening  
 Showers ; the 17th, the like ; the 18th, at  
*Leostoff*, showery ; the 19th, at *Yarmouth*,  
 Lightning, followed by Rain ; the 20th,  
 Barometer 29.2, Rain and Wind at Night,  
 S. E. 3. Morning 9 to 10, a Flood of vast and  
 furious Rivers running over all *Yarmouth Key*  
 into the Haven, the Alleys running like Rivers ;  
 Noon clear, Barometer 29.0. P. M. 2. 29.2 ;  
 Noon 1, little Wind, S. E. about 2, black  
 Cloud to N. and N. W. instantly the Wind  
 changed, and blew at N. 4. 4. (a more than  
 common Storm) furious Rains, P. M. 3 to 10,  
 then N. W. 3. In this dreadful Storm 14  
 Ships were stranded in 8 or 9 Miles ; many  
 were blown out of the Road, and great Num-  
 bers unmasted. The Storm to Sense seem'd  
 as

A. C.

1717

as great, if not greater, after the Mercury rose, *September* began hot for the Season, little Wind at N. E. with Fogs and close Weather the 3d, loud Thunder, and continual, with Lightning and Rain, yet a great Part of the Time without Rain; the 7th, squally; thence smirry to the 21st, Mercury high; the 21st, Rain early; thence to the 29th, mostly dry; the 30th, Rain by Squals. --- *October*, a warm Month, and the Roads dry, notwithstanding the Rains in *September*, and even a great deal of Rain the 26th and 27th of this Month for 30 Hours, so dry was the Ground before; on the 4th, *Auror. Boreal*. ---- In *November*, little Wind till the last Week, and generally S. W. or S. E. through the Month. The 6th to the 9th, Rain; the 21st, 28th, and 29th, Frost; the 21st, small or thick Rain all Day; Evening W. N. 3. Hail or Rain; a great Dew on all Glafs. The 23d, Barometer 29.5 2ds. M. (Morning) 5 a Clock, S. W. but Evening, Rain; 9 to 10, dreadful Squals of Rain, W. 3. Noon, Mercury 28.9, Wind, Rain, and dreadful Flashes of Lightning; from the 23d, at Night, to the 27th, Mercury 28. the 28th, 29th, and 30th, Wind still 3 deg. A Burr about the Moon, and one about Jupiter. --- *December* a mild Month, Wind chiefly Westerly, yet some Days hard Frost, with a little Snow; the 14th, the highest Tide of 35 Years past, doing great Damage, but the Night Tide was worse than the Day. Most of the last three Weeks was stormy and rainy. The Reason of the high Tide was the W. N. W. Wind,

Wind, which blew a Storm for almost all A. C. last three Weeks, was now met, and raised by <sup>1717.</sup> a Storm at S. W. on the Eve before, which had poured in the Waters of the Channel against Dams. The Wind still remained N. W. to the Northward. The 17th and 26th, *Auror. Boreal.* The Month ends stormy.

Here Dr. *Winteringham* begins to be a little more particular in the Weather. Thus far the ingenious and Reverend Mr. *Say* favoured me with a short Abstract of his Journal, which is the most particular I ever saw; scarce any Thing escapes his Notice in the Air, Earth, or Water. But, though so extensive, yet being written in Characters of his own, I could not read it. He says, he began his Journal early in his Youth on some small Occasions; as to contradict some common, groundless, and superstitious Observations; to compare one Year with another; to remark the Variety of Seasons in this Island; and to observe that in most opposite Seasons, (if not so to an Extremity) by the timely Intervention of Showers in the driest Springs, or Heat and Sunshine before and during the Harvest, after cold, wet Summers, we usually have the same Quantity of Grass and Corn, as in other Years; and even in a Series of Years, in some one of which we have had double or treble the Quantity of Rain that fell in other Years. Nor did he observe the State of Health in human Bodies so much affected with these Changes as might have been expected. But as Observations

tions of this Kind were not his chief Design in keeping a Journal, he was not so exact in it, except when very remarkable; and these more conspicuous he transcribed for me out of his 50 Years Journal; but finding them swell under his Hand, far beyond the Bounds of a Missive, so I never had it. As he was at a Loss to account for the Causes to which we should assign the great Sickliness of some Places, which has not at all, or very inconsiderably affected the Towns or Country adjacent, such as that at *Amsterdam* and *Yarmouth* at the same Time in 1727; in the latter of which they had buried *Com. Ann.* for 12 Years past 370 Yearly; but now in 16 Weeks *i. e.* from *Aug.* the 1st, to *Nov.* the 30th, they buried 548. And in six Weeks of the same Time at *Amsterdam*, they buried weekly 600; the Mortality was at its Height in both Places in the same Week. The Mortality at *Yarmouth* was from a Fever, confined to the Town only. The *Amsterdam* Bill of Mortality for that Year was 13775; for 1726 was 9275. The Mortality there reaching into the next Year, kept their Bills still high, *viz.* 11164. But in 1732, 1734, they fell to between 7 and 8000. The *London* Bills the same Year, 1727, were only 28418. The *Paris* Bill 18952. At the same Time, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Haerlem*, &c. seemed to be free. His Journal, he says, was more particular in 1726 and 1727, because they were the hottest Years from 1680 to 1744; yet in neither of those hot Years, the *London* weekly Bills never once doubled

doubled before the last Week of *February* next Year, wherein were two such Bills as they never had since the last great Plague; yet the first was no more than 889, and the other 947: But they quickly sunk under 400. But there have been Bills vastly higher since then, as these from the Catarrh of *January* and *February* 1732. From which, and other Instances of this Journal, he thinks the State of Health is more uniform in *London* than in lesser Towns. But upon these Occasions he had observed, that these Mortalities were chiefly among the Aged, Females, and Infants; and the preceeding Years had been most favourable and healthy. He supposes, that such as died in these Weeks, were such as had been kept alive by the Kindness and Favourableness of the Seasons beyond the ordinary Course they could otherwise arrive at. What he more strictly observed, was, to enquire whether the Returns of melancholy Disorders, Trouble of Mind, and Suicide, were to be ranked among the Number of Epidemics of certain Seasons or not? And upon a cursory View, he found that 1704, 1706, 1714, 1725, 1732, 1733, and 1734, these Disorders were more frequent; and came after excessive Heat and Drought, after a like Excess of Wet; especially if these hot and dry Seasons came to be exchanged for dry and cold, or if the Distemper came not from Fevers, or some Difficulty in the Persons Circumstances, or Disappointment in their Expectations. Another most useful Thing he has remarked from

Journals

Journals of 60 Years (which future Observations must confirm or disprove) that if the Mercury in the Barometèr, during the whole Month of *January*, keep at, or above 30 Inches, 'tis a Sign that next Spring commences a Set of dry Years. The same I find confirmed from my Journal for 30 Years past. If this hold, 'tis one of the greatest and best Discoveries made by Weather Glasses; it far exceeds that made by an aged observant Person, that for as many dry Days as were in *February*, as many rainy Days should happen in Corn Harvest, which then mostly falls in *September* and *October*; but this holds not always in my Journal, though it does twice or thrice in four Years, which may be found on further Tryal. These Things however suggest to me, that greater Discoveries may yet be made both as to Health and Weather, by a serious comparing of exact Journals and Bills of Mortality for a long Series of Years.

*The End of the FIRST VOLUME.*

The Printer's Unacquaintedness with the Hand, and the Author's Absence from the Press, have occasioned the following Mistakes in the proper Names of Persons, Places, Medicines, and in some few Words, Letters, which the candid Reader is desired for his own Advantage thus to correct.

**P**AGE 41. l. 19. r. Tears, not Fears. p. 67. l. 21. and elsewhere, r. Fancius; Diaconius. Sect. 13. p. 72. l. 21. r. Pomponius Letus. l. 28. Rhodn. p. 103. l. 21. read Mills, not Mines. p. 149. l. 29. r. Boughs. p. 172. l. 13. Bifort, l. 20. Scordium. p. 77. l. 1. r. Stow, not How. p. 181. l. 18. r. a Gallon. l. 27. r. were much. p. 182. l. 2. let all after Fancius to the end of the Sentence be read before Jul. Palmar. in l. 33. the page before. p. 186. l. 20. r. the prudent Care. p. 189. l. 2. r. Tripoli. l. 15. r. Bilingua. p. 191. l. 21. make a full Stop after Quince; then add, and Quinces boiled in Water. p. 198. l. 19. r. Saccharin. l. 23. put out the r after 9. p. 198. l. 26. p. 450. l. 24. p. 376. l. 34. for Ag. r. Aq. p. 426. l. 27. p. 429. l. 3. for Lig. read Liq. p. 209. l. 24. p. 221. l. 24. r. Palpitation. p. 236. l. 11. p. 422. l. 4. r. Endemics. p. 258. l. 33. p. 373. l. 16. p. 418. l. 18. r. Contrayerva. p. 250. l. 24. p. 414. l. 30. r. Diacodium. p. 219. l. 26. p. 227. l. 3. r. Jul. Palmar. p. 199. l. 10. r. Sang. not Sang. p. 202. l. 27. r. Fracastor. p. 204. l. 21. r. Linctus's. p. 206. l. 12. r. Berberry, not Berril. p. 209. l. 23. r. unequal Pulse. p. 210. l. 15. r. Acariote. p. 211. l. 3. r. Heurn, not Huccon; l. 34. Heavy-headedness. p. 213. l. 21. r. preceding. l. 31. Seations. p. 214. l. 3. for Eleborics r. Elleborinea. p. 218. l. 17. r. Earth. p. 221. l. 11. r. Arthritics. p. 229. l. 2. r. Schenckius. p. 232. l. 33. r. Parey. p. 230. l. 10. r. Tract. I. p. 258. l. 27. and in several other Places, r. Desfluxions. p. 239. l. 14. r. Lienteria. p. 241. l. 11. for 2000 r. 20000. p. 243. l. 7. r. Ox's a red. p. 246. l. 33. and p. 274. l. 11. r. Exacerbations. p. 247. l. 32. for were r. where. p. 248. l. 32. after Wine, make a full Stop; the same do after Mortal in p. 439. l. 32. p. 271. l. 9. r. Mottingham. p. 274. l. 14. r. Supervened. l. 20. r. Chylous. p. 281. l. 29. r. Diaphenicon. l. 32. r. Quercin. p. 282. l. 3. r. Caryophilat. l. 4. Baccar. p. 283. l. 26. r. Spasmodics. p. 290. l. 16. r. Hedera. p. 291. l. 23. r. Fonicul. p. 298. l. 23. r. rise. p. 300. l. 20. for 1960 put 1660. p. 302. l. 4. r. infectious. p. 303. l. 4, 5. r. pituitous. p. 304. l. 31. r. Opiatum. p. 308. l. 34. r. Phthysical. p. 314. l. 28. r. Insects. p. 317. l. 17. r. Vertiginous. p. 318. l. 5. r. R. Sulph. l. 28. Cough. p. 319. l. 28. r. Cachectics. p. 324. l. 9. r. Venus. p. 336. l. 16. r. Halo's. l. 26. r. Depuratory. p. 340. l. 18. r. Infection. p. 348. l. 31. r. Distention. p. 358. l. 13. r. in some Parts. p. 373. l. 2. r. Cacochemics. l. 12. r. Hypericon. l. 33. r. Nine at Night. p. 379. l. 16. r. and a Hole in the. p. 377. l. 6. r. Ens Vener. p. 378. l. 22. r. Diaphoretics. p. 421. l. 17. r. Farrec. p. 422. l. 33. r. veer. p. 429. l. 2. r. Absorbents. In the Prelegomena 3d and 6th are the same; and so are 11th and 25th.

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