Of her disease, but took a course of it, first seizing her, which brought up much dark, bitter choler, without any relief. She was in perfect health before this distemper seized her altogether suddenly, as she was at work.

The day before I spent deliberating a girl about twelve or thirteen years old, who had been dead about two or three days, and was preserved in purpose in me to open. She died in the night of a recent day's disease, with which it was and general in that family had died. In her the distemper was left almost entirely to nature, except her losing about 500 ounces of blood. The plentiful exudation diluting tears which she had recourse to a little before her death she complained in the same manner with the other. In a most violent pain in her belly about the naval, succeeded by grievous indisposed, 

able anxieties; they had no suspicion yellow fever at this time, and so did not notice her eyes. There was little difference between this
In the spring of the year 1737, there was to more opened, who died of the same distemper, in whom the pulse was affected in the same manner as has been related in the first case, particularly as to the destruction of the mæritum. 

Sept. 1742, another was opened who died of the same distemper, as the two previous alone related; although got from a country which was supposed to have caused in a different place; in him the mæritum was likewise entirely consumed and destroyed.

He then gives in minute detail his examination in the blood taken from the patient, with its macroscopical appearance both fresh and after separation of clot and serum. He concludes: "in this every one that saw this blood (this serum galanth was deep yellow as saffron staining the fingers & lining sags of the sman color as if dipped in gall) was surprised that the disease should be cured.

..."
is generally called yellow fever in America. He then went upon a discussing of the Bellinian hypothesis, "which supposes a viscous lymph to be joined with a more dissolved acrid blood in malignant fevers."


But perhaps it may not be amiss to take notice of this symptom which seems to be diagnostic signs of this destruction of the heart, an accident which happens, or is often noticed, so seldom, that its signs seem to unknown. These appear more than ordinary alteration, a profound dread of anything, including the region of the abdomen, great and intolerable pain on pressing the scrotores cordis, usage of respiration, blue the ribs, a palpitation of the abdominal muscles, contraction of hypochondria, violent excruciating pain about the navel, tremulous death.
In the next place, I shall consider the cause of the yellowness, which is so remarkable in this distemper as I have given in the naming yellow fever. Although this is rather an accidental symptom than an essential mark of it as the vulgar believes; yet it is for lack of a deemed a critical discharge or appearance or satirical effect of nature trying his opposition, it is rather the most threatening symptom, which appears with, while disease, as will be evident to those who consider its cause. These causes may be referred to the following effecting of the body, which conceals the symptoms 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 serum parts may be dissolved or alluviated by the disease as well as the red globules; these dissolved humors will be able to enter the lymphatics, &c, vessels designed to convey

211 the aggregation consequently
more pellucid fluids, than they; for we know that the lymph is much more clear & pale than even the serum of blood, in times of health, but more especially in many inflammatory fevers. But this does not seem to be sufficient to account for that universal deep tincture of yellowness, which is often to be discerned in the skin, but especially in the eyes of some people suffering under this disease: nor is it sufficient to account for the yellowness of the urine, which I have seen as deep a yellow in this disease as in those that suffer under jaundice. We are that the mucousm is much dissolved, as are the sometimes totally consumed, and it is my probable that the great round tumours of the body is not any necrose but a fociis exuviae that the other adipose humour are likewise dissolved in this disease, as contained in the analogue, membrana adiposa. This dissolved adipose will not easily incorporate with the dissoinated blood in such a precipitate circulation: hi
to left to stagnate, in the extreme capil-
aries, wherever the circulation is desta-
cted, by the heat of the body in feen-
vill, returned yellow, it by incorporating
with the acid spirits of the blood, are disso-
gaged from its usual component parts,
whose texture is broken or operated up-
ly by the miasma, or effects of the disease.
Ablins human will be generated, not-
unlike will itself; as will is nothing
but a humor dissolving from such a
mixture, its evil parts being more
particularly supplied by the miasma.
This seems to be the more particular cause
that yellowness which is so peculiar to
this disease, and may particularly dis-
tinguish this symptom of it from the
same appearance in other distemper:
But when the liver is inflamed, as we
see it is in a few days, or the spasm,
or inflammation of the stomach and
duodenum or inspissation of the bile in
the cystic, puts a stop to the reflux of the
bile through the common duct, then no
matter what effect does lust, the bile
being riotous enough, it will push itself
through the ducts, and if it cannot do
this, it forces its entrance with more
violence; for it is not the bile alone,
but the whole humor.

...
genuine icterus so produced from the bile itself in the manner commonly explained, and indeed this symptom, when the yellowness is great and very deep, appears to produce chiefly from this cause, as it first appears in the eyes, then in the urine, and goes off by a removed little time under a bilious effort; 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 rigor, as Hippocrates likewise observed, like a true abcess or inflammation of a heterogeneous matter from me going to another. Nor is it very probable that that deep yellowness in the blood, taken notice of alone, is occasioned without some adherence of the hepatic or cepalic bile with it. As this cause seems to answer that icterus which if it does not appear before the sickness begins continues during the afebrity, but proves dangerous in the relapse, which is seldom attended with any yellowness with it.
to know the course & stages of this
disease, & the different changes
it undergoes from first to last, with the
times when they may be expected.
By an accurate test we may satisfy
an ingenious query of the learned Sir Clifton
in his Hippocratis p. 200. to wit, whether
the observations concerning the course
& periods of acute diseases, derived 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 once determined, may make those
excellent observations as universal
extension as they are useful. But
I have not only observed this, but likewise
other epidemis diseases, which
owe their rise to a certain uniform
course, which seems to be the diseases
chiefly pointed out by Hippocrates
in his prognostics than the same
course & periods in Virginia as declared
by the author of physics.
This fever was exacerbated unequal 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 occurred here; on this day the signs of the yellow effusion began to appear, either in the eyes or by vomiting. From this day was the indication of its serious, all good chances or favourable symptoms now trifuted recovery in the serious, and any bad appearances of this day pertended death as the sixth. If the exacerbations were in equal days, they generally died in the third paroxysm, or the sixth day, but if unequal days they recovered in the seventh. Relapses happen after ones in the elephant or fourth week, which are not judged in the fourth or seventh respectively, and this without exception in any except those in whom the natural course and tendency of the disease was prevented by a proper treatment needed curing, a sudden
This distemper is remarkably contagious, of which we had little opportunity to testify here in Virginia, when we live in separate & distinct plantations, consisting of numerous servants' classes, any of which, if the distemper were seized should have little security for its next but removal. The distemper spread rather slower than I have observed the measles or small pox to do here; but it spreads faster & vaster more violently in the spring season, a few weeks to Whitsuntide, than any other time the year: which I have observed of these other distempers in Virginia. But the necessities of our season in Virginia, when the changes in seasons are rendered greater than in any other place, wherethers, 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 the West Indies Empires is no such difficulty. However,