

of her disease; but took a vomit at its first seizing her, which brought up much dark, bitter choler, without any relief. She was in perfect health before this distemper seized her all of a sudden as she was at work.

The day before, I opened likewise a girl about twelve or thirteen years old, who had been dead about two or three days, and was preserved in purpose for me to open. She died on the sixth or seventh day of the ^{disease} disease, with which the other and several in that family had died. In her the distemper was left almost entirely to nature, except ~~her~~ ^{her} losing about 4 or 5 ounces of blood, & the plentiful use of diluting teas which she had recourse to.

A little before her death she complained in the same manner with the other, of a most violent pain in her belly about the navel, succeeded by grievous & intolerable anxieties; they had no suspicion of yellow fever at this time, and so did not notice her eyes.

There was little difference between the

affecting of the parts in her, and the one
whose case has been related.
not slight differences.

In the spring of the year 1737, there were
two more opened, who died of the same
distemper, in whom the parts were affected
in the same manner as has been related
in the first case, particularly as to the destruc-
tion of the ovaries, &c &c -

Sept- 1742 another was opened who died
of the same distemper, as the two persons
above related; although got from a contagion
which was supposed to have come from
a different place: in him the ovaries
was likewise entirely consumed & destroyed.
&c &c -

He then gives in minute detail his examina-
tion of the blood taken from this patient as with
macroscopical appearance both fresh
& after separation of clot & serum. &
concludes "in this case one that saw
this blood (the serum which was deep yellow
or saffron & stained the finger & linen rags
of the same color as if dipped in gall) was
convinced that the distemper was not

is generally called yellow fever in America. He then enters upon a discussion of the Bellinian hypothesis, "which supposes a viscid lentor to be joined with a more dissolved acrid blood in malignant fevers."

Shows his knowledge of the works of Dr. Langrish, Hoffman's System of Medicine (Vol. IV p. 289. 301) Hippocrates, Celsus, Hales, Keenest, p 325; Barthelemy Chem Sydenham, Pitcairny's Dissertat. de Febr. curat. Pages. 189. 190. 191. 192.

"But perhaps it may not be amiss to take notice of the symptoms wh. seem to be diagnostic signs of this destruction of the canl. an accident which happens, or is taken notice of so seldom, that its signs seem to be unknown. These appear to be more than ordinary anxieties, a fear and dread of anything touching the region of the stomach, great & intolerable pain on pressing the Scrobiculus cordis, no sign of respiration below the ribs, a palpitation of the abdominal muscles, contraction of hypochondries + violent excruciating pain about the naval for many days."

In the next place I shall consider
the cause of the yellowness which is
so remarkable in this distemper, as
I have given it the name of Yellow Fever.
Although this is rather an accidental
symptom than an essential mark of it,
as the vulgar believe, yet it is far less
to be deemed a critical discharge or
effluence or salutary effort of nature
to rid of her oppression; it is rather the
most threatening symptom which appears
in the whole disease, as will be evident
to those who consider its causes.
These causes may be referred to
the following affections of the body, which
sometimes in & sometimes all these
seem to conspire to produce this
dreadful appearance. By what
has been related above we may see that the
blood is dissolved in this distemper, and
it is probable that the serous parts
may be dissolved or attenuated by the
disease as well as the red globules; these
dissolved humors will be apt to enter the
lymphatics, &c. vessels designed to carry
a 21108 3. The aqueous ~~and~~ consequently

more pellucid fluid, than they; for we know that the lymph is much more clear & pale than even the serum of the blood, in time of health, but more especially in many inflammatory fevers. But this does not seem to be sufficient to account for that universal deep & intense yellowness, which is often to be discerned in the skin, but especially in the eyes of some people labouring under this disease; nor is it sufficient to account for the yellowness of the urine, which I have seen of as deep a yellow in this disease as in those that labour under jaundice. We see that the osseum is much dissolved, so as to be sometimes totally consumed, and it is very probable from the great & sudden prostration of the body without any manifest ~~copious~~ copious evacuations, that the other adipose humors are likewise dissolved in this disease, as contained in the analogous membrana adiposa. This dissolved adeps will not easily incorporate with a thin dissolved blood in such a precipitate circulation: but

is left to stagnate in the extreme capillaries, wherever the circulation is slowest; besides, by the heat of the body in fever, it will be turned yellow, & by incorporating with the acrid salts of the blood, now disengaged from its other component parts, whose texture is broken or operated upon by the miasma, or effects of the disease, a bilious humor will be generated, not unlike bile itself: as bile is nothing but a humor resulting from such a mixture, its oily parts being more particularly supplied by the omentum. This seems to be the more particular cause of that yellowness which is so peculiar to this disease, and may particularly distinguish this degeneration of it from the same appearance in other distempers.

But when the liver is inflamed, as we see it is in a few days, or the spasms or inflammation of the stomach and duodenum or inspissation of the bile in the cystis, puts a stop to the reflux of the bile through the common duct, then no one will doubt but that true acid

genuine icterus is produced from the true bile in the manner commonly explained. And indeed this symptom, when the yellowness is great and very deep, appears to proceed chiefly from this cause, as it first appears in the eyes, then in the urine, and goes off by a tinged latitious urine & bilious stools; in all which it resembles a true icterus from hepatic bile. It is often, likewise attended with a singultus, a sign of an inflamed liver; at other times this yellowness comes on with a rigour, as Hippocrates likewise observed, like a true abscess or translation of heterogeneous matter from one part to another. Nor is it very probable that that deep yellowness of the blood, taken notice of above, is occasioned without some admixture of the hepatic or cystic bile with it, so this cause seems to know that icterus which if it does not appear before the seventh day, continues during the apyrexia, but proves dangerous in the relapse, which is seldom attended with any yellowness with us.

It is of the greatest importance in the cure

to know the course & stages of this disease, and the different changes it undergoes from first to last; with the times when they may be expected. By an account of this we may satisfy an ingenious query of the learned Dr. Clifton in his Hippocrates, p 200. to wit; 'whether the observations concerning the course & periods of acute diseases, delivered by Hippocrates, hold true in places at a greater distance, such as the East & West Indies, America &c?' This is reckoned a disease as peculiar to our new world as any other, and consequently as fit to adjust this matter by, which, if well determined, may make those excellent observations as universal & extensive as they are useful. But I have not only observed this: but likewise other epidemic diseases, which owe their rise to a certain uniform cause, which seem to be the diseases chiefly pointed out by Hippocrates in his Prognostics, to have the same course & periods in Virginia as delivered by the father of physic.

This fever ~~was~~ exasperated on equal
or unequal days, till the fourth, which
was what is called the state of the disease
in Virginia, in the winter and spring
season, when the disorder has chiefly
reigned here; on this day the signs of the
yellow effusion began to appear, either
in the eyes, or by vomiting & purging;
this day was the index of the result.
All good chances or favourable
symptoms now denoted recovery in the
scurvy, as any bad appearances on
this day portended death on the sixth.
If the exacerbations were on equal
days, they generally died in the third
paroxysm, or the sixth day; but if on
unequal days they recurred on the
scurvy, Relapses happen either
in the eleventh or fourteenth, which were
adjudged on the fourteenth or sixteenth
respectively; and this without exception
in any, except those in whom the
natural course & tendency of the
distemper was prevented by a prepo-
tuous method of cure, or sudden

& extreme severity of the disease, and all the regular efforts of nature overset thereby.

This distemper is remarkably contagious, of which we had little opportunity to satisfy here in Virginia, where we live in separate & distinct plantations, consisting of numbers of servants & slaves; any of whom, if the distemper were seized there, has little security for the rest but removal. The distemper spread rather slower than I have observed the measles or small pox to do here; but it spreads faster & rages more violently in the spring season, or from Christmas to Whitsuntide, than any other time of the year; which I have observed of these other distempers in Virginia. But the vicissitudes of our seasons in Virginia, when the changes in seasons are reckoned greater than in any other place whatever, or our care in preserving against it, seem to put a stop to the contagion, but it is likely that in the West Indies ^{where} they have no such vicissitudes of seasons