

THE
SEATS and CAUSES
OF
DISEASES
INVESTIGATED BY ANATOMY.

BOOK the FIFTH,

Wherein many Things are added by way of Supplement
to the four preceding Books.

LETTER the SIXTIETH

Relates to the Apoplexy.

1. **I** THOUGHT I had already done more than was requisite ; and, as I did not scruple to say in the conclusion of my last letter, had put the finishing hand to my labour on these subjects.

But behold ! your letter is come to hand, wherein you thank me in such a manner as, at the same time, pretty plainly to shew that you expect those observations of mine which it was impossible for me to insert in their several proper places ; as they have been made since the respective letters to which they belong were finish'd : and that this is very well understood by you, not only because you know that I examine many different dead bodies every year, but also because you have not receiv'd as yet some of the observations of this kind which I have now-and-then promis'd you as I was writing.

What can I say ? You have certainly a right to insist upon what you ask ; particularly from a man who, unless you would of your own accord release him, is a very punctual observer of his promises.

I beg therefore, at least, that you will receive these observations with the same candour that you have receiv'd the former : and I will add as many as I am able ; beginning with disorders of the brain, and in preference to others, with the most violent of them all, the apoplexy.

2. An old man had died apoplectic, in the hospital at Padua, about the beginning of December, in the year 1744 ; at which time I was there demonstrating some parts of the human body, to the young gentlemen who studied there.

I made a diligent enquiry into a number of circumstances, according to my usual custom, but could learn no more than these ; that having been seiz'd with an apoplexy, thirty days before, he was at length brought into that place, without any sense or motion ; his eyes being red to a very great degree.

While the assistants were cutting into the cranium, I happen'd to be looking upon the thoracic viscera, which were just taken out ; and in the upper part of the right lobe of the lungs, observ'd a hardness, such as is wont to be left after an old disease. And therein was contain'd a small tubercle, in which was a purulent matter.

The heart contain'd polypous concretions, and afforded no appearance worthy of remark ; except that the aggeres, or tubercles, of the femilunar valves, were become very thick, and of a white colour.

These viscera being then remov'd, I, in the mean while, turn'd my hands and eyes to the laying open, and examination of the brain. And having taken off the exterior of the meninges, one difference appear'd betwixt the left and the right hemisphere of the brain, which consisted in this ; that the posterior surface of the latter seem'd to be black, and very red in the middle.

The blackness was owing to the vessels, which creep through the pia mater, being there distended with black blood, to a very great degree ; and the redness was owing to blood, which, being extravasated betwixt those vessels, as if by exsudation, seem'd to have occupied the spaces interpos'd to the vessels, by a very thin kind of crust : or rather, as we could not in fact find any extravasated blood there, it was owing to the blood stuffing up all those small vessels, which lie so exceedingly thick in this membrane.

Then on opening the lateral ventricles, in both of them, equally, was seen a very bloody serum, to the quantity, perhaps, of one drachm, occupying only the anterior part ; the plexus choroides, on both sides, being pale, and the septum lucidum entire.

The left hemisphere also was found, both internally and externally ; and every other part within the cranium was tolerably found, except the right hemisphere alone.

For within the medullary substance of this hemisphere was a cavity, which had almost a middle situation in respect to all the different regions of the hemisphere ; being at least five inches long, two and a half in breadth, and as many in depth ; very full of black blood, which was partly fluid, but partly, likewise, concreted into coagula.

And, this coagulated blood being taken away, the parietes of the cavity appear'd to be very disagreeably lacerated, and unequal.

The substance which lay round about them was very lax : and not only that which made up the medullary part, but that which went to compose the external side of the whole corpus striatum, and the whole thalamus nervi optici ; and that, also, which made up some part of the neighbouring basis of both those protuberances.

3. As I have already explain'd to you, in a former letter (*a*), how a cavity of this kind seems to be form'd in the cerebrum ; and how fatal it is when in the neighbourhood of those protuberances ; there is no occasion to repeat the explication here.

You will rather ask this question of me ; I mean, how it was possible for a man to live so long as thirty days, with so great a disease of the brain ; and in such a part ? But do not imagine that this was the state of the parts, from the first attack of the apoplexy.

It is much more probable, that a small quantity of blood, distilling from some small internal vessel, which was ruptur'd, had then begun to prepare

that cavity for itself; and did not immediately enlarge it to that dilated state wherein we found it: but that, moreover, by distilling gradually more and more, it had gradually, also, dilated the cavern to that extent, till a great number of the canals, through which the animal spirits circulate, being ruptur'd; and many other compress'd by the increas'd weight and bulk; it at length took away all external sense and motion; and last of all the internal sense and motion also; whereby death was brought on: or, you may conceive, as I should more readily suppose, that, a new impulse being added from some cause or other, and many small vessels being broken at the same time, these last effects, which I have mention'd, were brought on by a sudden and large eruption, not a very long time before.

But in whichever of these two modes you chuse to explain the disorder, it will be very easy for you, not only to solve your own enquiry, but also to understand clearly, how useful it may be, when certain symptoms, which threaten a sanguineous apoplexy, first exist, to diminish the quantity of aliments; especially those that abound with acrid and thin particles; to abstain from too great motions of the mind and body, and to draw away blood; and where such an apoplexy has already come on, so much the more to diminish its quantity, and, as I think I have written to you before, to avoid such remedies as may too much move and agitate, in an untimely manner; those remedies, for instance, that are pregnant with volatile corpuscles; that produce vomiting, sneezing, and other effects of that nature.

4. A husbandman, of a middle age, and rather fat, was brought into the same hospital, in the year 1748, when I was teaching anatomy there; he having been seiz'd with an apoplexy, which was said to be the third, and was, in fact, so violent, that being immediately taken into the hospital, from the road wherein he had fallen down, not far from the hospital, he had already a stertor, and was paralytic in his whole body; so as not to give the least sign of sense or motion in any part: and his pulse being very small, so that they did not dare to take any blood away, he died within seven or eight hours.

On the fourth day after, all these circumstances were related to me; and, at the same time, the body was offer'd for dissection.

But before I would touch the carcase, I enquir'd, though to no purpose, at what time, with what preceding causes, with what concomitant signs, or remaining injuries, those two foregoing apoplexies, which were mention'd, had been observ'd; or what marks of disease they had left behind them: for I could learn nothing in respect to them, and of this last only what I have mention'd.

However, when I saw that the vessels about the head were turgid, and heard that there had been so violent an apoplexy, in a body rather fat; I made no scruple to say, to a very crowded circle of students, that it would be surprizing if I did not shew this to have been from a sanguineous cause.

The skull, therefore, being immeniately open'd; when this was done, and still more when the brain was taken out; a considerable quantity of black blood flow'd down: and it was even evident, that it flow'd out from the infundibulum.

The same kind of blood had not only distended all the vessels that pass'd through the pia mater, where it invested the cerebrum and cerebellum, but also under this membrane, in the middle of the left hemisphere, a small quantity was extravasated : and a great quantity in all the ventricles.

For as to the lateral ventricles ; besides a coagulum, which seem'd to be equal to two, not to say three, ounces in weight ; almost all the remaining part of those ventricles, and, moreover, the third and fourth ventricle, were occupied thereby.

When I came to enquire from whence it had been discharg'd, I found the case as follows. The posterior surface of the left ventricle, and of the thalamus therein, that is, the thalamus nervi optici, discover'd laceration by their inequality : and this was still much more apparent from the surface of the right ventricle ; inasmuch as it was not only every where unequal, but, moreover, preserv'd scarcely any traces of its thalamus, and none at all of the corpus striatum ; the seat of which was possess'd by a kind of lurid substance, of a colour that consisted of a somewhat red and yellowish hue, mix'd together as it were : being quite corrupted, but without any very disagreeable smell.

The cavity of both the ventricles was enlarg'd ; the septum lucidum was broken through ; there was no trace of the formix remaining ; scarcely any of the plexus choroides, and that of the left only ; the vessels being not turgid, but pale.

This, however, could not be at all consider'd as surprizing, where there had been so great a quantity of blood extravasated as I have said ; and where so large a coagulum had been form'd from thence, as that which had occupied the right and the left part of the cavity ; but the latter more than the former.

By reason of that considerable effusion of blood therefore, I did not wonder even at this circumstance ; I mean, that the sides of the third ventricle did not appear so perspicuously, whether they had subsided from compression, or from distraction, or even from laceration ; for the neighbouring surface also of the nates, and testes, was so lacerated, that these protuberances could not be distinguish'd.

To these preternatural appearances, which were seen in the head, two remain to be added ; to wit, that the left vertebral artery was somewhat hard, thick, and white, in one half of it, before it open'd into the basilar artery : and that the greater part of the posterior and inferior dentes molares, were either become mere stumps, and black even in their very roots ; as was the case on the right side ; or had quite fallen out ; as on the left side ; and that not a very short time before : for there did not remain the least traces of sockets ; and even the bony body of the maxilla had already contracted itself in that part, and subsided.

And, not to disjoin from the head its bony fulcrum, and the cavity of the cranium which is produc'd thereinto ; when I examin'd all the vertebræ of the neck, and many of the thorax, and inspected the included spinal marrow, I saw betwixt this and the pia mater, as it is call'd, at least in the superior vertebræ of the thorax, blood extravasated in a considerable quantity ; and this on the posterior surface ; and on the same surface the pia mater had

had so much red mix'd with a flesh colour, that you could not distinguish any blood-vessel therein, from the head almost to the middle of the thorax; whereas, on the anterior surface, the artery which pass'd singly through the middle, was seen to be distended with blood.

And even the dura mater, where it invested the internal sides of the vertebræ, was, in a manner, black from stagnating blood.

The thorax; which, as well as some of the parts before spoken of, I examin'd on the following days; contain'd a heart, which, in proportion to the man, who was pretty fat, was not at all fat; but, together with a small quantity of black and coagulated blood, contain'd a few small polypous concretions: yet those in the right ventricle were somewhat the largest; so that one of them enter'd into the pulmonary artery.

The substance of the heart was very lax. The coronary vein, where it goes round the basis of the heart, on the posterior part, was wider than it naturally is: the pulmonary artery itself indeed was not wider than it naturally is; but was seen to have very thin parietes, and thin valves also: but the left sinus of the heart, where it receiv'd the venous branches from the lungs, was very much enlarg'd.

The lower edge of one of the valvulæ mitrales was thicken'd to a considerable degree: and bony concretions, not of a large size, but pretty thick, had been form'd upon the aggeres, or tubercles, of the semilunar valves.

Yet the great artery itself was sound, quite to that part from whence it sent forth the left subclavian. But from thence it began to show white spots, pretty frequently, on its internal surface, and particularly on its posterior surface: some of which, and especially the first, had degenerated into a bony scale.

That first answer'd to the canalis arteriosus, which formerly open'd there; but was now according to custom shut up; except that in this man, by way of rare instance, I saw the orifice of that canal gaping in the pulmonary artery, from whence it begins; so that I could introduce a probe to the extent of half a line of Bologna.

In the belly I observ'd the following preternatural appearances. The surface of both kidneys was in a manner tuberos; but in a slight degree: that one of them, moreover, had subsided in a certain place; which place was circumscrib'd by the circumference of a circle, the diameter of which was equal to an inch: the substance of the kidney beneath was somewhat hard in that part, but only to an inconsiderable depth.

Both the iliac arteries were tortuous: and, to speak thus, varicose, almost like the splenic artery: in the left I saw a bony lamella. The other parts that I examin'd in this body were in a natural state.

5. From whence so great a quantity of blood had, for the chief part, burst into the lateral ventricles of the brain, is shown by the almost universal destruction of the plexus choroides; the vessels whereof had probably been ruptur'd suddenly, here and there, after having been considerably dilated.

I said for the chief part; for it must have been that other vessels also, which pass through the surfaces of the lateral ventricles, were lacerated like-

wife, in the laceration of these ventricles; which was effected not only by the impetus, but also by the distracting quantity of the blood, flowing out from the plexusses.

But it is probable, that the greater part of the blood had come out of the vessels on the right side; for on the right side, we saw all the surfaces lacerated, and the whole plexus consum'd.

Nor would I have you think it unfavourable to such a supposition, that this large coagulum of blood was more on the left side than the right; since I apprehend the very contrary.

For as the first, and larger, resolution is generally brought on, in the side of the body which is oppos'd to the most injur'd hemisphere of the brain; it is very natural to suppose that the man fell down towards the left side (*b*); and that, for this reason, the larger quantity of blood had flow'd from the right ventricle into the left, through the rupture of the septum lucidum.

And that he fell on the left side, appears also from this circumstance, that the blood effus'd under the pia mater was in a part of the left hemisphere, and not in the right.

And of the right there was the greatest injury in this respect also, that instead of the corpus striatum, it had a mucous substance. A change of which kind in the substance of the brain, I have already told you (*c*), I had found more than once.

But as to the question whether the apoplexies, two of which had preceded, had in part been the cause of this change; or whether the dilatation of the vessels, or some certain parts of the brain, being render'd more lax, were the effects of those apoplexies; as we cannot certainly determine it; it is better to pass on to the third history of the sanguineous apoplexy.

6. A fat woman, of eighty-five years of age, who, as far back as her acquaintance could remember, had been always lame; and who, having been formerly married, had brought forth twenty children; had been seiz'd with an apoplectic paroxysm; first in the last summer, and with a second, ten days before she was carried off by the third.

All of these paroxysms began in the same way, and had a vomiting precede them. But the two first were solv'd in a short time, without any remedies; and without leaving any paralysis behind. Yet this last of the attacks, carried her off within fourteen hours; she being brought into the hospital without any sense or motion; if you except the respiration and the pulse; the latter of which was without any disorder, and resisted the fingers when press'd upon it: and the respiration rais'd up the chest and the belly alternately, without any stertor.

On the first of February, in the year 1754, when I had already demonstrated almost all the abdominal viscera from another subject; I afterwards began to make use of this, in order to finish the anatomical demonstrations.

In the belly, I observ'd these preternatural appearances. The trunks of the large vessels both seem'd to be wider than natural; especially as it was in a woman. And if you ascribe this to the number of utero-gestations; yet

(*b*) Vid. Epist. 2. n. 25. & Epist. 3. n. 14.

(*c*) Epist. 9. n. 16. & seqq.

you certainly will not refer thereto the beginnings of ossification ; and even the bony scales ; wherewith the aorta, and the iliacs, that arise from thence, and the two branches into which each of these iliacs are divided, were distinguish'd here and there, on their internal surface.

And if we say these appearances were the effects of age ; we shall say that the disease is a disease of old age.

But certainly, that disorder form'd upon the left kidney, which I remember to have promis'd you, heretofore (*d*), the explanation of, in the history of a certain old woman, who was the present, was neither the effect of old age, nor of utero-gestation.

That kidney might seem, at first sight, to be immoderately long. But fixing the eyes a little more attentively, we could see water within it, which, by being confin'd there, increas'd its length.

The judgment of the eyes was confirm'd by the touch ; and still more by the dissection soon after. For by cutting into the kidney, a yellowish water was discharg'd ; which, when receiv'd in a vessel, seem'd to all who were present, to be equal to the weight of four ounces.

This water having been under the proper coat of the kidney, where it invests the upper extremity of that viscus, had expanded it upwards in that manner ; so as to form the appearance of a produc'd kidney. The expanded coat was become much thicken'd, and had, internally, the appearance of protuberating plicæ, or folds ; and a kind of firm bands, but irregularly plac'd.

Both of the testes had spherules almost of the diameter of a double line of Bologna ; internally hollow, but quite empty ; the parietes of which, being of a white colour, both internally and externally, were pretty thick ; and so firm, that in one spherule in particular, which protuberated outwards, they seem'd bony : although they were in fact only of a middle firmness betwixt that of a cartilage and that of a nerve.

In the thorax the lungs were found to be sound ; notwithstanding the right lobe adher'd to the side, and in the bronchiæ was a great quantity of thick, though at the same time sufficiently fluid, matter.

In the heart every thing was natural ; if you except one of the semilunar valves, a part of the upper border of which, near to the *agger* or tubercle, was already almost bony. Yet some neighbouring part of the great artery ; for the other part which is in the thorax I did not dissect ; had nothing at all bony.

The centrum nerveum, or tendineum, of the diaphragm, as it is call'd, had neither the figure it generally has, nor the size ; and it was pierc'd thro', not with one foramen, but with three : this appearance, however, I have seen before (*e*), and that more than once ; two of the lesser foramina, for instance, which were contiguous to the larger, being form'd for the transmitting of two veins from the liver ; but if these veins had open'd into the trunk of the cava below the diaphragm, as they generally do ; and not above it, as they did in this case ; there would not have been three foramina in that tendon, but one only.

(*d*) Epist. 38. n. 41.(*e*) Epist. 5. n. 9.

The upper limbs also had something peculiar in them. For having observ'd the longus palmaris muscle, in the right arm, not to be thick and fleshy, as it generally is at its origin, but to be thin and slender even there, and almost tendinous; and seeing the same muscle, when laid bare in the left hand, to be twice as thick as the right; having a greater quantity of flesh, and this going much farther down; and suspecting what was the effect of this difference, and what in part had been the cause; I order'd somebody to make enquiry, from the acquaintance of the old woman, whether she had been accusom'd to use her left hand instead of her right: and I was assur'd that this had really been the case.

However, to this question relate, still more, the appearances which I found in the lower limbs of this lame woman. She had been lame on the right side: nor could the cause be referr'd to luxation, as there was none at all; nor to the acetabula; as, when compar'd one with another, they show'd no difference, either in their situation, their position, or their depth.

But if you compar'd the bones of the thighs one with another, there appear'd an evident difference betwixt both; from whence you might conceive, that the right limb must, of course, be shorter than the left, as it really was.

For the os femoris on the right side, was so much shorter than the left, that, if you plac'd them both near to each other, the upper part of the head of the former corresponded to the lower part of the latter. And the cause of this shortness was the greater incurvation of the former than of the latter; which was extremely manifest.

Nor were other appearances of disease wanting, in that bone, besides these; as, for instance, the diminish'd breadth of the head at the lower part, no sinking-in of the bone, betwixt the great trochanter and the cervix; and both these parts were thicker than they naturally are: so that if the woman was ever thin, this thickness might have deceiv'd any surgeon, who examin'd the bone, under the appearance of a luxation.

That os femoris was, in like manner, thicker than it naturally is, from the cervix to at least the middle of its length; and had the convex part of the curvature turn'd towards the external side: and consequently the posterior surface of its condyles look'd towards the left femur; so that the leg also, and the foot, could not be in their proper situation.

In attending to all which circumstances; you will readily perceive, that these disorders, of the lower limb, had existed from the original formation; or at least from the time of infancy: and therefore, that it was not surprizing the woman had always been lame.

At length the head (on the account of which chiefly, I describ'd this dissection to you) was open'd: and the dura mater being remov'd, we saw the vessels that pass through the pia mater indeed to be distended with blood; but no blood, nor serum, was found to be effus'd any where, till we came to the left ventricle, by cutting into the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, the substance of which was firm.

For then a bloody serum began to be discharg'd, and not in a small quantity; that is to say, it came from a large quantity of blood, which had coagulated in that ventricle. The same kind of serum was also found in the
right

right ventricle, and in the *iter ad quartum ventriculum*, as it is call'd; but we did not find any injury from whence we could, for a certainty, say, that the blood seem'd to have been discharg'd: although I suppose it to have lain hid in the left ventricle.

Then transferring the knife, from thence, to the cerebellum; which appear'd to be every where found on its external surface; behold, within its right lobe, we found a cavity, and not a small one, which was very full of blood form'd into coagula.

7. Enough was said just now of the causes of the lameness I have spoken of. In regard to other things I have already treated of them (*f*), and shall treat hereafter (*g*). But in regard to the two apoplexies which had preceded this last, it is to be suppos'd, that both of them had left such dispositions in the cerebrum and cerebellum, as prepar'd a more easy access for the third; so that, by rupturing the internal vessels, it carried off the woman: and this the more easily, as no remedies had been made use of.

And since vessels were ruptur'd not only within the cerebellum, but within the cerebrum also; as the blood extravasated in both seems to show; they have therefore render'd two things, which might have been deduc'd from this dissection, in relation to the cerebellum, uncertain and doubtful; I mean, whether an injury of one of its lobes is follow'd by a paralysis in the opposite side of the body; and in like manner, whether the pulse and respiration depend upon the cerebellum.

For, what if that cavity in the cerebellum were only produc'd by the force of the blood, when death was coming on? Or what if the resolution which was on both sides, were to be accounted for, from the blood extravasated into both the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum?

However, an observation of mine, which I shall write to you (*b*) at another time, will afford me an occasion of treating upon both these questions more clearly.

But now lest you should imagine, that the sanguineous apoplexy, which kills very speedily, cannot exist without a rupture of the vessels; we will immediately subjoin to the three which are propos'd with this rupture, as many which have been fatal very soon; or at least in not a very long time; without this effect.

8. A man, to appearance of forty years of age, having come from Milan to Padua on foot, before the end of January of the year 1756, was so wearied with his journey, that he went immediately to the hospital; into which he was receiv'd, merely on account of his weariness, and not for any fever: and while he was sitting there still out of bed, and taking food, he was suddenly struck with a violent apoplexy, without any mark of external sense or motion; and though blood-lettings were made use of, yet they seem'd to be injurious rather than useful; and he died within two days.

The body was given us, in order to pursue the public demonstrations of

(*f*) Epist. 56. passim.

(*b*) Epist. 62. n. 15.

(*g*) Epist. 69. n. 2. 10. & seqq.

anatomy. And while we were doing this, before the time of opening the skull came on, I observ'd these few things.

In the belly, the gall-bladder was turgid with bile.

In the thorax, the figure of the heart was such as I do not remember ever to have seen in a human body at any other time; and resembled that which we see form'd by the most unskilful painters; as if the right side of the heart were finish'd by a curv'd line: that is to say, the upper part of the basis and the lower part of the apex were prominent towards the right side. And indeed the septum of the heart itself follow'd the same unusual curvature.

The heart was rather small than large; but had its valves, and other parts of that kind, small, even below this proportion. The great artery, after having sent out the left subclavian, was rough to some extent internally, by reason of prominent fibres; as if the internal coat were wanting.

At length having remov'd the upper part of the cranium and dura mater, we saw the vessels of the pia mater, indeed, to be very much distended with blood; as we also did those very small vessels, that pass so plentifully thro' the medullary substance of the brain; but we could nowhere find any extravasated blood; notwithstanding what serum was contain'd in the lateral ventricles, the quantity whereof was not small, we saw to be bloody: and notwithstanding in the plexus choroides, where they are inflected in the termination of their ascent, small hydatids were seen; but particularly in one of these plexusses.

9. These hydatids we have been wont to see there frequently, and equally, in others who have not been carried off by an apoplexy: and as to the serum, it can scarcely happen, but that, while we cut into the brain; whose crowded vessels are distended with blood; it must appear bloody, even from a very few drops of blood being mix'd therewith.

And if you should choose to suppose, that this apoplexy was in part owing either to the acrimonious and irritating property of the serum, or to the quantity of it, though not large, encreasing the compressions of the brain; according to what I have formerly written to you (*i*) in treating of serous apoplexies; I shall not contest your opinion: for it is sometimes difficult to separate the sanguineous apoplexies from the serous; and to determine, in regard to some particular histories, to which species they certainly belong.

Yet I would have you previously well consider the conjectures which may be advanc'd on both sides; and where the external and internal vessels of the cerebrum are both very greatly distended with blood, at the same time; as in the man in question; take care how you too easily deny, that the cause is, in chief part, to be deduc'd from the blood.

But whether to that great lassitude, following the fatigue of a long journey perform'd at such a time of year, any thing might be contributed by the constitution of the man; which that unusual figure of the heart, and that internal injury of the aorta, probably shew not to have been the most robust; I leave quite undetermin'd: yet that lassitude diminishes the strength of the whole body, and of the brain also, and its vessels; and therefore makes the brain more liable to compressions, and the vessels to distensions; I have not the least occasion to doubt.

10. A woman, nearly of the same age as that man, being receiv'd into the hospital not many days after him, was brought from thence, (where she died) within two days, into the anatomical theatre.

The cause of her death had been an apoplexy of such a kind, that, on the fourth day from the beginning thereof, when she was brought into the hospital, she then, at least, retain'd no sign of any remaining power of feeling or motion; and scarcely open'd her eyes, while red-hot plates of iron were applied to the soles of her feet, in order to excite her; but in vain; for she soon after shut them again.

The carcase, if you excepted one leg that was disfigur'd with an ulcer, had no appearance externally, that made it unfit for the use of teaching: and even internally, in those parts that I examin'd, I found very few things differing from the usual and regular appearance of nature.

For in the trunk of the aorta, where it goes down through the belly, were slight internal whitenesses in some places; which were the beginnings of future bony scales: one of which, though small, was already form'd.

The left Falloppian tube adher'd to the testis in the middle of its course: this testis was but small, if compar'd with the right, and had a few white globules within; in dissecting one of which I saw it to be made up of a compact substance, hollow in the center.

But the right testis, which, in magnitude, would have been suitable even to a younger subject, contain'd no globules, and no vesicles; yet was of a tuberos surface; and if you fix'd your eyes attentively down, was not without marks of small cicatrices.

It was also observ'd, in the dissection of this carcase, that the membranes gave more resistance to the scalpel, than they naturally do; although fat was not wanting.

Finally, upon opening the cranium, all the vessels within this cavity, not excepting even the *plexus choroides*, were found to be turgid with blood. But setting aside a little quantity of water in the lateral ventricles, I could not find any diseas'd appearance in the cerebrum, cerebellum, or medulla oblongata, wheresoever I cut into their substances.

11. If you should chuse to compare together all the appearances that had been seen in the living bodies, or in the bodies after death; I imagine you will not very greatly be surpriz'd, that this woman died later than the man of whom we spoke before; and still much later both of them than another man of whom I shall speak immediately.

12. A barber of five-and-fifty years of age, whose head was in great measure bald; and who drank to so great a degree, as to be brought home drunk, on the eve of the 16th of January, in the year 1757, was found dead the next day in the morning, lying on the ground betwixt the bed and the wall, near to a broken chamber-pot; but without any injury being done to any part of his body.

As I made use of this body to begin the public demonstrations in anatomy that year, I observ'd these things that were preternatural.

The belly being open'd, a large stomach came into sight; the internal surface of which was ting'd with the colour of wine. The omentum was fill'd with a great quantity of fat, as the external coat of most of the intestines

was, and the mesentery also; in which some glands were of a larger size than that age generally exhibits.

The bile, which was of a yellow colour degenerating into brown, had left, on the internal surface of the cyst, many white granules of sand, as it were; but such as, when rubb'd betwixt the fingers, were not at all hard.

The surface of the kidneys, one of which was longer than the other, was not without some traces of disorder; among which was a small cavity under the coat, that was full of moisture.

The bladder was so distended with urine, that the upper part of it was higher than the bones of the pubes; and that considerably too. And as it is to be suppos'd, that it had also been often immoderately expanded in the living body, so it was not surprizing that the form of it was uncommon: for, although, at the lower part, it was somewhat broader than at the upper; yet at first sight it resembled a cylinder, or a prism, rather than any other figure.

The urethra was every-where white internally; and not only furnish'd with fewer and smaller orifices of our canaliculi, but moreover had the feminal caruncle almost obliterated, as it were; so that in this urethra nothing could be clearly demonstrated: and as the rostrum of the caput galinaginis was quite wanting besides, it was natural to suppose, that neither the caruncle, nor the other part of the urethra, had been formerly free from a greater disorder.

The internal surface of the great artery, where it runs down upon the vertebræ of the loins, shew'd the beginnings of ossification: and the iliacs had bony lamellæ perfectly form'd; which were so much the harder, the more they approach'd to the lower parts, after being divided into the external and internal vessels; so that the crural arteries, in several places, and even when receiv'd betwixt the condyles of the femur in the ham, were hard, and rigid: and the arteries seem'd to be the more subject to this disorder, the farther they became remov'd from the heart.

And above the belly, at least, where the aorta sent forth the inferior intercostals, appear'd the beginnings of ossifications; but these were quite slight. Besides which I observ'd no other disorders in the thorax, nor in the rest of the body; if you except what I am about to mention.

For the upper part of the cranium, and the external of the meninges, being taken away; both of which parts were pretty thick, so that the latter, where it is interpos'd betwixt the cerebellum and the cerebrum, resisted the scalpel more than it generally does; though I examin'd all the appearances, and pass'd over none of those parts that are within the skull without dissection; I not only did not find any extravasation of blood, or serum, but not the least disorder, besides that which I shall mention.

That is to say, the vessels which pass through the pia mater were so fill'd with blood, and so dilated thereby, that I never remember to have seen them more so. Those also which make up the plexus choroides, and which are carried through the parietes of the lateral ventricles, (where there was a little water) were distended: and on the left side particularly.

13. I would have you compare this observation with that which I made upon

upon Peter Fasolati (*k*). You will find many circumstances in both of them, which agree with one another; and many, likewise, in the remarks I made thereon, in order to explain it; which, therefore, I need not repeat here. Yet we may add some things which are peculiar to this man.

This man had been a drinker, and of course frequently intoxicated: and how much drunkenness tends to increase the quantity of the blood, and to weaken the vessels which are within the cranium, you easily conceive.

Add to this those officinations in the inferior arteries; which, as they prevented the motion of the blood downwards, forc'd it, in like manner, to be carried upwards in a greater quantity.

But this also must in particular be added, that when the man lay under the effects of that last very great drunkenness, and slept, a great quantity of what he had taken in began to be added to his former quantity of blood; particularly the wine; and when the bladder had receiv'd so much of it, as not to be able to admit any more, and yet the man; in consequence of being oppress'd by his drunkenness and sleep; did not perceive the necessity of unloading his bladder, by which means he would have prepar'd a fresh receptacle therein for the remaining matter of urine; which was in the mean while carried into the general channel of the circulation; when this, I say, was the state of the case, it must have happen'd, that the vessels were more and more distended, from this retain'd matter, and those in particular that are within the skull, (as they had already, for a long time, been weaken'd) and particularly in the posture of lying down; wherein they were more subject to repletion.

See how Lower (*l*) explains, almost in the same manner, violent disorders of the brain, which had occur'd to him, (and among these, in particular, the apoplexy) that have arisen from lying down, and sleeping, immediately after drinking largely; and before the greatest quantity of the liquor, that has been drunk, has been discharg'd by the bladder.

14. I suppose therefore, that the man of whom I have given the history, having perceiv'd the fullness of his bladder when it was too late; and having attempted to take hold of, or rather having actually laid hold of, the chamber-pot, and endeavour'd to discharge the urine from his over-distended bladder, which is not a very easy task; had fallen down in a very violently apoplexy, in that very nifus, which retains a greater quantity of blood in the vessels of the brain.

For the external and internal vessels, that are within the skull, might, at length, have come to such a degree of distention, as vehemently to compress whatever is contain'd in the cranium.

But because both in these and other letters, the cause of the apoplexy has often been deduc'd from compressions of this kind; be cautious how you suspect that the experiments of the celebrated Laghius (*m*) are contrary to this explication; in which experiments, by means of that truly elegant instrument, invented by the very noble, and, at the same time, very ingenious count Gregory Casali, he shews that, in dogs, the brain may be compress'd

(*k*) Epist. 3. n. 26.

(*l*) Traët. de Corde, c. 2.

(*m*) De Sensibilit. &c. Serm. 22

to at least six lines of London, without any sign of uneasiness in them : and indeed, that when they do begin to complain, they soon after grow quiet, unless the compression be increas'd : and that they do not fall down as seiz'd with an apoplexy, before the degree of compression amounts to about an inch.

For this compression is a very different thing from what we are now speaking of ; since the former is applied only to a part of the brain, and that a very small part ; but ours, of which the question is in this man, is applied all round about ; and even internally in every part ; to the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, at the same time.

But if it was not of that kind in others at any time ; yet we have still added other circumstances, and have suppos'd it to take place in a cranium every-where shut up, at least, and resisting ; and not open in any part : although that woman, of whom Poupert presented a memoir to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (*n*), had half the skull deficient ; and yet when any-one touch'd the dura mater slightly with the point of his finger, such an uneasiness was brought on, that a thousand little torches seem'd to be flying about before her eyes, and she was oblig'd to cry out exceedingly.

But I would have you consider those experiments, as far as the matter concerns me ; and make use of them, in order to allow, without any surprize or admiration, not only other things, but in particular this ; that the brain may be capable of enduring a certain degree of compression, without any uneasiness : and that it can accustom itself thereto, when increas'd gradually so as to be troublesome ; provided it does not increase beyond that point ; till at length such a degree of pressure be finally added, as must necessarily overcome and destroy the animal.

15. Thus far (for other observations, relative to this disease, it will be better to delay the description of, till we come upon the subject of the hemiplexia (*o*), and the aphonia (*p*) ; thus far, I say, of the apoplexy. From which we shall go on, presently, to other disorders of the brain. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-FIRST

Relates to those Deliria which happen without any
Fever.

1. **T**HAT disorder of the brain, whereof I wrote to you lately, is certainly a violent one ; I mean the apoplexy. But violent also, and indeed still more pitiable, is that of which we are now about to speak ; I

(*n*) Hist. A. 1700. Obs. Anat. 20.

(*o*) Epist. 62. n. 7. 9. 11.

(*p*) Epist. 63. n. 13.

mean madness, or delirium without a fever. I have as yet three dissections relative thereto.

2. A woman affected in her senses, to all appearance of a middle age, after various misfortunes, died in this hospital; and in the beginning of the year 1746.

Left I should be in great streights to get bodies, in order to finish the anatomical demonstrations to the pupils there; I enquir'd whether this body would be proper for that purpose.

Having heard that, by reason of its being greatly emaciated, and, in like manner, by reason of a very large and foetid gangrene on the os sacrum, the thorax and the head were the only parts proper for my intentions; I order'd all the others to be buried, and only the head, together with the thorax, if this were without any purulency, which the extremely emaciated state made me suspect the existence of, to be preserv'd.

The thorax therefore being open'd, and my suspicion appearing not to be a vain one; since one lobe of the lungs was, in great measure, full of pus; I order'd these viscera likewise to be buried; and began the dissection of the head.

The cranium being open'd, this one thing was observ'd in the meninges; that the pia mater, though but slightly laid hold of, and drawn, very easily follow'd, and came out from the convolutions of the brain.

There was no doubt, then, but water was beneath; a quantity of which was found even in the ventricles: but a larger quantity had flow'd out from the tube of the vertebræ. And yet the substances both of the cerebrum and cerebellum were, beyond the least dispute, more hard than they usually are.

The plexus choroides I indeed saw to be discolour'd; but where they lie upon the chink, or fissure, of the third ventricle, they were so firmly join'd, by their small vessels, with its edges, that the fissure did not open at all, till after those vessels were accurately disunited.

Besides these things, nothing worthy of remark occur'd, except the pineal gland; which seem'd to be larger than usual, and annex'd to its seat by longer medullary radicles: and at the same time was more of a mucous nature than usual.

3. As I have treated of persons affected in their senses heretofore, you may remember what diseases I took notice of (a) in them, as observ'd by others, and particularly by me, in relation to the pineal gland: and these I have not been silent upon even in another letter (b).

Since that time has come out the *Prolusio* (c) of Justus Godofredus Gunzius, which I could wish had been then publish'd.

For as he was a man of great erudition, he has quoted most of those authors who have made mention of the disorders of this gland; and by that means would have lessen'd my labour, such as it was, in producing these authors: and that either as to what relates to persons that are insane, or as

(a) Epist. 8. n. 14. & 16.

(b) Ut 59. n. 15.

(c) De Lapillis Gland. Pineal. in quinque mente alienat. invent.

to what, in general, relates to those who have had little stones, or particles of sand, in this gland (*d*).

Nevertheless that has happen'd, which is very easy in affairs of this kind ; I mean, that one of those who are mention'd by me, has escap'd him ; and, on the other hand, that some of those quoted by him, have escap'd me ; as in general I am not wont to mention any others, but those that occur to me while I am writing.

And to this I may add another reason, why I am not very sorry for having undertaken that labour ; because from thence, join'd with my observations, which I have given at the same time, or separately, it is easy to perceive, not only that it has not happen'd to others, as it has happen'd to a celebrated anatomist at present living, " That in all the carcases of adult men, who " died of any disease whatever," they found the pineal gland " fill'd with a " great number of sandy particles ;" but this also, that there is no longer any room to hope, that, from the soundness of this gland in those who were not unsound in their minds, or from the diseases of it in those who were, the opinion of Des Cartes, in regard to the seat of the soul, should be confirm'd.

At least, I have describ'd to you disorders seen in that gland, or about that gland, thirteen times. And you will see, that in nine of these instances (*e*), it was without madness ; or any alienation of the mind. On the contrary, you will see that there was an affection of this kind in others (*f*), in whom this gland had no disorder ; as you will gather from my silence on that head.

For almost always, when I dissect a brain ; and not only in the bodies of insane persons ; I make a practice of inspecting the pineal gland attentively, both within and without : and if there be any-thing in it worthy of remark, to transfer it into my common-place-book ; and from thence into my descriptions.

4. And this my almost universal custom sufficiently shews, that the laudable exhortations of Gunzius were not waited for by me ; but that long before, I had not neglected to remark, in my observations, not only what was natural in this gland, but what was preternatural therein ; and, at the same time, as you very well know, to mark down the appearances in the other parts of the brain, and in the remaining parts of the body : and not these alone, but what had preceded in the living bodies, as far as I could see, or be inform'd ; although, when I happen'd to have occasion to mention this gland, I have not been willing to touch upon any other things, than those which were sufficient for our purpose : nor do I as yet repent, that for those reasons ; which whether he has invalidated altogether, is not the place to determine here ; I have spoken of the nature of this gland in such a manner, as to seem doubtful, whether it was not, in some respects, different from the other part of the substance of the brain.

(*d*) Epist. 5. n. 12.

(*e*) Epist. I. n. 14. III. n. 14. V. n. 11. XIV. n. 35. XXI. n. 24.

VI. n. 12. VII. n. 15. X. n. 17. XI. n. 11.

(*f*) Epist. 8. n. 4. 8. 11.

There is, certainly, no other part in this whole substance, which is so frequently, as that gland, subject to particular disorders; and especially, that contains sandy particles and stony concretions so often.

And although you have heard above, that this disorder has been found with madness, and without it also; yet I would not have you forget, that there is not any one disorder, wherewith it is so frequently found to be join'd, as with madness.

And if the observations, which I have given heretofore, and pointed out (*g*), should happen not to be sufficient to demonstrate this circumstance; yet there are still others in Gunzius, which you may add.

I do not speak of those wherein he conjectures, that there was an alienation of mind, in such a manner, as to leave you at liberty to deny it, if you think proper.

But I speak of others, in which there was an evident and real madness; and these either taken from authors that he has quoted, or made by himself: and I speak of the latter in particular, since they are taken with such accuracy, as to make them worthy, if any others are, of being added to the Sepulchretum.

And if you read these observations over, I would have you, among other things, observe that the stony concretions, which he found in the pineal gland, were either yellow, or approaching to yellow: and then observe what other disorders, which I am presently to take notice of also, were seen by the same author; not only in that gland, but in the brain of insane persons in general; as you have seen of what nature these were in the woman in question, and will see below (*b*) in another.

5. A man, about forty years of age, from the time of being a rower in the gallies, became at first hypochondriac, and after that mad: but his madness was of a joyful kind: in this state he continu'd ten years; when, at length, being somewhat swell'd in his whole body from a cachexy, and having a difficult respiration, he died in the hospital about the first days of January, in the year 1750. In his body were the following things worthy of remark.

The thorax contain'd a great quantity of water: and some part of the lungs was indurated.

When the head was cut off, a very small quantity of water flow'd out of the cranium: and this they observ'd when they cut into it, and, in like manner, when they took out the brain. Which I, for certain reasons, had not in my power to dissect, till the third or fourth day after it had been taken out, as I likewise could not at all examine the parts contain'd in the belly.

In examining the brain, therefore, with accuracy; if I omit the smallness of the pineal gland, which is a doubtful circumstance; I found no other things that relate hereto, except that the medullary substance of both hemispheres was somewhat harder than usual; and that the tract, which is somewhat prominent through the middle and upper surfaces of the corpus

(*g*) Epist. 8. n. 16.

(*b*) N. 7.

callosum longitudinally, was not single only, from the beginning quite to the end, but in one place double.

6. In regard to the hardness, we will consider that afterwards. Now let us consider what relates to the corpus callosum.

As that celebrated man Joannes Fantonus; to whom Lancisi wrote his dissertation upon the seat of the *anima cogitans*, or soul, in the corpus callosum; had seen in a certain man (*i*), who was not disorder'd in his senses, the pineal gland "three times as thick as usual;" so he also saw another man (*k*); in whose corpus callosum he found a hard tumour bigger than a walnut; troubled with an obstinate cephalœa in the crown of the head, and with epileptic attacks: but did not observe him to utter any absurd things till the last months of his life, and even then not always, but only frequently; and that merely when the pain in his head was very violent.

And I have observ'd many appearances of less consequence in that same corpus callosum. For instead of that tract whereof I spoke last, which is in some single and simple, and in others double; so that Lancisi call'd the double appearance *nervuli longitudinales*, as I have taken notice of heretofore (*l*); I have met with two sulci, and those of a considerable depth, in the body of an insane person (*m*).

And you will see that Gunzius (*n*) had observ'd, not only the *nervuli* of Lancisi in another person, but a sulcus, or furrow also, "proceeding on in a winding course, and seeming to be defective, as it were, in some places."

And Lancisi himself had observ'd those *nervuli*, in an idiot, not to have been "parallel to one another, in the manner they generally are."

Shall we then allow the cause of insanity of mind to consist in things of this kind?

I have not now that reason for doubting, which I had, from a frequent suspicion that these tracts, and sulci, in those parts, are not form'd by nature for the sake of any utility or advantage; but either from the compressions of both hemispheres of the cerebrum; where the right and the left, coming near to each other, terminate in the lower border, and change the cortical substance into that medullary part which lies like a vaulted roof; as I shew very clearly in another place; upon the right and left side of the corpus callosum; or, as I see it has lately come into the mind of a very ingenious man, that they are owing to the pulsations of the arteries, which lie longitudinally, in like manner, upon the middle of the same corpus callosum.

For both these suspicions seem to be invalidated, by those lower and more slender parallel tracts, which pass on one side, and on the other, to the middle of the same surface; the conformation of which tracts cannot be accounted for from the causes I suspected.

And indeed, although both the suspicions, and particularly the second, should stand good; and any person should suppose himself at liberty to con-

(*i*) De Obs. Med. & Anat. Epist. 8. n. 3.

(*k*) Epist. 5.

(*l*) Epist. 8. n. 6.

(*m*) Ibid.

(*n*) Prolus. supra ad n. 3. cit.

jecture a different and noxious internal constitution of the corpus callosum, from a different course of the arteries; yet how could he, by these means, explain madness, which is not innate, nor congenial, but adventitious?

My reason for doubting, therefore, is taken from other considerations; that is to say, from observing, not only that those irregular conformations of the surface of the corpus callosum are very seldom found in the bodies of insane persons, but also that they have been seen by me in many bodies, in which, when living, there had been a perfect sanity of mind.

As, therefore, I judge that these things deserve farther consideration, I will pass on to that appearance which always, or at least almost always, has occur'd to me in the brain of insane persons; and which was remark'd even in the two observations in question.

7. A woman, of more than thirty years of age, who, from her very birth, had been insane; at last taking a resolution not to eat, nor to drink, had died in the hospital, at that time in which it was my custom to pursue, in that place, the anatomical exertations that had been a little while intermitted; that is, about the beginning of January in the year 1757.

In examining the parts of the belly; for those which belong to the thorax I had previously demonstrated from another body; nothing seem'd more surprizing, than that a woman, who was yet in the prime of her life, and an idiot, should have, to all appearance, preserv'd her virginity.

For at the orifice of the vagina, which was narrow as in a virgin, the ring of the hymen was not wanting: nor had it any rupture; although it had a broad foramen, as it generally has in those of a more mature age. But I was the more doubtful upon this subject, when I saw the vagina to be extremely smooth in its whole surface, excepting a very few rugæ at the lower part.

The orifice of the uterus and the uterus itself were found; and in the state that was to be expected in a virgin. Neither of the tubes gave passage to a slender probe introduc'd by the larger orifice: or, at least, not farther than to one half their length. Both the testes were pretty hard, white, and of an unequal surface; having no vesicle within.

But when I cut into, and examin'd with attention, all the parts comprehended in the cranium, I found them all in a natural state. And if you ask particularly in regard to the corpus callosum, and the pineal gland; in the former was one simple tract; the latter was somewhat large indeed, and from a brown colour almost yellow as it were.

One thing only, therefore, was worthy of particular observation: I mean, that wherever I cut into the substance of the cerebrum, and cerebellum, I found it to be evidently harder than usual.

8. For this was the very circumstance which I said was in the two observations in question; and even in almost all the others that I have made, relative to the dissection of persons affected in their senses.

Turn back to my eighth letter (o), you will see that in all the bodies of insane persons, which I had dissected to that time, the appearance was al-

ways the same. And in what bodies this circumstance occur'd to others, you will find in the same place (*p*).

And you may now add Gunzius (*q*), who saw the brain “ dry and compact ” in two bodies, and of such “ a firmness,” that he could not consider it as very sound.

Yet it certainly did not happen to him, nor yet to those others, as far as I know, as it had happen'd to me; I mean, that in dissecting the bodies of many maniacs, they found the brain very hard in them all.

But it has, at length, happen'd to me; as you will read in the fifty-ninth letter (*r*); that in the body of a man, who had labour'd under a kind of melancholic delirium, I found the brain very lax: perhaps because the delirium had been very slight; or because it was now cur'd: although it is of very little consequence to me, from which of these causes it was, or whether from any other; as I did not scruple to declare (*s*) who had seen the brain lax in maniacs, and did not attempt to conceal (*t*) that it may be hard without madness, in the place where I expressly added this remark, that the very frequent observation of a hardness in the brain, in this kind of disease, is not to be neglected indeed; but yet, what I now confirm, that it did not seem as if this were to be principally regarded.

And it will be thought, that this is to be so much the less regarded, if any persons; following the opinion of a learned man, who chooses to deduce the cause of madness from the blood being become very thick and viscid, and circulating very slowly, for that reason, through the small internal arteries of the brain, distending them, and by the distension thereof, compressing the contiguous medullary substance, and by that means rendering it less fit to perform its usual offices; if any persons, I say, following this opinion, shall add that the substance of the brain, when press'd by the distention of the small arteries, is, by these means, compacted together and constipated, and consequently becomes harden'd; but that the cause of madness is to be deduc'd from the internal disposition of that substance being chang'd, in some way or other; and not from the hardness which accidentally accompanies this change.

However, if you should wish to judge, from my observations, whether, in the brain of insane persons, the vessels are so frequently found to be immoderately distended with blood, as that hardness is found; read the observations once more: and since other learned men are not wanting, who think, that madness may be owing to polypi form'd within the sinusses of the brain, and produce, with that view, two or three dissections of the brain and viscera of maniacal persons; I would have you consider these dissections, as such whereby you may encrease the number of observations relative to this subject: but in regard to polypi, I would not so much as wish you to enquire, whether I have ever met with them in the sinusses of maniacal persons, as to call to mind those things that you have already receiv'd from me (*u*), in re-

(*p*) n. 17.

(*q*) Proluf. supra cit.

(*r*) n. 15.

(*s*) Epist. 8. n. 18.

(*t*) Ibid.

(*u*) Epist. 24.

spect to polypi not being to be allow'd of, except in a dying or a dead body.

But now let us go on to other things.

9. Though all hydrophobic persons are not delirious, as has been shown in the eighth letter (x); yet, in that letter, lest I should recede from the order of the Sepulchretum, I have spoken of hydrophobic patients after maniacs.

We will do the same thing in this letter. And as, in this interval of time, it has not happen'd that I had any opportunity of dissecting the bodies of patients of this kind; I will make mention of those observations, of other authors, on these bodies, which were not then extant.

And I could wish they had given them in full: for though the intention of some was so to do, yet different causes interven'd to different persons.

And indeed that illustrious man Senac (y) was prevented, by the very intention of his writing, from saying more than this; that he had seen the pericardium so constricted, and annex'd, to the surface of the heart; in a man who died of dog-madness; that it could not be separated therefrom.

And Alexander Bruce, in a dissertation publish'd at Edinburgh (z), in the year 1755, relating an observation of the celebrated Rutherford, made upon a hydrophobic patient, whilst living and after death; which patient had been in the hospital there; after having mention'd other appearances; and among these the great distention of the large intestines with air, a slight inflammation of the ileum, with lividness here and there, as also a disease of a portion of the liver, and the circumstance of this viscus being forc'd out of its seat, together with the rest of the viscera, but nothing unusual in the thorax; when you expect to hear what was the state of the brain, the larynx, and the pharynx, says nothing more than this: that the inspection of these parts was prevented by the relations.

And for the same reason, probably, I should suppose it to have happen'd, that Morando Morandi (a), a man whose untimely death I cannot but lament, wrote nothing upon these three parts, when he publish'd, in that very year, some of his dissections of persons who died of the same disease.

For in one of them I see nothing taken notice of, but that some of the external and internal muscles of the thorax were inflam'd; and even very near to a gangrene, and to a putrefaction as it were.

Yet in two he has given no hint upon the subject of these muscles: but has said that the stomach and intestines were affected with a gangrene, and daub'd over with a black and foetid bile; that the bladder, and the corpora cavernosa penis, were seiz'd with an inflammation; that of the membranes many were dry and tense; and many others closely coher'd with the viscera, as in a peripneumony; being all nearly depriv'd of their fat, and the omentum almost dried up; finally, that the veins were quite full of the most fluid blood: but that the arteries were empty, contrary to what others; which is a circumstance he was by no means ignorant of; though not all, had seen in hydrophobic patients.

(x) n. 19. & 22.

(y) *Traité du Cœur*. l. 2. ch. 1. n. 1;

(z) *De Hydrophobia*.

(a) *Della Cura preservat. della Rabbia Canina*.

10. And these observations, if you consider what is deficient in each of them, will immediately show, that hereby is not encreas'd the number of those which I complain'd, in the eighth letter (*b*), were as yet too few.

But if you consider what each of them proposes, as being found even in some parts of the body only; and compare it with the observations of every kind; the united sum of which I have referr'd to distinctly, and in order, in that very same letter (*c*); you will at least see, that they will be useful to confirm the great variety, which I there show'd to exist, among hydrophobic patients: nor is it to be wonder'd at, since even these few which I have at present added, are so different from each other, that what circumstances some have, others have not; or at least not entirely.

And the more I see those varieties confirm'd by new observations, the more clearly I perceive, that no equally probable conjecture, upon the cause of the hydrophobia, can be taken from any other source, but that from whence I took it, in conjunction with the most eminent men (*d*).

For how, by way of example, can I account for the difficulty of swallowing water, which is common to all, from the disorder of the blood; which I know has been seen to be different in different persons? And indeed the blood of that hydrophobic patient, which the Edinburgh dissertation (*e*) mentions, when taken from the veins, "was good through the whole course of the disease."

But if I suspect some peculiar change to be brought on by this poison, in the brain and the nerves; from whence they may be easily constrain'd to excite external or internal convulsions; scarcely any thing will prevent me from explaining therefrom, that difficulty of swallowing which is common to all; and that great number of varieties in the living and dead bodies, according to the various disposition of various persons: but if you think that even then I have not done enough, you may read the dissertation I have commended, which not only follows the same conjecture, but thereby explains every appearance in the living and dead body; particularly in the living body; sufficiently and at large.

11. You see how far I suspect the brain to be affected, and that by the force of this poison too; lest you should suppose me to be of the opinion of those persons, who have attributed all this disease to the force of the imagination merely.

I confess however, that I do not take upon me to deny, but it may be encreas'd by fear, and a conception of danger. Yet I do not think that fear alone is sufficient to produce it.

For how could it be brought on by fear, in many persons (whose cases I shall take notice of a little below (*f*)), who being ignorant that the animal, whereby they had been bitten, was mad, thought of every thing but this; and yet show'd that they were already affected with a disease of which they had not the least suspicion: and that by very manifest, and soon after fatal, symptoms.

The poison, therefore, which is admitted; in whatsoever manner it may

(*b*) n. 32 in. fin.

(*c*) n. 30. 31.

(*d*) n. 32.

(*e*) supra ad n. 9. cit.

(*f*) n. 15.

be suppos'd to act; must be acknowledg'd to be the cause of the disease. And indeed the more latently and insiduously this poison preserves its force, and at length brings it into action, the more cautious ought we to be in preventing its admission; and if it has been accidentally admitted into the body, the more diligent ought we to be in counteracting its efficacy; before it can exert its pernicious qualities.

If, therefore, it should at any time be a question, whether the flesh of an animal affected with canine madness, can affect therewith the persons who eat it; I should be less influenc'd by the example of Scaramucci (*g*); wherein the flesh of a sow, which had been bitten by a mad dog, was eaten without occasioning any injury, although it were certain that this madness was already manifest in that sow; I should be less influenc'd, I say, by these examples, than by those of a contrary nature; and particularly that of Bauhin (*h*); to which may, moreover, be added, the observation of Lemmery (*i*), of a dog becoming mad, by eating blood which had been drawn from a patient affected with the hydrophobia: nor does it make the matter very different, that the blood was not boil'd, as flesh generally is; since a very different, and even extreme, force of fire is requir'd, in order to make us suppose, that a virus, which adheres very closely and obstinately, can be entirely driven away.

And although the observations which are produc'd from Zacutus (*k*), of the blood of mad dogs adhering in such a manner to a sword wherewith they had been stabb'd, and preserving its poison to such a degree, that, being introduc'd from thence into wounds, even many years after, it brought on canine madness; although, I say, these observations are too much of the marvellous kind to be readily believ'd by every one; yet I think, if I am not mistaken, I have read a more credible one in the work of the celebrated Brogians (*l*); and would not deny but it is necessary for those who dissect dead bodies, to be frequently admonish'd, that they be very attentively cautious in the examination of hydrophobic bodies; and that they do not accidentally prick, or cut, their fingers; nor rashly presume to daub over their hands, if they happen to be affected with little ulcers, with the blood, or any other juice, of these bodies.

12. But in regard to these, and other cautions against admitting so dreadful a poison; if we are to be faulty on one side, none will deny that it is better to be over-cautious, than but little so; and especially one who considers how difficult an undertaking it is, and how uncertain in its event, to overcome this poison, after it has been admitted, before it betray itself by the dread of water, and the difficulty of drinking thereof.

For when the matter is so far advanc'd, so rare are the successful, stable, perfect, and certain cures, that to those who consider what generally hap-

(*g*) Eph. N. C. Dec. 3. A. 9. & 10. in Append. sub n. VI.

(*h*) apud Stalpart. Cent. 1. Obs. 100. in Schol. haud procul a fine.

(*i*) Hist. de l' Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1707. Obs. Anat. 1.

(*k*) apud Stalpart. Schol. cit.

(*l*) De Veneno Animant. P. 2.

pens, that which Ovid (*m*) said of medicine in his time may still seem true.

Nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

“ Nor do the dreaded waters give relief.”

For which reason it is the more to be wish'd, that the disease may not come to this stage.

And as to the bath, which has been so much recommended in other places, we find there are many in those very places; as we have formerly seen (*n*); and even among our own countrymen, who do not put any confidence therein.

Wherefore some did not fail to have recourse to mercury; and to the remedies prepar'd therefrom. In pursuance of which method, others; particularly in this age, and even among the Italians; began to make use of the same preservative method.

Thus Morand (*o*) has produc'd many observations of his own to this effect. Yet he has join'd a mercurial remedy with others that are alexipharmac; and indeed has since added musk, in imitation of the Chinese: and this that the preservative cure, as he himself says, may be the “ more safe.”

This great number of remedies, and cupping-glasses, which are applied to the wound, in the beginning, by some persons, and even the red-hot iron deeply impress'd upon almost all wounds of this kind, not only leave it uncertain, among physicians, to what remedy chiefly the safety of patients is to be ascrib'd; but also make the mind of a man; who has been bitten, and is about to make use of them; fearful and uncertain, whether, even by these means, he shall be safe for the future: and especially a man who is in doubt, whether those who are said to have been sav'd, had really contracted the poison; and would certainly have fallen into an hydrophobia, without the use of these remedies.

And although this doubt may not be just of all persons; yet the very suspension of mind must, of course, bring on so much uneasiness; in an affair of the utmost importance; that even for the sake of avoiding this very anxiety alone, no caution, in avoiding the poison of a mad dog, can seem too great to any person.

13. Nor ought we to ascribe so much to the remedy, which was communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences (*p*); notwithstanding it has been surprizingly useful, not only by way of preservation, but by way of cure; as to acquiesce therein, before it be certain, that it had produc'd the same effect in all persons: and that for a long course of time in succession.

For by continu'd experiment it has been found, that many remedies which had been formerly in great esteem; as preservatives, or curatives, of this kind; do not answer.

(*m*) De Ponto l. 1. Eleg. 4.

(*n*) Epist. 8. n. 26. & 29.

(*o*) supra ad n. 9. cit.

(*p*) Hist. de l' A. 1749. Obs. Anat. 4.

The Academy therefore ; in pursuance of that wisdom for which it is so respectable ; did not think proper, in an affair “ of such great moment,” to omit mentioning the history communicated thereto, but without interposing its own judgment on the subject.

And that history is certainly worthy to be read ; as it is written with accuracy, and confirms, against all who may doubt thereof, that they have written true things, who have asserted, that the poison of a mad dog had sometimes been introduc’d into the constitution without a wound ; and only by the foam being flabber’d upon the patient : the names of which authors I have, in a former letter (*q*), shown you where to find ; and you will add, besides others, the celebrated Piedmont professor Mazzucchelli (*r*).

I wish the time may come, wherein that, or any other equally simple remedy, may be sufficiently approv’d of, by frequent and long-continu’d experience : or even that remedy which the learned Arrigoni (*s*) has propos’d, while I was writing these things ; that is, arteriotomy in the back-part of the foot, perform’d in the manner he usually performs it ; which he shows by an observation he has added, to have had a happy event.

And although this observation is single, and the cure was not perform’d without the joint use of other remedies ; which several authors, and among these Morand, have been wont to exhibit ; yet you will readily read it over, as you will three others, in like manner, that relate to maniacs, who were dismiss’d from the hospital, in good health, both of body and mind, after having been cur’d by the same remedy ; if you except one, who was carried off by a phlegmon, within five days after he had been already restor’d to soundness of mind. For this phlegmon, beginning from the metacarpus ; which they had previously bruise’d by the iron chains, while he was furiously raving, and agitating himself with vehemence ; had extended itself from thence to the arm ; and from the arm to the shoulder, with great impetuosity and celerity.

And while you read this, you will commend the advice of Valsalva, which I have formerly taken notice of to you (*t*) ; I mean, that patients, who are furious, should be bound by firm chains indeed, but not by chains of a hard nature.

However, in regard to the arteriotomy which has been recommended, I would not have you remain uninform’d, that the students here, having begg’d of me that I would order the artery to be laid open ; in that part of the tarsus where it is to be cut into ; we certainly found it to lie, in that body, not only under the common integuments, but also under the tendons, which extend the toes.

14. Before I make an end of writing, I think it may not be improper to mention a case, which was observ’d at Padua, in the year 1754, by a physician whose veracity is very well known to me.

It does not altogether relate to the hydrophobia indeed ; yet it relates to a disorder that has some affinity thereto, and has many circumstances seem-

(*q*) Epist. 8. n. 21.

(*r*) apud Morandium paulo ante cit.

(*s*) Dissertaz. della Mania &c. P. 3. c. 2.

(*t*) Epist. 8. n. 5.

ingly of a similar nature ; as you will learn from his short narration, and from a very few animadversions, which I shall add thereto.

A cat, which was afraid lest a little whelp should do any injury to a kitten she had brought forth not long before, ran to encounter him. The master of the cat took up the poor little dog in his arms. But the mischievous cat fell foul upon her master's leg, at the lower part, with her teeth, and her claws ; and wounded him a little above the tarsus anteriorly.

The master, for three days after, neither felt, nor fear'd, any harm ; as the cat had not, either before, or since, shew'd the least signs of being mad.

But on the fourth day after the bite, he was seiz'd with so great an anxiety about the præcordia, that, being no longer able to endure it, he had recourse to the physician who related all these circumstances to me ; and begg'd his assistance with such earnestness, and with such an appearance in his eyes and his countenance, that made him apprehensive of madness being very near at hand.

Leeches and cupping-glasses being therefore immediately applied to the wounds, (on which was laid for a long time after, by the particular desire of the patient, that exotic stone they call *cobra*) and blood being more than once taken away, from the upper and lower limb, on the opposite side ; as the fullness and strength of the pulse requir'd ; and a great quantity of water being frequently given, which the man drank without any repugnance or difficulty ; and yet these remedies, and others, not having been of the least effect ; and even a slight delirium having come on ; there was only one remedy which would relieve his anxieties : and this was a water-bath made use of in such a manner, that, as often as ever these anxieties were troublesome, the patient, of his own accord, threw himself therein ; which he often did ; for it was a warm season of the year.

Last of all, being seiz'd with a considerable fever, though but of short continuance ; and having sweat to a great degree ; he seem'd now to be quite well on the 14th day after the bite.

But at every full-moon after that time, from the place which had been bitten ; and which, as the wounds had been too hastily heal'd up, was surrounded with a livid colour, in the manner that a contus'd place generally is ; he began to feel certain irritations arise, which, as soon as they had reach'd up to the præcordia, brought on those same very great anxieties that he had before experienc'd : and he could not be freed therefrom, but by losing blood from a vein.

After these symptoms had return'd in the same manner, and at the same time, quite to the two-and-twentieth month, they began to return at every fourth full-moon only : and this period they still kept in the fourth year after the bite had been receiv'd ; that is, the time of my writing this letter.

15. If you except dogs ; I do not remember to have read of hydrophobias, or violent injuries of this kind, having been brought on more frequently, in general, by any animals, than by cats.

But if to dogs and cats only those follicles were given, which emit a kind of strong-smelling fluid to the anus ; a very considerable confirmation might be taken from hence, of the conjecture of those persons, who recount, among
the

the causes from whence dogs become mad, an obstruction “ of the sacculus ;” and even of the sacculi ; for there are two that contain this foetid matter, “ which seems to be the most acrid part of the humours ; so that if it be “ re-absorb’d into the blood, or be less properly secreted therefrom,” it becomes capable of generating every very violent disorder.

And that this humour is certainly endow’d with a great power of irritation, I have several times been convinc’d ; but particularly when, in dissecting a weazel, and in discharging the fluid from those sacculi ; which it had very large in proportion to its own size ; I immediately perceiv’d my nostrils to be struck with a kind of acute *odor sylvestris*, so that it seem’d to resemble nothing more than the odour of burning sulphur.

These sacculi, however, are not given to weazels only, but to a great number of other animals also ; as you have already read (even before others, and in particular Peyronnius (*u*), had shewn them to exist in the *moschiferous animal*) in our Adversaria (*x*) ; so that it is not surprizing it has been since written, by men of eminence, “ that they are found in almost the whole “ genus of quadrupeds ;” or, at least, since many species are, nevertheless, to be excepted, “ most of all,” as the celebrated Fantonus says (*y*), “ in “ carnivorous quadrupeds, and such as have claws.”

That cause, therefore, of canine madness being set aside ; if we consider the thing itself only, it is scarcely to be doubted, but after dogs, cats bring on a hydrophobia, as I just now said, or injuries approaching to the nature thereof very nearly, more than other animals.

Scaramucci (*z*) has three examples of this kind : that is to say, in two women, and in a presbyter ; Brogianus two (*a*) ; one in a priest, and another in a certain man : Lindernius (*b*) one : and, not to be too tedious, Stalpart alone (*c*) had produc’d nine examples, of persons being infected with canine madness by cats, and kill’d thereby ; the first of whom he himself had seen, and the others Amatus, Hildanus, and Zacutus, had mention’d.

Nor was an example wanting at Padua, some years ago, in a nobleman ; who, like the priest of Brogianus, begg’d of those who came to see him, to stand at a distance from him, lest he should bite them ; thereby confirming what more than one physician had admonish’d : I mean, that all patients, affected with a hydrophobia, are not delirious.

But if you should be willing to examine most of the examples I have refer’d to ; you will moreover know, that it had happen’d more than once, that no-body could contend for the disorder’s having arisen from fear ; as the persons were ignorant that the cat, who had attack’d them, was mad : and they were not seiz’d with the madness till many months after, when they had almost forgotten the accident ; as in the observations of Stalpart and Hildanus.

And indeed those two men spoken of by Lindernius and Brogianus, seem to have been ignorant, and unapprehensive ; particularly the second ; as he

(*u*) Mem. de l’Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1731.

(*x*) IV. Animad. 29.

(*y*) Dissert. Anat. Renov. 4.

(*z*) Supra ad n. 11. cit.

(*a*) P. 2. ibid. cit.

(*b*) Commerc. Litter. A. 1735. Hebd. 11. n. 2.

(*c*) Cent. 1. Obs. 100. & in Schol.

was bitten by a cat which he struck : so that the animal seems to have been provok'd by anger, rather than by madness, as in the case I have related (*d*).

And to the same case relates, in some measure, that which happen'd in the presbyter of Scaramucci ; I mean, that a streightness of the fauces, from which he had soon escap'd, return'd, “ for many years, at the same time of “ year ” wherein he had been attack'd by a mad cat : though this animal had left an impression of its teeth only, without any laceration of the skin whatever.

But two other examples, of the same authors, relate thereto still more.

For, in a woman ; of whose, and of other similar cases, I have spoken too briefly in the eighth letter (*e*) ; the first signs of a hydrophobia discover'd themselves, when from the wound, which was already shut up, “ she felt “ a kind of ray, as it were, moving upwards through her arm, towards her “ breast, with an inflammatory sensation.”

And in a man ; who was one of the three bitten by the same dog, and who liv'd about four years after two had died from the same cause ; out of the wound, to which a red-hot iron had been applied ; for it had never come to cicatrization ; a great quantity of blood was discharg'd every year, at the time wherein the wound had been inflicted ; “ till a vein was open'd in the “ tibia, where the wound had been receiv'd.”

And now, since I have made mention of the mad dog also ; besides other observations relating hereto, I would have you read that which Roscius has given in the works of Hildanus (*f*).

You will see how many, and how violent symptoms ; except that the drinking of water was never refus'd ; were suffer'd by a matron, after a very severe pain of the arm, which had been bitten by a mad dog seven years before ; and, in like manner, after as many more years, the beginning of her disorders always arising from the same arm ; and a third time after the interval of six years ; then after one year only, twice in the following year, and three times in the year succeeding that ; but with this peculiarity, that the more frequent the attacks were, the more short they were also.

After the wound had been receiv'd, a great number of remedies had been immediately applied thereto ; but after these applications the wound was brought to a cicatrix.

And as this closing up of the wound succeeded very badly also with the woman mention'd from Scaramucci ; and as the contrary treatment was very advantageous, to a man of whom it is said, from his observation, that the wound never coalesc'd ; it may easily appear that the monitum of all those, who have taught that the wound should be kept open a long while ; and if it happen to be shut up too soon, should be open'd again ; is a very excellent rule to follow.

And as we have recommended this practice (*g*) in a former letter ; so I could wish it had been made use of in the case which I have related to you lately.

(*d*) N. 14.

(*e*) N. 21.

(*f*) Cent. 1. Obs. Chir. 86.

(*g*) Epist. 8. n. 26.

16. However, as the same case, join'd together with others, which have been formerly produc'd (*b*); and particularly with those that have been just now taken notice of by me; confirms what I have conjectur'd in regard to the communication of this poison by the nerves, and the convulsive nature of it, in a very considerable degree; so the one instance of relief, from a water-bath, agrees with those things which I have before thought proper to say (*i*), of the use of a remedy of this kind, not deserving to be entirely despis'd: and the advantage which resulted from a large discharge by sweat, confirms what has been asserted on this subject, both by ancient and modern authors.

The chief of whom; that I may not take up your time in mentioning them here particularly; will be sufficiently shewn by that Edinburgh dissertation which I have commended above (*k*). Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-SECOND

Relates to Epilepsy, Convulsion, and Palsy.

NOW take the remaining observations, which relate to the three other violent disorders of the brain, and nerves; epilepsy, convulsion, and palsy.

As to the epilepsy, however, I should have no observation to add here, if I were not unwilling that should be lost, which was communicated to me at Venice, about the year 1708, by my respectable friends, whom I have already mention'd to you with encomiums, Alexander Bonis, and John Jerom Zanichelli.

2. A young man, of two-and-twenty years of age, was seiz'd with a fever without any manifest cause; nor did he complain of pain or uneasiness in any part but in the head. To this were added epileptic paroxysms; which brought on death within twenty-four hours after the beginning of the fever.

When the cranium was open'd, no diseas'd appearance was found anywhere, if you except a mucous serum; which, being collected upon the anterior part of the cerebrum, betwixt the dura and pia mater, had drawn these membranes to a considerable distance from each other, and had compress'd the cerebrum.

(*b*) Ibid. n. 21. & 32.

(*i*) Ibid. n. 29.

(*k*) N. 9.

The stomach indeed appear'd to be inflam'd: and a conglomeration of round worms was found in the first intestines. But there had not been the least symptom of these appearances.

3. Whether the pain of the head was so great as to "obscure" the pain of the stomach and intestines, as Hippocrates (*a*) says, or not; at least his other aphorism (*b*) is confirm'd, by death being the consequence of convulsions, that come on in a feverish patient.

But as these convulsions made a disorder, which would not have been so short from its own nature, very short; what could be the cause of their being so vehement? Was it the worms irritating the small intestines? I should believe it, if any uneasiness in the belly had preceded, the pain of the head.

But what cause had produc'd this last-mention'd pain? Was it the fever? Whatever the cause of it was; if we acknowledge it to be very violent; we shall not wonder that the blood was, from thence, obstructed, or at least detain'd, in the vessels of the meninges; and that the serum was separated therefrom.

And as we have shown in a former letter (*c*), that an epilepsy may be brought on, even by a less quantity of serum than was found here; there is not the least occasion to repeat, at present, what you may read over again in that letter.

And if you examine Bohn (*d*), where he tells you what appear'd to him, in a boy of ten years of age, whose body he dissected; and who, while living, had labour'd, "first under a very great pain of the head, after that "under an epilepsy, and a stupor of all the senses," in which state he died; you will easily conceive what that very learned man seems to have thought of serum, or rather, if you please, of lymph, even when not extravasated, but stagnating in the vessels round about the convolutions of the brain.

4. Let us go on to convulsion. For epilepsy indeed cannot be without convulsion: and convulsion is very often without epilepsy; as it was in that person also whose history I shall immediately subjoin.

5. A night-man, who was about fifty years of age to all appearance, of a robust habit, of a good colour and constitution, but rather inclin'd to a plethora; being given to liquor, and frequently drunk; was busied, together with his servants, in cleaning out the jakes of the hospital, at an unseasonable time of night, as the custom of such persons generally is.

And as they were going to and fro, every now and then, as that filthy business requires, the master himself thought, once when he happen'd to be alone, that he saw a spectre cloth'd in white; and being immediately seiz'd with a trembling of his whole body, and, at the same time, with a distortion of the mouth, was found in this state by his servants when returning, and carried to bed immediately.

Antispasmodics and cardiacs being instantly given; whereby the tremors grew milder, and strength return'd to the pulse; blood was taken away from the arm, to the quantity of six ounces, the same night.

(*a*) S. 2. Aph. 46.

(*b*) Ibid. Aph. 26.

(*c*) IX. n. 10. & alibi.

(*d*) Dissert. de Trepanation. Difficult.

And, in the morning, as large a quantity was taken from the other arm; when the tremors had grown more inconsiderable, and the pulse was expanded and become febrile.

And even on the following day, a vein was open'd in the foot; some alleviation, though but short, being gain'd by each blood-letting; and the blood, particularly at the first time of opening a vein, coming out in a frothy and very black state; the crassamentum being somewhat hard, and the serum only in small quantity.

The fever continu'd: and instead of the *clonic* convulsions, the *tonic* were exceedingly troublesome, every now and then, in the whole body.

The man could not speak so as to be understood; nor did he speak intelligibly, from the time of relating to his servants what had happen'd to him.

Yet he plainly show'd that he knew the persons about him, and could distinguish them one from another: and when he was able, he signified, by means of gestures, that he was troubled with a very oppressive pain of his head. And by the effect of these disorders; against which other external and internal remedies were made use of in vain; he died within six or seven days, and on the last day of January in the year 1747.

The carcase being brought into the college on the following day; in order to finish the public anatomy of the year; the arms indeed were not rigid, but the fingers were extremely rigid. The penis and scrotum were of a blackish colour, but only on their surface.

The belly being open'd; and the omentum, which had very little fat, being taken away; I observ'd the intestine colon; which was almost every where tumid from included air; to have such a direction, that, after having gone up to the liver, it went down from thence below the navel, to the extent of two or three inches on the right side of the navel; and, on the other hand, when it had return'd to its usual situation, and had kept its natural course, in a transverse direction under the stomach; had pass'd in an oblique direction, in the left part of the left hypochondrium, and in a strait direction, over the whole anterior surface of the subjected kidney; it return'd from thence, into the same hypochondrium; going down from whence, and entering the pelvis, it degenerated into the rectum intestinum without any flexure.

The small intestines; if you except some tracts thereof, and among these not an inconsiderable part of the ileum, which went down low into the pelvis; were distended with air: and a yellowness, with which they were internally ting'd, was seen through their coats.

For as the bile, wherewith the hepatic cyst was almost fill'd, had, by exuding, made the neighbouring intestines externally yellow; so, by flowing into them, it had made their internal surfaces yellow likewise.

The liver, however, was of a blueish colour, as the spleen was also; but although, at the edge of the former viscus, that colour was very much saturated, in no place did it go beyond the surface; nor yet in the spleen. The spleen was of a middle size; but the liver was large: yet both these viscera were found.

The thorax being open'd, the lungs; which adher'd to the pleura but slightly, and in few places, and these on the back-part; were rather turgid, and show'd, in some places, pretty large areas, which were somewhat more elevated than the rest of the surface; and in which a kind of vesicles, as it were, evidently appear'd to be included. There was not any intermediate lobe on the right side, but the appearances were the same there as on the left.

The pericardium being open'd, I found no fluid therein, not even a drop; notwithstanding the internal surface of it was still moist, so as not to adhere entirely to the heart, it already began to adhere, in a manner, in some places.

In the heart was but very little blood; perhaps because it had flow'd down previously, at the time of cutting through the large vessels beneath the diaphragm; especially as the blood was observ'd to be fluid, in several places, in this body.

Yet I found two polypous concretions, one of which went, from the right auricle, into the vena cava superior; and the other, which was somewhat more considerable, from the ventricle of the same side, into the pulmonary artery; being round, and thicker than a man's little finger.

Finally, when the cranium and the dura mater were cut into, nothing worthy of remark occur'd. But the pia mater had its vessels so full of blood, that even the smallest branches appear'd, in every part, as if they had been fill'd by injection.

They were full also in the ventricles, and even within the medullary substance of the brain: and when I compress'd, gently, the beginning of the spinal marrow, which had been taken out together with the medulla oblongata; I observ'd not only that blood issu'd forth from the fissure of that marrow, but also from the section of the substance itself, which was nearest to the fissure.

In both the lateral ventricles I found a pretty considerable quantity of limpid water; yet the plexus choroides were red: and therein were not vesicles, as there generally are, but very small red particles; and these solid, so as to seem glandular.

The cerebrum and cerebellum were of a natural firmness; but the fornix was lax: the crura medullæ oblongatæ, and the trunk thereof, were lax: but the last-mention'd parts only on their internal surface.

Nor indeed will I omit to mention an appearance, which; like some other things describ'd to you from this dissection; relates to circumstances that are less common indeed; but such as are to be deduc'd from the original conformation, and not from disease: that is to say, the anterior lobes of the cerebrum, where they are contiguous to one another, had, at the middle nearly of their height, some part of their surface; which was, in other respects, convoluted in the manner of the intestines; so form'd, that the one was receiv'd, and the other was the recipient in that part.

6. What effects even a vain terror can produce, is shown by the history in question. You see that instantly, both the clonic and tonic convulsions, as those at the mouth, arose from the disturb'd motion of the spirits; and, by detaining the blood in the vessels subservient to the brain, and by this means bringing on an effusion of serum, certainly brought on new causes, for which

these very convulsions continu'd even to death; unless you should rather choose to suppose that limpid water to have been effus'd into the lateral ventricles, from a compression of the vesicles, moreover, which had previously existed in the choroid plexusses; as we frequently see; the remains of which, perhaps, when burst asunder, and contracted into themselves, represented those kind of glandular bodies; as might have appear'd to anatomists formerly, and from similar causes likewise; whereby they were led to acknowledge glands, of this kind, in these plexusses.

Of which things; as those that have sometimes equally occur'd to my mind, although I would not perhaps be of quite a contrary opinion to you; that, however, which I have said of the blood being retain'd, is so much the more credible, in proportion as this fluid was in greater quantity, by reason of the patient being a drunkard and plethoric; and in proportion as the alleviation of the disease, brought on by every blood-letting, was more evident though short; and in proportion as the distension of the vessels, even the smallest vessels, of the brain, was more manifest; as it was perceiv'd to be in a very great degree, even from the compression of the spinal marrow: for very seldom is it possible to press the blood out of the very substance of that marrow.

Add to this, the acrid particles which get into the blood of a man employ'd in so sordid an art; so that those which should be discharg'd, during the detention of this fluid, might irritate and vellicate the more.

But in regard to epilepsy and convulsions, enough; especially as many things remain to be added upon the subject of the opposite disorder, that is, paralysis.

7. An old woman; less than eighty years of age, but more than seventy; was suddenly seiz'd with a very violent apoplexy. She was immediately brought into the hospital, with a stertor upon her, a weak pulse, and, what most relates to the point in question, with a paralysis of both limbs.

And there she died within two days, at the same hour the apoplexy had come on; which was after the middle of March, in the year 1750.

The upper part of the cranium being saw'd round about, the next day, and nothing having been discharg'd; before it was rais'd up, I said, in the hearing of a large circle of students, that, although by reason of the constitution of this old woman, and her manner of life, and the disorders to which she had been liable, being unknown to me, I did not take upon me to determine, for a certainty, what we should find to have been the cause of the apoplexy; yet I would not deny, that, even in a woman of this age, it might be from blood; especially as the veins in her neck were very tumid therefrom, and the apoplexy had been violent: but whatsoever had been the cause, so that it consisted in any conspicuous injury of the organs; that it might be conjectur'd, with great probability, from the paralysis of the right limbs; according to the many observations of Valsalva, and mine; that it would appear in the left hemisphere of the brain.

Then pulling off, from the subjected meninx, the arch of the cranium; and seeing no morbid appearance in that membrane, but observing, soon after, the greater part of the vessels which creep through the pia mater, to be turgid with black blood; and finding a little bloody water about the

lower terminations of the medulla oblongata; I came to the dissection of the cerebrum, which was firm; whereas the cerebellum was lax.

And first opening the lateral ventricle on the right side, a considerable quantity of water offer'd itself to our view; which circumstance might seem to indicate something that did not correspond to the observations mention'd just now.

But as, in the whole of that ventricle, I saw nothing ruptur'd or lacerated; except some part of the septum lucidum; we went on to open the left ventricle.

And the whole of this cavity was fill'd, in part with the same bloody water, but in part also, and particularly towards the back part, with a considerable quantity of black blood; and that coagulated.

And from hence it was evidently perceiv'd, that this bloody water had been press'd out from that blood, while in the act of concretion; and had made a way for itself through the septum which divides the ventricles one from another, from the left of these cavities into the right; which had no appearance worthy of notice, except that the choroid plexus was somewhat pale; and distinguish'd with a great number of hydatids, where it was inflected in an anterior direction: these hydatids, however, were of a small size only.

But in the left ventricle, the plexus choroides had been so injur'd, by the eruption of blood, that it was not possible to distinguish clearly, what the state of it was.

This blood had burst out from a large cavity to which it adher'd; which cavity was hollow'd out in almost the whole of that part of the lacerated corpus striatum, which is extended from the middle of the length thereof, to the posterior parts; and, at the same time, in the lacerated and contiguous thalamus nervi optici, and even almost in the whole of it; for but a very small portion of this body, and that of a lurid colour, was remaining at the border of the third ventricle, which was full of that same kind of bloody water: and, on the other side of the same thalamus, the discharge of blood had lacerated not only the thalamus itself, but some contiguous part also of the left hemisphere.

Having carefully dissected the other parts within the cranium, and found them all in a natural state; so that even the arteries had nothing hard in their coats; I nevertheless found, that almost all the other arteries, and even the carotids themselves, in the upper part of the neck, were not without bony lamellæ in this old woman.

Nor did I, in demonstrating and cutting into the spinal marrow, in its situation, on the following days, find any thing which was preternatural.

The viscera of the thorax also, and the belly, offer'd nothing worthy of remark; if you except the colon, which was inflected, from its situation, downwards, in the form of an arch; and that for a considerable space: and it was, as the stomach was also, very much contracted.

A corpuscle likewise was observ'd in one of the axillæ, of the form and magnitude of a lupin, and of a middle nature betwixt bone and stone; which corpuscle, if it had not been more near to the pleura than the axillary glands; you would perhaps have suppos'd to be made up of one of them.

8. This dissection, as well as a great number of others, has confirm'd the aphorism of Hippocrates (*), which says, that "to solve a violent apoplexy is impossible;" and, at the same time, confirms the dogma of Valsalva, whereof I have so often spoken, and which I have mention'd above: and it has moreover shown us, how destructive is an extravasation of blood from the corpora striata, or the neighbouring thalami; or at least from the parts thereabout. All which hypotheses will also be confirm'd by the next history.

9. A woman, who was already hoary-headed, died about the middle of December, in the year 1756, in the same hospital, and of the same disease; a palsy having been observ'd in her right limbs.

Being about to cut into the cerebrum in its situation; and having predicted the same thing, as in the former woman, to those students who remain'd in considerable numbers, after I had finish'd a general lecture upon the bones; I remov'd the dura mater, and shew'd the vessels, which run through the pia mater, to be very full of blood on the left side; where, also, something similar to jelly appear'd under that membrane.

Then cutting into the cerebrum, the substance of which was firm; whereas that of the cerebellum was very soft; and having seen a little water in the lateral ventricles, but none in the right hemisphere, nor yet having found in any other of those parts that are contain'd in the skull, the least appearance which was contrary to the common order of nature; on cutting deeply into the left hemisphere, in a longitudinal direction, I found black and coagulated blood to the quantity of two ounces, as we all of us judg'd.

This blood was effus'd at the side of the corpus striatum, and under this very body, within the medullary substance: and although it had lacerated this substance, yet it had open'd no passage, for itself, from thence, whereby it might come into the neighbouring ventricle; or on the outside of the cerebrum. Being busied with other pursuits, I dissected no other part of this body.

10. Thus far had I written on the first day of January, in the year 1758, when, returning to the hospital on the following day, in order to resume the interrupted anatomical exercitations, I immediately had an opportunity there, of making another observation, which must be join'd to those of Valsalva's that I have commended.

11. A beggar, of about fifty years of age, whose spine was in the preternatural state I shall describe below, had fallen down in an apoplectic paroxysm a month before, when he was in the market-place; he also having his right limbs paralytic, and his mouth distorted.

Being immediately receiv'd into the hospital, and venæsections, and other usual remedies, being made use of; he had so far receiv'd advantage as to be able to speak a little. But after some days had pass'd, he was again seiz'd with an apoplectic paroxysm; and was again reliev'd by medical assistances. And finally, by a third attack he was carried off.

In cutting the cranium round about, and pulling it away from the dura

(*) 42. S. 2.-

mater, which adher'd to it very closely; nothing worthy of notice having been discharg'd, and I having predicted as usual, to my circle of auditors, which was very much crowded; the event confirm'd my prediction.

For by dissection there was no-where found any morbid appearance within the cranium, except in the left hemisphere of the cerebrum. The internal medullary part of which hemisphere; that was adjacent to the lateral ventricle, being separated by blood; contain'd such a quantity of fluid, in a black and half concreted state, as a spoon of a middle size would scarcely contain.

But the spine of this man was so inflected, that I do not remember ever to have seen it more so, in any body. For, at the lower vertebra of the thorax, it was so bent to the right side, as to make an angle downwards which was less than a right angle; and, at the same time, turn'd the bodies of that vertebra, and of four or five of the vertebræ that lay upon it, to the left side; so that they did not look towards the anterior paries of the thorax, but entirely towards the left side.

Indeed the inflection, which was seen in all the vertebræ of the loins, in the upper vertebræ of the thorax, and the lower ones of the neck, was much less than that I have describ'd.

Nevertheless there was a manifest inclination of the spine, on both sides, that resembled a bow; the convexity whereof was, in the loins, on the right side, and the concavity in the left; and in the upper part of the back, and the neighbouring cervix, the convexity was on the left side, and the concavity on the right.

Finally, I observ'd the ligament, which embraces posteriorly the process of the second vertebra of the neck, that is call'd *processus dentoides*, or tooth-like process, within the first vertebra; and in the manner of half a ring; to be grown into one substance with that process; and particularly on the right side: perhaps in consequence of the continual, or at least the very frequent, position of the head, which was more commodious to a man thus form'd.

12. In proportion as this deprav'd figure of the spine, which I have describ'd, made an inflexion upon the great artery that adher'd thereto; so much did it resist the ready and easy flux of the blood towards the inferior parts of the body. The consequence of this therefore was, that a greater quantity was sent from thence to the brain; whereby a disposition to a sanguineous apoplexy was brought on.

Yet this was prevented from being more speedily fatal, not only by those two protuberances, in the basis of the ventricles, being uninjur'd, but by venæsections also opportunely applied; for by these it was, without doubt, brought to pass, that the injury should not be continu'd to those protuberances; and that the effusion of blood should not be brought on, but slowly, sparingly, and at intervals.

13. And how very frequently I have found the injury, in this species of apoplexy, in that hemisphere of the brain, which is opposite to the paralytic side, not only these observations, but a great number of others, made by us, confirm; and although the greater part of these I have pointed out,

or propos'd, in other places (*e*), yet there are some, nevertheless, which remain; and among these one that I shall send you in the next letter (*f*).

And not only our observations, but the observations of others also, which have likewise been referr'd to in other places (*g*); to which you will add that quoted by the celebrated Sulzerus (*b*) from Archibald Adams; and those which Mead (*i*) asserts to have been made by him "formerly, more than once, in the hospital;" and the observation, at length, which occur'd to that very experienc'd man Marc Anthony Caldani (*k*), and which is very similar to ours; when after a violent apoplexy, and a paralysis of the whole right side, he saw the left corpus striatum eroded in one half of its substance, and full of grumous blood.

Yet there are some observations, also, of that side which is opposite to the injury not being paralytic; and of that side which is subjected to the hemisphere of the cerebrum, wherein the disease is, being resolv'd.

I confess there are: nor did Valsalva (*l*) dissemble it among his observations; nor do I dissemble it among mine (*m*). Nay, in my anatomical epistles (*n*) I have produc'd seven, that are taken from the books of other authors.

And if, with these, you should be willing to reckon one from the excellent Bergenius (*o*), and one or two that you have in the already commended Sulzerus (*p*); I shall say nothing against it: yet I will beg of you to consider those things which may be replied to many of them: and this I have done to some of them (*q*), as Sulzerus (*r*), who had not seen my anatomical epistles, did afterwards to others; although you may suppose there to be some, to which no objection can be made: and I will likewise beg of you to compare the very small number of these, with the almost innumerable ones of Valsalva, and others.

For by this means you will immediately understand, to which of the two classes of observations, a physician, who considers what happens for the most part, is to have the greatest regard, and upon which he ought most to depend; and not only in theory, but in practice likewise: so that if, in particular, as Sulzerus (*s*), whom I have often mention'd, takes notice, the trepan is to be applied to the skull after having receiv'd a blow, by reason of blood, or pus, being extravasated underneath; and to the other symptoms a resolution of one side be added; we may from thence argue the seat of the compression, which has taken place in the cerebrum; and consequently the seat of the extravasation, whereby this compression is occasion'd.

14. And as to what relates to the cerebrum, I have said enough on that head.

(*e*) Epist. II. n. 10. & seqq. III. n. 2, 3.
14. & seqq. V. n. 7. XI. n. 10. 12. LI. n. 43.

(*f*) Epist. 63. n. 12.

(*g*) Vid. easd. epistolas.

(*b*) De Actione Cerebri decuss. § 8.

(*i*) Monit. Med. c. 2. § 2.

(*k*) Lettera sull' Insensitiv. &c. § 51.

(*l*) Tract. de Aur. Hum. c. 5. n. 5.

(*m*) Epist. 57. n. 14, 15. & Epist. Anat. 13.
n. 23, 25.

(*n*) Ibid. eod. n. 25.

(*o*) Ventriculor. Lateral. Cerebri nova Tab.
not. *dd*.

(*p*) § 13.

(*q*) Vid. Epistolas indicatas.

(*r*) § 16. & seqq.

(*s*) § 21.

But what if the injury reach to the cerebellum? The question then is, whether, if this injury be in one or other, or about one or other, of the lobes of this body, it bring on an hemiplegia; and if it does bring it on, whether in the opposite, or the subjected side, of the body?

This problem I have propos'd in the third of my anatomical epistles (t): nor am I sorry that I have made it my general custom, which I even then adher'd to, to determine nothing from any one observation; nay indeed, as I there confess'd that this observation may be explain'd in various ways, I admonish'd that we ought to wait for other observations, and observations of a different kind.

For I afterwards lit on an observation of a less modern date, and read another new one, in both of which the hemiplegia; corresponding to the injury in one of the lobes of the cerebellum; was in the limbs of the subjected, and not of the opposite side.

These observations I have spoken of to you in other letters (u): although, admonish'd by those varieties, which have sometimes occur'd in contradiction to the very dogma of Valsalva, which is otherwise confirm'd by a great number of clear and consistent examples; I thought it the most safe and prudent method of proceeding, not to determine any thing very hastily even from two examples; but previously to add thereto still others and others, which might shew the same thing: for this Valsalva did before he made his opinion public.

I am not ignorant; if you should chuse to take the whole of the circumstances into consideration, as you ought to do; that these examples occur more rarely than those which relate to the cerebrum; as you may have learn'd from the remarks that I have made, in regard to a certain observation of mine (x), wherein I have found no very small cavity within one lobe of the cerebellum, and that very full of blood: and you may learn it from a second observation that I have promis'd you there; and in another place also (y); and this I will immediately communicate.

15, A man, about eight-and-forty years of age, who had been accusom'd to make use of lighted charcoal, even more than his business, which was that of a cook, requir'd; and to stand very near to these fires with his head over them; had begun to complain of very acute pains in that part a year before.

To these pains was added a debility of both the lower limbs likewise, to so great a degree, that he could no longer support himself upon them. In consequence of which affection; and those pains, join'd with a slight fever that had lately come on; being oblig'd to confine himself to his bed, and, finally, to send for a physician, blood was first drawn from his arm, and then from his foot; and that for this reason also, that he now-and-then labour'd under a slight delirium: and the fever indeed was solv'd by this means; but all the other symptoms continu'd.

The physician being dismiss'd, he went on to make use of the cephalic remedies that he had order'd; but so far to no purpose, that, after having

(t) N. 23.

(u) Epist. 52. n. 27.

(x) Epist. 60. n. 7.

(y) Epist. 52. n. 26.

kept his bed at home for four months, being afflicted with all the disorders that I have now mention'd, and for that reason, at length, brought into the hospital, he there liv'd no more than ten days.

His pulse was tense and vibrating; though in other respects moderate and never febrile. His respiration was natural, as his appetite for food also was. And although the lower limbs, as far as motion was concern'd, were paralytic; yet neither the upper limbs, nor any other parts of the body, were attack'd with an affection of that kind.

In the day-time he slept for the most part; but in the night was, in a slight degree, delirious. Venæsection having been made use of in the arm amongst other remedies of no effect, and a few days after that, venæsection in the foot also; it happen'd that he died on the following night, without having given any signs of his approaching dissolution, through the whole of that day: and indeed, having taken his dinner, as he had been wont to do, and even a part of his supper in the beginning of the night, it was suddenly observ'd that he was giving up the ghost.

When he was in his perfect senses; as he was at intervals, though not at all for the most part; he us'd to say to his sister while he was at home frequently, and had said to others, while he was in the hospital, that he wish'd his skull might be open'd after death; in order that the cause of his violent and obstinate disorder might be found out.

And this was done by me on the following day; that is, on the eighth of January, in the year 1754; being attended, during the dissection, by many who had remain'd in the hospital-theatre after the anatomical lecture was finish'd.

While the head was cut off, and the skull cut open, a quantity of water had flow'd out. Before I cut into the brain, and still more after I had dissected it, I shew'd that the cavity of the cranium was oblique in this man; and that the left side of it, particularly at the posterior part, was more distant, and that considerably, from the middle, than the right.

The vessels which creep through the meninges, and through the parietes of the lateral ventricles, had a greater quantity of blood than they naturally have: and this was demonstrated, in respect to the small vessels which pass through the medullary substance of the cerebrum, by the bloody points being more than usually conspicuous.

That substance indeed was pretty hard in the hemispheres. On the other hand, the corpus callosum was lax. But the former, and the medullary tract, which is drawn before the columns of its basis, were still more lax; and those columns lax in a very great degree; so that their substance might seem to be dissolv'd. The corpus striatum, on the left side, was more lax, also, than the right. But the septum lucidum was pretty firm.

In the three anterior ventricles was a great quantity of limpid water; and therein the alæ of the plexus choroides floated, but were not of a pale colour. The pineal gland; which was distended with the same water, and easily ruptur'd, in raising up the middle part of those plexusses; left nothing of itself behind, but a very small part of its basis; which was affix'd to its seat.

The third ventricle seem'd to be shorter than it naturally should be; but

the fourth ventricle certainly appear'd to be longer than it generally is, after the cerebellum had been cut through the middle, in the usual manner, and laid aside on one hand and on the other.

And in cutting this substance in the manner I have said; I found a circumstance of disease, which the surface thereof, that was similar to what it generally has, did not so much as suffer me to suspect.

That is to say, no sooner had I proceeded, with the knife, to the depth of a finger's breadth, but, perceiving an unusual resistance, I stood still, and drawing asunder that part which I had cut into, was very much surpriz'd that no mark of the medullary tree or shrub appear'd; but that in its place were parallel medullary striæ, drawn betwixt the cortical substance: from which striæ no small branches were, in any place, sent forth.

Then attempting the division with a sharper and stronger knife; whatever remain'd of the middle substance of the cerebellum, I cut asunder, quite down to the fourth ventricle; and began to see that disorder, on account of which, chiefly, I describe to you this observation.

It was a substance not soft, not of two colours, nor cut betwixt with deep and very frequent sulci; but a schirrhous substance, and of one colour, which approach'd pretty nearly to that of a very dilute flesh-colour; being made up of roundish corpuscles, as it were, so compacted one with another, that there no-where occur'd any interstice, no membrane, no sanguiferous vessels.

A disorder of this kind extended itself, on the one hand, towards the right side in some measure; and, on the other hand, through almost the whole left lobe of the cerebellum.

For if you excepted the surface of this lobe, which was made up of its natural substance; that was in some places very little, and at the lower part none at all; all the remaining part was occupied by just the same disorder: and at the lower part in particular it was closely connected with the dura mater; so that the disorder might be suppos'd to have taken its origin from that place, and to have been propagated, from thence, into the other parts whereof I have spoken.

And the right lobe, although it consisted of a soft substance, and that double, also; I mean a cortical and a medullary substance; nevertheless did not shew, when cut into transversely, that disposition of both these substances, which it is wont to do in other bodies; but a disposition evidently different therefrom: although not to such a degree as that middle part of the cerebellum; which, where it was soft, and made up of a double substance, offer'd sections so very different from what we have always seen, as those of which I have just now given you a description.

Nor could I observe any thing more that was contrary to the ordinary appearances of nature; notwithstanding I dissected all the parts accurately, and in their situation likewise.

But I had no time to examine any other part in this body.

16. From what part this schirrhous of the cerebellum might seem to have taken its beginning, has been already hinted. But whether it began on the left side for this reason, that the cavity of the cranium was there immoderately large; I shall no more take upon me to say, than from whence the unusual disposition

disposition of the medullary substance; through the right lobe, and that middle part of the cerebellum; took its rise, or occasion.

For that the case had been thus from the original formation, or from birth, does not seem credible, in him who liv'd seven-and-forty years without any complaint of his head.

It is rather probable; to pass on to other things; that as the schirrhous disorder increas'd, and less and less blood was admitted into that whole part of the cerebellum, wherein were no longer seen any of the great number of vessels, which go down here and there deep betwixt the segments (here entirely obliterated) in all bodies; so much the greater quantity of blood was propell'd both into the external, and into the more internal, vessels of the cerebrum; and that, from thence, not only the pains, but the frequent slight deliria arose: and finally, that from thence, when at the same time a great quantity of water flow'd down upon the cerebrum, death was brought on.

All which circumstances might the more easily happen, not only on account of the business wherein the man was continually occupied; and his too incautious method of exercising it; but also on account of that deprav'd disposition of the brain, to which the other circumstances had been added: and this disposition is shown by the irregular figure of the cranium; whether this was brought about in the uterus, or in its exit therefrom.

For I believe that this happens very frequently when, in a difficult birth of the infant, the head thereof is long detain'd in a streight passage; and the unskilful and regardless midwives; after having deform'd, by a rude and unequal pressure, the head which they had violently laid hold of, and dragg'd forth; are either entirely ignorant how, or do not take any care, to restore it into a natural form, by a proper and gentle application of the hands.

And how much injury then arises to the tender structure of the cerebrum and cerebellum; and not then only, but afterwards also; when, by increasing within an ill-form'd cranium, it is under a necessity of accommodating itself to the figure thereof; you will, without doubt, readily perceive; though I should say nothing on the subject.

Nor because, when I found a similar conformation; except that the cavity of the cranium was larger in the occiput only, and not on the left side, but on the right; in another man (z), I did not know that the man had been subject to disorders of the brain; nor yet that an old man, dissected by me in the hospital, about the beginning of the year 1755, whose forehead was so prominent on the right side, and his occiput on the left side, that the longest axis of the cranium was very oblique; nor that this old woman, I say, had been subject to any such disorders; will you, therefore, of course suppose, that they were not liable thereto: for it is not easy, in regard to obscure and unknown plebeians, to learn after their deaths all the complaints they suffer'd while living.

Nay, rather see in what state the cerebrum was in two women; one of whose skulls (a) I found to be in a state of male-conformation, as in the

(z) Epist. 53. n. 26.

(a) Epist. 1. n. 14.

man; and that of the other (*b*) ill-form'd, as in the old man; and read with what severe pains of the head the first was troubled: to the obstinacy and long continuance of which, how much a deprav'd figure of the head contributes, you will even learn from the opinion of others (*c*).

Add to these the little boy (*d*), the posterior part of whose cerebrum seem'd not to approach to the figure of a sphere; but rather to the superficies of a cube; and who was carried off by convulsive motions: and add the woman also (*e*), in whom the cavity of the cranium was very narrow, in proportion to its length; who had been, probably, seiz'd more than once with an apoplexy; but at least had been kill'd thereby.

And if you should think proper to say, that other causes had been added to the male-conformation of the head; and these of an external kind; why then you would say the very same thing that I say of the cook in question.

17. And if to the schirrhous of this man's cerebellum; neglecting all the other disorders that were in the brain, as if none of their beginnings could have existed before the paralysis; contrary to what is shown by those very acute pains of the head which had preceded; if to this schirrhous alone, I say, you should choose to impute the paralysis; you will seem not to have remember'd, that not only the lower limb, which was subjected to the schirrhous, was resolv'd, but both of them equally so: which circumstance, beyond a doubt, is the reason why that, which I said had occasion to be confirm'd by other observations (*f*), certainly cannot be confirm'd by this.

And we should have been prevented from making the same conclusion, by other circumstances, in two observations, wherein I have describ'd one or other part of the cerebellum, either as most injur'd, or solely injur'd; by blood being extravasated within it, or by an eroding pus being collected about it: and these in the second (*g*) and the fourteenth letter (*h*). For in one of them it could not be observ'd whether there was any hemiplegia or not: and in the other there certainly was none.

18. But the history of the cook that is describ'd, say you, will at least confirm that which learned men now produce, in several places, against those functions which were attributed to the cerebellum by Willis.

For with so great a disorder of that viscus, the respiration and appetite for food were in their natural state in this cook: and the pulse itself was tense and vibrating; being in other respects in a moderate state.

As to me, however, though I do not allow of every thing that Willis has said of the cerebellum; yet I now-and-then fear, lest some persons should detract too much therefrom.

Wherefore, if I have given any hint in favour of this viscus, in my letters to you (*i*); particularly before the objections against it had so much increas'd; I would have you consider them in such a light, as to suppose that

(*b*) Ibid. eod. n. in fin. & Epist. 12. n. 2.

(*c*) Epist. 1. n. 15.

(*d*) Epist. 10. n. 9.

(*e*) Epist. 3. n. 6. 7.

(*f*) n. 14.

(*g*) n. 22.

(*h*) n. 3.

(*i*) Epist. 2. n. 24.

I judg'd it proper not to be entirely of a contrary opinion to others ; but to go on cautiously and warily in the change of this doctrine also, as well as of others.

Nor was I influenc'd by any other motive ; when it was my business to write upon wounds of the cerebellum (*k*) ; not to omit those things which you have read there ; nor those things in like manner, which relate to injuries of the same viscus, that are not instantaneously brought on as wounds are, but happen in some shorter or longer space of time (*l*) ; such as schirrhi in particular. Which things, as you may read them over again, I shall not repeat here.

But do not imagine that ; when I found this very great disorder in the cerebellum, which I have so accurately and ingenuously describ'd to you ; I was less surpriz'd than you have been in reading it, that the man's respiration and pulse were in that state, which, upon diligent enquiry, I found them to have been.

For certainly, I saw plainly that more was ascrib'd to this viscus, before these later times, than was proper ; and that those excellent men were to be commended, who have admonish'd us, that we ought not to ascribe so much thereto.

And indeed it appears, that, as less importance is to be attributed to some other parts of the body, in another respect, than in former times ; so less is to be attributed to the cerebellum than heretofore. Yet how far that importance is to be diminish'd, deserves consideration : and this I think our posterity will be better able to determine upon than we are at present. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-THIRD

Relates to Blindness, to Aphonia, and Angina.

I. **A**LTHOUGH, besides those observations which I had publish'd before (*a*), I have sent to you more than one (*b*) of my observations upon blindness ; but one, and no more, that related to aphonia (*c*) ; and one, in like manner, that related to angina (*d*) ; yet it has so happen'd, that out of those which I have made since that time, I can describe to you only one

(*k*) Epist. 52. n. 27.

(*l*) Ibid. n. 26.

(*a*) Epist. Anat. 18. n. 22, 38, 40.

(*b*) Epist. 13. n. 8. 9. 15.

(*c*) Epist. 14. n. 35.

(*d*) Epist. 44. n. 3.

that relates to each of the two last-mention'd disorders; whereas I have many that relate to blindness, with which I therefore shall begin.

2. The eye of a certain old woman was brought to me, amongst a great number of others, to be made use of in the public anatomical demonstrations of the year 1747: which I the more willingly took upon me to dissect, because the figure of it, that was not so much spherical as it naturally is, shew'd it to have been blind; and the greater part of the cornea was very opaque from large white spots.

The choroides adher'd more closely than usual to the tunica sclerotica; especially in the posterior part. The anterior surface of the chrySTALLINE humour was unequally hollow'd out in the middle; and that to a considerable depth: the other parts of the same humour, although, when held up against the light, they resembled yellow amber, were found nevertheless, if consider'd in respect to that age.

When I attempted to remove the iris from the cornea; I found that I could not remove the whole of it; particularly in the middle. For, altho' it adher'd from one side quite to the middle, and even beyond the middle of the cornea; yet it adher'd no where so closely as in the middle, where that surface of the cornea was unequal, and had a lamella beginning to abscede, as it were, and protuberating inwards in some measure; whereas the external surface was smooth: nor could I observe any other preternatural appearance therein, except some very minute points as it were, and these rather obscure.

3. And this being the state of the parts; and no cicatrices being seen any where on the external surface of the eye; just as in another eye, which that celebrated anatomist Phil. Conr. Fabricius (*e*) dissected, and which had other circumstances that deserve to be read by you, but did not agree with this of mine, in the seat of the excavation of the chrySTALLINE humour; it was not very difficult for me to refer all the disorders that I have describ'd, to an internal cause, which had formerly preceded; whether that had been an inflammation, or any other cause whatever.

On the contrary, I was much in doubt, whether; in an eye which I likewise dissected in the college in the following year; all the circumstances that I shall immediately enumerate, were to be imputed to a cause of this kind.

4. The eye of a man had its cornea opaque, for a long time together, as it seem'd; and this part likewise retain'd slender indeed, but evident, traces of a cicatrix.

The chrySTALLINE humour was connected with the coat just now mention'd; yet was not hard, although it had decreas'd to such a degree, that scarcely a fourth part of it remain'd. The uvea was not in a very bad state; but the vitreous humour and the retina were in a much worse state. The optic nerve, being become very slender, instead of the medullary substance, contain'd in the whole of that tract, which had lain within the orbit, a somewhat white and closely compacted substance. But of what nature it had been within

(*e*) Progr. quo Obs. Anat. recens. A. 1754.

the orbit, I could not learn; as the brain had been inconsiderately buried some time before.

5. How much I was chagrin'd by this disappointment; and why I was chagrin'd thereby; you will easily gather, both from what I have written in the anatomical epistles (*f*), and in other places (*g*) also, to you. And I was the more pleas'd therefore, at least in the beginning, when an occasion presented itself to me; in the hospital; in the following year 1749, about the beginning of January; of pursuing that nerve, from a blind eye, within the cranium.

Which observation, as it is one of the two that I formerly referr'd to (*b*); and as I had sent the other to you afterwards (*i*), but have not sent this to you yet; shall now be accurately describ'd.

6. A man had formerly, when a boy, had his right eye so very much affected by the small-pox, as to see nothing therewith. But his parents, by licking it with the tongue, for a long time together, had been so far of advantage thereto, that it at length saw a little, yet very obscurely. Nor did this eye, from that time to the very day of the man's death; that is, to some time in his fortieth year; ever see more distinctly.

And, indeed, this eye was not only less than the other, but even the cornea itself; in which, in other respects, there appear'd to be no trace of injury, so that the whiteness which was behind it, might be clearly seen through it; was not equal to the other cornea.

Having therefore but slightly cut into the tunica sclerotica on the back-part; a quantity of limpid water immediately flow'd out: into which water a great part of the vitreous humour might seem to have degenerated; whereas the remaining part, which was in some measure similar to the humour in its natural state, had remain'd annex'd to the chrySTALLINE humour, as it generally does: and this humour follow'd it when I drew it backwards.

This chrySTALLINE was small in every dimension; and even somewhat less in thickness, than was suitable to an eye of that kind. On its anterior surface it was white in the middle, as I had seen it through the cornea; in other respects, it was of a whitish colour: and when I compress'd it slightly betwixt my fingers, it was soft.

But when I had begun to cut into the coat of this humour, water immediately burst out; having nothing purulent in it, but being even pure and limpid, and in such a quantity, in proportion to the smallness of the chrySTALLINE, that this humour was immediately reduc'd to a much less thickness.

Whatever remain'd of its substance, retain'd its pristine lenticular figure: and when I had cut it through according to its diameter; both sections shew'd a series, as it were, of very small blackish particles, which was carried directly through the middle, from one extremity of the section to the other; whereas, in every other part, the colour appear'd of a dirty and obscure white. The other parts of the eye were not in so bad a state.

In the upper eye-lid, the sebaceous glands; which I had seen, in the

(*f*) XVIII. n. 40.

(*g*) Epist. 13. n. 7.

(*b*) Ibid. n. 10.

(*i*) Epist. 52. n. 30.

former man (*k*), to be even more beautiful and more thick than usual; I observ'd, in this man, to be less conspicuous than they generally are; perhaps by reason of the small pox: yet I plainly saw two, very near to each other, which had mutual decussations towards the upper part.

And this circumstance I was willing to take notice of here, in order to shew you, that some persons, who (without attending to this, I suppose, that when a figure of any appearances, which were not well represented before, is given, these things must be describ'd from a body, wherein they appear in the most elegant manner, whereas in mine there was not one representation as it were, but a manifold one) would complain of the want of those varieties which they solicitously enumerate, were nevertheless strangers to this of which I have just now spoken.

But now let us go on to that circumstance, for the sake of which, chiefly, I write this observation to you. The optic nerve that belong'd to the describ'd eye, contain'd a medullary substance indeed, under its thicken'd coats, where it lay within the orbit; but this substance was thinner than it naturally is: and if you compress'd it, you found it to be more moist than usual, as if it had a quantity of water mix'd with it.

But within the cranium, the same nerve was quite in a natural state; except that where it was join'd with its fellow, there it seem'd to be somewhat less thick than the latter: but above that place; for I trac'd it up as high as I could go; I did not even observe this difference, nor any other whatever; notwithstanding I enquir'd by every kind of means: nor could others, who had been exercis'd by me in anatomical pursuits, and examin'd it very attentively, distinguish the least difference.

7. In regard to water being found by me, at other times also, in the place of the whole vitreous humour; not to mention the posterior part of it; you may see what I have said on this subject, in my anatomical epistles (*l*): and in regard to the optic nerve which goes to a blind eye, you may see what I wrote in the places referr'd to above (*m*).

But as, when I was treating upon this subject (*n*), I promis'd you two observations, from whence you might, not without admiration, perceive, that there are sometimes disorders of this nerve; and even that very extenuation itself; and yet no blindness of the corresponding eye; and as I have hitherto only sent you one of those observations (*o*); you will now have the second.

8. In dissecting the carcase of an old man, who died in the hospital, in the beginning of the year 1752, of a cachexy, as was said; although this was not done with a view to investigate the causes of his disease; I nevertheless remark'd the following preternatural appearances.

The thorax had no extravasated water in it, as the belly had not likewise: but the lungs were not without hardness; particularly the left lobe, which, moreover, adher'd to the spine very closely.

The upper part of the cranium, which could not be pull'd away without force, was hollow'd out, on the inside, with a greater number of pits, or

(*k*) N. 4.

(*l*) XVIII. n. 38.

(*m*) N. 5.

(*n*) Epist. 13. n. 11.

(*o*) Epist. 56. n. 21.

cavities, than usual, in the os frontis, and in one of the ossa sincipitis; most of them being small indeed, but three of them very large and deep; two of which belong'd to the first-mention'd bone, and the other to that last spoken of: and that in this bone, as well as those in the other, was not only cover'd over with a thin lamella externally, but with one so very thin, that it appear'd to be perforated with small foramina.

And from hence you plainly perceive, how easily this cranium might have been broken through, and with how much danger even from the slightest blows, not to say from the trepan of the surgeon, if it had happen'd to have been applied thereto; as under this lamella was nothing more than a few bony fibres, dispos'd into the form of a reticular web, wherewith the dura mater, that invested these cavities, was intangled: and from hence arose that considerable difficulty in pulling away the cranium.

But I do not describe these appearances to you, because I should suppose them to have been the effect of a foregoing disease; whereof there did not here appear the least token; rather than the work of nature herself; forgetting those things which I have hinted in regard to these cavities, when writing to you on a former occasion (*p*); but because they were both very large, and no protuberance was prominent from the subjected meninges, made up of the corpuscles which were call'd glandulæ Pacchioni; not one of which was in this subject, although protuberances of this kind, as I then asserted to you, are wont, at other times, to be receiv'd within these cavities.

However, although in the dissection of the cerebrum, I found the septum lucidum, and the fornix, most immoderately lax; and even, betwixt the two laminæ of that septum, found a little water; and in the lateral ventricles, a water similar to that wherein fresh meat has been wash'd; though not in great quantity indeed, nor join'd with a paleness of the plexus choroides; yet I found the substance of the cerebrum itself, and of the medulla oblongata, and nerves, arising therefrom, to be pretty firm, and quite in a natural state,

And I was, for this reason, the more struck with the state of the optic nerve on the right side; which, being perfectly sound, quite to its union with the left, and entirely similar thereto, appear'd, instantly after this conjunction, to be very evidently less thick than the left; and to be inclin'd to a cineritious colour: and in this manner it went on to the orbit.

Wherefore I immediately enquir'd, whether this man had been blind of his right eye: and as this question was positively answer'd in the negative, I examin'd that eye, and found it to be no less beautiful, and sound, than the left: nor did I see that the optic nerve of that eye differ'd any more from the left, within the orbit, than that it was certainly somewhat less thick.

9. But deferring those circumstances in the explication of which there may be some difficulty, to another occasion, let us now return to those things that are more easily accounted for: and after having added another observation, we will subjoin a certain conjecture.

(*p*) Epist. 8. n. 3.

10. The eyes of a miller; who was said to have been blind, and yet was wont to walk through the city, without any other guide than his stick; were brought to me to be dissected in the hospital, about the latter end of the year 1755. When look'd upon externally, through the cornea, they seem'd to be turbid rather than white.

I found both the chrySTALLINE humours to be somewhat opaque: yet not so as to be more opaque in some places, and less in others; but to be equally opaque every-where. Under the finger, and betwixt the fingers, both of them seem'd to be hard in an equal degree. Nevertheless one of them, which was the more slender, had its substance the more dry and more compact.

The other, which was the thicker, was more moist than it naturally is; so that it seem'd to discharge the whole of its moisture upon dissection: yet this moisture did not burst forth, but exsude. One of them; for which it was my notes do not say; had a pupil of a pretty large diameter corresponding to it; and the other a pupil of a small diameter.

11. If you should wish for other examples of opacity, not so much of the chrySTALLINE humour, as of its coat; you may have them from the celebrated Haller (*q*). In reading of whose observations (*r*), and those of the celebrated Zinnius (*s*), which confirm the existence of the *membrana pupillaris*, found by the most excellent Wachendorffius (*t*); it seem'd that I might very easily conjecture, what that "kind of membranaceous integument, laid over the pupil, from the body of an infant, and having even the small arteries which creep through it fill'd with the most liquid wax," which was shewn to that eminent man Richard Mead (*u*), was; notwithstanding he made use of it to prove, that the cataract was sometimes, though very seldom indeed, found to be really membranous: that is to say, when "any little thin membrane has, by any misfortune, happen'd to contract a state of dryness."

I therefore think it very probable, that the pupillary membrane, being, in some foetuses, very thick, and adhering firmly to the iris, cannot be dissolv'd, and vanish before birth; but remains there, and causes the pupil to be shut up from the birth, and for that reason brings on blindness; just in the same manner as deafness is brought on by any very thick matter, which, adhering closely to the *membrana tympani*, does not fall out from the *meatus auditorius* of new-born infants; as it generally happens in others, in the manner I have mention'd, in more than one place, in the Anatomical Epistles (*x*).

There are other disorders also; and those even internally seated; which may be set in a much clearer point of light, by comparing the organs of hearing and of vision with each other: but those things that happen to the eye, may happen so much the more easily, in proportion as the structure of it is more subtle.

And if this circumstance appear'd from nothing else, it might be very easily conjectur'd, merely from the different method, in which the all-wise

(*q*) Opusc. Pathol. Obs. 3.

(*r*) Opusc. Anat. XIII.

(*s*) Descr. Anat. Oculi hum. c. 2. S. 3. § 4.

(*t*) Commenc. Litter. A. 1740. Hebd. 18. 1.

(*u*) Monit. Medic. c. 11. S. 2.

(*x*) V. n. 2. & 6. & XIII. n. 3.

Fabricator of our frame, has carried the nervous fibres that administer to the senses of smelling, hearing, and seeing; that is, the olfactory, the auditory, and the visory nerves; each into their proper organ.

For he has sent them into the nostrils, through the evident foramina of the os ethmoides, and they are consequently pretty thick; they pass into the ears by much smaller apertures, and are for that reason much more slender; and, at length, the foramina by which they pass into the eyes, are, as the most modern anatomists have shewn, extremely small, and these fibres of course extremely slender; so that the great Author of our existence seems to me to have pointed out, by a kind of gradation as it were, the subtle, the more subtle, and the very subtle, fabric of each of these instruments of the senses. But these things I shall perhaps speak of more at large on another occasion.

Now let us pass on to the diseases of those parts, which were form'd for the purposes of speaking, and swallowing; as we have promis'd; and particularly to those of the nerves that go to these parts.

12. Of a fatal aphonia after drunkenness, I have written to you on a former occasion (y); when I likewise sent an observation of mine join'd with a dissection. I shall here add another.

13. A servant-man; who was about sixty years of age, of a tall stature, and a good habit of body, but much given to drinking; having been often receiv'd into the hospital before; once on account of a violent venereal gonorrhæa, in the course of which so great a quantity of virulent humour had been discharg'd, that he complain'd of a weakness in his loins; but having been brought there, more than once, by reason of being speechless after drunkenness, and yet having gone away in good health the following day, this aphonia being discuss'd together with his drunkenness; was at length brought thither again from the same cause.

At this time, however, he had lain in the road in the night, and was taken for a dying man; and indeed his pulse was very low: and although, after being brought into the hospital, he vomited up a great quantity of wine; yet he never more utter'd a single word.

And indeed, being seiz'd, on the following day in the morning, with a violent fever, and being, besides that, depriv'd of the faculty of feeling, and moving in the left upper limb only; for the other parts appear'd to have feeling when stimulated; he had some blood taken away, and seem'd to reap some little advantage therefrom: but even eroding plaisters, of the kind that are call'd vesicatories, being, at length, applied to the legs, and being not of the least effect, he continu'd speechless in the same manner he had been brought into the house, to the very hour of his death; which happen'd, without the least convulsion at any time being observ'd, on the beginning of the fourth day: and this was the fourteenth of March, in the year 1756.

I could not examine the body before the seventh day after death, on account of being detain'd at home, by a sudden and unforeseen knee-gout;

and, as I fear'd lest I might be detain'd there for a much longer time, I order'd that the head at least, and the penis, together with part of the annex'd bladder, should be preserv'd.

While the head was divided from the body; which was done in the space of two days after death; a great quantity of black and dense blood had flow'd out. And for this reason I was the less surpriz'd, that upon, at length, opening the cranium, the vessels of the pia mater were seen, by me, not to be distended with blood.

In the right lateral ventricle I found a great quantity of water: the plexus choroides was of a pale colour; and where it bends itself in an anterior direction, was increas'd in its bulk, by the addition of small but very thick-fown hydatids.

In the left ventricle was much less water, and fewer hydatids. Yet from this difference betwixt the two ventricles, that paralysis, on the right side, had not proceeded. For although, besides the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, the left hemisphere of the cerebrum was in a proper state also; I nevertheless found a somewhat round and small cavern in the right hemisphere, capable of containing a small walnut, and full of black blood.

This cavern was not only contiguous to the external side of the corpus striatum, and the thalamus nervi optici, but also occupied some part of both these bodies; yet so as not to open within the ventricle. And, after examining these parts, I turn'd my researches to that lower part of the bladder, and the annex'd urethra.

The coats of the bladder were pretty much thicken'd, in consequence of the patient's having labour'd under a difficulty of urine, at the time of being affected with the gonorrhœa. And, on that internal surface of the bladder, such a number of sanguiferous vessels tended towards the orifice, and were so distended with blood; that you would, at first sight, have suppos'd as many hæmorrhoids to be prominent there, and covering that place, as there really were congeries, or groupes as it were, of parallel vessels.

Having open'd the urethra, from that orifice quite to the termination thereof; I found no ulcer in any part; nor even any colour but what was natural. And indeed, although I press'd out a kind of putrid matter from the orifices of the prostate gland, that was of a white colour, inclin'd to cineritious; I imputed this appearance to the delay of so many days: but the other appearances, which I shall now mention, I ascrib'd to the gonorrhœa that had formerly preceded.

In the caruncula feminalis, the orifice of my sinus was considerably lax; and the sinus itself was longer than it generally is. And from both sides of the caruncle were some parallel lines, that pass'd in a longitudinal direction. But these were very low. Yet not so a ring that was prominent from the internal substance of the urethra, like a fasciculus of muscular fibres; so that it might seem to have been capable of being an obstacle sometimes to the descent of the urine, or to any other fluid.

This ring pass'd over almost the lower part of the beak of the caruncle; being affix'd to this, as well as to the remaining surface, and in no part free and unconnected.

Although, about Littre's gland, and that part wherein the orifices of Cowper's glands open, I could distinguish nothing that was preternatural; I again observ'd, in that part which is about three or four inches above the termination of the urethra, some white fibres, as it were, which protuberated obliquely; but only in a slight degree. These fibres were on the sides.

And as to what orifices of my canaliculi were in this tract, it was sufficient to look at them in order to see that they had formerly been affected by disorder; so much more were they contracted than the orifices of the others, and so different was the neighbouring surface, on both sides, from all the remaining surface.

Having describ'd such appearances as related to violent disorders, I imagine you will not be displeas'd with me, if I add a few things that were observ'd in the head of this man; one of which relates to disease indeed, but to a slight one only; and three others, though not to disease, yet to appearances quite unusual, and, in great measure, preternatural.

The first was an encysted tumour, not larger than a small grape, which protuberated in the right temple, not very far from the forehead. It was full of a white matter like milk; but somewhat less fluid than milk. The cavity of the coat containing that matter, which was of a spherical figure, belong'd, in one half of it, to the skin; the other half was below the skin.

In the second place, there were no pituitary sinusses of the forehead.

In the third place, there were sphenoidal sinusses of the same kind indeed, which however were not divided into the right and left, but into the superior and inferior; the latter of which was the largest.

Finally, in the fourth place, the styloid process, on the left side, was almost four inches long: so that it is scarcely distant by the breadth of a little finger (for I still preserve it by me) from the os hyoides; this interval being fill'd up by that round ligament, whereby it is connected with this bone; unless you should rather choose to suppose, that all the upper part of the same ligament was become much thicker than usual, and converted into bone: for it happen'd to the right ligament also, in almost the middle of its length, that for the extent of an inch and a half, it became very thick and bony; and that very evidently, as there is nothing either above or below but ligament.

14. But whether we are at liberty to deny the existence of this ligament; as Weitbrecht (z) has made no scruple of doing; it is not the proper place to dispute here.

I will only say, by way of objection to him: it were to be wish'd, that, before he denied this existence, he had lit (if not upon the appearances which I just now describ'd) at least upon a series of little bones, such as Vesalius (a) and Eustachius (b) have represented in their figures as having been seen by them; and as I have in great measure seen: which little bones are so form'd and connected, and go on so directly from the styloid process to the os hyoides, that you may perceive them to have been parts of that liga-

(z) Syndesmolog. S. 6. §. 15. & seqq.

(b) Tab. 47. Fig. 14.

(a) De corp. hum. fabr. l. 2. c. 13.

ment; which at first became cartilaginous, and then, as the appendices of the very same bone are wont to do, were themselves chang'd into bone likewise; still preserving the place and function of the ligament whereof we speak.

But Weitbrecht seems never to have lit on any thing more than “ one or two bony granules, form'd ” upon the os hyoides (*c*).

We will consider therefore, on another occasion, how far we ought to indulge his opinion, where we shall examine other things likewise that relate to the same bones; as, for instance, that which has fallen even from some of my predecessors, that the ligament, of which we are speaking, is inserted into the appendages added to the extremities of the apices of the horns; and, in like manner, whether these other appendages, or at least those which are frequently form'd upon the very short ligament, which connects those extremities with the upper processes of the cartilage thyroides, have been so neglected by anatomists, as some learned men seem to believe, who forget our Fabricius ab Aquapendente (*d*), Bauhin (*e*), and others; and these even the more modern authors, as Verheyen (*f*), Winflow (*g*), and Weitbrecht (*h*); some of whom have formerly represented them in figures even doubled: others have describ'd them: some have propos'd some use: but almost all of them have made mention thereof sufficiently. But of these things, as I have already said, on another occasion.

It is more to the purpose at present, to consider a little while what circumstances you have read in the history propos'd, that relate, beyond a doubt, to disorders, and those not slight disorders neither. For they relate to subjects which we have treated of at large in other letters, as that last appearance; to begin from thence; which I saw in the urethra.

I would, therefore, wish you to compare it with those appearances, which we have, at other times, seen left after a virulent gonorrhœa (*i*). You will read that protuberating lines occur'd to me then also in the urethra; and that I found the orifices of the canaliculi, not only contracted, but obliterated: from whence we might conjecture foregoing exulcerations and obstructions opposing themselves to the urine and the catheter, and might clearly perceive what had been frequently, and unjustly, consider'd as caruncles.

But in regard to the little cavern, fill'd with blood, found in that hemisphere of the brain which was opposite to the paralytic limb; and in the neighbourhood of the corpus striatum and thalamus nervi optici; there is no occasion to point out the observations of ours, wherewith you may compare it; as I have already done this in the last letter (*k*) I sent you.

And in regard to the fatal aphonia after drunkenness (as I have told you above (*l*), where I have related a case of the kind), if you compare that history with this; you will observe that both the men died almost within

(*c*) S. cit. §. 17.

(*d*) De Larynge Fig. 9.

(*e*) Theatr. Anat. l. 3. c. 44. & Tab. 33. Fig. 1.

(*f*) Anat. corp. hum. tr. 3. c. 11.

(*g*) Expos. Anat. tr. de la Teste n. 433.

(*h*) S. cit. §. 20.

(*i*) Vid. Epist. 42. n. 41. & Epist. 44. n. 9. & Epist. 60. n. 12.

(*k*) Epist. 62. n. 13. (*l*) n. 12.

the same time, and both without convulsions, and the last even though he had been soon seiz'd with a fever: so that if you should be willing to examine, and prove these events by those dogmata of Hippocrates which I then produc'd; you may understand, even from hence, how few dictates of physicians are extant, which you may receive without any exception.

And you will even plainly perceive, from what I have written to you on former occasions, that those things which are said of a fever solving an apoplexy, whereto it succeeds, cannot be true without many exceptions.

Yet I confess we are not here at liberty to make use of that exception, which is made mention of in the latter part of the eleventh letter (*m*); for the fever soon came on.

And in regard to another, which I have referr'd to in the second letter (*n*), you will perhaps be doubtful here at first; as you will see, that in both of the aphonous patients, there was water in the brain: although in this last who was seiz'd by a fever, we are scarcely at liberty to suppose the apoplexy to have been of a serous kind: but, by reason of the little cavern, hollow'd out by blood, we are rather under a necessity of supposing it to have been of a sanguineous nature.

15. But as, when I treated of aphonia before, I spoke not only of that which is fatal, and from drunkenness, but also of another far unlike this, relating a certain cure of mine; I now also think it will not be improper to give the history of two other cases, of virgins who were speechless; which I shall do in a very few words.

I was consulted for both of them, and gave an answer in writing. And indeed both of the young women were cur'd, the one perhaps by me, the other certainly rather by accident. For being carried into the country at the time of the vintage, it there happen'd, while she was tasting a grape, that some part of it falling down into the larynx, excited a violent cough, after which she could immediately speak; but not for a very long time; nor was this to be wonder'd at, in one who, during so long a course of the disorder, had sometimes been free therefrom; but had fallen back into the same incapacity of speaking afterwards.

And the same thing had likewise happen'd to that other virgin, before her noble parents ask'd my advice for her. But I was inform'd that she, after the use of remedies, had recover'd her voice again; and have never yet heard that she lost it any more.

But for what length of time the cough cur'd this disorder; by what means it cur'd it; whether by discussing any matter, which, however, did not fall under the notice of the senses; or by exciting the inert muscles of the larynx; or by bringing about any other change of this kind in the nerves; it would perhaps be very useful to physicians to know: and this that, in a similar case, they may, with the more confidence, try what advantage could be obtain'd by the assistance of a cough; although this should be excited in a moderate degree only.

16. But now let us go on to another disorder of the larynx, or pharynx, or both of them; I mean the angina. When, in writing to you, I made

mention of this disorder (*o*), I complain'd, and was at the same time surpriz'd, that no dissections of persons who died of this disease were extant.

For it did not seem that this could have happen'd, in a disease that is not only so dangerous, but also not uncommon; and a disease that even sometimes spreads abroad epidemically, in the manner it did formerly; as Macrobius (*p*) has related from Julius Modestus; when sacrifices were instituted to the goddess Angerona, "because the Roman people was freed from a disorder which is call'd *angina*, by the previous blowing of a south wind."

And in times nearer to our own, it has produc'd great and long-continu'd slaughter, by falling upon children for the most part. Yet although the laudable custom of dissecting human bodies was then much practis'd, and physicians no little vers'd in anatomy were present; as among the Sicilians Jo. Bapt. Cortesius, and amongst the Neapolitans M. Aurelius Severinus, who not only visited the patients, but wrote of this their disease (*q*); you will not find any dissection relative thereto in their writings.

And indeed Cortesius was one of those who persuaded the senators of Messina, when they insisted upon having enquiries made into the disorder by dissection; or, at least, one of those who thought the persuasion to be just; "that the dissection of carcases was, altogether, of no use, in regard to the knowledge of that disease;" as he judg'd it to consist in the inflammation and gangrene of parts, which could very well be seen upon opening the mouth; and particularly of the tonsils.

Severinus also, supposing it to be sufficiently known by the symptoms, was not willing "to take upon him the tedious labour of delineating the seat of the disorder, or the disorder itself;" not even in words (*r*). He therefore, at last, sent only one single observation to the printer at Francfort, which could not be inserted in the book that was already copied out in proper form for the press; for which reason it was publish'd in the latter part of the volume, among other things which were also to be added to the foregoing books.

This observation you have, indeed, in the Sepulchretum (*s*), where I also had read it; but so negligently copied, that amongst other words which have a tendency, in general, to confirm the hypothesis of Severinus, these very few things, which alone related to the title *De Angina*, are omitted: "The larynx, being strictly examin'd, was found to be cover'd with a kind of pituitous crust on the external surface, without the appearance of an ulcer."

And this was the only observation which I could find, from the time of having written to you, of the larynx of a person who died of an angina, being examin'd by dissection; though I made no doubt, but if Severinus had chosen to make these enquiries, not once only, but frequently; as he

(*o*) Epist. 14. n. 39.

(*p*) Saturnal. l. 1. c. 10.

(*q*) Miscel. Med. Dec. 9. Epist. 6. De Re-

cond. Abscess. Nat. l. 8. five Diatriba de Pedanch.

(*r*) Part. 1 in fin.

(*s*) L. 1. S. 23. Obs. 4.

certainly had sufficient opportunity of doing, since that angina had, from his own testimony (*t*), kill'd "many thousands of children;" I made no doubt, I say, but other appearances would likewise have occur'd in other bodies.

Wherefore, as I could not find any other observations upon the angina that were said to be made upon human bodies, besides this one of Severinus; I enquir'd whether any were extant from beasts at least: and yet I could only find that these appearances had been seen, in dogs which died of an angina, by Stegmannus (*u*); that is to say, "The necks were externally tumified: "the internal surface of the fauces, and the muscles of the throat, were inflam'd."

But if the seat of this disease, as well as that of others, were enquir'd into more frequently, and describ'd; do you think there would have been any-one in our age, who should assert, without producing any enquiry of this kind, that the thyroid gland "is the very sole and only part, which "constitutes the seat of the angina, when in its most violent degree."

17. But since the time I made that observation, which I afterwards sent to you (*), upon the fauces, larynx, and aspera arteria of a young man who had been carried off by an angina; I know that others have come forth, which were made in the same year, especially upon children, who, as we have said was the case formerly in the kingdom of Naples, and Sicily, were then carried off in France by the most violent angina.

The physicians there were not satisfied, either with the signs of the disease, or with the inspection of those parts only, which come in view, when the mouths of the patients are open'd: nor was this without effect; for upon dissecting the bodies of children, they evidently found how great a disorder might lie hid in the aspera arteria, as you will learn from two dissections, the accounts of which were sent to the Royal Academy of Sciences, by that ingenious physician of Orleans, Arnault, and publish'd by this Academy (*x*).

But even some of our countrymen, of approv'd diligence and veracity, have not been wanting to themselves in this respect; as I have learn'd from a history, which, being written by one of them, has come into my hands. The summary of it was, that, in a man who had been kill'd by an angina, the larynx was found to be inflam'd; and that the upper part of the pharynx, together with the palatum mobile, and tonsils, was found to be corrupted, and quite black with a gangrene and sphacelus.

18. You perceive that I here speak of the true, that is the inflammatory, angina; just as I did in the fourteenth letter (*y*). But in regard to the spurious, which I now see is call'd the watery angina by eminent physicians; by whom the other species of angina, and amongst these the convulsive, are taken notice of; if you wish to know what I have seen by means of dissection relative thereto; take what follows. That in regard to the spurious angina I dissected one or two, whom I have describ'd to you in the same

(*t*) De efficac. Med. l. 1. p. 2. ubi de Phlebot. c. 16.

(*u*) Eph. N. C. Dec. 3. A. 5, & 6. Obs. 169.

(*) Epist. 44. n. 3.

(*x*) Memoir. A. 1748.

(*y*) N. 39.

letter (z), and who died with this disorder, if you please, but certainly not of it. And to the convulsive species I cannot refer that which rather approach'd to the nature of the *Paralytodea*, as some call it, in that woman whose history I shall immediately subjoin.

19. An old woman; who had lain a long time in the hospital, and was become so emaciated as to seem to be nothing but skin and bone; having a fever at length come on; or, at least, made more evident; and she not being able to swallow, nor yet to open her mouth, so as to give room to examine the internal parts sufficiently, was suppos'd to die of an angina, about the end of the year 1755.

Upon dissecting the head in the hospital, we found the internal maxillary glands to be large, and especially the right; so that it might, perhaps, have prevented the depression of the jaw, so much as was necessary to the opening of the mouth to any considerable degree: and in some measure might even have been injurious to deglutition: yet not so as entirely to prevent it. But the larynx was sound: and the aspera arteria, and the fauces, together with the palatum mobile, were found to be in a sound state; as the tonsils and root of the tongue were also: nor did that enlargement of the maxillary glands seem to be recent.

The thorax had a small part of one of the lobes of the lungs in a state of hardness; and not without some purulency. Then the spine, also, was observ'd to be somewhat deviating from its natural course; though but slightly. Yet this inclination had, probably, been the cause of the woman's carrying her head in such a manner, that, of the two round ligaments whereby the dentoid process of the second vertebra is connected to the edge of the great foramen of the skull, I found the right to be longer and thicker than the left.

20. And Mead (a), indeed, had not found "even the very least mark of inflammation, in the glands, or the muscles," of the fauces; when he dissected them, in the body of a man who had been carried off by a convulsive angina: but all the vessels were turgid with very thick blood, and every-where prominent. Nay, and he goes so far, as to make mention of a convulsion of all the nerves in this angina; and calls the disorder, in express words, "a strangulation of the fauces."

But as there was no sensation of this kind, nor the other appearances that were just now spoken of, in the old woman in question; and as there were some other of those signs, which Boerhaave (b) takes notice of, in an angina "that has the nerves and muscles paralytic;" as, for instance, not only that "it appears without any mark of external or internal tumour," but also "in the end of long diseases," when the body is "very greatly" exhausted of its juices: "and that it is then almost always the sign of death being at hand, and after death shews the lungs to have been suppurated;" I should therefore believe that this angina is not to be referr'd to a convulsive, but rather to a paralytic affection, if we must refer it to one or the other species of disease.

(z) N. 24. & seqq.

(a) Monit. Med. c. 4.

(b) Aphor. de cogn. & curan. morb. § 784. & seqq.

21. Thus far I had written, when turning over the volume of the *Acta Eruditorum* (c), lately imported here from Leipzig, I learn'd some things from books that we have not in this country, relative to one, and to another species of disease, which we have treated of in this letter; I mean, the angina, and blindness.

To the former relates the historical dissertation (d), written in French, upon the gangrenous angina of children; the same, I suppose, that we have been speaking of above (e); and to blindness the observation of that celebrated man Philip Adolphus Boehmerus (f), upon a woman, who, having been seiz'd with an obscurity of vision, after obstinate disorders of the head, and at length with a loss of sight, had, in her body after death, besides other appearances; and particularly a quantity of serum, in part foetid, wherewith the three first ventricles of the brain (for the pituitary gland was schirrhous and ulcerated) were distended; had, I say, besides these appearances, a fungous excrescence lying upon the conjunction of the optic nerves.

And you will, at the same time, find other observations in this book, that relate to different disorders; so that I do not doubt, but it will be very agreeable to you, that I have referr'd you thereto. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-FOURTH

Relates to Disorders of the Thorax.

1. **I**N proportion as the interval of time betwixt sending you my first letter, on the disorders of the head, and the present year is greater; and in proportion as there are more parts in the head than in the thorax; so many the fewer observations had I the opportunity of making upon the disorders of this last-mention'd cavity: so that I can easily comprize them all in this one letter; wherein I shall, in the first place, declare what appearances I have seen in the lungs, and after that in the heart, and its large vessels.

2. A woman, of a middle age, had died in the hospital of an inflammation of the lungs, about the end of January, in the year 1755; at which time I was teaching anatomy in the college. And that I might go on to do this the more fully; there were carried thither from her body also (for I had the same supplies from several other bodies), together with those parts with

(c) A. 1758.

(d) Vid. M. Jul.

(e) n. 18.

(f) Vid. M. Januar.

which women are furnish'd for the sake of generation, and the secretion of urine; the viscera of the thorax itself, such as they were, together with the diaphragm.

In examining those parts of the belly, I found some things which only deviated from the general rule of nature: and others which were entirely preternatural.

In the number of the first was a roundish body, of the diameter of a full inch; of a reddish colour, and surrounded with its coat; which, although it was in the adipose membrane of the left kidney, yet was certainly neither the *ren succenturiatus*, which was double on that side, nor another very small kidney, nor a lymphatic gland; but rather another very small spleen, as the nature of it, when cut into, demonstrated.

For in the circumference, as I have often observ'd in the spleen, it was of a bright red colour; and, in other respects, of a red colour degenerating into brown: so that, although the structure gave somewhat more resistance to the knife than the spleen gives, every one, who saw it, readily allow'd it to be a spleen.

The same left kidney was longer than the right: nor was this to be wonder'd at; as it was furnish'd with a double pelvis, one at the upper part, and another at the lower part; being quite distinct from each other, as the ureters were also: for these canals coming out, one from each pelvis, open'd at the usual part of the bladder, by an orifice (an appearance which it had never happen'd to that very experienc'd anatomist Eustachius (*a*) to see; but which I have happen'd to see three times at least (*b*)); by an orifice, I say, proper to each; the one being at a little distance below the other.

But whether that which I observ'd in the uterus related to disease, or only to the time of the menstrua being at hand, was a matter of doubt. For the upper part of the fundus was internally red; but, although the sanguiferous vessels were seen through the internal membrane; by pressing the fingers underneath, no blood was discharg'd nevertheless, as is frequently the case at other times.

Yet, certainly, those appearances which I saw in the trunk of the great artery, and its iliac branches, were to be referr'd to disease. That is to say, in the former were white spots internally, the beginnings of future ossifications; and in those branches, and on their internal surface likewise, parallel lines drawn in a longitudinal direction were prominent: and these lines could not be obliterated by any means; not even by drawing both sides in opposite directions.

The thorax also exhibited diseas'd appearances; and still more than the fore-mention'd parts: yet there were some which are rather unusual than preternatural. For the diaphragm transmitted the venous blood, that came up from the belly, not through one foramen, but through two foramina (which I also found very lately in the year 1759, and publicly demonstrated, in the body of a man); I say, through two foramina very near to each other; in the same manner, for instance, that I formerly told you of by three.

(*a*) De Renib. c. 19.

(*b*) Vid. Epist. 7. n. 17. & Epist. 54. n. 33.

Yet in the heart, the orifice of the coronary vein was not furnish'd with a membranous valve; but so cover'd with slender and frequent parallel filaments, going down from the upper part to the lower; as well on the right side, as on the left; in such a manner, that the blood could nevertheless pass through betwixt filament and filament; and still more through the middle of the orifice, where the filaments were entirely wanting.

But as to the morbid state of the blood, hereto related the white polypous concretions, which were drawn out from the large vessels of the heart; and to the morbid constitution of the solid parts, related not only those tubercles, whereby the border of the valvulæ mitrales was become thicken'd; as I have seen at other times, and that not unfrequently; but particularly that which brought on the cause of death; I mean, a great part of one lobe of the lungs being swollen, hard, heavy, and dense internally, and of a firm substance; which was not only of a colour dilutely red, like that of liver after being boil'd; such as I have very frequently seen in inflammations of the lungs; but also of a colour somewhat white, from purulent matter being mix'd with it, as it was natural to conjecture: and this purulency was concreted by the frost, which was very powerful and severe in that season.

On the back part of the aspera arteria, the cellular membrane was so distended by the fluid detain'd therein, that the glands, which I formerly delineated there (*c*), scarcely or not at all appear'd.

3. I have not made this one dissection only, that related to disorders of the thorax, since the time I sent such a great number in the twenty-first letter. For you have receiv'd the descriptions of others after that in other letters (*d*); particularly the last; which you will join with those, propos'd in that letter and in the twentieth, wherein the pleura was not free from inflammation; although the patients had been free from a sense of pungent pain.

And, although I have not omitted to conjecture, by what means it had happen'd thus, when I gave you these observations; yet as very experienc'd men now teach us that the pleura is devoid of sensation, by the original institution of nature; which certainly no one could have prov'd at that time; I shall not be displeas'd, if, when that controversy shall be at length accommodated to their opinion, you prefer their dogma to my conjectures; and, by this means, much more easily explain, not only those, but other observations similar thereto; among which is the observation made by that celebrated man Ignatius Vari (*e*), and that which the same author has referr'd to, as formerly made by Petrus Crispus.

Certainly each of them, in whatever manner you may choose to explain them, is well worthy to be transferr'd into the Sepulchretum.

However, in regard to what relates to pains of the chest and sides, there are others; and these of more than one kind; which deserve your consideration; and in particular that, which, from an acute pain near the left side of the sternum, join'd with the signs of a peripneumony, seem'd to relate to an inflammation of the anterior part of the left lobe of the lungs; whereas, after the death of the patient, which was then unexpected, the celebrated

(*c*) Adv. I. Tab. 2. Fig. 1.

(*d*) Epist. 36. n. 23. & Epist. 75. n. 16.

(*e*) apud P. Tosetti full' Insensib. &c. Lett.

4. n. 24.

Lieutaud (*f*) found, that it had, in fact, related to an inflammation and suppuration of the membrane that invests the pericardium internally, and the heart externally.

Yet this observation, which well deserves your reading, on account of the very remarkable feat of the disorder; and which you ought to compare with others of the same kind, that I shall tell you where to find below (*g*); belong'd to the class of inflammations nevertheless.

But there are others which belong to quite another class of diseases; as, for instance, that which you will read from the relation of John Larber, formerly my auditor, but now a learned and very experienc'd physician. For this author; in the annotations which he has interspers'd in his edition of Palsin (*b*); relates of a young man; whom he saw labouring under a cough of long standing, a spitting of blood, and a recurrent pain of the right side; that he was freed from these complaints by having cough'd up a piece of stony matter, similar to white coral.

And, in the same place, he takes notice of the lungs of a man; who had labour'd, for a long time, under the *morbus niger* of Hippocrates, and had died in the last stage of a marasmus; being flaccid: and in many parts of them he found hard little bodies, of the bigness of peas, and of a globular form.

Which things, as he has added them to that observation of his author, wherein he relates that a stone was found by him, in the lungs of a soldier; not less than a pigeon's egg, and not unlike an egg in figure; I here take notice of also, that you may add these three observations to the former; and may compare them with some of those which I have collected for you in great number in the fifteenth letter (*i*), when I discours'd upon calculi of the lungs, and their effects.

4. But to those things that I have produc'd in the nineteenth letter (*k*); which were not a few, and of various kinds; in regard to the long-agitated controversy, whether water be in the lungs and stomach of drown'd persons, or not, some dissections which I read not long ago relate. For that very accurate anatomist Meckel; in describing the fifth (*l*) of his observations upon the disorders of the heart, made upon a soldier, who had thrown himself into the river; says, that the lungs were entirely full of air and blood: that is to say, full of the latter within the vessels; which he found to be very tumid, with fluid blood, in the other viscera also, as in other drown'd persons: but if he had seen the stomach to be swollen with water, it does not seem that he would have omitted to mention the circumstance.

Another dissection is that of an epileptic patient, who, having thrown himself into the cold bath, was soon after found suffocated therein. But in none of this man's viscera, was any water found by the celebrated Wespriemus (*m*); who, when the aspera arteria was perforated, heard "the air,

(*f*) Mem. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1752.
I. Mem.

(*g*) N. 14.

(*b*) Anat. Chirurg. Tom. 3. P. 6. c. 9.

(*i*) N. 19, & seqq.

(*k*) N. 40. & seqq.

(*l*) Sect. 1. Vid. Hist. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. de Berlin, A. 1755.

(*m*) Obs. Med. 8. § 2.

“ which was then contain’d in the lungs, rush out with a kind of whistling “ noise :” for which reason he thinks that it is not water, but air, which, being before “ accumulated by repeated inspiration, and distending the vesiculæ pulmonales,” prevents the transit of the blood through the lungs; and consequently the circulation thereof through the whole body ; and by this means kills those who are immers’d in water, “ and perhaps strangled “ persons.”

And as to what relates to strangled bodies, you may remember, what I suspected in that very same letter (*n*), of the air being retain’d in their lungs, and dilating itself.

However, in regard to drown’d persons ; being mindful of those things that others, and I myself, have seen by experience ; I am the more in doubt, in proportion as I read the more attentively, another observation (*o*) which the same celebrated man has immediately subjoin’d to the former.

For when he endeavour’d to recal to life a certain sailor, who had been drown’d in the river Thames, and was not found, and taken out, till “ after “ a quarter of an hour and half a quarter ;” and had then no signs of life remaining in him ; he did not immediately perforate the aspera arteria, but, at length, perforated it after consuming “ a whole hour ” in the use of other remedies : nor did he observe any sign of air bursting forth, as he says ; and even, introducing a pipe through that foramen, forc’d in the air “ at repeated “ times, so that, the vesicles of the lungs being inflated,” and other remedies being made use of, (all which you will read were not without effect) he might push on the circulation of the stagnating blood ; which he at length happily brought about.

Nor indeed within the time of that cure, which exceeded two hours ; that is to say, till “ the dead sailor,” as he at first seem’d to be, “ was recall’d to “ life ;” is any-thing said to have been thrown out of his mouth : so that we cannot reconcile this with our observations, and those of others ; and in particular those of the very ingenious Haller, whose dissections ; though not so much that which was made on a woman, who had been immers’d many hours, as on a cat, and dogs, which were immers’d for a very short time ; it will be sufficient to have referr’d to here in a word, not only because you may see them taken notice of in that letter of mine (*p*), but because you may see them propos’d afresh by him very lately (*q*) ; and, at the same time, learn, that he hitherto expressly asserts (*r*) ; of the viscid spume, which arises from water agitated with air, in the lungs of drown’d persons, and is found therein ; that it can “ be forc’d out, and ejected from thence, by no art yet known to “ us ;” and that, as long as it stagnates there, it prevents the necessary passage of the blood, from the right ventricle of the heart to the left.

And this he the more convictedly asserts, after having tried that even the most violent shock of electricity is not sufficient for this purpose.

Yet he himself also confesses, that there is the highest difficulty in conciliating his observations with the number of opposite ones, wherein art has

(*n*) N. 38.

(*o*) Sub n. 9.

(*p*) N. 45.

(*q*) Mem. sur plusieurs phenom. de la respiration. S. 4.

(*r*) Ut antea opusc. pathol. Obs. 62.

excited the persons to life ; so as to make the mind of the conciliator, not to mention others, acquiesce therein : and some observations of this kind he, contrary to what you would have expected, produces, in his Elements of the Physiology of the Human Body (s), which he has lately publish'd, among the arguments for a matter which he there treats upon.

But as, among the experiments which relate to that controversy, he has added some things which relate to another ; that is to say, whether it be rightly argued from the lungs of a foetus swimming in water, that it was born alive, or not ; I would have you attend to these things also, and those that he deduces therefrom.

For you will find something to add to what I have written to you, upon the cautious use of that medico-legal experiment, in the same nineteenth letter (t) ; either when I consider'd a foetus, whose carcase has been attack'd by putrefaction ; or when I had one in my eye who has drawn in the air as it is coming out from the belly of its mother, and died in the very birth ; or, finally, whether one into whose mouth the air has been impell'd : for you will observe, that out of so many inflated lungs of foetusses, the air could not be press'd out from any, except in one lamb only, to such a degree, as to prevent the lungs from swimming any more in water.

The remainder of this question, and any thing else that relates to the lungs, we at present omit. For now we must pass on to other things, whereof much is to be written ; that is, to the disorders of the heart and its large vessels ; beginning with the pulse, and with that very rare pulse, in regard to which ; as I have already said, when I hinted at its having been observ'd by me in an old man (u), it might happen that I should sometime or other give the full history of it to you ; I now send you the whole relation, as I gave you reason to expect.

5. This man was a merchant, at Padua, of sixty four years of age, of a square stature, and of a fat habit of body ; but not to excess. He, having been formerly subject to a rheumatism, and contractions of the nerves, had been cur'd by medical remedies : so that notwithstanding he was taken up with many and various businesses continually, he was, nevertheless, in good health, to that very age which I just now spoke of ; when, of a sudden, some circumstances happen'd, from whence he was seiz'd with very violent affections of the mind, with terror, fear, anger, and sadness.

A few days after these commotions, a kind of vertigo coming on, he fell down. And, on the day following, he began to be troubled with convulsive motions, together with an attack similar to an epilepsy.

This attack was short, but frequent, and was solv'd by the breaking forth of foetid eructations ; a redness of the face sometimes coming on, and sometimes a paleness : but it was violent, by reason of the sense of narrowness and constriction of the fauces, which attended it continually ; and by reason of the same constriction of the stomach also.

The pulse was, at that time, strong indeed, but hard and rare : and the intestines and bladder excreted only a very small quantity.

(s) Tom. 1. l. 4. S. 5. §. 11.

(t) n. 45. & seqq.

(u) Epist. 24. n. 33.

As venæsections had been repeatedly made use of, from the very beginning, to no purpose, the disease seem'd, to the physicians, to depend upon the stomach; especially as the patient was previously sensible that the fit was coming on, from the sense of a kind of smoke, as it were, rising up from the hypochondria.

Therefore, besides the more mild remedies against an epilepsy, they took care to cleanse the stomach, from time to time, by means of gentle ecoprotics; and to cleanse the intestines every day by the help of glysters.

But if any thing mitigated the violence of the disorder, it was the oil of almonds fresh drawn; which they made use of from time to time.

However, although the patient was, perhaps, never better, to appearance, than on the twenty-seventh day from the beginning of the disease; the attacks, which had been absent for some days, return'd so vehemently on this very day, that, besides the other circumstances which I have mention'd, he began to be averse to any kind of food whatever from that time: he also began to throw up, now and then, by vomitings, whatever he had taken in, to be troubled with a singultus, and to have a kind of foetid halitus; and although there had never been any difficulty of respiration, to spit up blood and putrid matter frequently.

To these symptoms were added sweats, at the time of the extreme parts being cold, and every now-and-then a delirium.

And in this manner; the symptoms sometimes being more violent, and sometimes more mild; he went on to the thirty-fourth day of the disease: and on that day, after having discharg'd by stool, bloody, grumous, and putrid matter, of the weight of almost three ounces; all the symptoms grew milder in a surprizing manner: nor did the pulse only, laying aside its rareness and hardness, return to its natural state soon after; but his former health was perfectly restor'd.

This state of health lasted about four months, till, after a short walk, and going up of stairs, those former convulsive attacks began again to come on; notwithstanding they were less frequent and shorter; and to bring back a rareness of the pulse.

It was then the month of December. From which time, to the very beginning of June, the disease still continuing, and not yielding to remedies; I was then sent for to consult with the other physicians, and heard that relation of the case which I have now given you; and found the patient to be such a one as you may learn from the letter I have mention'd.

That rareness of the pulse in particular, was found by me to be so great, that the number of pulsations was less, by about two third parts, than it ought to be: and I had the same account from the other physicians, in regard to what they had before observ'd in the course of the disease.

And this rareness, which was perpetual, and had been so for many months, was perceiv'd to be even much more considerable, as often as ever the attacks were at hand; so that the physicians were never deceiv'd, if, from the increase of the rareness, they foretold a paroxysm to be coming on: during the time of which the pulse not only became frequent, when compar'd with its former state, but so frequent, that it would have been call'd so in any patient.

When I had heard these things, and had consider'd all the other circumstances; I answer'd, that the disorder seem'd, to me, to be complicated, and therefore to be such a one as could not be distinguish'd, in every respect, without danger of an error.

For this reason, I said that nothing should be attempted rashly; but that we must make use of those harmless remedies which had been wont to bring some relief.

However, as the disorder, which had preceded some time before, the cause, beginning, and most of the symptoms of the present disorder, shew'd that the nerves were affected, or at least drawn into consent; I said, that in order to mitigate, at least, the convulsive irritations of the nerves, a small quantity of opium might be tried; and if it should happen to be of any service; as it had been of much advantage in that fellow-citizen of mine (x), who labour'd under almost similar affections; that the cautious and well-tim'd use of it must not be neglected.

And indeed the celebrated Jacob Placentini, with whom I had had this consultation, related to me afterwards, that it had been tried by him; and not without some utility to the patient.

But the disorder continu'd that summer nevertheless. At the end of which, the difficulty of respiration being increas'd, together with the cough, and the expectorated matter being ting'd with a leaden colour; the attacks were also made more frequent, longer, and more violent; and the senses, which were perfect betwixt the paroxysms, as well as the memory, seem'd to be quite gone when they were present.

Yet I learn'd, from those who had seen him on the twentieth day before death, that his pulse was strong nevertheless, but still rare. And his death happen'd, at length, on the last day but one of September, in the same year 1747; on which day three or four attacks had preceded.

As the patient always had it in his power to lie on his back, or upon either of his sides, so, in lying upon his left side, he died like a suffocated person; his tongue being thrust out, and the vessels of his face being tumid quite to blackness. From the first beginning of the disease to the very last period, that is, for fifteen months, no fever ever appear'd, nor any pain of the head was troublesome.

On the day following I was present at the dissection of the body, according to desire.

The right cavity of the thorax contain'd many pints of water resembling urine; and the left cavity contain'd a considerable quantity too, but somewhat less than the other. The lungs; which no-where adher'd to the pleura, were no-where hard, but of a cineritious colour here and there, throughout the anterior surface; when cut into, did not show the least disorder in any part: except that it was observ'd, in cutting into the superior lobe, on the left side, that, in many places, a white fluid, and puriform, rather than a purulent, matter was discharg'd; I suppose from the bronchia, which were cut into.

(x) Epist. 9. n. 6. 7.

In opening the aspera arteria also longitudinally; together with one of the larger bronchia; not the least mark of disorder could be seen on the internal surface of that artery, besides a colour degenerating from redness into brown. Within the pericardium was a small quantity of water of the same kind with that in the thorax.

But the heart was very large, by reason of the ventricles being dilated; and not from the parietes being become thicker: yet the columnæ were enlarg'd; as I particularly remark'd in the right ventricle. The auricles in like manner, and all the valves, were enlarg'd; but sound nevertheless; the orifices of the coronary arteries also, were unusually dilated.

The great artery, likewise, was wider than is natural, quite to the beginning of the curvature. On the internal surface of that artery, a little above the valves, I observ'd a few protuberances as it were; and the substance of the artery was there pretty thick, hard, and more white than usual. I also saw one of those protuberances where the same artery descended in the course of the thoracic vertebræ; for quite to that part did I order it to be open'd.

But the pulmonary artery, and the lower part of the veins of the same name, and both the venæ cavæ, near to the heart, were internally and externally in a natural state. I saw a great quantity of black and fluid blood, without any, even the most slight, polypous concretion, in both the venæ cavæ; but still more in the right auricle, and in both the ventricles.

The belly being open'd, the intestines were found to be turgid with air in some measure; the small intestines covering the omentum; which was drawn up to the stomach. The liver was somewhat hard, and inclin'd to a blue colour. The spleen was somewhat larger than when in a natural state.

The stomach was also large: and the internal surface of it was of a red colour degenerating into brown; being of a black colour in some places: and this, as I suppose, from blood stagnating there very lately; for the small intestines, also, were of a reddish colour externally.

Yet these, and the colon; when examin'd with the hand, and turn'd about to one side and to the other; had not the least mark of disease that any of us could observe. Neither was there any hardness or disorder of any kind in the pancreas, or mesentery, in like manner.

And, finally, we must not omit this circumstance; that, when first the intestines were mov'd to one side with the hand, a quantity of water, by no means inconsiderable, appear'd under them.

As to the dissection of the cranium, neither the place, nor the time, permitted us to attempt this enquiry.

6. From this full, as I promis'd you, and even prolix history; designedly omitting those circumstances which were the evident effects of the disease, and which would require a discourse longer than the history itself; I shall return only to those things which I said to the very celebrated Placentini, and that very skilful public *Professor* Mediavia; and to others who were present; immediately after the dissection of the body; I mean, that we had indeed seen a dilatation of the whole heart, and of the great artery: but that this certainly had not existed before the man's mind was struck and agitated by those very violent passions; for he was then in very good health: it there-

fore seem'd, that the beginning of this dilatation was to be accounted for, from the very disturb'd motion of the spirits through the nerves; and in particular those which go to the heart and to that artery: and from the same nerves being now and then irritated, as they go to the stomach likewise, both that sense of a smoke, as it were, rising up from thence, and those convulsive paroxysms which follow'd that sense, were to be deduc'd; and that the first, and not very considerable, slowness of the pulse was, without doubt, to be ascrib'd to a certain disorder of the spirits and nerves, which, however, was not yet encreas'd and confirm'd.

And if all these symptoms were first appeas'd by that bloody discharge from the intestines; the cause may perhaps be conjectur'd without difficulty, by those who account for this discharge from the hæmorrhoids, and are not ignorant of all the roots of the vena portarum; especially those that come from the stomach, and at length, open in common, into the trunk of that vein.

Yet we are not therefore to deny, that this dilatation of the heart and great artery; especially after it had been encreas'd; had contributed any thing to the rareness of the pulse; as both of these parts were, by this means, less apt to contract themselves than is necessary: and particularly as the nerves suffer'd distraction by reason of the dilatation.

However, that so great a rareness of the pulse is not solely, nor chiefly, to be attributed to causes of that kind, it would be easy to conceive from hence; that in so many other persons, in whom we found aneurisms of the heart, and great artery, still much larger than those, there were not pulses of this kind: so that, unless some other cause be added, it is very certain that such a symptom is not brought on.

And it is very difficult to conjecture, what kind of additional cause this can be, unless we suppose it to be a certain disorder of the spirits and nerves.

Thus far then I remember to have said at that time: and I now choose to confirm these things, as far as it is in my power, by another observation which relates to the pulse.

7. A rustic, who was already near eighty years of age, being admitted into the hospital; on account of a tertian intermittent fever; staid there so long, on the score of his poverty, after being cur'd, that, in the eighth month, he was seiz'd with a diarrhœa two or three times; and a slight fever coming on, he was gradually carried off thereby.

In this last month his urine was thick, and had a kind of milky and inodorous sediment. There was no disorder of the respiration, nor yet of the pulse; except that, having been before soft, and, as you would expect, both from the disorder, and from the age, of the patient, low and small, it was so much diminish'd on the three last days of his life, that it could not be perceiv'd in any degree.

The carcase being brought into the college, where I was teaching anatomy; for the end of January, in the year 1754, was coming on; I observ'd the following things in the belly.

Within the lower part of the intestinum rectum the hæmorrhoidal vessels were tumid. The other intestines were sound; as the stomach, pancreas, and

and spleen were also. In the mesentery indeed, there were some glands which were not small, when consider'd with respect to the age of the man; yet they were not morbid. The liver also was found; although contracted into itself, and small: and the gall-bladder was very much distended with bile.

The kidneys, if you look'd upon the external surface of them, were not in a very good state. But the bladder was perfectly found. In the mean while the scrotum; of which the man had never made any complaint in the hospital, though he had been there for so long a time; was observ'd not to be free from disorder on either side.

For on the right side, within the tunica vaginalis; which was not more moist, than it naturally is; we found two calculi that were unconnected on all sides; one being pretty large, the other very small: but both of them hard. And the left tunica vaginalis, being much thicken'd, contain'd no calculus indeed; but a great quantity of water, which resembled a lixivium in its colour.

That part also of the vas deferens, which was within the water, was much thicken'd likewise; as the albuginea which invested the epididymis also was: and the epididymis was here connected closely to the testicle, by a larger tract than usual. Nor was a roundish corpuscle wanting near to the upper globe of the epididymis; being prominent from the albuginea, and of the same kind which, as I have said in other letters to you (y), I have generally found in this species of the hydrocele.

In the thorax, the lungs were found to be in a sound state: and the surface of the heart was almost universally cover'd with a great quantity of hard fat. The sinus of the pulmonary vein was of such a size, that every one wonder'd at so great a dilatation; the fleshy fibres being prominent upon its interior surface.

In all the valves of the great artery, we saw the corpusculum Arantii chang'd into a small indeed, but unequal, and in part bony, excrescence: and on the internal surface of the same artery, in the whole of that tract, in which it descended from the extremity of the curvature, quite to the diaphragm, were bony scales in several places; though not large, and but thin: and from thence, quite down to the division into the iliacs, and in the iliacs themselves, were only the beginnings of those scales; but these were very much crowded together, and render'd the internal surface unequal.

The head, as I made use of other bodies afterwards, I did not examine.

8. Therefore; to omit other things, and even those excrescences of the valves of the great artery; you very well see, that there was no peculiar disorder in the pulse even from so great a dilatation of the sinus of the pulmonary vein; notwithstanding it appears that the left ventricle of the heart, and consequently the great artery which proceeds therefrom, could not have receiv'd a proper, and always equal, quantity of blood (as is naturally the case) from a sinus so enlarg'd: nor could this sinus, in like manner, admit

it from the lungs ; since, by reason of its dilatation, it was no more in a proper state to constringe itself, so as to throw out alternately, such a quantity of blood, as the law of nature precisely requir'd ; in order to make room for the new blood, that was about to come in from the lungs.

Yet there was no disorder in the respiration : which, nevertheless, has been frequent in such cases ; as I have shewn on a former occasion (z). We may, therefore, learn from hence, that not even the usual and frequent injuries do always and necessarily succeed to dilatations of the large vessels ; not to mention that most unfrequent rareness of the pulse, on occasion of which I thought proper to send you this history.

9. When I was writing to you of the inequality, and intermission, of the pulse (a) ; and enquiring whether disorders of that kind could be accounted for from polypi, as many had done ; you will remember, I think, that I paid so much regard to the doubts of that celebrated man Andrew Pasta, as to say, that until another experienc'd and learned man should arise, and very clearly, and effectually, take away from me all those doubts, I should so long be doubtful with Pasta whether polypi were form'd before death ; especially any length of time ; and yet that it was not very easy to remove from my breast these occasions of doubting.

And I am so much the less displeas'd with myself, for having made these assertions, since I have lit on two writers, neither of whom I should suppose to have known any thing of that epistle of Pasta, if they did not refer thereto. But, at least, I do not think they have read it with attention.

For both of them make some objections, which had been, already, more than sufficiently obviated by him. And one of them, moreover, thinks that all the reasonings of Pasta are sufficiently answer'd by one observation that he proposes ; as if it were really very difficult to explain that observation, without supposing the polypus to have been form'd long before death.

However, that polypus had, at least, been in the number of the few, which I also thought should be excepted. But it, nevertheless, does not belong to the species of the former ; nor comes near to the nature of those which cannot be explain'd without difficulty.

Yet, perhaps, that polypus, which was describ'd to me in a letter, bearing date the sixth of June, 1707, by that very eminent, and worthy friend of mine, John Anthony Stancari, who was, while living, professor at Bologna ; would have been difficult to account for.

The purport of his letter was, that, on this very day, had been shewn to him, by our friend Laurence Bonazoli, a segment of the vena cava of a woman, together with its emulgents ; all which veins were much dilated : being furnish'd with coats in great measure cartilaginous, and even in some measure bony ; but full of a hard and polypous substance, so that they seem'd to be entirely stopp'd up : however, in examining one of them more attentively, a kind of sinus was observ'd in that substance, through which the blood might, though with difficulty, be carried.

And he said that it was asserted to him, by Bonazoli, that the iliac veins

(z) Epist. 24. n. 36.

(a) Ibid. n. 30.

also, the venæ pudendæ, and even the capillary veins, throughout the muscles of the abdomen, were full of the same polypous and hard substance.

Yet as Bonazoli had open'd the belly of that woman hastily; and for no other reason, but that he might take out those parts which were necessarily to be taken out, in order to prepare the parts of generation for the demonstration it was requisite he should make, in the manner it is generally made; he had, besides those small capillary veins full of blood, but just observ'd a little serum effus'd betwixt the muscles, which was of a sanious nature, as it were; and in the cavity of the belly a very small quantity of water.

But that, beginning his preparation very late, and when the carcase was already buried, he had then perceiv'd those circumstances which I have related of the cava, and of the other veins; so that he was much chagrined, he had neither open'd the thorax nor the head, and enquir'd into the state of the veins in those parts.

And as nothing else could be learn'd in regard to the body after death, so no information could be got of her while living; except that, in the hospital of St. Mary de Morte, where she had died, she had been taken for a dropical woman; as she was universally tumid, and every-where of a livid colour, such as the skin is naturally of, where a great number of veins, turgid with blood, are lying beneath it: that she had breath'd with the greatest difficulty, and had always had a very low pulse; which, at the same time, gave but little resistance to the fingers of the physician who examin'd it.

This history I have not describ'd to you with an intention to explain it, by reason of its being imperfect; but because it, in part, comes near to that of the most excellent Haller, which I have endeavour'd to explain heretofore (*b*); and likewise, because it is one of the most rare at least, and that for more than one reason.

But let us go on, from those things which I have written of polypi in the twenty-fourth letter, to those that I have hinted at in the latter part of the same letter (*c*), upon the violent pulsations of all the arteries.

10. That these violent pulsations proceed not only from the abuse of wine, but particularly from the irritation of the nerves, I did not merely conjecture then, but even promis'd that I would, at another time, confirm to you still more, by the example of a certain merchant.

This man; who consulted me more than once, even after that time; had been begotten by a father, who was so far affected with a hypochondriac, or rather a melancholic sadness, that he sought for the end of his troubles by swallowing a large quantity of opium; and who, although he was soon after sorry for what he had done, and endeavour'd to throw it up by vomiting, yet found that his efforts were of no avail; and died by the force of the poison.

This accident struck the mind of his son, who was then a young man, with great terror and surprize. After which he addicted himself too much to the use of wine, and venery. And these abuses were succeeded by convulsive coughs, and a sense of stupor in his hands; which were at the same time so affected, that he was not able to grasp and take up what he wish'd to lay hold of.

(*b*) Ibid.(*c*) N. 35. & seqq.

After these symptoms, at length, began violent pulsations of the heart and arteries, throughout the body: so that it was not to be doubted, but these pulsations also were brought on by means of the nerves; especially as he was frequently oblig'd to bend his head and neck, and move his shoulders against his will: and, at the end of some months, when the arteries pulsated with less violence, he was oblig'd to do these things more frequently, and in a greater degree: he likewise became subject to palpitations of the muscles; which I myself saw in the calves of the legs; and to very troublesome contractions in the limbs, in the belly, and at the heart itself: and by these he was awak'd, even when he first dropp'd asleep, and could sleep no more.

But the heart, although the arteries, as I have said, did not vibrate any more to that degree, did not only vibrate itself, but its vibrations were perceiv'd by the eye; not to mention the application of the hand; and especially in the intercostal space, at a little distance below the left nipple; where, for the extent of three or four inches, whatever was betwixt those two ribs, was rais'd up at every vibration: and if you touch'd this part with the hand, at that time of pulsation, it gave way almost like a bladder. What mischief happen'd to the man afterwards I do not know. What the disease then threaten'd, or rather what effect it had produc'd, you plainly perceive: and you are beyond a doubt sensible, from whence it had its origin.

11. Now, since we have begun to speak of aneurisms, I will not omit to add, on this occasion, what observations I have made on that subject, since the great number I sent you before. One relates to an aneurism of the heart, and the larger arteries; the other only to an aneurism of the aorta. The former of which was not suddenly fatal; but the latter almost instantaneously destructive.

12. A certain man had already lain two months in the hospital, on account of many disagreeable symptoms; all of which were in the thorax. For besides a fistula, which did not reach to the cavity of the thorax, he labour'd under a palpitation of the heart; and a greater-than-natural pulsation.

These two symptoms had begun a year before; not being constant indeed, but so frequently troublesome, that when the chest was laid bare, they appear'd to the eyes of every-one. The pulse, however, in the wrists, was not vibrating at least. But so great a quantity of puriform matter was expectorated, that, if any-one did not distinguish it from real purulency, he might suspect that this fistula penetrated into the cavity of the thorax.

At length when the patient was dead, his body was dissected by our Mediavia; who is a very eminent physician, as well as an excellent anatomist; and the lungs were found to be in a sound state.

But the heart was not found: and for that reason it was, he took care it should be brought to me into the college; together with the neighbouring part of the large vessels; when I was teaching anatomy there, in the latter part of January, and in the year 1757.

I saw, therefore, both the ventricles of the heart dilated; the thickness of the parietes, however, not being diminish'd. The trunk of the pulmonary artery was also more wide than it naturally is; but that of the aorta was very wide, quite to the beginning of the curvature: for the remaining
part

part of it was wanting. The whole internal surface of it was white, very hard, and unequal.

13. I had examin'd the same parts of a certain beggar-man, which were brought into the college at the same time of year; but two years before. What symptoms of disease this man had been previously affected with, I could not, for a certainty, learn; except that he had been affected with two slight ulcers in one of his legs, which he even then had: and that, on the days near to his death, he had been troubled with a very frequent cough; especially in the night-time, by the concussion of which I suppose the internal hæmorrhage, as you will see, to have been accelerated.

This man was brought into the hospital, in consequence of having been seiz'd with a syncope, as was said, on a sudden; wherein he was taken for a dying man; and though he soon after came to himself, he was nevertheless quite ignorant of all the circumstances which had then happen'd: he had, however, at that time, a turgid pulse, but one that did not resist the pressure of the physician's fingers who examin'd it.

This physician was Jerom Trivisani; formerly my very assiduous auditor, now a learned man, and a physician of eminence: and he it was who related these things, and the following; for he had been present; with accuracy.

When he enquir'd of the patient what was then troublesome to him, and where his uneasiness lay; he answer'd it was a pain in this place, and pointed to the lower part of one of his hypochondria.

Trivisani had scarcely gone forwards, to see the patients that lay by him, when he was suddenly seiz'd with another attack; which certainly was not a true syncope; for although there was no pulse, yet the face was rather red: and when the spiritus salis armoniaci, as it is call'd, was put under his nostrils, the patient agitated himself in some measure.

Within half an hour, therefore, from the time this new attack had begun, he ceas'd to live; the intestinal excrements, from whence that pain in the lower part of the hypochondrium seems to have been, being previously discharg'd into the bed.

When Mediavia dissected the body, he found the pericardium to be full of blood; and the great artery, in the whole of it that was in the thorax, to be dilated. He was willing, therefore, that this vessel, and the adjoining heart, should be examin'd by me.

And the heart indeed, when look'd at internally and externally, was of a proper magnitude, and in a proper state. But the artery, from its very beginning at the heart, quite to the septum transversum, was wider than it naturally is; being the less in a state of dilatation, in proportion as it descended the more: except that, in almost the middle of its descent, it grew broader for this reason; because it protuberated, on one side, into a segment of a hollow sphere, the orifice of which cavity, opening within the aorta, was two fingers breadths in diameter.

A lateral protuberance similar to this, but larger, occur'd betwixt the heart and the first branch that took its origin from the curvature of the aorta; so that, if the man had liv'd any considerable time longer, it appear'd, that to the dilated trunk of the artery, two aneurisms, in the form of sacculi,

would have been added besides; no small beginnings thereof being evidently existing in those protuberances. The three arteries also, which proceed from that curvature, were wider than usual; and, as well as the trunk of the whole artery, distinguish'd here and there, on the internal surface, with the white beginnings of ossification: these ossifications were not large, however, nor thick, nor prominent internally; nor did they ulcerate the internal coat, as they frequently do, when they have attain'd to the hardness of a real bone: for this they had not done even where I found them carried on to this state of hardness; that is to say, in some few places of the trunk.

However, at almost the interval of an inch and a half above the femilunar valves, I saw a slight transverse fissure; which would have been equal in its length to half an inch of Bologna.

To this fissure, on the external surface of the artery, but a little lower than that, corresponded a foramen, the diameter of which had scarcely been equal to two lines of that inch: and the borders thereof were bloody and half lacerated; so that it was evident the blood had enter'd betwixt the coats, by means of this fissure; and that the external of these being, at length, broken through, it had been forc'd out into the pericardium.

14. Similar histories to these you have already had from me, particularly in the twenty-sixth letter (*d*); by way of remark to which I have observ'd many things, and among these, some that relate to the present likewise: and these, therefore, we have no occasion to repeat here.

But if you should desire rather to read observations of other aneurisms; you will find one not far unlike ours, in the *Programma* (*e*) which Waltherus, formerly an illustrious professor, publish'd at Leipzig in the year 1738: and you may find a great number of different histories, in the treatise of that ingenious physician at Pistoia, Anthony Matani (*f*), whether you would consider them as made on the heart, which he saw of a very large size, and that from perpetual gluttony (*g*), in one patient, and in another of a magnitude more than twice its natural size (*b*); or on the whole *genus arteriosum*, as in an old man (*i*), through the whole of whose body, innumerable aneurisms were dispers'd; or on the great artery, as in a young man (*k*), the cavities of whose thorax and belly were occupied with an aneurism, in consequence of an inveterate lues venerea; or in a man (*l*) whose aneurism, adhering to the œsophagus, had open'd a way for the blood: through that canal, by which means the stomach was fill'd.

I could wish he had been willing, or able, to compleat the histories; by the addition of those symptoms that had preceded, which were peculiar to the aneurism; or at least by those which had appear'd last of all before death; as he did in that man (*m*), in whom the abdomen, growing tumid before death, resembled an ascites; whereas the tumour was not from water, but from blood, which had flow'd down from the trunk of the same aorta; about the emulgent arteries, where it was eroded; into the cavity of the

(*d*) n. 13. & seqq.

(*e*) De Aneur.

(*f*) De Aneurism. Præcord. Morbis.

(*g*) §. 7.

(*b*) not. ad §. 9.

(*i*) §. 27.

(*k*) §. 50.

(*l*) §. 62. (*m*) Ibid.

belly; and in him, in like manner (*n*), whom the rupture of the pulmonary artery had carried off, by pouring out its blood, within the contiguous bronchium, as I suppose, in prodigious quantities; and from thence into the fauces.

But this is the very thing of which we ourselves, not to mention other anatomical physicians, are every now and then complaining; I mean, that we cannot always have a proper knowledge of the symptoms which have attended the disease, or preceded death: and this not only for other reasons sometimes, but frequently for this reason also, that the bodies which we, for the most part, dissect, being those of the lower classes of the people, it happens, much more frequently than we could wish, that by reason of very great poverty, or very great ignorance, their disorders are either not observ'd, or not understood.

This is the very complaint of that celebrated man Meckel (*o*), prefix'd to the first of his two sections, into which he has divided his otherwise accurate, and not common, observations of the disorders of the heart, which he had been collecting for the space of many years.

Nevertheless, read them attentively. For they deserve your notice if any others do; as they relate not only to the present subject, but are, in a peculiar manner, proper to be added to the Sepulchretum: nor are they all deficient in their signs; nay some have the history of the disease very accurately express'd.

Add to this, that explications, which are certainly very pertinent, are here and there interpos'd; and useful animadversions are thrown in, in order to distinguish the nature and seat of the disorders in question; as, for instance, that we do not suffer ourselves to be carried away, at any time, by the appearances of anxieties and difficulty of breathing, and rashly accuse the lungs of such patients, as harbouring the disease; but that, well weighing all the circumstances, we impute the disease to the heart, as it becomes us to do, where we judg'd the lungs to be sound; unless it should happen (as he has admonish'd us in another place (*p*) with equal justice) that the cause of those symptoms is in the belly; which circumstance being quite unobserv'd, is the reason, more frequently than is imagin'd, why any curative method, applied to the thorax, is hurtful, rather than salutary.

When you read those observations therefore, whether of inflammations of the pericardium and heart, and of suppurations of this viscus; or rather of the fat wherewith it is overspread; or of cohesions of the pericardium and heart, either by means of a steatomatous matter, whereby the heart is moreover compress'd; or, as more frequently is the case, by a kind of net-work, as it were, and fibres; and these tied chiefly to the apex; or of the valves belonging to the heart, being either ossified, as it is call'd, or grown tumid, so as, in part, to stop up the passage of the orifices; or, on the other hand, of the laceration, and almost total destruction of those parts; or of the enlargement of one or other of the cavities of the heart; or of the dilatation or constriction of the arteries that go off from thence; or of internal roughness,

(*n*) §. 63.

(*o*) Hist. de l' Acad. R. des Sc. de Berlin A. 1755. & A. 1756.

(*p*) Hist. A. 1757.

small ulcers, and ossification in the great artery itself; or, finally, of the dilatation, not of one or other, but of both; that is, not only of the heart, but of the aorta; when therefore you read observations of this kind, if you happen to call to mind some that I have formerly written to you, which are nearly similar to many of these in their circumstances; I know that you will be very ready to compare them together.

And this was the reason why I pointed out these observations to you, and is the reason, at the same time, why I refer you also to a description of an aneurism of the same great artery, and of the heart moreover; which another of that famous Royal Academy, I mean that eminent man Roloff (*q*), has given.

For you may compare it with that description, which I sent to you in the twenty-sixth letter (*r*), of a man, whom the same disease of the aorta had carried off; the same bones being in part consum'd, and the blood effus'd outwardly in like manner; and you may learn why this other man did not, however, immediately perish, as mine did.

But as to my hoping, that you would find something not quite unlike the observation of Verlichius; in that dissertation which I mention'd, when speaking of the case of Trombelli in the same letter (*s*); I was disappointed in this hope, when, at length, having procur'd that dissertation, I found the question not to be of steatomata, which had been form'd in the coats of the great artery, but of concretions adhering in the cavity of this vessel, when dilated to twice its natural size: and of concretions which have not any very close connexion with the side of the artery; so that I perceiv'd these might be consider'd as polypous concretions, which had been form'd gradually, in the manner of strata, in aneurisms.

But of the two observations of the heart being ruptur'd, that I have promis'd you (*t*), and that were communicated to me, by that very eminent physician, and friend of mine while living, Laurence Mariani, we may now pass over the first, whereof he had written in the year 1750; as you will read it given at large, since then, by Galeati (*u*), the very person who made the observation, and who attended to the cure of the patient for the chief part.

The other, however, I will immediately describe, as I receiv'd it in Mariani's letters dated the fifteenth of March, in the year 1755; and that so much the more readily, because, by this means, the number of those observations will be increas'd, in regard to which there can be no doubt; if we consider those things that had preceded, and those appearances that were found, when blood was seen to be effus'd within the pericardium; whether this blood had been previously discharg'd by the force of disease, or after death by the carelessness of dissectors only: that is to say, dissectors who do not at all observe, that, while they open'd the pericardium, they had, at the same time, wounded the parts included therein; for persons are not wanting, who suspect that it might have happen'd thus, even in most of these observations; how little colour soever they may have for their suspicion.

(*q*) Hist. A. 1757. (r) N. 9.
(s) N. 40. (t) Epist. 27. n. 10.

(u) Vid. Commen. de Bonon. Sc. Inst.
Tom. 4. in opusculis.

15. A physician of fifty-eight years of age; being very hypochondriac, if any person in the world was, and of a pale and fallow complexion; was, in the beginning of the year I just now mention'd, seiz'd with a pain which rose up from the belly to the thorax; not without some convulsive motions, and an anxiety of respiration. These symptoms indeed were much mitigated by repeated blood-letting. But all the symptoms returning in the same manner, on the following day, they carried off the patient in a very short time.

The belly shew'd no mark of disorder, except in the liver, and the intestine ileum; the latter of which was livid in some degree for a considerable space, and the former of a much larger size than it naturally is.

But in the thorax we found blood effus'd within the pericardium: and this had flow'd thither, through three foramina, from the left ventricle of the heart. This ventricle was so dilated, as to form a cavity of three times the magnitude it generally forms.

16. I believe that this physician, as I wrote back to Mariani, would not have died of this disorder; or, at least, not so soon by a considerable time; if he had not been so subject to the hypochondriac disorder: and not only because he would not have been oppress'd with so frequent and strong internal and hypochondriac convulsions, from whence I account for the dilatation of the left ventricle of the heart, and, finally, the perforations thereof; the blood, for instance, being very frequently confin'd within that ventricle, which, for this reason, was irritated to contract itself more strongly, and expel its contents; but because he would have endeavour'd to obviate the beginning and progress of his aneurism, if he had not, as is frequently the case, referr'd the symptoms of it to the hypochondriac disorder.

For, without doubt, this very great detriment too frequently arises from the last-mention'd disorder, that, by reason of the greater part of the signs, which are common to this, and to organical disorders, physicians hesitate too long on the method of cure; not only in the cases of others, but particularly in their own; and readily believe the disorder to be that of the two which they would wish it to be; I mean, the more slight: in consequence of which persuasion, they neglect to do what is necessary to be done for themselves.

However, although when I promis'd you this observation, I suppos'd that the instances of rupture in the right ventricle of the heart, were much more rare than those of the left; I do not, at present, believe them to be so much more rare as I then did, notwithstanding I still believe them to be more rare.

For when I was accidentally looking for something else; in a certain dissertation (x) of the celebrated Christian Vater; I lit on the dissection of a soldier, who died *in æstu venereo*, not much unlike that which I had produc'd from Bohn (y), except that a violent and long-continu'd dancing had also preceded; and that the rupture was found to be in the right ventricle.

But besides this, I see that two examples, of the rupture of the same ven-

(x) De mort. subit. non vulg. caus. thes. 8.

(y) Epist. 27. n. 1.

tricle from other causes, are lately referr'd to by the illustrious Haller (z). And in the works of this author, you will meet with many testimonies of other authors: but some of their books I have not by me at present; and the observations of others, relative to the internal disorders of the thorax, which I have read formerly, I am not capable of retaining in my memory: otherwise I certainly should not have omitted them among others which I have produc'd; but should, without doubt, have quoted some which would make more to my purpose, and would seem to be more worthy of your regard.

I would therefore wish you to seek them there (a), and select such observations, as you may join to those that have occur'd to me, while I was writing letters to you, wherein I consider'd the dilatations of the cavities of the heart, and the vessels adjoining thereunto; and either the cause of these, and, in particular, the disorders of the valves, or the effects thereof, as the preternatural respirations, pulses, syncopes, and internal hæmorrhages. If you do this, you will have many things to add to the Sepulchretum.

17. Before I make an end of speaking of sudden deaths, from aneurisms of the great artery, or of the heart, and their rupture; you will, perhaps, ask me whether I think that those deaths had happen'd among the ancients also, from the same cause.

It certainly cannot be denied that many died suddenly even in those times; as I remember to have shewn in other letters to you (b); and could now confirm, if there were occasion, even from Cicero himself, whose words, for instance, are these (c): “ But he perish'd by a sudden death. Let us suppose it the case; yet this circumstance would not give us sufficient cause to suspect poison, by reason that many persons die the same kind of death.”

Why, therefore, may we not suppose, that, among the number of sudden deaths which then happen'd, some of this kind, whereof we are speaking, happen'd also? Is it less probable for this reason, that in those times they were more abstemious in their pleasures, and did not indulge their passions in many respects wherein the men of our days are by no means abstinent?

From their histories, and books, it appears, that they had indulg'd their passions and appetites still more. And although it by no means appears therefrom, that they were infected with the lues venerea; which, after having been, at length, brought from America into other regions, is itself also one of the great number of causes of disorders of this kind, in the heart and arteries; yet, as they abus'd the other causes of these disorders, still more than the men of our days, I do not at all see, why we should not suppose them to have been subject to their bad effects in the same manner.

And I am still more confirm'd in my opinion, when I call to mind those dispositions to these diseases, which you will remember that I have already acknowledg'd, with Lancisi (d), to have existed from the first formation of

(z) Elem. Physiol. Corp. Hum. Tom. 1. l. 4. S. 4. § 13.

(a) Ibid. § 10. 14. 16. 18. & S. 3. § 17. & l. 2. S. 2. § 9.

(b) Epist. 26. n. 1.

(c) Orat. pro A. Cluentio.

(d) Epist. 27. n. 6.

the animal. For who can contend that the bodies of the ancients were entirely free from these dispositions?

You, therefore, readily perceive, that those persons are approv'd by me, who have thought that nearly the same answer should be given to others, who have made the same enquiry as yourself.

18. And now I was about to seal up this letter, when an occasion was given me, of making an observation, which would naturally belong to the letter wherein we treated of the disorders of the pulse, and of the increas'd magnitude of the heart; as we do at present. I will therefore add it here.

19. A man, of almost sixty years of age, had died, in the hospital, of a difficulty of breathing, on the beginning of the twenty-sixth of January, of the year 1759. He had complain'd of nothing, from the time of his coming into the hospital, but of this difficulty; nor had he gain'd the least advantage from any other remedy but venæsection: and the advantage he gain'd from this was very little and short.

On the tenth day before his death, scarcely any pulse could be perceiv'd; and still less on all the days which follow'd: whereas the man was in his perfect senses even to the last; took his food with pleasure; and was able to move himself in bed: and indeed, if you except the last day, he was always capable of raising himself up, as often as ever any very considerable difficulty of breathing, which oblig'd him to sit in an erect posture, came on; and this action he even perform'd with a kind of impetus.

His face was of a red colour inclining to that of violets. He expectorated nothing which was morbid; except that, two days before death, some bloody spittings appear'd. As to what relates to the beginnings of the disease, and its causes; it was not in our power to learn any thing of this kind: for the man was a foreigner, and consequently not known here. Yet it was suspected that he had been given to drinking.

The belly and thorax being open'd, by our Mediavia, in the hospital, he inform'd me that in the latter was some water, but in the former a great deal more; and that the stomach was very large: in the thorax, also, the right lobe of the lungs adher'd closely to the pleura.

This lobe, together with the left, and the other parts that are within the thorax, he took care should be brought to me; according to my desire: and this he did likewise in regard to those in the belly, the large vessels, and all those that belong to the urinary organs, and the organs of generation, in general; as I was then teaching anatomy in the college.

I therefore examin'd them accurately; nor did I see any thing morbid in the lungs. The pericardium was dilated, and, as the fluctuation shew'd, contain'd a fluid, which was a small quantity of water; and that of a yellow colour; with which we soon after observ'd the internal surface of the heart and arteries, when laid open, to be ting'd universally; as they also reported the serum of the blood, when taken from the living body, to have been.

The heart was large: all its cavities except one, that is the left auricle, being enlarg'd, but the thickness of the parietes not extenuated; nay, it was even increas'd in several places, as well as the length in all the parts of the heart; and particularly in the columnæ.

The right auricle itself, being most manifestly enlarg'd both in length and breadth, shew'd the internal fasciculi to be very thick and protuberant. In this cavity was a great quantity of blood; as there was also in both the ventricles: and this was very black and half-concreted, but had nothing of a polypous appearance.

The *aggeries*, or tubercles, of the valves of both arteries, were more prominent than usual: but, although there was something of a bony formation near to one of the semilunar valves; there was no where any thing of that kind in any of the valves themselves. In one of the valves, however, which lie below the orifice of the vena cava, and, in like manner, in the lesser mitral valve, we observ'd a kind of cartilaginous hardness in some places.

The pulmonary artery was found to be not dilated, and the great artery was undilated likewise. But in this last-mention'd vessel, when laid open, quite to the iliacs, and wip'd clean; although those whitenesses, which are the marks of future ossification, were not wanting in some places; there was, nevertheless, nothing really bony any where; except in one place only, which was far from the heart, and inconsiderable in its size.

As to what remains; the urinary bladder; which I inspected together with those parts I have spoken of, before the seventieth hour after death; had already begun to degenerate from a somewhat livid colour into that of a green; but this was only externally: for internally it was in a natural state, as you will also learn from a circumstance, which, as I cannot explain it here in a few words, I shall not omit (*e*) at a more convenient place and time.

20. You perceive that when I adjoin'd this history, I was taken up with occupations of a public nature. For which reason you will not be surpriz'd, that I added nothing upon this subject. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-FIFTH

Relates to most of the Disorders of the Belly.

1. **I**F I am not able to do in regard to the disorders of the belly, what I have done in respect to those of the thorax; I mean, to comprise all the observations you are to expect from me in this one letter only; yet at least I shall endeavour to comprehend them in as few as possible. For they are not in very great number, and most of them are but short.

(*e*) Vid. epist. 66. n. 10.

However,

However, as, for some years past, the opportunities I have had of dissecting the bodies of patients who died of disorders of the belly, have not been very frequent; so I have lit frequently on the same appearances, that others have found in the mean while; or previously thereto; in dissecting bodies of this kind.

Wherefore, that you may have wherewith to add to the Sepulchretum, I will point out those appearances to you, as I have done in the letter I sent you before; observing the order of that letter in general.

2. And first, as to what relates to injur'd deglutition, I would have you read what a kind of streightness Abraham Vater (*a*) observ'd, in the lower part of the œsophagus, from the tumefaction of its coats; and not without marks of an excrescence having preceded in the same place: and not only this, but also, if you have not already seen them, those cases that are related, from many observators, in the commentaries of the very illustrious Van Swieten (*b*), of the gula being extremely narrow, in the same, or even in some superior part; by reason of the coats being chang'd into a substance that was schirrhous, and fill'd with vomicæ, or into a cartilaginous substance; or by reason of the cavity of this tube being stopp'd up, by a glandular tumour; or because some large steatomatous tumour, thereto adjacent, or a part of the lungs which had become schirrhous, press'd upon it, and streighten'd it.

In regard to men that chew the cud, there is nothing that I should add to those things which I have cursorily hinted, in the twenty-ninth letter (*c*); except that the little horn which the father had borne upon his forehead, or a little above it, does not seem to have had the least connection with the rumination of his son; since Sachsîus (*d*), although he has produc'd so many examples of men that had horns, has not only not remark'd that any of these, or their sons, had chew'd the cud, besides that one; but, finally, has admonish'd us, "that most authors had pronounc'd these horns to be of the species "of verrucæ:" and who can take upon him to say, that there is the least connexion, or affinity, betwixt these verrucæ, and chewing the cud, whether he considers the origin, or the nature thereof?

And certainly, that horn, which I very lately saw on an old man, who came from a part of the country about Padua, was of the species of the verrucæ.

For he said that a verruca, or wart; which he had long borne on the left part of the sinciput; had, four years before, degenerated into this horn; and, by degrees, grown out to that length which it then was of; that is, more than four inches.

Unless you press'd it back towards the basis, the man was not in pain: nor was this surprizing; for the skin, being affected with a kind of phlogosis, as it were, about the basis, was rais'd up in such a manner, and coher'd so therewith; that you might perceive the horn to be made up of the cutis, according to the opinion of Malpighi (*e*): and, finally, what else, in fact, are verrucæ, but the papillæ of the skin, produc'd and become morbid?

(*a*) Disp. de Deglut. Diffic. & imp. Hist.

(*c*) N. 4.

3. (*b*) Comment. in Boerh. Aph. § 797.

(*d*) In Schol. ad Obs. 30. A. 1. Eph. N. C.

(*e*) Dissert. Epistol. de Corn. Veget.

It was equal to the size of a man's thumb at its basis, from whence, like a cone that was curv'd in an anterior direction, growing gradually small, it degenerated into a point. The whole of it was of a horny hardness, and of a striated surface longitudinally; which appearance was without doubt, also, occasion'd by the intervals left betwixt the papillæ, when produc'd in a longitudinal direction.

There was this singularity in the case, that, as a shoot, or twig, raises itself up, and sprouts, from the ground which is nearest to its own tree; so from the skin, which was nearest to the side of the larger horn, another little horn had already begun to grow; being similar to the former, except that, as it was yet less than a third part of the length of that, and less than a third part of the thickness, so it was not as yet bent in any direction. But of this enough.

And in regard to pains of the stomach; besides those things which we shall take notice of below (*f*), when speaking of the discharge of cystic calculi through the narrow biliary ducts; there are many observations extant which are produc'd by Christian Wencker, together with the history of a virgin, who had her stomach perforated for seven-and-twenty years (*g*): all which, or almost all, speak of ulcers in the stomach.

In the same observations a frequent vomiting is mention'd; in one even of blackish matter (*b*): whereof mention is also made by Gothofr. Sandius, in describing "an extraordinary abscess of the stomach (*i*)."
But Jo. Kampsius (*k*) speaks of a frequent vomiting, as join'd with an incredible distension of all the vessels of the stomach, from black and sphacelous blood; and, in like manner, with a narrowness thereof, and a thickness of its coats, and almost a change of them into a cartilaginous nature: and Langguthus (*l*) mentions a frequent vomiting, from the coats of the stomach being thicken'd to an immense degree, and become schirrhous; so as every-where to astringe the pylorus, and render it very narrow: in which state it also was in the virgin taken notice of from Wencker.

And the greater part of these observations agree with those which were, long ago, describ'd to you by me. And the last, moreover, bring back to my mind the case of a man of Feltri; for whom I was consulted in the month of January, in the year 1754. The dissection of whose body I had afterwards the relation of, from the celebrated Pujati, who had then represented his case to me by letter.

3. A man of four-and-forty years of age; being absent from the place of his habitation, and travelling in mountainous and uncultivated places; took, for a slight gonorrhæa virulenta, many remedies of the mercurial kind; being such as he could get, and perhaps badly prepar'd and badly preserv'd.

While he was making use of these remedies, the stomach was not only irritated, but he was also oblig'd to vomit. From that time, whatever he ate

(*f*) N. 12. & seqq.

(*g*) Argentor. A. 1743.

(*b*) Obs. 1.

(*i*) Regiomont. A. 1703.

(*k*) De Infarct. vasor. ventric. cas. 5. & 9.

(*l*) Progr. de Tabæ ex callosâ pylori angustia. Wittemberg. A. 1750.

or drank, he began to throw it all up in general: and if he did not discharge the contents of his stomach, he was much more troubled with an anxiety and pain of the stomach; wherewith he was almost always affected, but slightly; and he was troubled with a singultus also: but if he took food afresh, after having thrown up what he had taken before, he then frequently retain'd it.

He spat out a great quantity of saliva, which was thick and ill-tasted. His belly being costive, he discharg'd nothing, upon milk being thrown up, but hard globules of excrements. And, although the pulse had not any circumstance, as yet, which was contrary to the natural appearances; there was, nevertheless, a considerable wasting of flesh.

Many and various remedies were made use of against this disease; but all to no purpose: so that, at length, the poor man was under a necessity of yielding to his fate.

The stomach had its pylorus in a state of contraction, and very hard: near the pylorus was a little ulcer: and on the remaining part of the internal surface, were a great number of glands, as it were, scatter'd at some distance from each other.

4. Come, now let us touch slightly upon those things that relate to the diseases of the intestines; and first upon those that relate to the diseases wherein the stomach also is often wont to be affected.

The celebrated anatomist Phil. Conr. Fabricius (*m*) has, now and then, in dysenteric bodies, seen, besides the large intestines, the small intestines also, and the stomach inflam'd. So, in one body, he even saw the large intestines more corrupted, and cover'd over with a bloody pus; the small intestines, however, being at the same time all affected with a sphacelus, and the stomach itself inflam'd: although, in another body, he found the seat of the dysentery to be in the colon only, and the intestinum rectum.

But Henricus Henrici (*n*) found the stomach to be thin, and flaccid, in a woman whom a cholera morbus, that attack'd her very violently, had reduc'd to the most extreme weakness in thirty-five hours; and the upper part of it to be affected with a kind of spot obscurely red, and resembling a lividness from contusion; spots similar to which were here and there in the intestine colon: but these were less in their size.

And this observation prevents me from omitting my dissection of another woman, who had been carried off by a flux of the intestines: which dissection was perform'd before the latter end of January, in the year 1753.

5. The body of an old woman, who had been, by means of a long and obstinate diarrhæa, reduc'd at length to the greatest state of weakness, and loss of flesh; and even to death itself; was brought into the college for dissection. We only, however, examin'd the cavity of the belly, as we soon after got a male body; which was a much more proper subject for prosecuting the anatomical demonstrations.

The abdomen; which was so emaciated, that it had, under the skin, not an adipose membrane, (a rare circumstance even in the most lean and ema-

(*m*) Progr. quo Obs. Anat. &c. Helmst. A. 1754. M. Oct. pag. 19. & not. v.

(*n*) Dissert. de Cholera morbo. c. 1. § 20.

ciated women) but a thin membrane, like a net-work, that retain'd scarcely any the most small remains of fat in any part of it; when laid open, had neither any ill-smell, nor immediately shew'd any thing that was worthy of remark; except that the gall-bladder, descending below the liver, and that in a considerable degree too, the bile, which was there in a pretty large quantity, and of a dark colour, had ting'd the neighbouring intestines with a yellowness, to a much greater extent than it generally does.

But neither any of the small intestines, nor the stomach, which was contracted, had any mark of disease. Only some parts of the large intestines; as those, which, in the colon, and the cœcum, are nearest to the valve of Bauhin; were internally red from inflammation.

Yet the rectum was almost universally livid, in consequence of inflammation; and was here and there tumid internally: but especially at the lower part; from whence a spot, in the form of a circle, as it were, extended itself upwards to the breadth of a man's thumb; being somewhat soft and prominent, as if it had been form'd by blood half-coagulated there, under the internal coat.

And above this part were protuberant, either true lenticular glands, or glands similar thereto; lying at a distance from each other, and being of a reddish colour inclining still more to brown.

However, some of the glands in the mesentery, although they had the appearance of being sound, were larger, nevertheless, than was suitable to that age. And there was an appearance which is pretty frequent; I mean, that the trunk of the great artery was somewhat hard in several places, and whitish, on its internal surface, by reason of many incipient ossifications.

But there was this peculiar circumstance, that if you examin'd the same surface, the coats which make up the left side, and posterior part, of the artery, seem'd to be join'd to each other at an angle; and not in the manner of a curv'd line.

6. Those things that I said just now of the rectum, bring to my mind that membrane, which hung out from the anus of a Jewish merchant (*o*), and which had not been protruded without blood and deprav'd ichor, and preceding violent pains of the same intestine; though he liv'd in good health, nevertheless, from the year 1729, to the beginning of the year 1748. I now add, that he liv'd so long as to the year 1758; in which year I have heard that he was carried off by a far different disease; that is, a disease of the thorax.

But why I make no other remarks to the observations I have given, of the man, and of the old woman, you readily perceive; as you know how much I hate repetitions, and remember sufficiently, as I suppose, what I have already written to you upon diseases of this kind (*p*). And this I would have you suppose to be said of the greater part of the other observations likewise, which will be taken notice of below.

Of the imperforation of the anus in particular, and of the prolapsus of it, I have nothing to add; except that I lately read an observation of the

(*o*) Epist. 31. n. 19.

(*p*) Epist. ead.

celebrated Philip Adolphus Boehmerus (*q*), made upon the dead body of a new-born infant: to whom it had happen'd, by reason of the anus being imperforate, that, from a part of the intestine colon; which had been seiz'd with a sphacelus, and ruptur'd thereby; so great a quantity of meconium was pour'd out, that the abdomen was very tumid and hard.

I have likewise read, in the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences (*r*), the account of the dissection of a boy of three years of age, who had always discharg'd the intestinal excrements through the urethra; into which the rectum intestinum terminated: and the cause is there shewn why these excrements were at length retain'd.

And in regard to the prolapsus ani, that which the illustrious Haller signified to me by letters, dated the twenty-seventh of January, in the year 1758, I will here faithfully copy to you.

“ I lately saw,” says he, “ a surprizing spectacle; and one which I should scarcely have given credit to, if it had been related to me by another person; I mean a prolapsus of the large intestine, in which you might see the valve of the colon itself; being very easy to be distinguish'd, and lying open. The villous coat was very red; and when sprinkled over with nitre; sweated out a fluid: but was in other respects unmov'd. The disease is of long standing: the intestine has often been replac'd to no purpose; as it every-now-and-then slips out again, and the surgeon, during that operation, evidently feels the stomach, through the colon, with his hands.”

7. But to the pain of the intestines, and even to the iliac passion, relates the programma of the celebrated Kaltschmidt (*s*), which will afford you pleasure and profit in the perusal.

For besides that he found the whole tract of the intestines inflam'd; and most in that part where the ileum was torn asunder, near to the valve of Bauhin; he saw this intestine quite obstructed, and not only in that part, but for the length of an ell, with fœces so hard, and so compacted together, that a pound of quicksilver, which had been given to the patient, could not make its way through them: he remark'd other things moreover, and among these the cause of preternatural hunger, wherewith the man had been frequently troubled; that is to say, the pylorus twice as large as it generally is in other bodies.

I who have already sent you many observations upon the iliac passion heretofore, will now add only one upon the pain of the intestines: and this I made in the college likewise, at the same time of year as I made the former; but in the following year 1754.

8. An old woman, of fourscore-and-six years of age, who had formerly been a cook, had already labour'd under a paralysis of various kinds, in the lower limbs, for fifteen months; the three last of which she spent in the hospital; when being there, at length, seiz'd with an acute fever, and a pain under the region of the hypochondria; not without great thirst, and a redness

(*q*) Vid. Aët. Erud. Lipf. A. 1758. M. Januar.

(*r*) A. 1752. Obs. Anat. 4.

(*s*) De Ileo a scrupul. piror. mespil. perfor. Jenæ A. 1747. M. Octob.

of the cheeks ; and all these symptoms continuing ; her life was brought to its final period within seven days.

The abdomen, when look'd upon externally, shew'd no disorder, but a little tumour in one of the groins : and this I took for a hernia ; nor was I deceiv'd ; for I soon after saw that it contain'd a small part of the intestine : and indeed, I should have consider'd it as the cause of the pain, if the woman had ever complain'd of that place ; and particularly when the pain was violent.

But while the abdomen was incis'd, I saw that the muscles thereof were green ; and when the cavity was laid open, that the intestines and mesentery were variegated with green and red ; and were infected with a very violent stench : so that, although the body was open'd at only the third day after death, and at such a time of year, it was necessary to bury the carcase immediately ; after having just observ'd a few things, which I shall immediately inform you of, in the genitals and the liver.

The vagina had some spots on its internal surface, lying at a distance from each other, and degenerating from a red colour, into that of a dirty yellow. Of the testes, there were but the most inconsiderable remains.

The latter of these circumstances is to be ascrib'd to age ; and the former to inflammation, which that part had contracted from the neighbouring intestine, that was already beginning to degenerate into a gangrene ; as to the beginning of a peculiar disease, is to be ascrib'd a slightly unequal protuberance, of a red colour, inclining to blackness, which was prominent from the upper and internal side of the fundus uteri ; and, by dissection, seem'd, in part, to be made up of a few vesicles full of a fluid.

And in the liver were peculiarities, some of which were to be deduc'd from the original formation ; others, probably, from early youth ; and others entirely from disease. From the original formation may we deduce that unusual figure of the lower border, so that being deeply curv'd into the form of an arch, betwixt the right and the left lobe, it had the right lobe on one side, and the left on the other, going down to an almost equal extent, which at other times the left lobe is not wont to do : and from early youth ; if any place is to be given to the suspicion which I formerly (*t*) communicated to you ; that of a deep parallel sulcus, passing over the convex surface of that viscus, from the upper part towards the lower ; but, certainly from disease, two hydatids upon the same surface ; one on the right side, and the other on the left ; both of them cover'd with the coat of the liver, both of them surrounded internally with a membrane, which ; being unequal with rugæ, or rather with a kind of bands or fillets, as it were ; contain'd, in the former, a considerable and very deep cavity, and in the latter a very small one.

From these hydatids, and still more from that rare figure of the liver, you perceive that this was the old woman, from whom I was willing to describe, more fully and clearly, both these circumstances, which I only hinted at before (*u*) in a cursory manner.

9. But now to those observations which I have produc'd, when writing to

(*t*) Epist. 56. n. 17.

(*u*) Epist. 58. n. 42.

you of pain and tumour in the hypochondria, I would have you add these, some of which relate to the liver, others to the spleen, and one of them even to the stomach; and in regard to the liver, that in particular wherein (x) a vomica thereof is describ'd, which "open'd into the right cavity of the chest."

I heartily wish the very ingenious Richertzius could have inform'd us, what symptoms had preceded death, as well as have describ'd with exactness and accuracy, the appearances which he found in the body after death.

For you will, without doubt, remember, that, when I wrote to you (y) a very rare observation, and perhaps the first of a case of that kind, from the papers of Valsalva, I complain'd of the deficiency of a great number of circumstances; although he did not fail to remark many things which had existed in the patient.

And that I the more complain of in this other observation, in proportion as it appears; from the inspection of the right lobe of the lungs, and from the inspection of the pleura on the same side; that the patient had been troubled for so long a time, with an empyema of that singular kind; and from the magnitude of the liver, and the purulent cavity in it, that he had suffer'd the most violent uneasinesses there also.

There, I say, for at Paris it happen'd, when a certain patient (z) complain'd "of a very great pain in the right hypochondrium," that, though the surgeon denied the pain to be seated in the liver, contrary to what the physician had pronounc'd, the liver was nevertheless found to be "inflam'd," when the body was open'd after death.

But if, by reason of "some delirium being join'd, at intervals," to the inflammation of the contiguous diaphragm; which however neither the surgeon, nor the celebrated author, would have conceal'd; you should choose rather to suspect the cause of the pain to have consisted therein; you must first consider other observations, and among these some which relate to the discourse I have begun.

For I do not doubt, but that woman was afflicted with considerable uneasinesses in the same hypochondrium also, in whom, as you may see in the same place (a), the liver was found to be large, and not inflam'd; though it is to be lamented, that those symptoms, which appear'd in the living body, could not be made known.

But I certainly know, that, in the dissertation of the celebrated Rudolphus Jacobus Camerarius and Jonas Brunnerus, which recounts "the appearances found in the viscera of those who died of an hepatitis (b)," the case of a woman, and of a young man likewise, is produc'd; the former of whom having made "a very great complaint of the right hypochondrium," and the latter having had "an almost intolerable pain" in the same place; the liver was in both of them very large and hard, from a calculous matter; and, in the woman moreover, encreas'd by a very considerable atheroma.

(x) Observ. Viscer. Abdom. Labis Epicris. Obs. 2.

(y) Epist. 36. n. 4. & seq.

(z) Vid. Buehwald. Obs. Quadrig. Obs. 2. Ætiol. §. 9.

(a) Obs. 2. cit. (b) cit. 1.

Now then, will you ascribe all the pain, in these patients likewise, to the adjacent parts, which the tumour and weight of the liver compress'd, and drew downwards?

If you think you may take upon you to make this assertion the more freely, because a calculous matter had obtunded the sensation of the liver; whatever this sensation may be; by indurating it; I shall not be very obstinately averse to your supposition: for in whatever manner you choose to explain the case; the observations which I have here added to the former, will always relate to pains and tumours of the right hypochondrium; as I have promis'd you they should; in the same manner as those which immediately follow will relate to the left hypochondrium.

10. That tumour of the spleen was certainly large, especially as it was in a boy of nine years of age, which is describ'd by the celebrated Kalt Schmied (*c*); in which tumour, if examin'd with the hands, the boy perceiv'd a pain; unless you should choose rather to attribute this to the enlarg'd pelvis of the subjected kidney, which was then press'd upon, and prick'd, by a rough calculus therein included.

But sometimes, on the contrary, the pain is not found to be in the tumour of the spleen, but in the lower part of the left side which inclines to the back; as in a man, who, having been afflicted with other symptoms besides, which resembled a phthisis, shew'd at length, after death, nothing at all morbid in the lungs; but shew'd an enlargement of the spleen, which was likewise very hard and heavy, in consequence of being made up of a dense substance, which Abraham Vater (*d*) compar'd to a gammon of bacon somewhat harden'd by the "smoke."

The tumour of the spleen is also deceptive, when it extends itself greatly; or when it contains what it is very rarely wont to contain. And an example of both these states taking place, at the same time, in one and the same man, you will have from the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (*e*).

For he being seiz'd with the signs of an ascites; among which was a very manifest fluctuation of a fluid in the belly; and having twice undergone the operation of paracentesis, and had pus drawn off instead of water; and having died the day after the second operation; had the spleen enlarg'd to such an enormous size, that, reaching from its natural seat to the bones of the pubes, it cover'd the viscera before and on the sides, and compress'd them all, in consequence of its containing as great a quantity of pus, as had been drawn from the living body; and a very great quantity had been drawn.

That pus indeed, as well as water, has been sometimes found in the spleen, I have taken notice to you before (*f*); but I do not remember that it has been ever found in such an immense quantity. In so great an extension of a viscus, which is not large, and a sensation of a fluctuating fluid, who would have blam'd the spleen in particular? The seat of the pain, except in the beginning perhaps, could not have shown this.

(*c*) Progr. de hoc Tumore.

(*d*) Dissert. de Schirrhis Viscer.

(*e*) A. 1753. Obs. Anat. 5.

(*f*) Epist. 36. n. 18.

For the violent colic pains which had at length come on, could not be confin'd to that one part of the belly only; as they certainly were from the compression of the intestines. The only circumstance from whence a suspicion might arise, was, that the disorder had succeeded a quartan fever, which lasted eighteen months or more.

In that admirable case also, which you will read of in the very excellent Fantonus (*g*), who would have suppos'd, that, in an abscess open'd at the navel, the spleen lay hid? It was only the most slight conjecture, that could be drawn from those very violent pains, of which the patient had complain'd; and especially below the left hypochondrium.

Yet the spleen had fallen down to the navel, from whence it was not only extracted at that time, but the woman having died five years after this extraction; and having conceiv'd and brought forth in the mean time; left any one should doubt of the extraction of this viscus, no spleen was found in any part of the body upon dissection; "only cicatrices appear'd in the "neighbouring parts; to which it is wont naturally to adhere."

11. But because there is another viscus in the left hypochondrium, besides the spleen; I shall presently point out a singular history of the tumefaction of this viscus also; if you will first give me leave to speak of the spleen being ossified, or become stony; and add this; for you will remember I have written to you on the same subject before (*b*); that I observ'd, in an old man, already taken notice of in the sixty-second letter (*i*), an account of the oblique figure of the cranium.

A part of the membrane of the spleen; as much as could be cover'd by a circle, the diameter of which was equal to two fingers breadths; seem'd to be become stony: and the substance of the viscus adher'd closely thereto.

Having taken off this part of the membrane, and macerated it some days in water; and scrap'd away the adhering substance of the spleen; I saw that there was nothing else remaining in the membrane, but a thin, and in some places deficient, incrustation of a matter evidently tartareous.

I was not sorry, therefore, I had left a place for tartareous matter in that thirty-sixth letter likewise; nor yet that I had said this induration generally begins from the convex surface of the spleen, and extends itself from thence to other parts.

For, when I took away the membrane next to the indurated part, I did not indeed perceive it to be very hard, but grown rigid nevertheless: and all these circumstances I saw in that surface of the spleen which was contiguous to the diaphragm.

But whether I rightly conjectur'd, that this might be ascrib'd to the alternate compression of that muscle, I sometimes doubted since then; as I have observ'd that the surface of the liver, which is liable to the same compression, does not contract the same induration, unless it be very seldom, and by accident.

(*g*) De Obs. Med. & Anat. Epist. 1. & 6.

(*i*) n. 16.

(*b*) Epist. 36. n. 14. & seqq.

Now I will point out that singular observation of the stomach swelling continually, and not without uneasiness, from Lieutaud (*k*).

The patient complain'd of a sense of plenitude, or weight, in the region of the stomach; which was always more elevated than it naturally is; he being at first cachectic, and after that dropical; and of certain pains about that region; which were by no means acute. Deglutition was quite easy and free: but the belly was costive; so that, without giving purgatives, there was no discharge at any time, and even then but little.

There was a nausea, and an inclination to vomit: but neither nature nor art could actually bring on a vomiting: and, although very little aliment was taken in, during the whole course of this disease; and though in the latter part of it scarcely any-thing was taken; yet that sense of plenitude, or of weight, did not by any means decrease.

Finally, after death the stomach was found to be immoderately extended and full: and all the intestines; though so narrow, as not, in the whole of them, to exceed the bulk of the stomach; were perfectly pervious, as well as the pylorus; so that it was natural to think, from these appearances, which were seen in the dead body, and from what had been observ'd in the patient when living, that the disorder ought to be referr'd to a kind of paralysis of the stomach.

And, since we are speaking of tumours of the belly, I will not scruple to assert, that, if this patient had liv'd some time longer, a tumour of another kind would certainly have made its appearance, in the same side of the belly. For the cause of a very severe pain, which had arisen there fifteen days before death, was found to consist in blood effus'd betwixt the oblique muscles, on the left side, to the quantity of two pounds.

But even the right hypochondrium was not without disease. For the liver contain'd many very solid stones; some of which were very evidently prominent above the surface of that viscus, and were nearly of the size of a filbert.

12. And in regard to these calculi; which were, without doubt, of the biliary kind, whereof I have already written many things (*l*) to you, and not only of hepatic calculi, but of cystic also, and that chiefly; a few things now remain to be added: and first I shall give you an observation from a letter, which happen'd lately to fall into my hands again, and had been sent many years ago by a physician of some note, who had formerly been my very attentive auditor. And thus it was that he wrote what he himself had then been witness to.

13. An old man, who had reach'd quite to his sixtieth year, without any disease that was worth notice, was seiz'd with violent pains at his stomach; with a bilious and copious vomiting, attended with obstinate costiveness, and a fever not of a very acute kind.

The physician, by giving him fresh-drawn oil of almonds, and some other remedy of that kind, mitigated the disease, but did not carry it off; the pains still returning every-now-and-then; till at length two drachms of mag-

(*k*) Mem. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1752.

(*l*) Epist. 37.

nesia being frequently made use of, the patient seem'd to himself to be perfectly cur'd.

But having, contrary to the advice of his physician, return'd to his former cares and occupations, and eaten unwholesome foods ; his pains return'd also ; but were soon driven away by the use of the magnesia.

In a few days, however, the physician was much chagrin'd to find, that the pulse was become small, and had even some little intermission ; that the appetite for food decreas'd ; but particularly, that, some days after, the patient discharg'd, by stool, a quantity of black matter, which resembled the atra bilis of the ancients.

Finally, a very considerable fainting-fit having come on, and soon after gone off, the patient began to be somewhat delirious, and to complain of a very violent pain in his head. After seven days, therefore, being spent under the influence of these disorders, (that is, about the sixth month from the beginning of the disease) not without intermissions of the pulse, and great dejection of the strength, he died.

The abdomen being open'd and laid aside, no disorder was found in the stomach ; nor in the liver, except that it was somewhat paler than it generally is. But the vesicula fellis was almost three times larger than it naturally is ; and contain'd a very black bile, or rather dregs or lees of bile, in which were eight calculi of different figures ; and all of a very extraordinary magnitude : besides which, others were seen, to the number of ten, in the very parietes of the vesicle ; being not larger, in their size, than the granules of millet-feed.

14. These very small calculi, observ'd in the parietes of the cyst, certainly belong'd to the class of those which I have heretofore taken notice of in the glands of this vesicle ; or at least betwixt its coats (*m*).

And perhaps some calculi a little larger than these ; by endeavouring to pass through the cystic and common duct, though not observ'd in the intestinal fœces ; excited those pains of the stomach, and vomitings : whereas those eight very large ones, which lay still in the vesicle, by reason of their magnitude, did not give the least token of their existence ; not even by a sense of weight ; perhaps because we easily accustom ourselves to any sensation, which comes gradually upon us.

You see here also, that no mention is made of the jaundice. And certainly that very noble man ; for whom I was not long ago consulted by letter ; after having spent all his nights without sleep, for a long time together ; by reason of a very violent pain, wherewith he was seiz'd, at the region of the pylorus, and perpetual efforts to vomit ; did but just, at length, begin to be somewhat ictèrical at intervals.

Yet the cause of the disease was shewn by the cure ; for the pain descended gradually from the stomach towards the navel, and from thence to the region of the pubes, where it remain'd some days ; and, at length, by the discharge, from the rectum, of two bodies not very small, and almost of a cubical figure, all pain, of both the stomach and liver ; for this viscus was in pain ; as well as all pain of the intestines, was carried off.

(*m*) Ibid. n. 21. & 29.

These bodies were of a yellowish colour, and made up of strata, containing a nucleus, and catching flame; so that, considering all circumstances, you would not doubt but these were cystic calculi. Yet see how much difference there is in the same disease, in different bodies.

Fr. Slare (*n*) observ'd, that a noble woman, who was very much tortur'd with pains of the liver, had perceiv'd great ease "immediately" after having discharg'd, into the intestinum duodenum, two cystic calculi at different times; and that those calculi had remain'd, "but a few hours only," in the whole course of the intestines, notwithstanding they likewise were by no means small; for one exceeded the diameter of the middle finger, and the other, though somewhat more slender, was not much so nevertheless.

But in regard to calculi of this kind; those things which the very excellent Ellerus (*o*) has written on the subject, it behoves you to read: and his explication of the nature, and origin, of that stone in particular, which had been discharg'd through an abscess of the right hypochondrium, together with the pus, you will doubtless, confirm by those three similar examples, which I have given you in the thirty-seventh letter (*p*).

And you will, at the same time, learn, what this very experienc'd man has also advanc'd, on that occasion, in regard to the origin of renal calculi; and even of a stone which he saw lying hid betwixt the coats of the urinary bladder.

But to other disorders of the kidneys relate not only the dropsy of these viscera, or a distension thereof by yellow serum, but the case of their substance being in great measure annihilated, and of their adipose membrane being indurated; and, in like manner, in a woman troubled with an ascites, that of one of the kidneys being enlarg'd to twice its natural size; the other being less than it naturally is, and having the ureters, and the blood-vessels, extremely contracted.

These observations of Bohemerus, you will find related in the same book. that others, which I pointed out to you above (*q*), are related.

And if in turning over that book, you should happen to light on a passage, where *Morgagnus* is said "to have endeavour'd, lately, to confirm, by new arguments, the opinion of a passage, for the urine, from the stomach to the bladder;" do not be surpriz'd, as you know that I was always in the contrary opinion, and still am so; but ascribe it to the profuse liberality of the printers towards me: for, by adding one single letter, that is *g*, they have been kind enough, more than once, to pay me the compliment of things which belong'd quite to another person.

15. Those things which I said just now of calculi, do likewise relate to disorders of the belly, as well as the preceding; and not only thereto, but also to the discourse of tumours of that cavity, which I had begun, and which I probably seem'd to you to have forgotten, relate those observations that I lately pointed out from Bohemerus, of the dropsy of the kidneys, and of the ascites.

(*n*) In Epist. edita a Sigism. Koenig in suo Lithogen. hum. Specim.

(*o*) Hist. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. de Berlin, A. 1755

(*p*) N. 52.

(*q*) N. 6.

And the programma, publish'd by Hamberger, *De Ruptura Intestini Duodeni*, may contribute to illustrate some things which we have hinted at, when treating of the tympanites; as this rupture of the duodenum was follow'd by a very short indeed, but very great, and fatal, tumour of the tympanitic kind.

I would, therefore, wish you to read it over again. For, as I consider the many and various things which I have written to you, upon other tumours of the belly; and likewise that not a few things must be said presently, on the subject of another dropsy; I cannot insist much now upon every-thing that may arise.

Wherefore, I shall here say nothing more, in regard to the mesentery, but that I would have you take out, from the writings of those celebrated men Henricus Henrici (*r*), and Joannes Fantonus (*s*), the observations which then escap'd me, and which may be join'd to the Sepulchretum. For the latter has given an account of a large tumour of the mesentery; and the former of a considerable number of abscesses of the same viscus.

And these observations are indeed useful; but more useful still are those wherein the seat of the viscera being chang'd, the physician may be deceiv'd thereby. We will therefore add as many; which you may join with that remarkable one of Valsalva's (*t*), of the stomach being prolaps'd out of its seat, and forming a tumour, in a part where the stomach is not wont to be naturally.

One of these is that very observation, which we have in part taken notice of above (*u*), from the celebrated Langguthus: for, as a schirrhous tumour of the coats, which surrounded the pylorus, had streighten'd this orifice by its immense thickness; so, by its weight, it had mov'd the stomach quite from its place, and made the upper orifice thereof be distant from the diaphragm, by the space of a very large span; at the same time that the fundus was stretch'd out below the navel, into the hypogastric region; and, by its situation, and moveableness in the living body, resembled a large tumour form'd upon the omentum.

And the other observation is that of the celebrated Schlenker (*x*), who saw the stomach "reaching from the pylorus quite to the os pubis, in a perpendicular line." The proper cause of which prolapsus does not appear from the remaining part of the history; for the principal disease, on account of which he then wrote, was among the other viscera of the belly, in the left ovary, which was "stony, large, and ponderous;" and well deserves to be put in the list of those tumours of the ovaria, which I have taken notice of heretofore (*y*), and that in considerable number.

Among these tumours, however, I believe that some spoken of by Fantonus, whom I have so often commended (*z*), are deficient; as when the left ovary was ten times larger than its natural size, and schirrhous; or when the right ovary contain'd within it a hollow, whitish, and hard globe, made up

(*r*) Differt. de Abscess. Mesent.

(*s*) De Obs. Med. & Anat. Epist. 8. n. 9.

(*t*) Epist. 39. n. 14.

(*u*) N. 1.

(*x*) Differt. de Singulari Ovar. sine Morb.

(*y*) Epist. 38. n. 54. & seqq. & Epist. 39. n. 37. & seqq.

(*z*) Epist. cit. 8. n. 13. & 16.

of a sebaceous matter, and similar to a pigeon's egg; or, finally, when both of them were turgid with a yellowish serum, in the manner of a distended bladder.

16. But, although I have not taken notice of a greater number of examples of tumours in the testes of women, of any species, than of this third; when, writing to you upon the encysted dropsy (*a*), I at length went so far as to enquire, whether, and in what manner, dropsies of the peritonæum, of the tube of the uterus, and others of that kind, can be distinguish'd from the dropsy of the ovarium; yet some observations of the same kind remain, which I think it would not be without advantage to point out; briefly indeed, but in such a manner, that you may easily compare them with the former; and with those which I then spoke of; and determine what seems the best method to you, not only in distinguishing, but in curing disorders of this kind.

To begin with the more ancient, and come down to the more modern; in the year 1671, was publish'd, by Ludovicus Salzmänn (*b*), an instance of a woman, in whom, after a long-continu'd suppression of the menstruous blood, the abdomen was gradually rais'd up from the left hypogastrium, towards the left hypochondrium; all symptoms of an ascites being absent, and the face being of a pretty good colour.

But from the time that she fell upon the ground with some impetus, the signs of an ascites soon came on, together with a large tumour of the whole abdomen; and soon after she died.

In the belly; besides water, and pus, in such a quantity as was to be expected from so great a distension; a large tumour was found covering the viscera, containing many cysts of different magnitudes, and each of them in general fill'd with a different matter.

And as to the common coat of the tumour, although it was every-where connected, by membranes, to the contiguous parts, and the uterus itself was found; yet, as the tumour had begun in the living body, "under the left groin," and is said to have been seen there, in particular, in the body after death; you will not quite give up all pretences to speciousness and probability, if you suppose it to have taken its origin from the left ovarium: although you would, perhaps, rather chuse to refer it to the class of other encysted dropsies, and dropsies that have arisen from other parts.

Of which kind that certainly was, whereof I read, not long ago, among the medical observations of the celebrated Wesspremus (*c*), as found after death in the body of a man, who; having been consider'd, for two years together, as a person labouring under an ascites; shew'd a strong-smelling fluid, in which swam large hydatids, to be shut up within a kind of vast bladder, the neck of which was implanted betwixt the true bladder, and the intestinum rectum; whereas the remaining part was connected to the neighbouring parts only by a cellular contexture.

And of this kind, except that no hydatids were contain'd in the limpid water, I now see, from the history more accurately describ'd by the celebrated

(*a*) Epist. indicatis 38, & 39.

(*b*) De Abscessu interno miræ magnitud. &c.

(*c*) Obs. 11. Cas. 1.

Steubius (*d*), that the dropfy, upon which I was before with good reason doubtful (*e*), really was ; I mean the dropfy of a virgin, whose belly having been tumid for ten years together ; although it was moſt prominent on the left ſide ; had not the marks of an aſcites join'd with it ; but was even attended with a florid colour of the face : yet ſhe ; being alſo very raſhly ſuppos'd to be affected with an aſcites, and, for that reaſon, thought a proper ſubject for the operation of paracenteſis ; had no ſooner undergone the puncture, but too great a quantity of water was immediately drawn off, and ſudden death by that means brought on : yet, upon diſſection, appear'd a membranous ſac, wherein the water had been contain'd ; being connected to no other parts but the ſpleen and the left kidney, wherewith it ſo firmly adher'd, as to have its veſſels in common with them.

Therefore, that I may refer you to other obſervations of dropfy in the ovaria, whereof you cannot doubt ; let us come on to thoſe authors who have publiſh'd their obſervations ſince Ludovicus Salzmannus, according to our promiſe.

Abraham Vater (*f*) has deſcrib'd a woman, who could not ; like the two of whom we ſpoke juſt now, and others (and amongſt theſe a widow, of whom I ſhall ſpeak preſently) who were falſly ſuſpected by the phyſicians, in the firſt year of their diſeaſe, to be pregnant ; which circumſtance, in proportion as it delays the cure for a longer time, renders it more difficult in proportion ; who could not, I ſay, be aſpers'd with a ſuſpicion of that kind, as not other perſons only, but ſhe alſo ſuppos'd herſelf to be pregnant by her own huſband : and her breaſts being now turgid with a fluid ſimilar to milk, ſhe affirm'd that ſhe could even, by the application of her hand, perceive the motions of the infant ; motions which were well known to her, in that part, from the time that ſhe had borne, in the uterus, twins, whom ſhe brought forth by a very difficult birth : but as, after having a very violent fall, ſhe felt theſe motions no more, ſhe had no doubt, through the whole period of her life ; and ſhe liv'd three years and a half ; but the foetus was dead : the tumour of her belly remaining very hard indeed, but not being ſo heavy at firſt ; yet being after that increas'd to a ſurpriſing degree, and become troubleſome.

In the belly of this woman, therefore, was a very large tumour, with a very great quantity of the moſt foetid water : and this tumour did not belong to the uterus, which it had puſh'd down into the vagina by its weight, but entirely to the right ovarium ; the whole of which had been chang'd into round caſculæ, fill'd with a viſcid and purulent liquor.

But this tumour is very far exceeded, by that which we may read of in the diſſertation of the celebrated Nicolaus Willus (*g*). For the abdomen having begun to ſwell, gradually, in a widow, at the ſame time that her ſtrength and appetite were quite entire ; her habit of body not being cachectic, and her urine being naturally excreted ; in the ſpace of five years it grew out into a very large bulk, but had an unequal appearance however ;

(*d*) Diſſert. de infelici hydr. ſaccat. curat.

(*e*) Epist. 38. n. 63. in fin.

(*f*) Diſſert. inſcripta Graviditas Apparens.

(*g*) Diſſert. inſcripta Stupendus Abdom. Tumor, n. 5.

for it was most prominent on the right side; nor did it give any sense of fluctuation when she turn'd herself from side to side in her bed.

And, indeed, although, within the space of some years, it was so encreas'd, as to hang down to the length of a span below the knees, as the patient lay continually very high in the bed; though, at the same time, she was a very tall woman; neither were her feet swell'd, nor her face much discolour'd, nor her appetite decreas'd: nor had she any thirst, except in the morning, and then only a slight one, nor any febrile pulse; nor was she disturb'd with unquiet sleep.

But the disease continuing after that, so long as to the twelfth year; and the abdomen being more swell'd; most of these circumstances were at length chang'd: and, although from the tumefied and eroded feet, a great quantity of water distill'd, yet the tumour of the belly was not decreas'd thereby; and the feet being seiz'd with a gangrene, death came on in consequence thereof.

No water was found in the belly, in the thorax, or the pericardium; the vast quantity thereof being entirely shut up within a membranous sac. The coat of the sac was double; the external coat being white, thick, and made up of tenacious fibres: the sac had only one cavity and one origin; for the right ovarium had grown out into so surprizing an extent; the spermatic vessels, which belong'd thereto, being twelve times thicker than they are wont to be naturally.

17. In the same dissertation (*b*) also, you will find the marks collected whereby this dropsy is suppos'd to be known and distinguishable from others; particularly from those of the uterus itself; and you will also see (*i*) how various it is found to be in various bodies.

And; in comparing all these cases with other examples that I have produc'd heretofore, or at present; you will plainly perceive, what occurs more frequently, or more rarely, both in the living and the dead body: but if you attend to my caution, you will not, for that reason, take upon you to affirm any thing, for a certainty, in making a diagnosis; and still less promise any thing efficacious, from any method of cure whatever; and especially from the chirurgical method.

For whatever some authors may assert in their writings; the learned author of the dissertation himself, also, expressly confesses (*k*), “that no medical practitioner whatever has hitherto been able to boast, that he had absolv'd himself of his engagements, after having promis'd to do a great deal in this dropsy of the ovarium:” and although, where he speaks of trying the operation of paracentesis (*l*), he neither omits to mention the place where the puncture should be applied; nor the manner of applying it; nor the method of cure, in particular, which must be follow'd, in order to make the parietes of the tumour coalesce with each other; yet he first of all admonishes the physician and the surgeon, that they do not fail “previously to pronounce the event,” of that method of cure, “to be doubtful.”

(*b*) n. 9.

(*i*) n. 10.

(*k*) n. 16.

(*l*) n. 18.

For he particularly urges and inculcates this consideration (*m*), that the signs are yet wanting, whereby we might determine; before that cure be undertaken; whether the water is collected within one cavity, or dispers'd into many.

And you see, that; though it had even come into my mind(*n*), to conjecture this difference, from the fluctuation being sensible at one time, and not at another; this ground of conjecture must, nevertheless, be totally, and beyond a doubt, rejected, from considering the history of the widow last spoken of.

I omit other difficulties, which have either been sufficiently observ'd already, or explain'd to you in other places: to which I would rather have you now add, those that are drawn from the observations of the celebrated man George Christian Brehmius (*o*), and Stephanus Wefzpremus (*p*); neither of which I have taken notice of before, because the latter is without the signs of the disease, and the former complicated with the diseases of many parts.

For what must the surgeon do, if, as the second of these gentlemen did, he should light-on a large sac, containing, together with a foetid humour, a very considerable bony concretion; which sac is shown to have belong'd to the left ovary, by a kind of small rope, whereby it was connected thereto; though the greater part of this ovarium, together with the neighbouring tube, and the ligaments of the uterus, was putrified and lacerated; so that it was very natural to conceive, from whence the ascites of this virgin had taken its origin? Or what must the surgeon do, if, after many signs of an encysted dropfy, the trocar being plung'd, to a considerable depth, in the softest part of the tumour, a small quantity of glutinous water, and a great number of hydatids, should be discharg'd? for these were found, by Brehmius, in an almost incredible number after death: extending, together with a very thick schirrhous flesh, each ovarium "to the size of two fists;" and even besetting almost all the viscera of the belly and the diaphragm in like manner.

18. It does not seem, therefore, that any other method of cure can be, with any degree of prudence, recommended in cases of the encysted dropfy, but that which I have already recommended (*q*); I mean, the palliative method.

For by these means, patients might have liv'd much longer very frequently, and labour'd under fewer and slighter inconveniences; and, indeed, after living many years in this manner, might, sometimes, be cur'd by the assistance of accident and nature co-operating together.

See what happen'd to the virgin, the accurate description of whose history we owe to the diligence of Villus (*r*).

For this virgin, having labour'd, for fourteen years together, under so great a bulk of belly, that, within the first eight years, her body weigh'd

(*m*) Ibid. & n. 16.

(*n*) Epist. 38. n. 64. in fin.

(*o*) Dissert. de Hydatidib.

(*p*) Obs. Med. 1.

(*q*) Epist. 38. n. 71.

(*r*) Dissert. ad n. 16. supra cit. n. 6.

twice as much as before the disease began ; that is to say, when she was two-and-twenty years of age ; she at length fell down upon her belly ; and a cracking noise being perceiv'd in the left epigastric region, similar to that of the bursting of a drum (which circumstance, and the beginning of the tumour from the same side of the pelvis, and even some signs which accompany dropfies of that kind whereof we speak at present, shew'd that it was, beyond a doubt, to be referr'd to some one of these classes), she began to discharge, at intervals, such a vast quantity of inodorous water, by the urinary passages, that the tumour of the belly vanish'd away within nine days ; and she soon after recover'd her health, to such a degree, that she had now liv'd five years in very good health, when the history was written.

But an observation had been before publish'd, by the celebrated Christopher Ernestus Conus (*s*), of a matron, who, supposing herself to be pregnant at first, had spent the space of five years with a tumid belly ; but with a florid colour of the face, and an undeprav'd appetite ; her sleep being tranquil, and her respiration very free ; having no tumour of the feet, and no diminution of the urinary discharges : but after that, her feet becoming tumid, and her belly being distended to the degree that will be mention'd presently ; and the disorder having now continu'd seven years ; it happen'd that she fell down, and struck her belly most violently, against a flinty pavement.

And soon after this, the same thing happen'd to her that happen'd to the virgin ; I mean, she now and then excreted urine of the same kind ; and that in so large a quantity, that, by the help of a copious sweat, which flow'd spontaneously at the same time, it was sufficient to empty her belly ; which, by this means, becoming rugous, and entirely collaps'd, was extended beyond her knees : she therefore liv'd in good health for two years ; till at length she was carried off by a dysentery of an epidemic kind.

To these two women therefore, an accidental fall was as happy, as it was unhappy to an equal number spoken of above (*t*).

And lest you should happen to suspect, that, in the cases of this virgin and matron, the water was discharg'd for this reason, that it was included in the cavity, not of the belly, but of the uterus ; as in some patients spoken of by Cunradus (*u*), whose fall was happy likewise ; you may take it for granted, that in the two women we have spoken of now, the water did not flow out from the uterus : as they did not discharge it in an involuntary manner, but could even restrain it at pleasure.

19, But in regard to that dropfy of the uterus, which I spoke of just now, and of the tube of the uterus ; there are certainly very few things to be pointed out and added to the Sepulchretum.

There is, indeed, one instance however, of a dropfy of the tube, and one that I have already made mention of to you (*x*) ; but in too brief and cursory a manner, as the book was not then in my hands : for it is, certainly, by no means a common instance ; that is to say, it is an instance of the tube containing about a hundred and fifty pints of water, in a woman, who,

(*s*) Dissert. inscripta Casus Hydropicæ lapsu sanatæ.

(*t*) n. 16.

(*u*) Dissert. de Hydr. Uteri c. 4. §. 3.

(*x*) Epist. 38. n. 66.

having been suppos'd, at first, to be pregnant, and, after that, to labour under an ascites, died at length, and was dissected by Abraham Cyprianus (*y*), who had not been willing to undertake the cure of the patient; and that certainly for very prudent reasons too: for besides water, he would have found, within the tube, many “carcinomatous tumours.”

And you will have an instance of a dropfical uterus, from Brehmius (*z*), in a matron, who; being suppos'd, by a great number of physicians, to have labour'd under an encysted dropfy, for the space of two years; by means of an emenagogue medicine, which she had taken, discharg'd cysts from the uterus, to the number of seven; in one of which the skeleton of a foetus was actually contain'd; and in the others a serum which smelt very disagreeably; so that you might perceive the dropfy to have arisen from an unhappy pregnancy, though it was contain'd within sacs.

And you will find, in the history which you read in Cunradus (*a*), that a very great quantity of water was contain'd in one large bag, in a woman who complain'd of nothing else but a sense of weight; her feet not being tumid; and she having no sense of fluctuation of water when she mov'd her body; and what every one most of all wonder'd at, for about six years together; for so many years was it that she labour'd under this tumour; she was not only not emaciated, but was not even deficient in her menstrua, which continu'd to have their regular discharge all the time.

Which circumstance, and the dissection likewise, may make you doubtful whether that bag was to be consider'd as the uterus itself: for many of those persons who were present at the dissection, suspected some other body rather, which resembled the uterus, and occupied the seat of it; and from thence the tumour had first begun, by the size of a man's fist; to be really the uterus.

But because that verybody was schirrhous, and deprav'd by other disorders; and did not communicate with the vagina, which was quite shut up beneath it; and the sanguiferous vessels, which crept through that bag, did communicate therewith; when you have read over all the circumstances, and consider'd them attentively, you will judge whether that bag is not, at least, to be consider'd as a distended part of the uterus; and, in the mean while, will consider from the same dissertation (*b*), the marks whereby it is said that the hydrops uteri may be distinguish'd either from other species of dropfy, or from disorders of the uterus itself; I mean, such as schirrhus and cancer.

20. In regard to these last-mention'd diseases, to my two observations, which I have already given you (*c*), you may join as many from those celebrated men, Kieselgius (*d*), and Roederer (*e*); and compare them with that

(*y*) Epist. hist. exhib. foetus hum. post. 21. menses &c.

(*z*) Dissert. supra ad n. 17. cit. §. 2.

(*a*) Dissert. supra ad n. 18. cit. c. 1. §. 14.

(*b*) c. 3. §. 3.

(*c*) Epist. 38. n. 34. & Epist. 39. n. 33.

(*d*) Dissert. quæ inscribitur Uterus post. part. inflamm. §. 13.

(*e*) Dissert. de Uteri Scirrhus n. 18.

state of the ovaries also, of the tubes, and of the urinary bladder; which was found by me, and by both of these authors; or one of them; at that very time. For I do not here add any-thing else on the uterus and bladder, or upon the other urinary and genital parts; as I shall write many things upon their disorders in the following letters. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-SIXTH

Treats chiefly of Disorders that affect the Urinary Bladder.

1. **A**S I am about to write of diseases, which relate to the urinary and genital parts; according to my promise in the preceding letter; I will first produce an observation, which relates to both one and the other class of organs; and afterwards I will give you some that relate to the former, and others that relate in particular to the latter: and these I shall communicate to you in this and the following letter, in the same method I am wont to pursue.

2. An old woman, who had already labour'd, for seven months, under pains in the lower part of the belly; particularly at the time of discharging her urine; had been in the hospital for the first months. She return'd home however from thence, but at length came back to the hospital again; being tortur'd with those excruciating pains, and the urine, as often as ever it was discharg'd, depositing a great quantity of pus. Finally, being seiz'd with convulsions, she died near the end of the year 1757.

As I had immediately order'd the intestines, at least, to be taken out of the body, which I was not at leisure to examine, till some days after death; I at length look'd carefully over all the organs that were created for the sake of the urine, and for generation.

Betwixt the ovaries, which were white, schirrhous, and small, was a small uterus also, that was pretty sound, both internally and externally; except that, externally, it had, on the back part of its fundus, a kind of round pimple, as it were, full of whitish serum.

But the vagina; from the orifice of which a very filthy matter was discharg'd; and the bladder also, being laid open; the whole internal surface of both of them appear'd to be eroded as it were, and cover'd with a cineritious, thick, and very foetid pus: and if you attempted to remove this pus by the handle of the knife, the substance of both these corroded parts follow'd at the same time; so that it was manifest both of these organs had labour'd under a most filthy cancer.

And

And so great had been the purulent discharge, that the bladder; which, before it was cut into, seem'd to be half full of urine; appear'd to be so from the pus which it contain'd. However, although both the ureters were in a state of considerable dilatation; and in particular the right; yet I could find no disorder by cutting into, and examining, the kidneys.

3. I have produc'd this history, that you may compare it with others, which I have already pointed out (*a*): among these is mine also (*b*), which, though of a different nature in some things, is nevertheless similar in this, that a violent disorder had occupied the genital and urinary organs at the same time. We will now add other things, which relate to these last-mention'd parts in particular.

4. And first, when you read over again that letter, wherein; speaking of the difficulty of making water, and particularly from calculi; I hinted a few things, in regard to waters, which are more or less apt to generate calculi (*c*); I would have you add the experiments, which were made, in considerable number, and with great accuracy; in the examination both of the waters of his own native place and others; by Vincent Menghini (*d*), who was lately snatch'd away, from his fellow-citizens at Bologna, by an untimely death, and that to their great grief and disappointment.

For he even found amongst well-waters, some which not only do not increase calculi, but diminish them; and quite dissolve some. And the same water; being drunk by persons affected with calculi, and made use of to prepare wines and broths; have prov'd their own efficacy, in this way, by the successful event.

And with that needle, which was carried through the male urethra, into the bladder, and there encreas'd in its size, by the addition of a calculus, which had form'd itself thereupon; as I have describ'd in the same letter (*e*); you may also compare that ear of wheat (for of an ear of barley you have read of in the same place (*f*)) which another man (*g*); when he was formerly in the country; and was there very much excruciated by the discharge of sandy particles in his urine; had introduc'd into his urethra, in the room of a small candle; but had not been able to draw back again, by reason of the resistance that was given by the sharp points, so as to occasion the most severe pain; and had therefore left within the urethra: and this ear of wheat the lithotomist finally extracted from the bladder itself, in the form of a cluster of grapes, which a stony matter had incrusted.

When you have compar'd these things; you will also compare those remarks which I then made, that the great difference which there was betwixt my observation, and others of the like kind, might evidently appear.

5. But in regard to the obstacle which is oppos'd to the discharge of the urine, by the growing out of the prostate gland; you will remember that I

(*a*) Epist. 47. n. 26.

(*b*) Epist. 39. n. 33.

(*c*) Epist. 42. n. 17.

(*e*) n. 28.

(*f*) n. 29.

(*g*) Hist. de l'Acad. R. de Sc. A. 1753.

(*d*) Comment. de Bonon. Sc. Inst. Tom. 4. Obs. Anat. 1.
in Opusc.

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have not only written on this subject, in the same letters, but in others also; and particularly in those which had immediately preceded them (*b*).

But now we must add other things. For that tubercle, which I had sometimes found in the very beginning of the urethra; and had consider'd, at least, as an incipient excrescence of this gland; I have lately found to be consider'd as a small part, that is quite natural and common to all bodies, and is call'd *uvula* by a celebrated anatomist; whose name I do not omit to mention here, because I do not esteem his ingenuity, his diligence, and his other merits, as much as I ought to esteem them, and as these very letters of mine shew that I do in more places than one; but only, in order that I may preserve my usual custom, whenever I am oblig'd, by my love of truth, to dissent from any learned and eminent man who is still living; and especially from any one who is a member of that famous society, of which he is a member.

If therefore that *uvula* of his really exist in all bodies; for I will here make use of that word by way of brevity; it is with great reason that he wonders I have never seen it.

But I have much more reason to be surpris'd here, than when (*i*) I very plainly saw, in that part, a slightly protuberating line, which goes down to the feminal caruncle; and even another small line, much more slender than the former, in this caruncle; which line, for instance, is the orifice of the sinus contain'd within that caruncle; I nevertheless could not attain to the sight of a body so much more protuberant, and comparable with the *uvula*: and not only then, when I first observ'd the little line of the caruncle; but neither before, nor since, when I attentively inspected that part of the urethra in its natural state; which I will not take upon me to say how many times I have done: this however I can affirm, that I had begun to do this before the beginning of the present century; and in how great a number of bodies, my friends at Bologna, and Venice, very well know: for in how many I have done it at Padua, every year, for these four-and-forty years past, either in the college, or in the hospital, all the students have been witnesses.

What then is the state of the argument? Do I call in question what has happen'd to others? No. I only declare ingenuously what has happen'd to me.

For, that you may plainly perceive, how seldom I saw this; in so great a number of examinations that I have made; you may take it for granted, that all the observations of this kind, return to those very few, which; having already written them to you, on former occasions; I shall only take notice of now; or which, if I have never yet had an opportunity of writing, I shall here faithfully subjoin.

See therefore, how, in the shoemaker (*k*), I found a pyriform beginning of that *uvula*: for it was somewhat larger than the subjected feminal caruncle; whereas, in the body which had been affected with an ascites (*l*), and in the rustic (*m*), in like manner, I met with it of a larger size; as it

(*b*) Epist. 41. n. 17. & seqq.

(*i*) Advers. Anat. I. n. 9.

(*k*) Epist. 37. n. 30. in fin.

(*l*) Epist. 41. n. 18.

(*m*) Epist. 43. n. 24.

equall'd that of a small grape; and somewhat larger in a man, whose history I shall immediately describe to you for that one reason only.

6. A man; who was very near sixty years of age, of a muscular habit, and tall in stature; had died in the hospital, of a suppurated inflammation of the thorax; and that on the fifteenth day of the disease. None of the viscera therefore, but the viscera of the belly, were brought to me from this body; at the time of my beginning to teach anatomy in the college, before the end of January, in the year 1755. And in these viscera I only observ'd the following preternatural appearances.

In the stomach, from the ring of the pylorus, a roundish excrescence was prominent; which, internally and externally, was of the same colour with that ring of the substance whereof it was compos'd.

In the mesentery, were very few glands indeed; but these were larger, than were proportion'd to that age. The spleen was rather small, and internally almost in a liquid state. The large artery had begun to shew whitish spots on its internal surface; which spots would, afterwards, have degenerated into bone.

And finally, the urinary bladder, having been distended with a sufficient quantity of introduc'd air, appear'd to be small, if you compar'd it with the stature of the man; and with the greater part of the abdominal viscera.

When open'd, however, it did not seem to have very thick coats, nor any other disorder; except that, from the posterior part of the orifice, a body of the shape, and magnitude, of a small cherry, was prominent within it: and the more this descended through the beginning of the subjected urethra, the more and more was it extenuated; so that it did not reach to the seminal caruncle.

Externally it was smooth: white both externally and internally; and so evidently a continuation of the prostate gland, and similar thereto, in the other part of its substance, that you would not doubt but it must have grown out from thence.

7. Now if you compare this fourth, and those other three descriptions of mine, which I referr'd to before (*n*), of this excrescence, with the description of that uvula whereof I am speaking; it will be very easy for you to see, that I had seen the same things, whether this corpuscle was small, or become much enlarg'd.

Why then, if it were in all persons, I should not have seen it in other almost innumerable bodies; in which I had, down to that very time, inspected these parts with equal attention, as my custom is; I can by no means conceive.

But perhaps you will say, take care lest your memory deceive you; for I think, I remember to have seen you take notice of excrescences in those parts, in some other bodies also, in your writings. And indeed I had seen excrescences about those parts, and even in those very parts; but not excrescences of this kind.

For that which I have describ'd in Cortini(*o*), was about those parts indeed; but at the side, and not from the substance, of the prostate: being produc'd.

(*n*) N. 5. in fin.

(*o*) Epist. 42. n. 13.

from the substance of the bladder. And as to that which I have taken notice of, in the first of the Anatomical Epistles (*p*), in a certain old man, whose body I examin'd twelve years after the other; this was indeed found at the beginning of the urethra, so as to stop up, in some measure, the orifice of the bladder: but it was fleshy, unequal, flaccid, and reddish.

And that which I have describ'd to you, from the body of a certain man who died suddenly (*q*), in its form, situation, substance, and origin, perfectly agreed with that we are speaking of here; but differ'd from it in this, that it was double; and not single only.

Yet that double excrescence, which you have read of, as being found by me, in a woman (*r*), was still more different; as it was not only made up of two excrescences, so disjoin'd from each other, that one of them was prominent from each side of the orifice of the bladder, within its cavity; being equal in size to the point of a man's thumb; but these bodies were more-over of an irregular figure: as to other circumstances, both of them were white, and produc'd from the surrounding corpus glandosum urethræ, which very body was white also here, hard, and become thick.

For, although I will not say, that this body performs the same offices, in general, with the prostate; I shall not deny, nevertheless, but it corresponds to it in some of them.

And this I was willing to add, because I see that this uvula is suppos'd to exist in women also, yet to be less prominent than in men; although it has not yet ever happen'd to me, to find an excrescence of this kind in females, in the same situation as in males; either in a smaller or a larger degree.

And lest you should suspect, that if I had read those things, which have been just now said of this uvula, before I very attentively examin'd the upper part of the urethra, so frequently, in both sexes, I should probably have been more ready to acknowledge these appearances, both in men and women; I will faithfully communicate to you all the dissections which I was capable of making in the very short time since I have read those things; notwithstanding they contain nothing besides this circumstance, that relates to our present purpose: and I will begin with that of a woman.

8. The urinary and genital parts of a woman; who died in this hospital, of I know not what disorder; were brought into the college, where I was teaching anatomy, before the end of January in the present year 1759.

In the genitals I observ'd nothing that was preternatural, besides one or two roundish prominences; both of which were small, and protuberated, in some measure, on the internal, and posterior, surface of the fundus uteri; being of the same kind, that you will remember to have been describ'd by me, at other times, of a larger or lesser magnitude.

But as to what relates to the urinary parts; besides the emulgent artery which is common to all, another artery, which has been seen by me in some bodies, and by many other anatomists, went off, in like manner, from the trunk of the great artery to the kidney.

(*p*) N. 43.

(*q*) Epist. 42. n. 11. in fin.

(*r*) Epist. 39. n. 33.

But this was only a less usual appearance of nature: yet the trunk itself of the aorta had this preternatural circumstance, that it shew'd white spots internally of a considerable size; which were the marks of future ossification: and not only this, but that it was more narrow in its diameter, than seem'd suitable even to a woman of a low stature.

The bladder, being found, had no prominence at the lower part, and none at the upper part, of the urethra, in like manner; and even not any the least trace of a prominence.

9. The body of an old man; of sixty years of age, as it appear'd to be; was dissected at the same time and in the same place. In regard to which man, I could learn nothing more than this; that before he begg'd for his living at Padua, he was on board the galleys; having been condemn'd, probably, on account of some quarrels. At least many scars of wounds which he had receiv'd, appear'd in the abdomen and the neighbouring parts.

The belly, and the thorax, being cut into, it was found that none of those wounds, but one, had penetrated into their cavity: this one, however, had gone no farther than the omentum, as a small part of this membrane adher'd, in a state of agglutination, within an elliptical little cavity of the peritonæum, which had formerly been perforated; at the same time that the viscera beneath were unhurt.

The stomach; which was almost empty, and yet larger than usual; shew'd a slight phlogosis internally, towards the œsophagus: and the small intestines, externally, shew'd a colour which was partly yellow, but degenerating into brown; and the cystic bile was yellow, but dilute, and almost effete.

The hollow surface of the liver, on the right side, was disfigur'd by a very black spot: the figure of which spots approach'd, in some measure, to the area of a circle; the diameter whereof did not exceed the breadth of a man's thumb. As some fluid seem'd to lie beneath, I cut into the coat of the liver, and found it to be semi-coagulated blood, comprehended in a not very deep cavity.

The internal surface of the great artery had some bony particles scatter'd up and down; but they were small, and not in great number. Among these; to say something of the parts of the thorax also; that was certainly one of the largest which lay upon the very orifice, in which, the canalis arteriosus, that had formerly been open in the foetus, terminated.

The heart was large: and the mouth of the coronary vein had nothing else, in the place of a valve, but a slender filament, produc'd from the upper edge of the orifice to the lower. And this I have related here; as I have other things also; that you might perceive I had made an accurate observation, even of little things, in this body.

With how much more accuracy do you suppose, then, that the uvula was enquir'd after, by me, in the orifice of the bladder of this man, and another to whom I shall refer presently? and of that old woman who was spoken of just now? especially as in this man, when the bladder was already open'd, something, that was of a roundish figure, and moderately prominent, seem'd to protuberate within the neighbouring part of the urethra, which was not yet open'd.

But nevertheless, when the urethra was at length laid open, it immediately appear'd

appear'd that I had been deceiv'd ; and not only I, but all the more diligent students who were present ; together with the experienc'd dissectors : since these observations I made in public, according to my general custom.

For, whatever the cause of the deception might be ; certainly there was not the least prominence ; that we could now attain to the sight of ; in that whole space, which lies betwixt the bladder and the seminal caruncle.

10. But because I am so desirous of learning truth, as to think that whatever I hear, or read, of the structure of the body, that is new, I should enquire after, even in those parts wherein I remember to have seen nothing of this kind, though they have been carefully examin'd by me a hundred times ; I wish to inspect them again and again, to the great, though silent, admiration, and perhaps irksomeness, of those persons who assist me : for which reason, it gave me a very singular pleasure, that an opportunity offer'd itself, in those very days, of cutting into and examining a third bladder.

I therefore begg'd, that not only the viscera of the thorax ; of that man whose history I have written to you, in the latter part of the sixty-fourth letter (s) ; wherein the seat of the disorder was, might be brought to me, but also the organs serving for the offices of generation.

As the bladder therefore, and the urethra, when open'd, seem'd to me to be sufficiently proper, wherein to make an attentive enquiry after that prominence ; I made this enquiry very accurately ; but in vain : for not the least appearance of it was found.

Nay, and even when human bodies were wanting ; that is, after the anatomical demonstrations were finish'd ; I was determin'd to enquire after it in a dog of a considerable size.

This animal I had order'd to be cut open alive, in the college, after the custom of my ancestors ; not only for other reasons, but, moreover, that it might appear, whether no interstice be left betwixt the pericardium and the heart, either in its systole, or in its diastole ; as I had read not long before ; but the pericardium so exactly embraces, at all times, whatever it contains ; or at least in living and healthy bodies ; that no vacuity remains within its cavity.

For as this method of determining it was an obvious one, so it seem'd not to be liable to doubt ; I mean, if the thorax of the dog being open'd ; in such a manner, that not much blood was extravasated ; we immediately tried, while the heart still exercis'd its motions strongly, whether the membrane of the pericardium, before it was open'd, were so closely contiguous to the heart, that it could be by no means, or at least not easily, laid hold of and rais'd up betwixt two fingers.

And this it could be very easily, as was tried by several persons, and seen by all : and I know that the same experiment was since made, upon other dogs, with the same success. In that dog therefore, after having sought in vain, as I had often done before, whether the vesiculæ seminales are not wanting ; but as some seem to believe, are less conspicuous ; I sought after this uvula to no purpose in like manner.

For the bladder, and the urethra, being open'd, as I saw no eminence in

the first, besides those two round bodies, which, descending from the ureters, came together at length at an angle; so I saw that there was no prominence, from this angle quite to the feminal caruncle; but that line into which those bodies were produc'd, and which was not only much narrower, but much more depreß'd than they.

I found, I say, nothing protuberating; nor did I find that triangle in the bladder (as I see it is call'd); of which, what I observ'd before, not to say afterwards, in human bodies; and what it seems to me that we ought to think on this subject; and of other things of this kind; since it is not a proper place to say much here; let us immediately return to the uvula, of which I was here under a necessity of speaking.

For I do not doubt, but you are convinc'd, that it is with justice it has been consider'd by me, as a morbid excrescence of the prostate gland; from those things which have either not occur'd to me, for the most part, in human bodies, or have occur'd sometimes only.

11. Nor will you find that it has been consider'd in any different light by others; and particularly by Valsalva and Pohlius; from those things which I have already communicated to you in the forty-first (*t*), and forty-second letter (*u*), that I have sent to you.

For when one of these appearances was seen by each of them, as arising from the same part, in the prostate gland of an old man; the one resembling a pear, and the other a cherry; of the same forms, that is to say, which it was seen by me to have in that shoemaker, of whom I have spoken elsewhere (*x*), and in the man whom I have spoken of above (*y*); neither Valsalva nor Pohlius consider'd it as any certain natural part of the prostate gland, which was accidentally become enlarg'd; but as an excrescence altogether, as it was: or as a preternatural tumour. And indeed, how far the prostate gland is liable to excrescences, which raise themselves up from its superior circumference, or all round, or from a certain part, into the cavity of the bladder; it would be very easy for me to shew, if I were dispos'd to repeat, on this occasion, what I have said on a former (*).

It will be better for you to read it over again: and although there is much on this subject, you will still find that there are other things which may be added, in order to be referr'd to the Sepulchretum; as, for instance, that example of the celebrated Fantonus (*z*): an example, that is to say, of an old man of sixty, who, having died, after a very long-continu'd, and troublesome stillicidium of urine, had the prostate not only purulent, hard, and immoderately tumid, but “produc'd far and wide, towards the lower
“ part of the bladder also: the capacity of the bladder was very small: and
“ the membranes very thick:” which circumstance you will add to those I have written of to you before (*a*).

Do not be surpriz'd, that there was no suppression of urine; but only a very troublesome stillicidium thereof: for, even in the case of Pohlius, only

(*t*) N. 6.(*z*) N. 37.(*x*) Epist. 37. n. 30.(*y*) N. 6.

(*) Epist. 41. n. 17. & 19.

(*z*) De Obs. Med. & Anat. Epist. 8. n. 18.(*a*) Epist. 42. n. 33. & 35.

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more frequent stimuli to make water; whereto were added, at stated times, a dysuria and stranguria; are made mention of: and in that physician re-
ferr'd to by me, from Vallisneri, in the forty-first letter (*b*); although the
excrecence, which ascended, from the substance of the prostate, within the
bladder, was equal to the magnitude of a walnut; to the suppression of
urine, nevertheless, a stillicidium thereof only succeeded, join'd with excru-
ciating pains of the urethra, and a tenesmus: nor in regard to the woman,
and of the man; whose excrescences of the same kind I have taken notice
of above (*c*); have I heard any-thing in relation thereto; except that she
was affected with a continual stillicidium of urine, and that he was sometimes
heard to complain of an acrimony therein: and I saw the bladder, in each of
their bodies, to be distended with urine; as it was in that physician like-
wise.

It therefore appears, that, according to the various disposition of circum-
stances, a different inconvenience is brought on by different causes; and that,
as these circumstances are almost infinitely variable, a greater or less impe-
diment is thrown in the way of the egress of the urine, by excrescences of
the prostate gland.

12. And I am very well pleas'd to find, that three observations; which I
read in the same place where I see that this uvula, of which the question is
at present, is propos'd; agree with what I just now said.

For this uvula, having been found, in three bodies, of the thickness of
a small nut, (perhaps of a filbert) the first had labour'd under a very trouble-
some difficulty of urine, with frequent stimuli to make water; the second,
for eight days, under an ischuria; of which they were cur'd by the catheter;
and the third, under one or the other of these complaints; for which of them
it had been was not known; and the bladder of all of them was found to
be very full of urine.

But in this we differ, that in them the uvula is suppos'd to have been en-
creas'd; whereas I am persuaded, by my observations, that an excrescence,
quite of a preternatural kind, had protuberated from the prostate gland;
without supposing any uvula naturally to have existed.

And my observations are assisted by this circumstance; which I have also
observ'd heretofore (*d*), and have even confirm'd in this letter; that none of
the appearances of this kind, which I remember to have seen or read of be-
fore, were in young bodies, but all in old men: that is to say, in bodies
which every one knows, down from the time of Hippocrates (*e*) to the pre-
sent, are more liable to disorders, and, in particular, to "stillicidia and dif-
ficulties of urine."

Nor is that other remark; which you have read of, as being made by me
at the same time; any objection to my opinion; I mean, that these excre-
scences are wont to be from that part of the prostate, through which the
protuberating line is drawn: for it is very easy for a line, already somewhat
protuberant, to become more tumid; and it is shewn, in the same place, that
excrescences of the prostate do not begin from that part alone.

(*b*) N. 17, & 19.

(*c*) N. 7.

(*e*) S. 3. Aph. 31.

(*d*) Epist. 41. n. 19.

And we disagree no less in this particular; I mean, that this uvula, by growing out, is the seat of a very frequent, but very unknown disease.

It is not rare, I confess; but yet it is not so frequent, that; although out of these three patients, the second, who was a very old man, was treated, by the physicians, in the same manner as if he labour'd under a paralysis of the bladder; to which cause, without doubt, that disorder so common to old men is attributed; it therefore follows, that it is not frequently to be attributed to paralysis also; or at least to the state of the expulsive powers of the bladder being weaken'd through age; and indeed if this hitherto unknown cause, as it is suppos'd to be, were very frequent; there would be great reason to wonder how it should happen, that among those sixty or seventy bladders, which were examin'd, no more than these three had been found to have this cause existing in them.

But how this cause can be said to be hitherto quite unknown, I confess I am at a loss to conceive: nor do I say this only on account of those very many examples, which I have referr'd to (*f*) already, as made public by others; but for this reason chiefly, that such an assertion is made, where these very words of Santorini (*g*) are soon after quoted: "The orifice of the bladder, whereto is prefix'd a somewhat prominent body, which" is sometimes so very prominent in diseas'd bladders, "as entirely to intercept the passage of the urine."

And indeed in the figure; for the sake of explaining which, Santorini had written these things; the triangle and the uvula are said to be well express'd (both of them, therefore, before these last six-and-thirty years); but why, I pray, is not the same thing said of the disease; the cause of which, he has in the same place, as you see, expressly asserted the uvula to be?

Nay verily; as if he, who had made this assertion, had not in the least observ'd those things which he explain'd; it is doubted whether we do not rather owe these appearances to the limner, who faithfully express'd what he saw: and that so much the more, because, in the book of Santorini; on account of which, that figure, as well as the others, is added; the description of this uvula is sought for in vain; and because of the triangle there is not even a single word, in the very article which corresponds to that figure.

But as you, when you examine the book of Santorini, will not doubt but the tenth chapter corresponds to that figure; as it is entitled *De Virorum Naturalibus*; so you will also find that this very figure is often referr'd to there in the margin: and those little parts, whereof the question is at present, are at length twice spoken of (*b*).

And in the first place in the following manner: "Although I have now and then seen something posterior, of which I shall speak presently, protuberant, into a considerable bulk, at the orifice of the neck of the bladder; it is either very rarely met with, or we have observ'd it to be so far protuberant, in those subjects only, whose bladder was affected with

(*f*) Epist. 41. n. 12. 17. 19.

ad I.

(*g*) Obs. Anat. in Explic. Tab. 2. Fig. 2.

(*b*) §. 20. & 22.

“ disease: so that this circumstance, which is diseas’d and unfrequent, does
 “ not deserve to be exhibited as perpetual and constant, to the great detri-
 “ ment and misleading of younger practitioners; or those who have had
 “ but little experience.”

And in the second place the words run thus: “ But that which is some-
 “ times so prominent, at the orifice of the cervix vesicæ, as to be capable
 “ of intercepting, in some degree, the passage of the urine, is cover’d over
 “ by the thin internal membrane of the bladder, in such a manner, that I
 “ have sometimes seen it made up of conspicuous and aggregated glands:
 “ and I remember to have seen the wide circumference of this body, round
 “ about, occupied by protuberating glands; though of a small size; in an
 “ old man, within whose bladder above six-and-thirty calculi, of a white
 “ colour inclining to yellow, were contain’d; some of which calculi, being
 “ not much less than a filbert, were shut up in sacculi constructed of the very
 “ strong and divided fasciculi of the same bladder.”

It therefore appears, what Santorini thought of the uvula, and of the tri-
 angle also; for he seems to have spoken of both at the same time; although
 my opinion, in regard to some things there propos’d by him, is different
 from his: however, I consider nothing here, but that the disease, which
 is sometimes to be ascrib’d to this excrescence, was not unknown even
 to him.

13. But in regard to the very small glands of the bladder; what I have
 seen, and what I think of them, has been said by me on a former occa-
 sion (*i*). And as to those sacculi, or, as I have call’d them, vesical herniæ,
 observ’d by me in the spaces which the fasciculated fibres of the bladder
 surround; in consequence of the coats giving way to the pressure of the
 urine, which is sometimes retain’d in too large a quantity; it has been
 sufficiently declar’d by me, in the forty-second letter (*k*), how long ago I
 publish’d these things, and in what work; in which letter I also said much
 upon the subject of calculi included in these sacculi; and of the deceptions
 which may arise from thence to lithotomists.

And for this very reason, I take notice of these, and the following things,
 to you; I mean, because I am under a necessity of adding, if not many
 things, at least not very few, as well in regard to that uvula, as in regard to
 other matters, which I have sometimes advanc’d, when writing to you, or
 to others; things which I am compell’d by a love of truth to remark, when
 I consider what I have lately read of this uvula, and of the bladder; and
 what I had formerly read of this last-mention’d part; not only in the greater
 number of anatomical writers, but particularly in an author who was to be
 preferr’d before many, I mean my friend Santorini, in that very tenth
 chapter which I just now quoted.

Attending therefore to his descriptions and figures, and the descriptions
 and figures given by others, of the fleshy fibres of the bladder, and com-
 paring them with what I had been able to see (*l*) in the last months of the
 year 1725, and the first months of the following year; I thought I might

(*i*) Epist. Anat. 1. n. 63.

(*k*) n. 30. & seqq.

(*l*) Epist. Anat. 1. n. 60.

make this conclusion in particular: that there is so great a variety in the disposition of those fibres, as to make it impossible to reduce them to any one certain and constant description.

I was not greatly surpriz'd therefore, when I lit on the varying figures of others; as, for instance, of that eminent man William Ruttie (*m*); or when I found the illustrious professor of anatomy, Albinus (*n*), admonishing us, in respect to that muscle of the bladder; which he gives a figure of as rising from the ossa pubis, and extending itself through the lower part of the bladder, almost transversely, and continuing itself to the rest of the fibres thereof; that it had been "very seldom" seen by him.

Nor did I wonder, when in the year, if I remember rightly, 1731, I read the description of Joh. Wilhelmus Albrecht (*o*), the whole of which I must copy to you here; not only on account of the variety, but for this reason also, that he has propos'd it, contrary to the opinion and custom of other anatomists.

"In the urinary bladder of a robust man," by the anatomical pipe of Wolfius, "we separated six very distinct coats, which are commonly considered, by authors, as a triple membrane. But as to that which is call'd the muscular coat; I do not see with what propriety it can be number'd amongst the coats. For the muscular fibres do not coalesce into one continu'd membrane; but, being collected on one side and on the other, like fillets of an inch in breadth, or even not so broad, go round the bladder, meet one another without any order, and, cutting one another at different angles, are terminated in membranes, either about the neck, or about the sphincter itself."

I, however, do not believe that any one author; who has enquir'd into the fleshy fibres of the bladder, more than once, in a proper manner; has fail'd to see the interstices which they leave betwixt one another: and I, therefore, suppose that this author, or any others of the same class; if they happen'd to be ask'd, whether these fibres, which are so entangled one with another, as to comprehend betwixt them *areas*; under which name I have spoken of these interstices in the Adversaria (*p*); whether these fibres, I say, could with propriety be call'd by the name of a reticular muscle; would no less readily affirm it of these fibres, than of those of the detrusor urinæ muscle; nor with less readiness than they have call'd that membrane of the bladder muscular, by reason of these fibres; which membrane had these fibres lying upon, or interwoven with, itself, and join'd them together by its intertexture.

You see then, in what sense I have also, in conjunction with others, call'd this membrane, or coat, fleshy or muscular; I say, in conjunction with others.

For although he, whose loss we lately lamented, I mean the celebrated Fantonus (*q*), said, twenty years before Albrecht, the following things upon the subject of these fibres, and upon this membrane of the bladder: "These

(*m*) Treatise on the Urinary Passages. Tab.

(*n*) Tab. Sceleti, & Musc. corp. hum. Tab.

12. Fig. 41.

(*o*) Observat. Anat. §. 5.

(*p*) III. Animad. 36.

(*q*) Anat. corp. hum. Dissert. 7.

“ fibres, however, do by no means form a compleat membrane ; for when
 “ the bladder is extended, they are found to be very much drawn afunder
 “ from each other ;” yet he did not deny but the coat, which was not made
 complete by these fibres, was completed by the membranè that lies betwixt
 them.

And moreover, although he immediately added the following words :
 “ And hence it happens that the urine must, of course, flow out through the
 “ interstices of those fibres, at any time when the internal membrane is
 “ eroded, if the external membrane did not, by its density, resist this
 “ escape ;” I, however, do not think that we must, of course, understand
 them so as to suppose, that he did not hold these intervals to be fill’d by a
 thin membrane, at least, if not by a dense and firm one ; especially as he
 has asserted, “ that the bladder is nevertheless compos’d of three coats,
 “ the external of which is made up of the peritonæum, the middle is fleshy,
 “ and the inner coat a nervous one, being made up of white fibres very
 “ densely woven together.”

14. Yet there is no membrane, or coat, you will say, in those interstices.
 But tell me, I beg of you, do you think that, if there were none, this
 would not have been found out, and acknowledg’d, among the excellent
 anatomists of former days ? Eustachius was certainly very eminent and skil-
 ful among them ; if any other was ; and yet that he had observ’d these in-
 terstices, appears very evidently from that figure, such as it is, which you
 see exhibited under number seven, in his twelfth table.

Did he, therefore, think you, exclude this membrane we are speaking
 of, from among the number of coats of the bladder ? No truly, but has
 even asserted the very contrary, in the following words (r) : “ The proper
 “ coat of the bladder is double, and the external ” (which is what we are
 speaking of here) “ has very conspicuous, thick, and almost fleshy fibres,
 “ which are distributed so variously in every direction, that to those who
 “ look upon them, they seem to have the appearance of many coats.”

But you will perhaps say, he, like the rest of the ancients, did not di-
 stinguish a cellular web from a membrane.

To this I will not reply, that the custom of these authors was to consider
 parts, rather as they are found, naturally, in the human body ; than to en-
 quire into what they may be resolv’d, when you drive in the air forcibly ; as
 Albrecht did ; or water, as others have done ; that is to say, they enquir’d
 of what structure they were from the hand of nature herself, and for what
 purpose they were form’d in the manner they naturally occur ; and not to
 what state they may be reduc’d by artifice.

It is sufficient for me to say, that Winslow ; the very eminent anatomist
 of these times (s) ; though he very well knew that the fleshy fibres of the
 bladder were connected to one another by a cellular texture ; and might
 therefore be separated from each other by the introduction of air artificially ;
 has nevertheless enumerated this muscular membrane, among the other
 coats of the bladder : being very well aware, that if, because membranes,
 and many other parts, can be resolv’d, by the same artifice, into a more or

(r) Tract. de Renibus. c. 19.

(s) Expos. Anat. tr. du bas Ventre n. 451.

less evident cellular texture, they ought to be call'd by a name very different from what they have been accusom'd to bear; a much greater confusion would be introduc'd into the anatomical schools thereby, than ever it could administer utility.

I confess that, if the question were now of imposing names upon parts, in the manner of the first fathers of this science, or of those who formerly encreas'd it, and further'd its progress; it is not to be doubted, but many better names, than the present, might be thought of; and such as would be better accommodated to the parts that bear them. But it is better, in my opinion, to teach the truth which has been since observ'd, and to retain the ancient and usual appellations.

Thus, I by no means omit to teach, on proper occasions, what membrane, of what a nature, and how variously divided at the lower part, is subjected to the venous orifices of the heart; but, although I very much approve of names lately impos'd thereon, by the most ingenious men, I nevertheless still go on to make use of the usual terms of *valvulæ tricuspidæ* and *mitrales*; and continue to say right and left ventricle of the heart, the more willingly, because some of them expressly allow, that when they had chosen rather to speak of these parts, under other new names, they were not understood, even by very learned auditors.

But as I hope that, if I am not prais'd for this my intention, I shall, at least, be pardon'd for it; so I also hope, that if I should still presume, as you have seen me do, to number the prostate in the class of glands, I shall be pardon'd in like manner; because every one knows, that not only other persons, but even those who had declar'd war against glands in general, have done it, and still do it.

For though they, without doubt, knew very well, that not all the parts of the prostate could be fit for the secretion and preservation of the humour peculiar thereto; yet they knew, at the same time, "that almost the whole prostate was made up" of the glandular tubuli of this body; to use the words of Santorini; who has not only describ'd that in the same chapter which I have quoted above (*t*), but has also describ'd the levator muscle of this gland, the ligament, and the capsula (*u*).

And in proportion as the tubuli are in greater number and thicker, so much the more does it appear, that the prostate ought to be retain'd among the number of the glands; and a certain opinion of mine is confirm'd, in regard to the cause why the extremities of the seminal vessels, and the thinner part of them, is carried through that gland; I mean, that while these tubuli are depleted by venery, the continual compression of those vessels may be, at the same time, remitted, and the included semen may be thrown out.

15. But to return to the diseases of the urinary parts; when I lately read those things which laid me under a necessity of interspersing these remarks, in behalf of myself and others, who think and speak in the same manner; I also lit on that passage where the symptoms of a certain ischuria are propos'd; and an ischuria which is said to be very frequent; being of a middle

(*t*) 10. § 22.(*u*) § 5. 17. 20.

nature betwixt the renal and the vesical : that is to say, having its seat in the ureters, which are dilated to an extreme degree by the urine, that cannot flow down into the bladder, by reason of their violent strangulation at the point of insertion.

And these are the symptoms which are produc'd : a dull pain join'd with the ischuria, and a certain sense of weight in the loins, nearer to the bladder than to the kidneys.

There are extant indeed, as you very well know, many examples of dilatation in the ureters ; from different causes which constrict them at their insertion, or even stop up their orifices.

But if these causes continue so long, that the urine must, of course, dilate them in an extreme manner ; it must happen, long before this be the case, that the urine which is continually secreted, will fill up the very small passages within the kidneys, in such a manner as to apply violence thereto ; and, by pressing upon them, prevent the secretion which is there made : and this in so speedy a manner, that there can scarcely be time to observe the signs of this ischuria media, disjoin'd from those of the renal ischuria, of this kind, which obscure them : or if we have opportunity of observing the signs of this ischuria media, either before or after ; certainly, if they will be nearer to the bladder than to the kidneys, they will, of course, be perceiv'd, not in the loins, which the kidneys themselves occupy, but below the loins.

Other things, however ; to say nothing of those, which are advanc'd from conjecture, not from observation ; I purposely omit ; that I may, rather, among many things which I ingenuously commend, praise one, from whence a certain new cause may be taken, and number'd among the causes, not only of an incontinence of urine, but of a vesical ischuria, as far as they relate to the sphincter.

You are not ignorant how many and various things have been hitherto said of the sphincter vesicæ, on account of which, and my own observations also ; that have been made some at one time, and some at another ; I have been under a necessity of thinking differently of it at different times.

But now, as I see propos'd, instead of the sphincter, those very fibres, which ; being situated at the orifice of the bladder, and having not a muscular, but a ligamentous nature, and keeping up a pressure round about by means of their own elasticity ; shut up the passage of the urine, till at length they yield to the stronger powers which expel that fluid ; and when these powers cease to act, immediately restore themselves by their own elastic force, and return to their former office ; the very simplicity of the thing recommends itself to me, and shews me how I may impute an incapacity of retaining the urine, to the distraction, erosion, or incision of these fibres.

Nor am I less pleas'd with the solution of a considerable difficulty, as it certainly is. For if there is no power of the will over the ligamentous parts, but over the muscular only ; how does it happen, you would naturally say, that men have it in their power, immediately to restrain the urine in the middle of its course ?

It is answer'd therefore, that it is possible to do this, not by reason of the contraction of those fibres, but by reason of the contraction of the levator ani

ani muscle; in that part of it which lies beneath the bulb of the urethra, betwixt that and the prostate, like a handle.

And this part of the muscle I would call by the name of *pseudo-sphincter vesicæ*; which name, however, supposes a sphincter, though there is, in fact, none at all.

But, in order that I might be understood, I made use of the same name that they, against whom I there disputed, had made use of: although, if I had happen'd to be desirous of imposing that name, instead of the ancient name; a custom which I have always been averse to; I do not see how it would follow, that a sphincter of the bladder is suppos'd, as it is sufficient that other true sphincters are not wanting in some parts; and as, by comparing with these one which is not true, any-one may call the latter a *pseudo-sphincter*.

You see that this part in particular, if it restrain the urine by the force of the will upon it, may, if it be at any-time seiz'd with a convulsion, bring on a vesical ischuria; and that with so much the more ease, as it has even often brought on that very ischuria, when contracted, for a long time together, in order to retain the urine in obedience to the will; whether alone, or in conjunction with other muscles, which the celebrated Gysbert Beudt (x) suppos'd should be number'd, at that time, with the same levatores ani; or those which others have suppos'd, and particularly the celebrated Winslow, in the latter part of his never-to-be-sufficiently commended *Exposition*, where, in describing those that are to be added to his treatise on the belly (y), he has taught us, that by these is form'd, in part, and perhaps "principally," that muscle which is call'd the sphincter vesicæ.

For although, in those things which have been lately advanc'd, I commend the simplicity; yet, at present, I leave the matter to your determination, in consequence of preserving my usual custom, and considering it as certain, that if any thing has been ascrib'd to me, (who am in other respects undeserving) by the candour and humanity of the most eminent men, they have done this, not because I determin'd any thing hastily, but because I made haste slowly; if I may be allow'd the expression; and even, where I thought it necessary to pause and take time, there paus'd and waited, till sufficiently repeated observations, and the never-to-be-omitted-reading of those authors, who might perhaps have seen, and written upon, the same thing on which I was in doubt, have taught me that there was no longer any necessity for pausing.

And both of these things I will certainly do now, if ever I did in my life.

For before I adjoin that uvula, which was just now spoken of, to the other parts which naturally exist in the body, I will read what others have thought of it in the mean while; I mean those to whom we can, with propriety, deny none of the great number of assistances, which are requir'd, if we speak ingenuously, in a great anatomist: and I will, at the same time, of how little importance soever I may be, add other enquiries to those which I have related.

(x) Dissert. de Fabrica & Usu Viscer. Uropoieticor. Class. 3.

(y) N. 660. & seq.

And the success of these investigations I will make known to you, after the dissections of the following winter are finish'd (z).

16. But I will write to you the other things which relate to the diseases of the genital parts, as soon as ever I am able; according to the promise I made you in the beginning of this letter. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-SEVENTH

Relates to the Disorders of the Genital Parts of both Sexes, but particularly to those of the Female Sex.

1. **W**HAT still remains to be written upon the disorders of the belly, relates to the genital parts of both sexes. But the greater part will turn upon those of women.

2. After I had written to you (a) upon herniæ which happen in the scrotum, came out a dissection perform'd by the celebrated Richerzious (b), in reading which, you will perceive, that it is not only of itself accurate, but useful in respect to the chirurgical cure.

In the same author (c), you will also see a peculiar hernia, either produc'd after birth, or, which is most probable, congenial; that is to say, in a girl six months old, whose left ovary, and adjoining tube, he found within that sinus, through which the round ligament of the uterus goes out of the pelvis.

But this is to be referr'd to the class of bubonocèles. Of which, and of ventral herniæ, if I were to discourse at present; I should take notice of two, amongst others, that are worthy of being remember'd; on account of what was contain'd in the dilated intestines; and that are propos'd in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (d).

3. But to those things which we have written upon the descent, and excision, of the uterus (e), relates the observation of Schlenckerus (f), of a descent thereof, in consequence of the ligaments being relax'd, by the weight of the impending ovary; which had become enlarg'd and stony.

Thus Abraham Vater (g) had seen the same thing happen to another wo-

(z) Vid. Epist. totam 70.

(a) Epist. 43. & alibi.

(b) Observ. Viscer. Abdom. labis Epicrif. Obs. 1.

(c) Obs. 3.

(d) In Obs. Anat. A. 1752. n. 5. & A. 1723 n. 7.

(e) Epist. 45.¹

(f) De Singulari Ovar. Morb. in Proœmio, & § 19.

(g) Dissert. inscripta Gravidit. Appar. in Hist. & Thef. 18.

man, from the oppressive tumour of a large ovary. And as, from these observations, it is confirm'd, by dissection, that the uterus itself descends within the vagina; and it is shewn what causes, sometimes, produce this descent; so from the observation of the celebrated Kalfschmied (*b*); whether he cut out a large schirrhous from the uterus, or a schirrhous mola, which, without doubt, coher'd with the uterus in such a manner, that it was necessary to cut it out with a knife; the suspicion may certainly be encreas'd of the deception of those persons, who have believ'd, in times of less light and knowledge than the present, that the uterus had been amputated by them.

4. And although, where I was speaking of the hysterical affection (*i*), I expressly profess'd, that I would not enter into any altercation with those persons, who contend that this ought to be distinguish'd from the hypochondriac disorder; nor, on the other hand, with those who deny it; yet you will remember that, in general, I commended those who refer both of these disorders to the passion of the nerves.

And in this opinion I have been still more and more confirm'd, very lately, by the authority of that very excellent, and, in respect of me, very humane man, count Sylvester Ponticelli, very deservedly Archiater and counsellor at the court of Parma (*k*); as I had also been confirm'd therein by other observations of other authors; and among these by two of that learned man Anthony Fracassini (*l*): and, in particular, by the second, which is join'd with the dissection of the body. And when you read what circumstances happen'd in those two men that are describ'd; of what nature these circumstances were; and in what manner they happen'd; you will readily conjecture why I made this assertion.

5. Now let us go on to subjects on which we shall dwell somewhat longer; I mean, to those which relate to the impediments to venery, and sterility. As, when I was speaking of these things in males, we consider'd a disorder of the urethra, when it is not in the form of a canal, but of half a canal only, carried over the inferior surface of the penis; we also made mention of the observation of Salzmann (*m*), of the urethra being open'd in the manner of a semi-canal, but on the opposite surface; that is, through the whole dorsum penis.

As this feat of the urethra, although not open, Ruysch saw, not twice as he says, but once only, if you consider the matter attentively (*n*), and confesses "that he had never observ'd it before;" I do not doubt but it will be doing a thing agreeable to you, if I communicate another example, which was related to me by John Gianella, son of Charles, formerly the professor here; who himself examin'd the case accurately, and is to be depended upon, in his narration; as well on account of his ingenuity and skill, as his diligence, and uprightness of manners: having been formerly my au-

(*b*) De Mola scirrhosa in utero inverso extirpata.

(*i*) Epist. 45. n. 17.

(*k*) Tratt. di tre Specie di Affez. Ister. e Ipochondr.

(*l*) Naturæ Morbi Hypochondr. &c. Investigat. P. 3. c. 1.

(*m*) Epist. 46. n. 8.

(*n*) Thes. Anat. 3. n. 5. not. 1, & 2. & n. 22. not. 1, 2, 3.

ditor, and very much esteem'd by me; and being at present settled in the practice of physic at Stalimene with considerable reputation.

6. There was a man in the country of Stalimene, who, although he was said to be an hermaphrodite, was nevertheless call'd before a magistrate, by a woman who asserted that she was with child by him, and without defending himself settled money upon her.

This man, being afterwards about to seek himself a wife, and being represented by the brother, and others, as not being at all fit for matrimony; and the physicians of the neighbouring city; who were men of eminence, and had inspected his genitals; having confirm'd this representation; incens'd with the shame of his repulse, and having enter'd into a law-suit with the brother, fell into so violent a disease, from these several vexations, that he soon ceas'd to live.

Leave being given to inspect, but not to dissect, the body, the scrotum and the testes appear'd quite in a natural state as to their situation, their magnitude, and form.

But in the penis, which, in other respects, was not small, nor seem'd to have been flaccid in the living body, were these unusual appearances observ'd: it was turn'd upwards towards the abdomen, and the glans, which was of its usual figure and magnitude, was entirely unimperforated; and, finally, the urethra was unusually short, and had a peculiar situation and structure.

For it did not reach quite to the glans, nor did it lie on the inferior surface of the penis; but upon the dorsum penis: nor was it a perfect canal, but was open in the manner of a semi-canal; so that the mouths of my canaliculi, which could not be in the opposite paries, as they are wont to be, immediately became obvious to the eyes in that which was not wanting; in consequence of their being larger than they are in other persons: and upon inspecting these parts, it was less to be wonder'd at, that the man should have been formerly infected with a virulent gonorrhæa, as they said he had been.

Moreover, in the beginning of that semi-canal, which was wider in the other part of it, a kind of vulva, as it might formerly have seem'd to the mother, and other good women, hung over.

But no foramen belong'd to this, except that it carried the urine into the beginning of the semi-canal; which it was very certain, from other testimonies, had been wont to flow out from the semi-canal, at the time of discharging it, and to have some part of it sprinkled upon the man: but we had no information of what happen'd to the ejaculated semen, in like manner, which was under a necessity of passing through that same foramen, into the semi canal.

And, indeed, you might introduce a probe into the foramen, and pass it on to some cavity or other, which it was natural enough to conjecture belong'd to the bladder; but to examine into the grounds of our conjectures, and other circumstances, by dissection, we were not, as I have already said, permitted.

7. Gianella not only related what he himself had been able to see, in this man, without dissection; but he also told me of a situation of the pudendum in a certain woman, which is still more surprising: he himself, however, had only seen the representation of it; but he had heard it for a certain and-at-

tested

tested fact, from the inhabitants of Stalimene; and this was the tenor of his narration.

About forty years ago, there was a maid-servant in the house of the Venetian nobleman who was governor of Stalimene, that was married to one of her fellow-servants; but she had that part which we have mention'd above, not in the place where it ought naturally to be, but above the navel, and there very narrow.

Being impregnated, however, but not able to bring forth; she sent for a surgeon, to enlarge the passage for the infant, who endeavour'd to extricate himself from his confinement, in vain: and this the surgeon did in such a manner, that the section being produc'd from the lower part of that aperture, quite to the os pubis; whether it was entirely from want of skill, as was there suppos'd, or rather because he intended to make use of the Cæsarean section, as it is call'd, which was not sufficiently well known to him: it is certain, however, that the infant was sav'd, and the mother at length perfectly cur'd also, after a long course of attendance.

But what happen'd to her afterwards, is not known at Stalimene; because she went away from thence, together with her husband, as neither of them were natives of the place: but it is sufficient for our present purpose, that the figure still remains there, which was left by the physician of the woman, and which faithfully represents her abdomen, as it had been before the section was made.

8. Now since I have begun to speak of women that are unfit for matrimony; I will immediately subjoin what I have observ'd in the dissection of two of them, not in regard to the situation indeed, but in regard to the occlusion of the genitals.

9. A woman, of seventy years of age, had already lain a long time in the hospital, on account of an asthmatical disorder; when a peripneumony came on, and carried her off: this happen'd about the middle of March, in the year 1752.

From the carcase, which was emaciated, the lungs were extracted by our Mediavia; and these he affirm'd to be actually hard.

But I myself afterwards demonstrated some parts, to the students, from this body; and particularly in the head and the genitals. And in the head indeed, I found nothing that was preternatural; except a coalition of the tendon of the trochlearis muscle of one of the eyes, with its trochlea: so that the muscle did not follow the fingers of the person who drew it back.

But in the parts which were created for the offices of generation, I found a much greater number of appearances, quite different from the natural state, than I could have wish'd. For, in the first place, one of the Falloppian tubes had coalesc'd with the testes; by means of its fimbriated extremity; in such a manner, that the orifice, which lies betwixt the fimbriæ, did not appear: and the other had that orifice in an impervious state, and its most neighbouring part immoveable, by reason of the ala vespertilionum, which; not being pretty wide there, as it generally is, but very narrow; connected the tube to the testis.

The parietes of the uterus were thick: and the section thereof show'd a sanguiferous vessel, or if you please a sinus rather, comprehended within their substance,

substance, for the length of a full inch, and of a diameter equal to a line and a half of the inch of Bologna. And in this sinus we saw a little coagulated blood.

The internal surface of the uterus was, in the whole of it, very slightly moist: in the fundus, and in the lower part of its neck, it was brown: and in the other part of a white colour: and why I mention these circumstances here you will see below. The same lower part of the cervix was narrower than it ought to be; and the osculum uteri very small.

When I attempted to pass a probe down through this orifice, into the vagina; I felt an obstacle in the way, which prevented it from going down below the orifice, except in the extreme part of it. I was therefore oblig'd to introduce the probe through the orifice of the vagina.

But as it was not possible to pass it up above the length of a small inch; I cut into the vagina deeply, in a longitudinal direction; that if there were any cavity it might come into sight. As I search'd in vain for any such appearance by these means; I then cut into the vagina transversely in more than one way: but no where did it appear hollow, nor did even any traces of a cavity appear.

The whole of the vagina; if you except the beginning and the end; was perfectly like a solid cylinder: being made up of a substance which was every where white, and hard in some degree: so that it was not possible to distinguish the parietes from that substance which was included therein; they being continu'd into each other, and perfectly similar.

Although this was the state of the vagina, it seem'd, nevertheless, to have lost nothing of its diameter, when look'd upon externally; but it had lost so much of its length, that although, from the orifice thereof to the upper part of the uterus, there was an interval of eight fingers breadths; the vagina was equal only to three, and the five others belong'd to the uterus: yet with this variation, that the cervix was longer than the fundus, contrary to what is generally the case.

But the cervix had no fasciculi, nor lines, protuberating internally. And it was in vain that, in this part, or in the fundus, or in the extremities of the vagina where it was not stopp'd up, any traces of cicatrices were carefully look'd for by me: nor were they to be found in any other part of the genitals. The inferior part of the vagina was without any traces of the hymen.

10. However, I believe this very considerable coalition of the vagina to have taken its rise from erosion; or from some laceration, which had not been attended to at all in a curative method, or at least only with great negligence: and we may suppose that this was a consequence of her last child-bearing; for the woman had been married, and had not lost her husband many years before, with whom she could not have liv'd in matrimony, nay could not have barely liv'd, if she had been in this state of occlusion from the original formation.

For how do you think that the menstruous blood, which we have no reason to suppose did not flow from a uterus of that kind, in a flourishing time of life, could be retain'd within the cavity thereof, without the destruction of the woman? I, at least, could hardly conceive, that it would happen otherwise in regard to the fluid wherewith the uterus is internally moisten'd in a
natural

natural state; as I have also said that I saw it to be in this woman; if it were not carried back by the lymphæducts, or other absorbent vessels.

But can you imagine, that these vessels are equal to the task of carrying back the blood also, and in that quantity wherein we know that it flows into the cavity of the uterus every month? And nearly the same question that I ask you in regard to this woman, I ask you of another also, whose body had been dissected in the college but two months before, and had afforded the following occasions of remark.

11. An old woman had died, in the hospital, of no other disorder, to all outward appearance, but of a decay of natural strength: nor was this to be wonder'd at in a person who was more than fourscore and twelve years of age.

The body was very lank and contracted. From the abdomen two herniæ were prominent; the one in the middle of the hypogastrium, which was equal in size to the head of a child, and the other at the right side of the former. In both of these herniæ was a part of the intestinum ileum; but in the lesser was a part of the omentum also: which, except that they adher'd to the hernial sacs, had no mark of disease beside.

The stomach seem'd to be lower than it naturally is; which it might be, either because it had been drawn downwards, by that part of the omentum which was included in the herniæ, as we have said; or rather from other causes, and amongst these from a certain gland, as it seem'd at first to be, which was form'd in the omentum, near to the spleen, and was of the size and shape of a very large pigeon's egg.

When I inspected this gland a little more attentively, I suspected it to be another spleen; and this suspicion was very clearly confirm'd by dissecting, and comparing it with the neighbouring spleen: for the structure and substance of the two were exactly the same.

To the lesser spleen went some pretty thick sanguiferous vessels that belong'd to the omentum. The artery of the larger spleen was large; but tortuous in the slightest degree only: nor had it any thing hard in such an advanced age; nor had any other of all the arteries I examin'd, any thing bony in them; if you except the iliacs; nor yet any of the valves of the heart, notwithstanding those that lie at the beginning of the aorta, were very much contracted, and in some measure diseas'd.

Yet the whole portion of that trunk, which lies in the belly, was dispos'd to ossification; as it was of a surface almost every where distinguish'd with white spots, and with certain inequalities, and that internally. And the same trunk had this unusual appearance besides, that immediately below the emulgent, it was inflected to the extent of two or three inches: which inflexion could not be imputed to the vertebræ, as these I saw to be in a proper situation, and in a natural state.

But to return to the viscera; the glands of the mesentery were neither small, nor hard, nor yet of a black colour, or at least externally, but rather somewhat red: the appendicula vermiformis was shorter than usual by the extent of two inches, very slender, and intirely solid; so that it seem'd never to have had any cavity: and you would certainly have been in doubt whether the liver had always been sound.

For the right lobe; in that part where it was now very near to the left, and from whence it continu'd to extend itself downwards, contrary to custom; shew'd the convex surface to be not smooth, and of a white colour: and, if you cut into this part to some considerable depth, you found the same colour; and the substance thereof approach'd to the nature of a ligament.

It now remains to speak of the genitals, as I have promis'd you to do. Both of the tubes were so grown into one substance with their ovaries, that the fimbriæ of neither of them, and still less the orifice which lies betwixt those fimbriæ, appear'd. And within the ovaria were hydatids.

The fundus uteri being cut open; in the middle of its posterior surface was seen a pretty high and somewhat round excrescence, which at first seem'd to be made up of vesicles as it were; but when cut into was found to consist of the solid substance of the uterus.

As I attempted to pass a probe from the fundus into the vagina, but was not able; I cut open the cervix, and found that the parietes of the lower part of it had coalesc'd together, for a very short space; and even that the parietes of the osculum uteri itself had suffer'd a coalition, in such a manner, that no passage remain'd; unless perhaps the most streight and confin'd.

22. That these coalitions might be brought on by some laceration left after a difficult birth, as I have said (*o*), is perhaps confirm'd from hence; that, in both the women, there was found to be an occlusion of the tubes, and a concretion thereof with the ovaries.

For Abraham Cyprianus (*p*) observ'd the tubes to have been in the same state; as he also shows by the representation which he has added (*q*); in a woman, who, from the difficulty of her fourth child-bearing, and still more from the most violent dragging of an unskilful midwife, having been thrown into a very violent inflammation of the uterus, and of the parts annex'd thereto; as was shown by the very severe pains of her belly, and particularly by the pains about the loins; and at length escap'd from thence with difficulty; instead of being a child-bearing woman, became barren; and continu'd so as long as she liv'd, and she liv'd ten years.

But these things happen to women; and I wish I could say to a few only; from the same or some other similar cause; and make those barren, who had, of themselves, been fertile, and would continue to be so.

Yet it is certain that some have occlusions, or obstructions, of the passages necessary for generation; even from their original conformation; and not only of the hidden parts, but of those, likewise, which are obvious to the sight or to the touch; as I have taken notice on a former occasion (*r*).

And you will have a double example of this kind also from Boehmerus (*s*): Who not only dissected a virgin, that was entirely without any perforation in the natural parts; at the same time that no traces of a cicatrix appear'd; but also inspected the body of a woman, with whom her husband had never been able to perform the conjugal duties, and found the orifice of the genital open indeed; but in the place of one vagina, found two, leading to a bipar-

(*o*) n. 10.

(*p*) Epist. ad Millington.

(*q*) Tab. 2.

(*r*) Epist. 46. n. 11. & seqq.

(*s*) Vid. Aët. Erud. Lips. A. 1758. M. Januar.

tite uterus; as in cows and sheep; and these, as far as we can suppose, so narrow that neither of them was capable of receiving a man.

But of these occlusions, or impediments; which are not occult, but obvious, either to the sight or to the touch; there are some that may be remov'd, and some that can not.

For those can easily be remov'd, that consist in the membrane which is stretch'd over the orifice of the vagina; or in bands, or fillets as it were, of the same kind; by one of which I found the parietes of the vagina tied together in a young virgin, as I have related to you (*t*). But those that are of the same kind with the impediments just now referr'd to, by me, from Boehmerus, and found in that married woman, who can remove?

13. And that the cause of an accidental coalition, or occlusion, may not only be from laceration, or from inflammation, but from erosion also, has been acknowledg'd by me, both above and elsewhere; whether such an erosion be the consequence of the lues venerea, or of an uterine fluor.

For from the latter of these disorders having preceded, even in the most pure and untouch'd virgins; such as she was whose dissection I have given you the relation of, in the forty-sixth letter (*u*); I believe we may, if we choose it, account for, with some pretence to plausibility, that whitish little membrane, which shut up the lower part of the cervix, near to the osculum uteri.

But this fluor must have been of the more acrid kind; and not of that more frequent species, whereof I have sent you many of my observations, in the forty-seventh letter. To these you may add that which I now subjoin; although, by reason of other things, of greater moment, which it contains, I should rather have sent it to you at the time in which I wrote the sixtieth, sixty-second, and sixty-third letters, if I had made it before that time.

14. A woman, about sixty years of age, had been carried off by an apoplexy, within four days and no more. Three of these days were pass'd at her own home: but on the fourth she was at length brought into the hospital; at which time she was so oppress'd by her disease, in the whole of her body, that we had no mark whereby to judge of a very violent paralysis being in the left side, but the venæsection which had been perform'd at home on the right side.

I was at this time teaching anatomy in the college; it being that very cold season, which began before the latter end of January, in the year 1758, and continu'd to be very troublesome to every one: and this body was brought to the college, where the greater number of its parts were dissected, but particularly the brain; and this about the eighth day after death, when that celebrated man Caldani; who, in consequence of his great partiality to me, would come hither from Bologna, to attend all the public exertations of that year; was present.

The scull adher'd so closely to the dura mater, that it could not be pull'd away without the most strong exertions. The vessels that ran through the pia mater were distended with blood. The substance of the cerebrum was without moisture, and hard; I suppose, from the violence of the extreme cold, where-

(*t*) Epist. 50. n. 51. & seq.

(*u*) n. 17.

by the bloody serum, which we found, in great quantity, in the left lateral ventricle, had been frozen, and concreted into a great number of lamellæ.

Moreover, although in the posterior extremity of the same ventricle, there was a little black, coagulated, and pretty hard blood; and the basis of the ventricle seem'd there to have subsided into a kind of a cavity, which contain'd that blood; yet since so great a quantity of serum, as that I have mention'd, could not have come from so small a quantity of blood; I conjectur'd that both this blood, and the greatest part of that serum, had pass'd through a rupture of the septum lucidum, from the right ventricle into the left.

Nor was I deceiv'd in my conjecture. For, upon opening the right ventricle, there was no serum to be seen; unless that there might be a little perhaps in the anterior extremity: but there was so great a quantity of blood, of the same kind with that describ'd in the left ventricle; being black, and coagulated, and even having got that degree of hardness which is naturally brought on by freezing; that we saw the whole of this ventricle to be very much dilated: the substance of the cerebrum being very greatly extenuated, not only at the basis, but also in the external side.

Yet no disease appear'd in the cerebellum; none on the external surface of the medulla oblongata. But what disease there was on the internal surface of the basis of the ventricles; especially of the right; how great this was, or of what nature, and in what parts thereof it chiefly was; I could not very well discern: and that on account of the great effusion of blood, as well as from the effects of the frost in particular.

The thorax, which had been open'd before, show'd two foramina in the diaphragm, as I had before seen, instead of one through which the vena cava is carried. And in the heart, which was fat; as the rest of the body also was in a considerable degree; I observ'd little bony scales about the subjected valves of the aorta, and on the neighbouring internal surface of the same artery: and not there only, but up and down in the remaining trunk likewise; and even in the part where the curvature of this vessel terminated; which part, as well as the curvature itself, was dilated; was seen moreover a kind of inequality of surface, and a colour different from the natural colour.

But in dissecting the belly, and examining its parts, we met both with bony lamellæ, and with greater inequalities of surface: and indeed here and there were appearances of bloody erosions; all which appearances we also saw to be propagated through the iliac arteries.

The crural arteries likewise, where they descended through the thighs, were very rigid; and, in the hollow of the ham, as I at least observ'd on one side, bony.

And certainly little bony scales were not wanting in one of the carotids: and in the spermatics themselves was a hardness, which show'd ossification to have been begun.

Finally, that the woman had labour'd under a uterine fluor; from whence I took occasion to send this observation to you in the present letter; was shown by a great quantity of matter, which was thick, and of a white colour inclining to cineritious; and with which the cervix uteri, and the neighbouring part of the vagina, were daub'd over.

And

And as I saw the lower part of this last-mention'd cavity, and the orifice itself; which was very large; and the lower parts thereabout, to be very red; going on from thence, therefore, with the scalpel, to the upper parts, I not only saw the same kind of matter, but found the osculum uteri, and the cervix, both of them to be very wide; and that in an equal degree.

And through the internal surface of the fundus uteri, which was in other respects smooth, I saw sanguiferous vessels; in a great number, and thick, and dispos'd in no certain order; which, by pressing the fingers upon them from below, were tumid with blood that seem'd ready to burst forth; just as I have been wont to see it in those women who had lately menstruated.

15. I imagine he would not see a state of the vascular system different from the present, who should inspect the internal membrane of the nostrils, when affected with a coryza; for that a uterine fluor of such a kind, has an affinity to this disorder, I have already sufficiently shown, on a former occasion (*x*), that the ancient physicians, not to mention the more modern, have allow'd.

And I have said enough on the other circumstances; which are observ'd in this dissection also; I mean, those that relate to the causes of the sanguineous apoplexy and hemiplegia.

And indeed, in another place (*y*), you are told, what effects of a very cold season have been found, by me, within the cranium: and after you have compar'd therewith these others that have been observ'd in a somewhat less cold season, and both of them, with the dissection, which was made by the celebrated Leipzig professor Queralzcius (*z*), upon the body of an old man, who was kill'd with cold, when he was upon a journey, in the month of January; you will be surpriz'd, that in the ventricles of the brain of this man, there was only a "viscid" lymph, and not a lymph coagulated by the frost: for although the body had been previously kept warm in a gentle heat; yet as this had been done still more in that of ours, and the serum which had concreted, in the same ventricles, was not for that reason unfrozen; and indeed as that old man dissected by us, or this old woman, had not been oppress'd by the effects of cold in journeying, but had both of them died in their beds in the hospital; so I must suppose, either that the cold which kill'd the old man of Queralzcius, was not so severe as our cold then was; or rather that the body had been brought into a warm place much sooner than our bodies, which had lain in the open air.

But as to what relates to the disorders of the arteries, observ'd in the same old woman; you may remember how many times I have seen the same in other bodies; and how many disadvantages, to the blood's circulation, I have accounted for from thence (*a*). And as these disorders were here more in the inferior arteries, than in the superior; and the blood could for that reason not be mov'd so easily through them; I should believe that it was

(*x*) Epist. 47. n. 11.

(*y*) Epist. 13. n. 15.

(*z*) Progr. quo frigoris acrioris in corp. hum. effectus expend.

(*a*) Epist. 26. n. 32.

driven in so much the greater quantity, into the upper vessels, and extravasated within the cerebrum of the old woman.

But when you observe, that, in proportion as the arteries went down farther from the heart, they had the more large bony lamellæ; do not be immediately of opinion with those, who object this to Boerhaave, when he deduces the ossification of the arteries from the impulse of the blood, where it is the strongest; that is, where it is nearest to the heart; as you may call to mind what I have said, in more than one place, may be replied thereto.

For it is more than once that I have seen the same thing as in this woman; although never in so many arteries, as it has happen'd to the celebrated Buchwald (*b*) to see. Who having found the great artery, in a decrepit old man, from the heart to almost the whole of the curvature, not much unlike a cartilage only; and from thence become bony; together with its branches, through almost the whole of the body; observ'd this in particular, "that the arteries of the extremities were the more ossified, the nearer they came to the hands or the feet."

And I wish that he had been able to add the symptoms which this old man suffer'd: and the kind of death whereby he was carried off; as well as have added, in the *Ætiology* which he has adjoin'd (*c*), some signs of constitutions of this kind from conjecture merely.

16. Now it would be necessary to return, from the consideration of these disorders common to both sexes, to those that are peculiar to women; if I had not written so much upon these subjects, in that very long and forty-eighth letter, that I have but just these few things to add, in regard either to unsuccessful utero-gestation, or unhappy birth; and this either as it relates to the mother, or the foetus.

And in regard to utero-gestation; to omit that I am not displeas'd with myself on account of those things which I hinted on the force of the mother's imagination upon the foetus, after having lit on some things which have been publish'd by the most learned men, and which show nothing more than that it is not possible, even for the most ingenious men, to avoid the difficulties which arise from a different mode of explication, in some examples that can neither be denied, nor understood: and indeed that they evidently throw themselves into greater difficulties, if you consider what must necessarily be the consequence of the explications propos'd; to omit these things therefore, among the observations of Boehmerus; which I have frequently, and with great good reason, recommended (*d*); besides others that relate to the hypochondriac or hysterical affection, to the dropsy of the ovarium, to an infant who was born with the hydro-rachitis, I would have you read one which has a peculiar reference to the present occasion, and therewith increase the number of foetusses found in the Falloppian tube.

And the celebrated Kierlingius (*e*) has produc'd two observations; of unsuccessful labour, or of the time succeeding to child-birth being fatal; which,

(*b*) Obs. Quadrig. Obs. 3.

(*c*) §. 13.

(*d*) Vid. Act. Lipf. A. 1758. M. Januar.

(*e*) Dissert. de Utero post. partum inflamm. §. 14. & 6.

as well as the former, I would have you add to the Sepulchretum. The one is of a lying-in woman, who died of an inflammation of the uterus, nine days after delivery. And the other of a woman in labour, of two infants, who lost her own life, together with the lives of her children.

I, however, happen to have only one relative to this subject: and this, such as it is, I will describe to you the more willingly, because I have heretofore said (*f*), that I should probably give you the relation.

17. A foetus, of the female sex, was brought, from some other place, into the hospital, by the students, that I might dissect it; and this was about the middle of March, in the year 1751.

The person who had given it to them, said that it was a foetus of nine months; that it had liv'd two hours; and that the death of its mother had succeeded, soon after, to that of itself: that what kind of disease the mother had been carried off by, was unknown to him; but that these things had certainly happen'd two days before.

These last circumstances might possibly be true: but whether the former were true likewise, I doubted very much; for the size of the whole body shew'd the foetus not to have been so far advanc'd; and the funiculus umbilicalis not being tied, shew'd that it had not liv'd as was said; and what we found upon dissection seem'd moreover to confirm my suspicions.

For when the thorax was open'd, I found the lungs to be of a red colour, degenerating into a dark brown; and I saw that parts of these lungs, when laid upon water, fell immediately to the bottom.

Upon opening the abdomen, a very great quantity of blood was found extravasated into the cavity of the belly. Upon exhausting, and wiping away of which, no intestine appear'd; if you except the rectum, and some part of the colon, continued therefrom; but neither the mesentery, nor the greater part of the mesocolon, were any where to be seen.

Then observing the whole convex surface of the liver to adhere to the diaphragm, and to the neighbouring muscles of the abdomen; and the other surface, or the concave, to be not a little unequal; and guessing how the case was; I found all the intestines, and mesentery, which seem'd to be deficient, confin'd under this hollow surface, and cover'd over with a pretty thick membrane, which was of a tenacious nature, and rough with some small sandy particles as it were; being also connected with that surface of the liver.

The same surface being eroded, or lacerated, for a very considerable space, shew'd from whence so great a quantity of blood had flow'd into the belly. And nevertheless, from the vena cava, which was soon after cut into at the diaphragm, a great quantity of blood flow'd forth: and this was black; of which kind that effus'd in the belly, and that found in the vessels of the whole body, was also.

I omit other things which do not belong to the present place, as they were demonstrated, by me, to be in a natural state in this foetus: this one thing, however, I will mention, that although there was meconium in some of the upper intestines, there was none in the rectum: which circumstance, and the

smallness of the viscera, that corresponded, in size, to the other part of the body, confirm'd that the foetus had not arriv'd to the age of nine months; and especially as these circumstances were join'd with a very great softness of the parts, which was very remarkable in the brain, as well as elsewhere.

For when I had open'd the cranium, we saw the substance of the cerebrum and cerebellum flowing abroad, almost in the manner of a kind of jelly.

However, there was no strong smell in the whole body, nor was any mark of putrefaction observ'd. And all the membranes gave an immoderate resistance; if you attempted to tear them asunder with the knife, or with your fingers.

18. Any one who knew, for a certainty, what symptoms had preceded or accompanied delivery; or had even examin'd the placenta; might perhaps conjecture the cause of those things which we saw in this foetus: or if not of all, at least of some; and particularly of the effusion of blood. And you will call to mind, that mention of this effusion of blood, in a foetus, has been made formerly (g) to you by me; and that from a laceration of the liver also. But we must now pass on to a far different kind of disorders. Farewel.

LETTER the SIXTY-EIGHTH

Contains some Things in regard to Fevers, but still more
in regard to Tumours.

1. **A**FTER the forty eighth letter; which was the last upon the diseases of the belly; the subjects of the others, that I sent to you afterwards, related to those diseases, which either exist in the body universally; or in parts, which require a surgeon more than a clinical practitioner. As I now, therefore, intend to preserve the order which I then follow'd, I shall begin with the consideration of fevers, and tumours; treating of the first in a very few words, and of the second somewhat more diffusely.

2. In regard to fevers, as they injure, and become fatal, chiefly by means of another disorder which is joined to them; and even frequently arise therefrom, and are fomented thereby; you readily perceive of how much importance it is to know the nature, and seat, of this disease, which is joined thereto.

However, as dissection sometimes sets both of these clearly before our eyes; as, for instance, an inflammation of the viscera, or some ulcer; so very

frequently it shows neither of them ; of which case there are obvious examples : and some of these we have even produc'd from the papers of Valsalva, when writing to you (*a*) on the subject of fevers.

And this is the more to be lamented, when it happens in those fevers ; as it frequently does ; which are not only most pernicious, but attack in greater numbers at the same time ; I mean malignant and epidemical fevers. For it is not then of so much importance to counteract the fever, as it is to counteract that malignant quality which is join'd thereto ; and which is, to the great increase of the difficulty in such a counter-action, almost peculiar in every constitution.

And certainly, unless you endeavour to overcome this malignant quality for the most part ; you do the same thing, as if you should endeavour to overcome a fever, which had its origin from the bite of a viper, by antifebrile remedies ; without paying any regard to the poison infus'd ; to make use of the same example, which I perceive, from the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (*b*), the celebrated Du Quesnay has made use of also.

For which reason, we ought the more to give thanks to the providence of Almighty God, that, in so very great an obscurity, and variety, of cases, it has favour'd us with a remedy, the powers of which, in overcoming some dangerous fevers at least, is prov'd by experience ; though the method in which it acts is somewhat obscure ; I mean the Peruvian bark.

For this remedy, although some of these fevers seem to have one kind of malignity join'd with them, and some another ; as appears from the external causes and symptoms ; can nevertheless counteract the one and the other equally ; and subdue their malignity ; as I have learn'd both from my own observations, and those of others.

Nor was the matter which has begun to be thrown out of the blood, either upon the skin, or about the joints, by any means repugnant to the salubrious efficacy of the bark ; not even when repell'd inwards, from thence, by the force of the external cold.

For a very eminent cardinal was cur'd by the bark of a malignant fever, into which he had fallen, in consequence of such a repulsion ; as I have written to you on a former occasion (*c*) : and that very famous man Haller was also cur'd thereby of a very violent fever, which had come upon him in consequence of a gout being thus repell'd ; and which was attended with an erysipelas of the face likewise : and this he relates in the remarks that he has made upon the hundred and fifty-second disputation, among those which he has collected and published, as “ contributing to the history and cure of diseases.”

For it is past a doubt, that these things are not so much to be attended to, as this which I then spoke of ; I mean, whether the fevers are periodical : that is, whether they are wont to have an intermission, or a remission at least ; so as to afford us room to hope, that, by a timely and proper use of the bark, both the fevers themselves, and their attendant malignity, will be overcome.

(*a*) Epist. 49. n. 2. & n. 12. & seqq.

(*b*) A. 1753.

(*c*) Epist. 49. n. 30. & seqq.

Nor does the bark only overcome what is febrile; but even that which is not febrile; so that it does but recur periodically: although this effect is not so general, when the disorder is without any manifest fever: and as we have already said (*d*), that this has been observ'd, so we might now also confirm it by a more recent, and more clear observation of Stephanus Weizpremus (*e*); I mean, of an equally severe, and obstinate, hemicrania being overcome by the same remedy, after having been already exacerbated every fourth hour, for two weeks together; and not having remitted till after two hours.

And if this observation, which was made and publish'd in the year 1756, could have existed fifty years before; when I at length with difficulty put to flight that very severe hemicrania (*f*), which return'd every day at the same hour, by the prescription of a number of different remedies; I should certainly have made use of none more readily, and perhaps more successfully than this; notwithstanding I had been ignorant of the mode in which it produces its effects.

3. And I could wish the malignant and epidemical fevers, whereof we had begun to speak, were all periodical, as they are almost all of them join'd with a various and obscure force of malignity; we should then have in this cortex a medicine, which, although we might be ignorant in what manner it operates, we might nevertheless try with a reasonable hope of success.

But they are very often synochæ, or continual fevers; and such as, if you dissect the bodies of those who have been carried off by them, either show nothing, as I have said in the beginning, which discovers the peculiar nature, and situation, of the principal disease; or show considerable and evident injuries of the viscera indeed, but such as; if you compare them with those symptoms that have been observ'd in the patients while living; you will naturally conceive to have been produc'd by some other latent and principal disease.

That is to say, by way of example, an inflammatory fever of the viscera, after dissection, shows the viscera to have been inflam'd, whether it is benign, or malignant; but in the living patient if it be benign, it is alleviated by repeated blood-lettings: if malignant, it becomes worse, and is very soon fatal.

The cause of the difference is another principal disease being join'd to it; as in that fever at Roan describ'd by the celebrated Malouin (*g*), which, about the end of the year 1753, carried off a great number, in a very short time, in that place.

For by reason of the malignant acrimony of the matter which irritated the stomach and intestines, that inflammation was at length produc'd, which was found in those viscera, and was already degenerated into a gangrene: the other internal parts being unhurt, and particularly those of the head; which otherwise had been troubled with a pain, that arose from a consent of parts, and increas'd every day so as to bring on a delirium.

The college of physicians at Roan, therefore, prudently and usefully determin'd, that the inflammation was not then to be attended to; as it either did not exist in the beginning, or arose accidentally in the progress of the disease:

(*d*) Ibid. n. 29. in fin.

(*e*) Observ. Med. 4.

(*f*) Epist. I. n. 11.

(*g*) Mem. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1753.

but that every method must be taken to eliminate that very acrid matter from the first passages; for from this, if it were left within, a permanent irritation is much more to be fear'd, than a transient one from purgative remedies, especially when they are of a milder kind.

And you will do rightly, if you add to the Sepulchretum what appearances were found in those carcases, and in others also, when epidemical fevers were frequent; a dissection of which kind you will find in the same author: and, in like manner, what appearances were found while pestilences attack'd men in this age; or what happen'd much more frequently, and in a greater number of places, when they attack'd oxen. For we have accounts of the appearances found upon dissection, in the viscera of these animals, committed to print, both by our own physicians, and the physicians of other countries. Yet you will never fail to remember, that whatever marks of disease were found in the viscera, upon dissection; whether of a gangrenous, or any other kind; were certainly rather the effects of some latent and principal disease, than the disease itself.

And indeed you must remember, that some things, which are propos'd in those dissections, as if preternatural, might perhaps be agreeable to the customary laws of nature; as, for instance, when in oxen which died of the pestilence, you will see remark'd, here and there, too great a fullness of the gall-bladder: and you will even see it consider'd, by some, as the cause of the dysentery wherewith the oxen had been afflicted, and of the inflammation and sphacelus of the intestines; supposing that, in proportion as the bladder was more fill'd with erosive bile, the greater quantity would of course be discharg'd into the intestines.

Only one of these authors, that I know of, and that is Mauchart (*b*), thought the matter might be differently explain'd; either by conjecturing that the bladder is distended, not so much by the bile, as by the particles of the air expanding itself in the putrescent bile; or, when he says that this expansion of the air is "sometimes" (not always) observ'd; by supposing, that, from the coats of the intestinum duodenum being tumefied; or spasmodically constricted; or even compress'd by the expansion of flatus; a free and fuller influx of the bile into that intestine, through the extreme part of the ductus communis, is prevented; this extremity of the duct being contracted for the reasons above mention'd: from whence the bile is diverted into the vesicle; and not only by regurgitating, but by flowing in very plentifully; and by these means distends it: and especially (which he might have added) as there are several passages naturally lying open, through the hepato-cystic ducts, into the gall-bladder of oxen.

To me however, before I read Mauchart, occur'd another reason for doubting; which is perhaps less intricate, and greatly more agreeable to the common laws of nature. For as nature has so order'd it, that a fuller afflux of bile shall be promoted, at the time when the stomach, and the nearest intestines, being fill'd with aliments, press upon the vesicle themselves by their own tumour; and as the animals of that species, from the very first days of their having contracted the pestilence, are averse to all kind of food; I

(*b*) Disput. de Lue Vaccar. Tubingensi §. 18.

thought it must follow from hence, that the vesicle, being never compress'd, retains a far greater quantity of the bile, which is continually flowing in, than it generally does at other times, and is immoderately expanded thereby.

And this reason for doubting, such as it is, I advanc'd in the anatomical theatre; and have the satisfaction to find that it gave pleasure to my auditory; and particularly to that celebrated professor, and, while living, my very humane friend, Charles Gianella; as I learn'd from the dissertation which he has publish'd (*i*).

4. But in regard to tumours; for after fevers I wrote of these to you; both the situation, and the nature, of them appear very frequently of themselves; and still more evidently by dissection: so that you may transfer into the Sepulchretum, without any doubt, those things which are propos'd, and made mention of, by that diligent observer J. Alb. Henr. Reimarus, in his very useful dissertation on the tumour of the ligaments, which is call'd the fungus of the joints.

Nor will you only find observations of that tumour, in the ligaments about the joints; although chiefly of that; but of others also, in this dissertation: others, for instance, that have been met with at the joints in like manner; particularly of the knees; suppose either from an acrid humour (*k*) collected in the cavity of the joint, and eroding the bones, or the cartilages, or changing these cartilages (*l*) into another substance, and making them tumid; or from the mucilaginous glands (*m*) becoming tumid, and giving occasion to injuries both of themselves, and the bones; and on the other hand receiving, from their diminish'd pressure, a cause of becoming still more tumefied.

I omit other examples which you will find with these; and every one distinguish'd, as far as it is possible, by their peculiar signs: so that we cannot help wishing to read the other things, which, in consequence of his being press'd for time, he had not in his power to add; particularly on the dropsy of the joints (*n*), the marks whereof he had propos'd.

But he even very clearly explains the causes of the signs, from the appearances that are seen by dissection; as, for instance, the rotundity of the ganglion (*o*), its mobility, and its dissection from a fall, or a blow: and that whether inflicted purposely, or by accident; and not to mention any thing more, the expansion of the bones in the spina ventosa (*p*), an observation of which disease, and a dissection of the part diseas'd, are produc'd: and these are so much the more worthy of our attention, as the disease had attack'd the tibia not of a boy, but of a man of four-and-twenty years of age.

Moreover, you will find in other authors, still more observations, and dissections, of expanded bones, that you may add to the Sepulchretum. For besides those which Abraham Cyprianus (*q*) shows to have frequently occur'd to him, there is another extant which is describ'd, and treated of at large, by Frid. Jac. Titmannus (*r*).

(*i*) Dissert. inscripta; non semper ex cadaverum sectione, &c.

(*k*) §. 48.

(*l*) §. 58.

(*m*) §. 50.

(*n*) §. 46.

(*o*) §. 65.

(*p*) §. 62.

(*q*) Epist. ad Millington.

(*r*) Dissert. Osteo-Steatom. Cas. rarior. &c.

And when you read these examples that I have taken notice of, and others, of the expansion of bones ; you will naturally observe that these expansions are owing to the quantity of deprav'd fluid, which is redundant within the bones, and which urges the parietes thereof outwards ; as these parietes give way without difficulty, where the same humour has soften'd the bony fibres, and internal laminæ ; or has so eroded and dissolv'd them, that a very few external laminæ are now remaining. For in either of these ways the bone loses its hardness.

And a great number of histories of this change, you will see pointed out by the celebrated Morand (s) ; where he gives the relation of that admirable one which he himself saw. I would have you read this history, and another which occur'd, some years after this, to that eminent professor at Leipsic, Ludwig (t).

You will see that, in the latter case, some bones were become so soft, as to yield to the slightest impression of the finger ; and others so extenuated, in their external lamina, that the subjected cells could be easily seen through them : and in the former, that the same external lamina was, in some places, reduc'd to the form of a membranous sheath, in the very bones of the femur and tibia ; their solid substance being dissolv'd and carried back, as it seem'd, into the general circulation ; and at length thrown out by the urinary passages : for there was a surprizing quantity of sediment in this fluid : and this sediment was increas'd, when the limbs were in a worse state ; being also of a peculiar nature, that is to say, white, earthy, chalky, and soluble, by means of vinegar, or other acids, whereby it is certain, that bones, when macerated therein, are soften'd down, and brought to a state of flexibility (u).

When you read over these remarks, you will perhaps call to mind the observation of Zellerus (x). For “ the *acor* which exhal'd from the abdomen” of a boy of nine years of age, “ when open'd, was very considerable, and very penetrating :” and this boy was ricketty, and his “ bones were so soft, that it was very easy to cut asunder the crooked tibiæ, and “ others of the bones, with the knife ; and that without applying any considerable force.”

Wherefore, it was less to be wonder'd at, that he had nodes about the joints ; as ricketty persons generally have ; and these “ very considerable,” in that place where the sternum is join'd to the ribs on both sides : and the ribs, when “ cut asunder, themselves also distill'd blood.”

And it is natural to suppose, that, by the same deprav'd humour where-with the bony fibres are soften'd or dissolv'd, the small vessels, which carry the blood, are eroded ; and that this blood being extravasated, the medullary oil is thereby render'd bloody ; of which nature that humour also was, which Morand found within the bones whereof we have spoken : and Ludwig found the medulla fill'd with bloody coagula in some of his bones : yet in others of them he found it “ scarcely congeal'd, but extremely soft, and almost “ fluid :” and even “ fluid and almost watry.”

(s) Mem. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. A. 1753.

(u) Vid. Epist. 58. n. 7.

(t) Progr. Observ. in Cadav. cujus ossa emollita erant propon.

(x) Disput. de Morbis ex Structura glandular. c. 2. n. 15.

And this I take notice of here, that you may compare it with that medullary oil, which I have describ'd to you heretofore (*y*), as observ'd by me within the exostosis of the tibia of a man; and within a cavity also of the same bone, corresponding to the exostosis; and that in a great quantity and very liquid: for unless it be in a considerable quantity, it cannot urge outwards the soften'd laminæ of the bones, as I then said, and even before also.

In the observation of Morand therefore, the os femoris, at the external trochanter, and the extremity of the fibula, were become very thick: and the thickness of the cranium was greater in a duplicate proportion than it naturally is: but when the blood, which lay betwixt the two tables, was press'd out, by a compression of some continuance, a great thinness succeeded to that very considerable thickness.

These remarks, therefore, you may add to those which I wrote to you at that time, upon the tumours of bones (*z*); and upon their state of softness (*a*): for by this means you will perceive, that some things are still more confirm'd; and that others may be explain'd somewhat differently in different persons; and be attended with circumstances that are somewhat different.

5. Come, now let us go on, from tumours of the most hard parts, to consider those of the softest part; I mean, those of the *membrana adiposa*. And of this class of tumours, I happen'd to have the opportunity of examining two others, besides those which I have spoken to you of already (*b*).

6. An old woman had died in the hospital, about the time of beginning the public demonstrations in anatomy, in the year 1755. The body being brought into the college; from the want of better subjects; when I examin'd it, and found that there was nothing known in regard to the patient, but that she had died gradually; I observ'd; to omit other things, and among these the nails of the great toe of each foot growing out in the manner of a little horn, which pass'd in a tortuous direction over two or three of the nearest toes, and that on both sides equally; I observ'd, I say, a hemispherical tumour to be protuberant from the anterior and middle part of the left thigh longitudinally: having a diameter which exceeded two inches; and being so soft, that it might have been taken for a *melicerides*.

The skin, in that part, was of the same colour as in other parts; nor had it any thing icteric in any part: but only a slight scabies appear'd. What this tumour contain'd, and in what manner the contents appear'd, I shall say, when I have told you what appearances were observ'd by inspecting the viscera.

In the belly, the intestines were in a lax state, and among these the rectum; which was diseas'd by reason of the hæmorrhoids being tumid internally: the spleen was somewhat larger than it naturally is: in the gall-bladder was a yellowish bile; and in this bile was a calculus of a spherical form, which exceeded even a very large filbert in its size, was black in its

(*y*) Epist. 50. n. 60.
(*z*) Ibid. n. 57. & seqq.

(*a*) Vid. etiam Epist. 58. n. 6. & seqq.
(*b*) Epist. 50. n. 22. & seqq.

colour, but mark'd externally with a kind of thickish points, that were of a white colour degenerating into red, one of them being prominent.

You see now, why I remark'd above, that the woman was not of an icterical colour: you may therefore add this observation to the many others which I have formerly taken notice of to you (c). And that you may not complain of wanting the other circumstances relative to this stone, take them as they follow: immediately after extraction, it was thrown into water moderately warm, but instantly went to the bottom; and being taken out from thence, was soon after laid on the top of the water very gently, but immediately subsided as before.

However, I inspected it that very day, after it had been laid aside for some time, and found that it had spontaneously separated itself, in some measure, into a great number of black pieces: and taking these pieces, which were wrapp'd up in paper, again into my hands about forty days after, I laid many of the small ones, and one of the largest, on the surface of water: at first they all swam thereon; but scarcely had a single minute pass'd, before the largest of them went to the bottom, and this was soon after follow'd by the rest. Moreover this largest being extracted, and immediately laid upon the water, immediately subsided. One or two of those which I had not put into the water, being applied to the flame of a candle, took flame indeed, but did not retain it, nor were melted, but smelt like burnt feathers.

Now let us attend to the appearances which were seen in one of the ovaria, in the tubes, and the uterus; which you may likewise add to other similar diseases that I have written of elsewhere.

The ovary was equal in size to a very large walnut, and was made up of white and thick membranes, including water. Both of the tubes were so confus'd with the broad ligaments of the uterus, that the greater extremity of them did not appear. The fundus uteri had, internally, on one side, two or three excrescences; and on the other, the simple beginning of one only. All of these excrescences, indeed, consisted of a white substance; but in the largest of them this substance was made up of white membranes, containing cells full of water. The figure of this was oval; being situated longitudinally, in respect of the uterus; to the internal coats of which, it was continu'd by a pretty broad peduncle, on the anterior surface of that cavity, though this peduncle was much narrower than itself. And on this anterior surface were the two other excrescences; being continu'd to the same coat, not by a peduncle indeed, but by the whole of their bases, depress'd in their figure, and not containing water.

In the thorax and the neck, for the head we did not touch, I observ'd two circumstances that relate to the vessels. The great artery, within the thorax, was distinguish'd by white spots internally, which evidently foretold that bony lamellæ would have been generated there, had the patient liv'd longer. And the external jugular vein, as it went down on the left side through the neck, was divided, in the middle of its course, into three parts; which, having made two islands, came together again into one tube, after having pass'd down about three inches. But the latter of these appearances was rather rare than morbid; and the former is very frequent at such a time of life.

But now I at length return, according to my promise, to the tumour which, as I have said, appear'd hemispherical before dissection, and on the thigh resembled a melicerides for this reason also, that it did not hang therefrom by a peduncle, but hid its other hemisphere under the skin.

The skin therefore being cut into, it was evident to all who were present, that it was nothing else but an excrescence, as I understand it, of the adipose membrane. For of this very membrane, dispos'd into so many parallel parts as it were, was it entirely made up; and without any other difference than this, that the fat, which was in other parts somewhat brown, was more white in the tumour. However, there was not any other membrane under the skin, which comprehended the tumour in the manner of a cyst; nor was there any thing like a partition under the tumour, which separated it from the continued membrana adiposa.

7. I will now describe another tumour, but in fewer words than I did the former, as the observation was made while the patient was yet living.

8. An honest man, who liv'd in the country about Padua, had a tumour almost like a fig, of a considerable size, hanging from one of his thighs, by a short peduncle, not thicker than a man's finger. The tumour was soft, so that if you handled it, you might perceive it was not a sarcoma, nor yet distended by a great quantity of included humour.

The skin of it, which was of the same colour with the other parts, differ'd in this one circumstance only, that it was seen to be unequal here and there with protuberances, which were of a hemispherical figure; but depress'd, and not thicker than the point of a man's little finger. The tumour had never any pulsation, and never was in pain, even when press'd: nor did it ever give him the least uneasiness, unless when he was obliged to ride. For this sole reason therefore, join'd with a fear, lest it should grow bigger and bigger every day; he came to me, and desir'd to know, whether it might be cut away without danger.

Attending, therefore, to the circumstances which I have spoken of, and not seeing any other vessel passing through the skin of the tumour, but one vein; which did not, even at the upper part, reach to the diameter of a pigeon's quill; and calling to mind many successful extirpations of this kind; I readily consented that it should be cut away; especially as that very experienc'd man Jerom Vandelli, the public professor of surgery in this university, had undertaken to perform the operation.

And this he did with great success, in the beginning of June in the year 1757, with the loss of a very small quantity of blood; notwithstanding he had cut a little deeper than the beginning of the peduncle was: and a cicatrix being easily brought on, the man was perfectly cur'd within a short time.

The tumour, which weigh'd about five ounces, being sent to me on the same morning, by the son of Vandelli; who is worthy of his father, and his very learned uncles; and being immediately cut into, and examin'd by me, while he looked on, was found to be the very thing I had taken it to be; I mean, an excrescence of the adipose membrane.

The peduncle of this tumour was of the same nature with the peduncle of another tumour, which I have describ'd to you heretofore (*d*), as being

cut away by Valsalva; that is to say, it consisted of the same structure, and substance, that the *membrana adiposa* has in a sound state, contracted into a kind of cylinders, as it were, going down within the peduncle, and continued from thence within the tumour; being of a yellowish colour, soft, and unctuous, and making up the whole tumour, and even those small hemispherical bodies which protuberated externally. The parts of which they were compacted, not only adher'd to the skin tenaciously, but to one another also in several places; so that one part could not be separated from the other by the fingers alone: yet there was no coat at all besides the skin, which comprehended this tumour, in the manner we see in cystic tumours; nor could the skin itself be divided into two laminæ, notwithstanding it was pretty thick. But under the skin, here and there, were small sanguiferous vessels, especially towards the upper parts.

9. These tumours which have been examin'd, and cut into, by us, were small indeed, if you compare them with those large tumours, examples of which I have formerly referr'd to (*e*); particularly in Palsin; and which you may consider alone, or in conjunction with still larger tumours, of sixty pounds weight, or more, the histories of which have been added thereto by men of eminence (*f*). But as they are suppos'd to be similar to those which are call'd cystic tumours, and particularly to those that are call'd *natte* in our language, you perceive that, notwithstanding they contain'd fat, they must have been different from ours.

But now let us go on from these which are simple, and frequently of a considerable size, to others which are complex, and very small; or at least of a moderate size. And let us insist, in some measure, upon those whereof I spoke but little in the fiftieth letter; that is, of tumours which are form'd in the upper part of the tongue, and of others that grow almost in the whole of the body.

10. Of the tongues which I dissected in the college, in the month of February, in this year 1759, there was one that was tumid: and in this the line which is called the *linea mediana*, at first subsided into the form of a considerable furrow, from the apex to the extent of a full inch, (which did not disappear even when the tongue was drawn to each side) and at length was no more seen; and even the middle part, as well as the lateral parts, of that surface, was occupied by tubercles, dispos'd in no regular order whatever; being low indeed, but thick to the extent of half a line of the inch of Bologna, of an unequal surface, and of a white colour, like the rest of the tongue.

These tubercles terminated near that part, where those last thicker papillæ should have been: the place of which was fill'd up by very small, but very thick-set tubercles. After these at length succeeded the whole of that part wherein glands are wont to be prominent; but the surface was entirely without any trace of these glands, being quite even and smooth.

11. What had preceded to produce this state of the tongue, and what inconvenience such a state had been the occasion of, it was not in my power to learn.

(*e*) Ibid. n. 22.

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(*f*) Vid. in Italica Palsin. Edit. Part. 5. c. 4.

4 E

But

But on the contrary, after what symptoms, not a consumption, - but an enlargement of the glands began ; and what symptoms it brought on ; and the very speedy production of new glands, as it were, both within, and without the body, in great part of it ; appears from a history which ought not to be pass'd over here ; and which being communicated to me by Laurence Mariani, whom I have before commended, and by his son-in-law, who is worthy of him, Joseph Boni, in the year 1752, was the more agreeable to me, because, though I had an opportunity of examining a somewhat similar disease, in former years, I nevertheless had no opportunity of dissecting it, as I have told you when writing upon tumours (g).

12. A noble youth, of fifteen years of age, who had been healthy from his infancy, and was of a good colour, being receiv'd with a very severe chiding, and being so much the more struck with fear therefrom, because he was naturally thoughtful, pass'd three days in a stupid state as it were at that time ; and three months after began to observe small glands in his neck, which at first encreas'd gradually : but soon after the disease was so speedily encreas'd, that, besides a tumour of the salivary and axillary glands, in a short time were observ'd throughout the back, and the breast, but particularly about the clavicles, prominent bodies, of the size of a pigeon's egg, and resembling strumous glands ; tumours of which kind were not wanting soon after in the integuments of the abdomen also, and even, as was perceiv'd by the touch, in the cavity of the belly likewise.

They were all of them, in general, without pain ; but that which lay upon the pectoral muscle, and which was three inches long, and livid in its colour, was somewhat painful to the touch, as the interior parts of the belly also were ; particularly on the left side, where a great tension and resistance were perceiv'd.

Many remedies were made use of both internally and externally ; and that in the beginning too, but still more in the progress of the disease, when the most powerful medicines were prescrib'd by the most skilful physicians in concert : but whether he made use of any, or none, the bulk of the tumours increas'd, and the disease had so rapid a course, that although it had begun only in the month of December, it finish'd its period in death about the end of May following.

Not long after the beginning of the disease, an acute pain had attack'd him in the knee, and in the leg ; sometimes in the right, sometimes in the left ; and with this pain he was always afflicted afterwards : symptomatic fevers, and fevers of an uncertain period, being added to it ; and watchings, and wasting of flesh attending thereon.

However, the patient was lively and chearful to the very last, had a good appetite for food, and even a keen sensation of hunger, but particularly on the last days of his life : and although there was some uneasiness about the throat, from a kind of mucous catarrh, which was easily thrown up, by means of a slight cough ; yet no difficulty of breathing was ever observ'd : and this you will be much surpriz'd at, when you have read the dissection of the thorax.

The common integuments of the neck, breast, and abdomen, being cut into, it was found that those external tumours had their seats in the cells of the membrana adiposa; which was closely connected, in that part, to the subjected muscles. All of them were full of a whitish matter, which was in part somewhat fluid; but, for the most part, solid, and sebaceous. Some of the more prominent of them; as those which adher'd to the pectoral muscles, making one continu'd body with the axillary glands; when cut into discharg'd a yellowish and sanious matter.

The belly being open'd, the whole of the omentum appear'd to be beset, here and there, with hard little bodies, full of that whitish matter. The liver, the spleen, and the kidneys, were themselves indeed in a natural state; but about each of them the following circumstances were observ'd.

To the right part of the liver, the peritonæum was strongly connected: and being become one and the same substance, as it were, with the contiguous muscles (in many places), after that grew out anteriorly, into a body of the bigness of a hen's egg; which, being fill'd up with that matter whereof I have spoken, was connected with the urinary bladder.

Near to the spleen also, the left part of the mesocolon was swell'd into a body which consisted of many pigeons eggs, as it were, connected together, and stuff'd up with that same matter: of which tumours the pancreas also was full: and strumous swellings, of the same kind, were seen scatter'd up and down through the mesentery.

Finally, the tunica adiposa of the kidneys was become thicken'd to a surprising degree; for, on the part where it was turn'd towards the vertebræ, it was two inches thick: and on the opposite part five inches thick; being every where distended with the matter that I have spoken of: and, for that reason, the left kidney, with the addition of a hard and strumous line, which intersected that matter, was about six-and-thirty ounces in weight.

Nor indeed were the intestines free from disease. For not only the adipose appendages of the colon, but the ligamentous bands which pass through that intestine, were seen to be distinguish'd with little bodies of the same kind. And the small intestines had the glands of Peyerus, in some places, of the figure and size of a lupin: and among these glands one that was much more large than the others, being affected with a phlogosis, contain'd a corrupted humour.

The thorax being open'd, the mediastinum was seen to be frequently beset with the bodies I have mention'd, about the middle of it; and among these with one not less large than a small hen's egg, which was not only contiguous to the trunk of the aspera arteria, but even compress'd it. The lungs were found internally, notwithstanding to the external surface thereof were infixed hard, and stony globules, of the bigness of grains of barley.

The same surface was wholly hollow'd out on both sides, on the back part; but particularly on the left side, by reason of strumæ, of no inconsiderable size, which were form'd upon the pleura running into it; some near to the vertebræ dorsi, and others so dispos'd into a kind of series as it were, that one lay upon each rib regularly, from the lower part to the upper. The heart was in a natural state, except that the external surface of the right

auricle was universally granulated as it were, from little bodies of a similar nature.

Therefore (for thus was the history, which they sent to me, concluded) the tumours we have describ'd were, for the most part, encysted, and turgid with tophaceous, hard, and, in a manner, sebaceous particles, deposited within the cells of the membrana adiposa; besides the equally hard glandular bodies, which are describ'd.

13. I call'd this history to mind, when I lately read another of a black boy of ten years of age, which that excellent anatomist Meckel (*b*) has committed to print. For the early age of both the patients, and the keen hunger; join'd together with the disease, and constantly attending upon it; and the diffusion of the disorder even through the internal membranes; particularly of the belly, in the form of tubercles; the greater part of which was fill'd by a sebaceous matter; these things, I say, make me wish that you should compare both the histories together.

And if, as you read, at the same time, the accurate observations of this very ingenious man upon that, and upon another black (*i*), as far as relates to their blackness also; you should happen to be surpriz'd, that, in the dissection of that apoplectic black, which I formerly sent to you (*k*), and which was made fifty years ago at Venice; no remark was made in regard to the blackish, or brown parts, in the brain of these men, and none in regard to their black, rather than red blood; I would have you know that I had it not in my power to dissect that body before night: and you know that the light of the sun is one thing, and the light of candles another: and in like manner that I had it not in my power to preserve any other part to the day following, but some segments of the cutis and cuticle; and what I happen'd to observe in these parts, I have shown in the *Adversaria* (*l*). But of these things, and of the nature of the cuticle, neither is it the proper place to write here, nor doubtless shall I write, before I have some opportunity either of dissecting a negro; or before I, at least, know some things relative to the infants of these persons, for a certainty; as, for instance, whether they have the beginning of the funiculus umbilicalis not like our children, surrounded with the cutis, which afterwards contracts itself into the navel; and whether, on those few days after birth, when they first begin to grow brown, they have not the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands, quite so white as we afterwards see them to be in adults; and other things of this kind. For now we must not digress from our purpose.

Comparing together, therefore, both the histories of such a number of sebaceous tubercles; as you will see that they agree in this circumstance also, of some of the viscera, which were contain'd under a coat so diseas'd, being nevertheless sound; so you will observe them to differ not only in the symptoms, but in the seat of the tubercles, which was so far from being in the cellular substance, in the Berlin observation; as schirrhous corpuscles also were in a certain history of Roederer (*); that they had this singular circum-

(*b*) Hist. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. de Berlin
A. 1753.

(*i*) A. 1756.

(*k*) Epist. 5. n. 17.

(*l*) 11. Animad. 4.

(*) Diss. de Uteri Schirrho n. 18:

stance in them ; I mean, of adhering in the proper and firm membrane itself; of the peritonæum, or pleura, the cellular membrane being quite unaffected: and finally, that there were no tubercles externally, but all of them were internal.

But to external, and, at the same time, internal tumours, relates another observation, which Meckel speaks of before the one I have already taken notice of; and which was made by himself, and the very celebrated professor Zinnius, upon an infant, whose conglobate glands were schirrhous, in almost the whole of its body; besides that some parts of the cerebrum were indurated.

14. But whether to both external and internal, or to external tumours only, which are what we chiefly attend to here, the examples that I shall immediately take notice of, are to be referr'd; some of these tumours either included such contents as were evidently preternatural, or contain'd substances whereby they would scarcely, and indeed not at all, have seem'd to be different from the modification of sound glands, if they did not occur in parts where we are not wont to see any manifest glands.

To the first of these kinds, besides those which we have just now produc'd, relate a considerable number of histories, which are transferr'd into the Sepulchretum (*m*); so that when strumous glands, especially if in great number, or large, were protuberant externally, a great number were also found to exist internally; being seated not only on the mesentery, but also on the omentum, the stomach, the intestines, the pancreas, the urinary bladder, and the lungs, according to the observation of Fontanus (*n*); and according to the observation of Heurnius (*o*), even on the peritonæum, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys, the ligaments of the uterus, the diaphragm, the mediastinum, and the dura mater of the cerebrum itself.

I omit other less diffus'd glands, which you may see describ'd there, and which were all strumous: though some of them contain'd gypseous, pultaceous, purulent, ferous, white and yellow matter. And to these you may also add that great number of tubercles, which Laubius (*p*) saw in the lungs, full of a sebaceous matter, similar to that which was seen in the indurated glands of the neck of the same man.

But to the second of these kinds, by reason of that opinion which M. Aurelius Severinus produces at the same time, of Aetius, and even of Leonida, I should suppose those glands to have belong'd, which Severinus himself (*q*) saw protuberating in the form of tubercles in the limbs, breast, back, under the arm-pits, and in the groins; more than sixty of which, that were dispers'd through the whole body of an old man, excited his admiration, on this account principally, that a great number of the tubercles were seen “about places which are quite destitute of glands: it therefore brought into my mind,” says he “that saying of Aetius, whereby he has pronounc'd, *Tetrab.* 4. cap. 5 . . . that white and red caruncles are, for the most part, form'd in the body, entirely as new substances.”

(*m*) L. 4. S. 2.

(*n*) Obf. 6. §. 1.

(*o*) Ibid. §. 5.

(*p*) Aët. N. C. Tom. 2. Obf. 106.

(*q*) De Recand. Absteff. Nat. l. 4. c. 5.

But Olaus Borrichius (*r*) having, in the dissected legs of an icteric patient, lit on glands which were latent under the skin “in an infinite number;” did not suppose them to be new bodies; but suppos’d “that they are so small in the healthy body, as almost to escape the sight; and that they become more conspicuous in the body when diseas’d.” Yet I can scarcely doubt but these may also be referr’d to the second class.

And as to those which Wharton saw in the arms and thighs of a soldier; as related in an observation that may be likewise read in the Sepulchretum (*s*); I know, for a certainty, that they ought to be referr’d to the same species. For as all of them were moveable under the skin, and when handled even with some considerable rudeness, were indolent, and did not yield to the most powerful remedies; and as he found a pretty large one, which had been extracted by a surgeon, to be “without any putrid or corrupt humour, being made up altogether of a solid, glandulous, and white flesh;” this very experienc’d investigator of glands has not scrupled to pronounce, that in this manner “perfectly sound glands are adventitiously produc’d; that is to say, glands in every respect healthy, except that they are reckon’d in the number of preternatural parts.”

These observations certainly relate to external glands, as those of Anthony Cocchi (*t*) also do; where, speaking of mesenteric diseases, he says, that what Leonida had “seldom” seen, had more than once occur’d to him (and it had “often” occur’d to Severinus); I mean, that the external conglobated glands were not only encreas’d, but in a manner created as it were, in parts wherein they do not seem naturally to exist.

And indeed he moreover adds an example, wherein; besides some which are not wont to be seen (as in the sides), and which were fleshy, and not fill’d with any purulency; he found others of the same kind within the belly. Which observation, as well as that of Severinus, as one that I have not yet met with in the Sepulchretum, you will add thereto. And at the same time farewell.

LETTER the SIXTY-NINTH

Relates to Blows and Wounds of the Head and Thorax; to Disorders of the Joints, and to the Lues Venerea.

1. **I** HAVE not so much to say, at present, in relation to the disorders compriz’d by me in the fifty-first letter, and the others which follow after, but that I can, finally, comprehend the whole of it in this one letter. To that letter therefore, in which I have written of wounds and blows of the head, you will add the following things.

(*r*) Sepulchr. S. 2. cit. Obs. 17. §. 2.

(*s*) Ibid. Obs. 15. in Append. ad §. 1.

(*t*) Dei Bagni di Pisa.

2. A man not yet fifty years of age, being much given to drinking, and intoxicated with liquor at the very time, fell down as he was going up stairs; and that so much the more easily, because he was lame of one leg, and had been so for some years, from pains, which were commonly said to have been the consequence of the lues venerea.

In falling he receiv'd such a blow on his left temple, that he immediately lost all power of feeling and of moving; and in this manner he died within so short a space of time as four hours. The body of this man being consign'd to the theatre, at a time which was very convenient for beginning the public demonstrations in anatomy; that is, a little after the middle of January, in the year 1756; it was accurately dissected there: and in the course of the dissection we observ'd the following things.

In the belly, when open'd, the stomach was found to be still greatly distended with bread and wine; so that he did not seem to have vomited at all, or at least very little, in consequence of the blow. After all these contents were exhausted, not the least appearance of rugæ was seen on the internal surface of that viscus.

The liver and the spleen were large, yet not morbid; except that the substance of the spleen, when cut into, seem'd to me to be pretty lax, and the colour of it dilute. But both of the kidneys were hollow'd out by a great number of hydatids; which, beginning under their very coat, reach'd so far, as to be contiguous to the tubuli that receive the papillæ; being of an unequal surface internally, but comprehended every where in their own proper membrane.

The urinary bladder was larger than it generally is; particularly in respect of length; so as to be almost twice as long as it is in common. These appearances, however, in the body of a man so much given to drinking, were not to be wonder'd at.

But whether that which I observ'd in the seminal caruncle, related to the lues venerea, or had been so from the original formation, I would not readily take upon me to determine. The sinus which is in that caruncle, had its orifice in the most dilated state I ever remember to have seen it in; and was not plac'd in a longitudinal direction, but in a transverse, which I never saw before in any body.

Yet the semen express'd from the vesiculæ, did not come out through that orifice, but by the two apertures which are on the sides of it; as is usual in other bodies.

The internal surface of the aorta, opposite to the orifice of the cæliac artery, was not smooth; as it likewise was not in other places throughout the belly; and even in that part show'd two bony scales.

In the thorax also, the same great artery had a like disorder within, but particularly near to its valves; two of which were not free from ossification. And above them; although the heart was of a moderate size; the larger sinus of Valsalva was wider than it naturally is. And these appearances were morbid.

However, this which follows, and which I do not remember to have seen on any other occasion, was from nature. The right subclavian vein consisted of two, which, beginning in the axillary, did not join into one tube, before they

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they had come near to the orifice of the internal jugular; and an insula of five inches in length had been form'd.

These two veins which comprehended the insula betwixt them, were both of equal thickness: and, on the left side, in the axillary vein, was an insula also, though much shorter than the former; not being two inches in length, and not comprehended betwixt veins of equal size; the one, for instance, being much more slender than the other.

Before I speak of the head, it is necessary to interpose a few things, some of which I am unwilling to omit in the present place, and others I cannot omit. Although there was a considerable quantity of fat on the abdomen, and within the abdomen; yet in the neck, back, and loins, there was not so much; but in so unusual a manner did it adhere to the superficies of the muscles, and of the fasciculi of which the muscles are made up, and was even fix'd thereto, that it gave considerable trouble to those who dissected them.

When we came to the lower limbs, in that which was sound, a circumstance happen'd to me which is very rare; I mean that, in regard to the posterior crural nerve, having introduc'd the handle of the knife, or my hand; according to my usual custom; betwixt the two branches into which it at length is seen to be divided in the ham, I could not by going upwards, confirm what is generally the case, that it is not one, but is made up of two, through the whole course of the thigh; and even sometimes above that also: for, although they did cohere together indeed, yet they in fact never coalesc'd into one body.

But when I cut into them longitudinally; which I have been wont to do in each of them, or at least in the larger, in order to demonstrate the parallel fibres, of which it consists; I was surpriz'd to see so much fat interpos'd betwixt them, that the nerve seem'd, every where, to contain more of this substance, than of fibres.

For although it is many years ago, since I have frequently observ'd, that an evident pinguedinous substance is interpos'd betwixt these fibres in bodies that are pretty fat; contrary to what is believ'd by many, and particularly by those who chuse to compare the nerves to tight musical chords; I had, however, never before seen it interpos'd in that quantity which I then saw it in: nor had ever it come into my mind, to suppose it possible, as you easily conceive, that if any other substance be collected here, in a preternatural manner, in the place of fat, those disorders which they impute to obstructed, or otherwise vitiated, nervous fibres, must arise from thence. This limb however was sound, as I have said.

But the other, of which the man had been lame, was so drawn up, that the leg could not be extended, by any force of the hands which might be applied. Nor could it be perfectly extended; although it was then extended somewhat more easily; when the tendons of the flexor muscles, which were very tight in the ham, were cut through in a transverse direction; and neither these muscles, nor the extensors, were of a red colour, like the rest, but of a brown and almost dirty colour.

And, indeed, the colour of the very small quantity of mucilage, which was in that knee, differ'd from the natural appearance: the mucilaginous gland was larger than usual, and appear'd like a white and hardish substance

of a pinguedinous nature. But almost all these circumstances seem'd to have been owing to the cessation of motion in those muscles, and in that joint.

Finally, in dissecting the head, I saw the temporal muscle, which had been contus'd by the blow, to be tumid and black, by reason of the blood stagnating in it, and relaxing its internal structure. But the cranium I did not find to be injur'd in that part, nor in any other, by fracture, or by fissure; nor even by depression.

The vessels which creep through the pia mater, were here and there seen to be very turgid with blood however, which was very black; and a coagulum, of no inconsiderable size, was form'd above that membrane, from blood which had been extravasated there. Of this extravasation therefore, and of the concussion which the brain had receiv'd, his death had been the very speedy effect.

3. This history you will add to the others, which I wrote in the beginning of the fifty-first and fifty-second letters; and which show the cranium to have been unhurt in like manner, from blows, but not the parts which lie under the cranium; although in none of them did so speedy a death follow. Now take one which you may add to another describ'd in the following fifty-third letter (*a*). For it is the second case, wherein I met with a wound of the heart. Thus we shall pass on from one principal viscus, the cerebrum, to another principal viscus, the heart; and from a case of speedy death, to an example of the most speedy that can be conceiv'd.

4. A shoemaker, of about forty years of age, going up stairs, was met by his enemy who was coming down: this enemy thrust a knife into his breast, and immediately fled. He, however, crying out that he was wounded, and drawing back the knife from the wound, died so suddenly, on that very spot where he receiv'd the wound, that those persons who ran to him immediately upon hearing the alarm, did not find him alive.

The body of this man was obtain'd, without difficulty, by the students: and they took care it should be brought to me, who was then teaching anatomy in the college; it being the month of January, in the year 1753.

The body was of a large size, and of a sound habit; so that if it had not been somewhat more fat than we could have wish'd, a better subject for observation, and demonstration, could not be desir'd; and both of these circumstances were strictly and accurately attended to by me: although I shall take notice of nothing here, but such things as relate to the wound, and to the blows receiv'd in falling.

The wound therefore; which was inflicted at a very small distance from the left side of the sternum, betwixt the cartilages of the third and fourth rib; was scarcely longer externally, than half an inch of the foot of Bologna: it had pass'd from thence through the mediastinum, and the pericardium, to the right ventricle of the heart, and had pierc'd through the paries thereof very near to the septum, in almost a middle situation betwixt the basis and the apex; not being more than three lines in length in that part.

The pericardium, therefore, we had found to be distended with black and grumous blood: and the anterior part of the mediastinum, where the wound

(*a*) N. 26.

had pass'd through, and above, and below, to a considerable extent, we found to be blackish, and in a manner turgid, from blood; but there was no blood in the ventricles of the heart, nor in its auricles. Nor was there any other injury besides these within the thorax.

But externally, in the upper part of the back, were traces of a contusion; which extended themselves quite from the skin into the fat, that is interpos'd betwixt the round muscles of both the scapulæ.

The integuments of the head, also, preserv'd some marks of contusion in the forehead, which, I suppose, had been got in the fall; as I believe, that he had, at length, lain in such a manner on the stairs, on the steps of which he had again fallen, in endeavouring to rise, that it was much more easy for the blood to flow into the head, than into the opposite part: at least the vessels which were below the heart, contain'd a very small quantity of blood; and those that were above, a very large quantity.

The surface of the brain, therefore, was red from a distension of the vessels which pass through the pia mater; and from a distension of their small branches, which was so great as to resemble an injection of red matter. Nor did those vessels, which appear within the medullary substance, at other times, like threads, appear to be less full; for it was here evident, to every one, that they were hollow tubuli.

5. If you compare this wound of the heart, with that which I have describ'd to you in the fifty-third letter (*b*); from the observation of Valsalva; and observe that both of them penetrated into the cavity of the same, that is of the right, ventricle; and that by an almost similar fissure which was open'd in its paries; you will perhaps be surpriz'd, that the man, whose history is, given by Valsalva, did not die till the eighth day; and that this man was so soon kill'd by his wound: especially as so great a quantity of blood was found to have been effus'd into the thorax and belly by the former.

However, you will, I suppose, naturally imagine, that this difference arose, on account of that very extravasation of the blood; which flow'd, not only on the outside of the heart, but on the outside of the pericardium: for it could not stagnate betwixt the pericardium and the heart; as in our observation; and thereby distend the former, and press upon the latter.

And if you do this, you will, from comparing together both these observations, have wherefrom to confirm that which we have, in a former letter (*c*), plac'd among the other causes, why a hæmorrhage within the pericardium brings on death far sooner than when it happens in most other places, even though it be far less considerable.

6. I have said, that when it happens in most other places; and I have said, in like manner, among other causes; as I am not ignorant, how speedily even a small quantity of blood, effus'd within the cranium, or a great quantity, but even when extravasated within the belly itself, is wont to kill persons thus affected; as for instance, from a ruptur'd spleen, which you will learn from many of those observations, that I have pointed out to you, when I was treating of wounds in the belly (*d*), that you might have an opportunity of reading them over.

(*b*) N. 3.

(*c*) Epist. 26. n. 18.

(*d*) Epist. 54. n. 5.

And if among these, I should have happen'd to omit those, which are propos'd by Michael Vanselowius (*e*), or by J. Valentine Scheidius (*f*) (for I am not at leisure to look back again to every article) I would have you turn to them, and you will then be the more convinc'd that what I advance is consistent.

7. And the calling to mind these observations would certainly have been very opportune, in order to admonish me to add, on the present occasion, any thing which I might have lit on in the mean time; by reading, or by dissection; that related to those things which I then wrote of at large. But as nothing at present occurs to me, either on these subjects, or on ulcers, I shall pass on to those things which relate to disorders of the joints, that are injurious to motion. For there are some of these which I have either seen myself, since I sent you the fifty-sixth letter, or have read of, as they were seen by others. To the first class belong the two following histories.

8. There was an old man at Padua, of whom I heard, after the dissection; and that from those who had been familiarly conversant with him for a long time; that he could not have inclin'd his head to one side without difficulty. This man, having died in the hospital, in the beginning of March, in the year 1755, of a catarrh; as was said; gave me an occasion of observing the following things; as I was at that time demonstrating some circumstances relative to the anatomy of the head, neck, and thorax.

The thorax being open'd, one pretty large, and one rather small, hydatid was found on the anterior surface of the right lobe of the lungs.

The head, when cut into, show'd water within the cranium; and a part of this was found in the lateral ventricles. The pineal gland was slender.

As the small muscles which are interpos'd, anteriorly, betwixt the first vertebra colli and the head, scarcely, and indeed not at all, appear'd; and this did not seem to me to be imputable to the very bad, that is, to the very lax, state of them, which was to be observ'd in the other muscles also; upon examining the matter more attentively, and inquiring into it more deeply, I lit on that circumstance, on account of which I was willing to write this observation to you.

That is to say, not only what had occur'd to Columbus (*g*), when he said, "I have seen the first vertebra adhering to the os occipitis, in such a manner, that it could not be mov'd by any means," was here also; but, besides this, an adhesion of such a kind was seen on the left, and particularly on the anterior side, that this vertebra and the os occipitis were one and the same bone: and that this had existed from the original conformation, was shown by many neighbouring disorders in the structure.

For the second vertebra had its body, I do not say grown into one substance with the third; though there was no trace of division (but only a slight appearance of a division having subsisted in some former time) any more than there was betwixt the first vertebra and the os occipitis, as I have said; had its body, I say, and the dentoid process, nearer to the right side of the head

(*e*) Disp. exhib. Hist. de Ruptura Lien.
(*f*) Observat. Lienum Disrupt.

(*g*) De Re Anat. l. 15.

than to the left : this process was shorter than usual also ; and as to the processes that are call'd the superior oblique, on the whole of that surface where they receiv'd the inferior processes of the first vertebra ; which here perform'd the office of the condyles of the os occipitis ; they were by no means similar to each other ; as that on the right side was more confin'd than the left, went up higher, and was inclin'd forwards, rather than backwards.

There are other circumstances also, which I the more readily pass over for the sake of brevity, because, whenever you come to Padua, you may see these bones, as I keep them by me. But the ligaments, which I could not preserve in the state they were found, I will not omit to describe.

The transverse ligament, as it is call'd, embrac'd the whole of the dentoid process on the back-part, except at the lower part, from whence the lateral ligaments arose in a longer and more slender state than usual ; but especially that on the right side. Yet from the left, and upper side, as it were, of the dentoid process, a kind of very short, and pretty thick ligament proceeded.

9. But you will remember, that other disorders of the ligaments I just now spoke of, have been describ'd in one or two of the preceding letters (*b*) ; although it did not seem that those were to be consider'd as the effects of original conformation, as these are. But you will remember still more, because it has been frequently done, that, when mention is made of lameness, among other causes disorders are describ'd in that joint, which is interpos'd betwixt the head of the femur and the acetabulum of the os innominatum. And to this class will belong the following history ; which contains some peculiar circumstances that you have not read of in other writings.

10. A woman, of threescore-and-seventeen years of age, had been born healthy and sound, and had liv'd in that state some time, so as to have been happily deliver'd of a son. But at the second time of child-bearing, which was a very difficult one, having brought forth a daughter (who related these circumstances) she began to be seiz'd with pains about the ischiadic region on the right side, and to be lame.

These disorders could not be at all reliev'd, either by nature or by art ; notwithstanding her third and fourth time of child-bearing were happy ; and indeed she often fell down, because the right limb did not bear the weight of her body with sufficient firmness.

At length being admitted into the hospital ; more on account of her poverty, than her disease ; she there lay in bed a year and some months, for this reason, that if she attempted to rise, her pains were exasperated. Her appetite for food being very considerable, but her strength nevertheless gradually failing her ; and she being now and then delirious ; she at length died in a gradual manner, about the beginning of the year 1754.

Some parts of this emaciated body were not without their use to us, as we were then taking notice of, and demonstrating, many and various circumstances.

For the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, were in a pretty firm state : and although a small quantity of limpid water was contain'd in the lateral ventricles, yet the plexus choroides were red ; nor did the pia

matter easily follow the hand which drew it: and from hence we may pretty fairly conclude, that this water had not been long within the cranium.

And although I likewise saw the uterus to be inclin'd to the same side, on which this woman had been lame, and to be attended with ovaries, which were very much contracted; yet it was proper enough for the demonstration of other things; and amongst the rest, for admonishing the students, that they should not, from what I had said formerly in comparing the situation of the osculum uteri of a cow with that of a woman, in the first of the *Adversaria* (i), suppose me to deny, that the corona of this osculum, when in a natural state in women, descends more on the anterior than on the posterior part, or at least in some degree; although not always so much as the figures of Eustachius (k), when compar'd one with another, represent.

I last of all examin'd the joint of the right thigh, together with its acetabulum: and as I suppos'd I should find a very considerable disease, by reason of that part being enormously protuberant outwards, in the side; so, soon after, when the dissection was perform'd, I found not only one, but many considerable diseases; and that I might be the better able to judge of them by comparison, I first laid bare the upper part of both the ossa femoris, and the inferior part of both the ossa innominata.

The os innominatum on the right side then, whether you look'd upon its external or its internal surface, you saw to be extended into a larger circle laterally than the left, and found the acetabulum to be comprehended in thicker parietes, externally, than usual.

And this right acetabulum had a larger orifice than the left; nor was the supercilium thereof, as it is call'd, of a flexible nature, but bony: and as the left corresponded to the head of a sound thigh-bone, in its figure and dimensions, so this exactly corresponded to the head of a thigh-bone, which was alter'd, by disease, from its natural figure and dimensions. For the form of this head was not hemispherical, but conical.

The basis of the cone on the external side, began at the very roots of the larger trochanter; whereas on the internal side, it was distant, by a considerable interval, from the lesser trochanter. The figure of the right acetabulum, therefore, was the same with that of a hollow cone: and the depth of it from the external side was very great; so as to be almost twice as deep there as on the left side: and as to the mucilaginous gland; which seem'd to be larger than it generally is, on the left side, and to be prominent out of its cavity, as it were; there were scarcely any appearances of this gland, or its cavity, and indeed none at all in the right side.

And even the cartilaginous crust, which invested both the surface of the acetabulum, and the head of the os femoris, and was white and shining on the left side, was seen to be brown, and of a pale colour on the right side; and to be, moreover, red in several places.

Having sufficiently examin'd all these things, and, at the same time, observ'd how flaccid the ligamentum teres, as it is call'd, of the head of the femur on the right side, was; I then order'd the same head to be cut with a saw; passing the instrument through its axis from the vertex to the basis;

(i) N. 15.

(k) Tab. 14. Fig. 3 & 4.

and the section to be carried on into the neighbouring part of the femur also: and this that I might see what difference there was betwixt the two parts internally. This difference was very manifest.

For although this part, and that head, were seen to be every where cover'd with their firm bony lamina; yet the marrow which this neighbouring part of the os femoris contain'd, and that which the head contain'd within its cancelli, were evidently of a different nature: for the marrow in the head was of a white colour inclining to yellow, and when you press'd it betwixt your fingers, more of a watry than of an oily nature; whereas in that part of the thigh-bone it inclin'd more to redness, and was of an oily nature.

Finally, when I compar'd both the ossa femoris together, it seem'd well worth while to take notice of that part which was under the trochanters, at some little distance, not only in respect to its figure; which being very different from that of a round body, came very near to the shape of an angular body; but also in respect to its incurvation in the form of the segment of an arch, which had its convex part looking forwards: this incurvation, however, was greater in the left femur than in the right; and that you would easily conceive, if the pains and lameness had existed at the time, in which the bones, being still flexible, would yield more to the weight of the body in that limb, on which she, when a little girl, was accustom'd to support herself the most; and this in consequence of its being more firm, and giving less occasion to pain, than the other.

11. How is it then? Did not the daughter give us a true relation? or did the mother go lame, in a small degree, from the beginning, and when she was in the flower of her youth, having been born with some of the diseases of that structure which I have describ'd? And when from a very difficult birth; from which cause I have already taken notice (*l*), that lameness has happen'd to others in different ways; a new cause was added to the disorder of the structure, did the severe pains, and the very manifest lameness then in fact come on? And did the mother, as the manner of women is, choose to have it suppos'd, that her disorder had taken its origin from thence; as if by misfortune; rather than that it had existed from the birth?

Certainly no person can readily suppose, that all these changes, and all the changes of that kind which were found by me, had happen'd in the bones of an adult woman, and one who was the mother of two children; especially as he will observe, that the humour which he may suppose to have been deposited there, and to have created ischiadic pains, was not endow'd with such an acrimonious property, as I very evidently knew it to be in another lame woman, who was afflicted with ischiadic pains (*m*): and that from the erosion of the cartilage which cover'd the head of the femur, and from the bloody surface of the acetabulum.

Yet I would wish you to read that history over again if you please, and join it to this, or if you choose rather to those also, wherein I have describ'd

(*l*) Epist. 48. n. 32.

(*m*) Epist. 57. n. 2.

a lameness and an inclination of the uterus at the same time (*n*); as I have in the present.

12. Thus far what I myself saw: now attend to some things which I have lit upon in the mean time by reading; and which have been both seen and remark'd by others, in regard to the disorders of the joints; such as anchylosis, arthritis, and other morbid affections, which are touch'd upon in the observations produc'd, or taken notice of by me just now, or at other times.

Not to refer you to many; turn to that one dissertation which I also commended in the former letter (*o*); I mean, the dissertation of Reimarus (*p*). As to what relates to the anchylosis, he first tells you (*q*) what the celebrated John Hunter saw, at London, in a thigh-bone which had not been long broken; that is to say, the callus, which was interpos'd betwixt the two extremities, was yet soft, and the bony fibres shot from both of these extremities; the small sanguiferous vessels evidently proceeding from the medullium of the bone, and being produc'd within the callus.

And Reimarus observes from hence, that if the crust of bones, which are brought together in order to form a joint, be injur'd, the fibres and vessels may shoot forth on each side, and be join'd with the opposite fibres and vessels, so as to produce that disorder which is call'd the true anchylosis, and is incurable.

But as to that appearance which he saw in the dissection of a boy's knee (*r*); and which was produc'd by a kind of membrane, "such as we generally see generated by inflammation, in the thorax, and in other parts;" connecting the extreme cartilages of the opposite parts; he not only does not doubt but this may be cur'd, but even thinks it may happen, that by a sudden force accidentally applied; as, for instance, in falling, or in the extension or flexion of a rigid joint; a cohesion of this kind may be broken thro': and by this hypothesis he happily explains a certain observation of Meekrenius, which is otherwise not easily to be understood.

And you, perhaps, will think, that certain sudden cures of an adventitious inflexibility of the joints, are to be referr'd to the same class; cures, for instance, that have been brought about by a strong flexion of the subjected limb, being made by the surgeons; or, on the contrary, if the limb cannot be extended of itself, by a strong extension; and that from hence we are to account for the cracking noise which is then heard: that is, from the rupture of a membrane of this kind, which is now pretty firm; and not from the rupture of any other part.

For which reason it were the more to be wish'd, that the signs of an anchylosis, produc'd by this membrane, were known: for if this membrane has true vessels; in the same manner as some of those membranes, whereby the lungs are connected to the pleura; it is natural to suppose, that, within the joint also, as well as in the thorax, some injury had formerly preceded, and that from thence the fibres and vessels might shoot out in the manner we

(*n*) Epist. 48. n. 32. & seqq.

(*o*) n. 4.

(*p*) De Fungo Articuli.

(*q*) § 61.

(*r*) §. 45.

have said of the extremities of broken bones; though in the case spoken of at present, the fibres and vessels would be of a membranous nature.

13. But in regard to other diseases of the joints; as I have already sufficiently, though briefly, in that letter wherein I have said this dissertation is commended, pointed out how many various observations occur in the same dissertation; I will here touch only upon those things that relate to a disease, which is, as Reimarus himself acknowledges (*s*), “singular;” I mean to globules, internally bony, and externally cartilaginous, which I accurately describ’d to you in the fifty-seventh letter (*t*), as I had found them within the knee of an old woman.

In England, where a disease so rare amongst us, is not unusual; so that the common People call the disorder, “mice in the knee;” he saw, heard, and read, many examples of the same kind.

These bodies are moveable to and fro, through the cavity of that joint, with great freedom; insomuch that in no more than one instance, as far as could be distinguish’d without dissection, “the globular body seem’d to “adhere, in a manner, to some one of the ligaments, so that it could not “wander through the whole joint.”

They may be forc’d accidentally, or by the application of the hand, into those parts of the joint where they can neither be injurious to motion, nor create pains. And in these parts they could, sometimes, be so retain’d, by means of remedies externally applied; and the application of bandages; that they did not even fall out therefrom, after the discontinuation of such assistances.

But the impediment to motion, which others perceiv’d therefrom, or the pain which troubled them whenever they attempted to move the joint, oblig’d them to have recourse to surgeons; who, by cutting into the parietes of the joint, took them out: and this sometimes with good success; but at other times; by reason of the symptoms, which may succeed to such incisions into the cavities of joints, and which this diligent author (*u*) even observ’d to have follow’d, more than once; with an event truly fatal.

And in regard to the origin of these corpuscles, although he produces two examples, from whence it may seem, that they are little pieces of bones, which have been torn off from the extremities of the bones, by the application of some accidental force; yet as they are seen to be every where “invested with a smooth cartilage,” and the disease has not always been preceded by the application of external force; he prudently confesses that nothing certain can be determin’d by him, before the examination of a great number of fresh instances.

I therefore am not sorry, for having written to you, not only what I myself saw formerly, but also what his illustrious preceptor Haller had seen.

For the very learned Reimarus forgets; as is frequently the case; when he asserts that no examples were known to him, of this disorder attacking any other joint but the knee; he forgets, I say, the observation of Haller,

(*s*) §. 54. & seqq.
(*t*) n. 14.

(*u*) §. 26. & seqq.

who found this disease in the articulation of the jaw; and found the cartilages of that joint to be partly consum'd at the same time: some of which I also, at that time, saw to be cut into furrows, and extenuated, and yet not so much as was necessary in order to form many fewer little bodies than I met with; for there were not twenty, as in the observation of Haller, but more; and among these were five of such a magnitude, as to be equal to small grapes: and all of these bodies found by both of us, were in the form of globules; whereas Reimarus speaks only of one, or at most of two, and does not mention any thing of the magnitude, or the figure of them, except that one was "nearly equal to a kind of horse-pea in its bulk."

And it has happen'd to me, in particular, not to find all of them cover'd with a cartilaginous crust, but many of them entirely bony: yet I found none of them loose, but all of them continu'd from the cartilages, or rather from the mucilaginous glands; although I perceiv'd that it might happen, without any great difficulty (*x*), for some of them to be pull'd away from thence, in the various motions of the knee.

Consider then, whether these things which I have said; not for the sake of repetition, but for the sake of comparison; may be of any use (when join'd to the examples of Reimarus) to help us out in some conjectures upon the origin of this disease; to confirm these conjectures, or, in the mean while, to set them aside.

14. Nor must we omit, on the present occasion, that observation which the same respectable author refers to, as made by him, together with the celebrated Gaubius (*y*): for it relates to diseases of the joints; and even to that which is nam'd from the joints: I mean, the arthritis, or gout. That is to say, in a man; who, having labour'd under the gout in his feet, had died asthmatic on the going off of this paroxysm; they found here and there, within the lungs, "a white matter, resembling, in some parts of it, a pretty "thick and gypseous nature."

And in reading of this, you will naturally call to mind what I have written to you on the subject of arthritic matter (*z*); either when deserting the joints, it falls upon other parts, or, on the other hand, when it is opportunely eliminated from the body; as, for instance, by the intestines; which I have said was seen by Albertini, "in the form of a kind of calx, "or gypsum, lately condens'd together;" or by the urinary passages; a remarkable history of which kind you have, as publish'd by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (*a*); of a man, that is to say, who having begun to be attack'd, at intervals, by slight arthritic paroxysms, was freed from the much more violent return thereof, as was suppos'd, by the discharge of a milky urine, for about the space of nine months successively; an argillaceous matter subsiding therein, soon after its excretion, and within an hour or two coming to the hardness of a perfect gypsum.

But if it be not discharg'd, and yet cannot fall upon the joints; or at least does not continue to fall thereon; what fatal disorders it brings after it, I have not only already shown by the example of the most eminent car-

(*x*) n. 15.

(*y*) in notula *a* ad §. 40.

(*z*) Epist. 57. n. 9.

(*a*) Hist. A. 1747. Obs. Anat. 3.

dinal Corneli (*b*), but could also now confirm, by the example of another very eminent cardinal; and even by that of the august emperor Charles the seventh, as spoken of by that celebrated man Jo. Godofr. de Hahn (*c*); if it were not my determination by no means to insist here, upon any other histories of arthritic patients; but to add something upon a far different kind of disease.

Nevertheless, it will not be without its use, for you to compare both the examples given by de Hahn (*c*), with what I have said in regard to the cardinal Corneli; for in the first of them you will find the constitution of body; and at least the suspicion of a calculus in the gall-bladder: in the other there was a calculus of the kidneys; and in both of them you will find some symptoms that relate to the thorax and head, which you may also observe in our case of the cardinal.

15. You will easily remember, that when I sent to you my letter upon the lues venerea; that is, the fifty-eighth letter; I had written the fewer observations therein, because I had before sent many, at different times, in other letters, on occasion of various diseases wherewith that lues was join'd; which observations I particularly referr'd to in that letter (*d*), and at the beginning thereof. To those you will now add others; and especially that, which, in writing of the aphonia (*e*), I did not omit, though it related, at the same time, to disorders brought on the male urethra by a virulent gonorrhoea.

And what disorders have been seen to be produc'd, in the genital parts of women, from that lues, by the celebrated Roederer, you will learn from his dissertation *de Uteri Scirrho* (*f*); which had not as yet come out, when I first wrote; and what mischiefs have occur'd to me therefrom, you will see by this observation of mine, which I had not made at that time of writing.

16. It was certain in regard to a woman of a middle age, that she had been affected with an œdematous swelling of the legs, which had afterwards disappear'd; but by what disease she had been chiefly carried off, was unknown. There was no doubt, however, but she had labour'd under a lues venerea. As this body was dissected by me before the middle of March, in the year 1754; and that in the hospital; in order to examine and demonstrate the natural state, and structure, of some of the parts; I observ'd the following things to be quite contrary to the usual appearances of nature.

The thorax indeed contain'd some water; but the cranium, and the ventricles of the cerebrum, and the cavity of the spine, contain'd more.

In the cavity of the belly, the uterus was found to be very much inclin'd to the left side. And on the side of inclination, I could find no traces of the extremity of the tube, though I enquir'd very attentively. For the tube, as far as I could see, was not hollow, but solid; and had scarcely pass'd to the extent of three fingers breadths from the uterus, when it suddenly terminated there; nor did even the very least mark of injury, of corruption, or cicatrix, appear thereabout, nor in the neighbourhood of that part: so that it seem'd

(*b*) Epist. 57. n. 10.

(*c*) Hist. Podagr. & cæt. ad finem.

(*d*) N. 2.

(*e*) Epist. 63. n. 13.

(*f*) N. 18.

natural to suppose the tube to have been in this state from the original conformation.

On the right side, the tube had its termination at the ovary indeed; but so concreted was it with this part, that neither any of the fimbriæ of it appear'd; nor could the ovarium be brought into view, without cutting away the tube which had grown into one substance with it, and cover'd it; especially as the ovarium was small in this subject.

This body consisted of a whitish substance, which, when cut into, was seen to be internally moist with a whitish humour, and to contain some white globules. While the uterus was taken out of the body, together with the vagina, and the bladder; which was extremely large, and distended with urine; and likewise together with the intestinum rectum; a large and unusual quantity of fat was observ'd to be lying around that intestine: and this was the more remarkable in a woman who was not fat: and at the same time a strong and putridly-smelling ichor, similar, in its appearance, to water wherein fresh meat has been wash'd, was discharg'd from the pudendum and anus.

The internal surface of the fundus uteri, was universally moist with a ropy humour of a yellowish brown, and obsolete colour: and through this surface were seen reddish points, and little lines, which were increas'd by the pressure of the fingers underneath; that is, from the blood being press'd out from the lower part into them. In the cervix and the osculum uteri, there was nothing worthy of remark.

But the vagina, which was, internally, of a pale and brown colour universally, had a foramen of a circular form, in the middle of its posterior paries, somewhat nearer to the lower orifice, than to the osculum uteri: the diameter of this foramen was equal to two fingers breadths; being comprehended within edges of a very black colour, and of a very disagreeable odour. This foramen open'd into the intestinum rectum.

17. In regard to the disorders brought on by poison, whereto related the fifty-ninth letter, I have nothing to add here. For, although the praises which an antidote, found out by that eminent physician, whom I have deservedly commended at other times; I mean John Larber; against both the bite of a viper, and of a mad dog, have since then been brought to me, by no vulgar fame; yet as I am pretty well inform'd that this celebrated man is now writing a dissertation, wherein he relates not only his experiments made upon dogs, by the same antidote, but also gives us very happy instances of cures perform'd thereby, upon human bodies; I choose rather to refer you thereto; that from thence you may fully and distinctly learn every circumstance relative to this remedy; rather than give any few and imperfect hints at present.

You must wait, therefore, till this dissertation shall appear, as I hope it will soon. Farewel.

LETTER the SEVENTIETH

Contains some Things which were promis'd in the latter Part of the Sixty-sixth Letter; and relates to some Disorders of the Belly and Thorax.

1. **Y**OU congratulate me, my friend, upon having finish'd the dissections and lectures of this winter also; and I acknowledge your benevolence, towards me, therein. But I am, at the same time, very sensible what secret view you have in such a gratulation; that is, you intend to put me in mind of the promise I made you, in the latter part of the sixty-sixth letter, that after I had finish'd the business of this anatomical year, I would give some farther remarks upon a subject treated of in that letter.

And indeed you have a right to claim my promise; nor will I suffer you to call upon me again. For I will not only fulfil my engagement, but will go much farther. For I will give you an historical account of the inspection of each body that I have made since the writing of that letter to you, of whatever kind these may be, although one well deserves to be written to you of itself; as by these means you will learn what was the event of our farther enquiries, by dissection, after that uvula.

2. There were, in all, five bodies dissected this winter; at the same time that several experienc'd dissectors, not to mention the students whom I taught anatomy, and who form'd a crowded circle around us, were looking on. The first was dissected in the hospital, before the middle of December in the year 1759.

3. This body was that of a woman who had labour'd under a hernia, and had been carried off by an inflammation of the intestines arising therefrom; and from this they had taken out the greater part of the viscera, in order to select, and prepare, parts from the remainder of the body, proper for the demonstration of the elements of anatomy, as my method of beginning is; so that I examin'd no other part, besides the head and the genitals.

The cerebrum, although it was firm, and even somewhat hard; nevertheless had that very part of the choroid plexusses, within the lateral ventricles; where they are reflected upwards at an angle, to cover the thalami nervorum opticorum; beset, on both sides, with a heap of mucus as it were, of a dirty ash-colour, form'd into the figure of a spheroid, and of the thickness of an inch. But there was no other appearance that deserv'd notice; except a heap of hydatids, which are frequently found to be seated upon that part of the plexusses in particular, though not in such a quantity as here.

In

In the genital parts there was nothing worthy of observation. I therefore laid open the annex'd urinary bladder, which was contracted into itself, together with the urethra. And on the internal surface, indeed, of the bladder, before it came near to the orifice, we saw two roundish, small, depress'd, somewhat red, and smooth glands, as it were, protuberant; but at the very orifice, or within it, we could see no prominence whatever, not even the most slight.

And that you may conceive, with what attention and diligence I made the enquiry; I did not fail to observe an unusual kind of little line, which, considering the shortness of the urethra, descended for a considerable tract, in a direct and longitudinal course, through the interior and posterior surface of the urethra; and in the middle of its descent became somewhat wider.

Yet this little line did not begin but below the beginning of the urethra; and was so low and depress'd, that it could scarcely be perceiv'd, amongst those blackish blood-vessels, which we frequently see descend through the female urethra in a parallel direction; and whether such a depress'd state, and such a situation, shew it to have any relation to that uvula, which is describ'd to us, you readily perceive, though I am silent upon the subject.

4. The second body which was dissected in the same place, about the beginning of the year 1760, offer'd many things to us that were worthy of observation; for which reason my description will also be longer.

5. A porter, of two-and-fifty years of age, who was much given to drinking, and frequently intoxicated thereby; and who us'd to indulge his appetite for food very much, though not with what was unwholesome; was not only not of a valetudinarian constitution, but so far healthy, that being diligently question'd by his companions, for the reasons you will hear below, nothing else could be learn'd, but that he was wont to complain, every now and then, of a kind of uneasiness, the seat of which he pointed out by laying his hand upon the epigastrium, about the scrobiculus cordis.

This man, therefore, having come three months before into the hospital, on account of a continual tertian fever; began, upon the going off of this fever, to be subject to vomitings, whereby his food was thrown up: and these return'd again, after having intermitted some time, nor went off any more through the whole course of his life.

Therefore, although he never vomited up any thing but what he took down, and these without any ill taste, or smell, except that generous wine which they call *Moschato*; besides which, that was given by way of cordial, he could retain nothing to support him, for the whole last month of his life; yet, for this reason, he was oppress'd with a very great wasting of flesh, and the return of a fever, though now of a slow kind: and in this manner he hasten'd to his end, never having complain'd, in the hospital, of any tumour of the belly, or of pain whatever; nor did his pulse, save a little intermission at some times, shew any thing that was peculiarly disagreeable.

Whatever was internally or externally applied, in order to restrain these vomitings, was without effect.

And indeed quicksilver itself, which had been given about a month before his death, in the quantity of three ounces, at a time when an obstinate costiveness gave some apprehensions of an iliac passion coming on; was

neither.

neither of any advantage, nor was seen by any one afterwards, when the glysters which had been thrown up, were return'd; although the attendants suppos'd it to have been discharg'd together with the fœces, some time after, when the intestines began to be a little more relax'd.

Finally, when I examin'd the body after death, I saw it reduc'd to so emaciated a state, that on the back of the hands, and the upper part of the feet, the bones of the metacarpus, and of the metatarsus, could be exceedingly well demonstratèd: and the eyes, by reason of the defect of fat in the back-part of their sockets, were sunk inwards to a surprising degree, yet were found nevertheless; although from the lobe of the left external ear, a slender ring of brass hung down, which is generally a mark of a disorder having formerly preceded in the neighbouring eye. As the mouth happen'd to be open, I observ'd that few teeth remain'd.

These were the appearances externally: but by opening the several cavities, I found such appearances in the belly, the thorax, and the head, as I shall accurately describe; beginning with those of the head.

In dissecting the cerebrum, a small quantity of water was found in the lateral ventricles: and on the plexus choroides, in that very place where, in the body spoken of above, I saw a great number of hydatids, I saw one at least; but this was pretty large, and at first resembled mucus likewise: I then saw the pineal gland to be very small; but this gland had, within it, a corpuscle which, in proportion to the size of the gland, was not very small; being of an irregular figure, hard, not friable, and, in colour, of an obsolete yellow. The spinal marrow; for this part, and all the most considerable nerves, I demonstratèd to the pupils, in their situations, according to my usual method; was very lax.

In the thorax, I saw the heart to be without any fat, as I expected it to be; but I found, what I did not expect, particularly in a man who was of a tall stature, rather than otherwise, and who had been always employ'd in a laborious life, and us'd to lift and carry burdens; I found, I say, the heart to be so small, as I never remember to have seen it in adults: for it seem'd to be the heart of a child, and not of a man; being correspondent to this smallness in all its dimensions, and in the thinness of its parietes.

However, besides the veins, which were in a varicose state, in some places, on the surface of the heart, no mark of disease occur'd internally, or externally; nor yet was there any in the valves of the aorta, though the trunk of that vessel seem'd to be dilated.

Before I speak of the belly, I cannot omit here, that the diaphragm, in the right part of its centrum tendineum, or nerveum, as it is call'd, was become bony; or at least, that in this part, betwixt the pleura and peritonæum, was a bony lamina not very thin; consisting of an inch and a half in length, but narrow, particularly in a part near to one of the extremities: the nearer it approaches to the other extremity, the wider it becomes, yet never exceeds the breadth of a man's little finger at the apex; for I have preserv'd it, and had it before my eyes when I wrote this description.

Finally, the belly had scarcely any appearance but what was natural; if you except the intestines, and the stomach in particular.

The intestines were, here and there, distinguish'd with a livid spot: I omit what is the natural consequence of that long-continu'd discharge of the aliments, which I have related; I mean, that they were unusually thin and contracted, and the large intestines as well as the small; though the former were so only for a shorter tract, as they contain'd some excrements, though very few.

But the stomach, being in an unusual situation, of a surprizing length, and infected in a strange manner, afforded us an uncommon spectacle. For, beginning from whence it generally does (nor was any part of the œsophagus carried down into the belly in this subject) it extended itself through the left side of the belly, in a strait direction, quite to the os pubis, and reflecting itself upwards from thence, and to the right side, it terminated in the intestinum duodenum.

The breadth of this stomach was but small in proportion: nor did it contain any thing else but a kind of thin, and pultice-like mass, as it were, which I suppose was the remains of that small part of the aliments, which had been sometimes retain'd.

You will ask me then, whether I think there was no quicksilver in the stomach; and I answer, that I suppose there was; but that while the stomach was mov'd to one side, it had pass'd into the intestinum duodenum. For in this intestine, which had been previously constring'd, by applying a ligature a little below the pylorus, it was found to the quantity of an ounce and a half: but in the other intestines there was none; as those to whom the care of the enquiry had been committed, reported.

But this was last in order. For having previously perceiv'd a hardness, by handling the seat of the pylorus externally; upon opening the stomach, I saw the ring of the pylorus, divided as it were, into two or three protuberances, not large indeed, but hard.

The part of the stomach nearest to the pylorus, was hard also, for the space of two fingers breadths, the coats being grown very thick in that part, and approaching to the hardness of a bone; yet not being really bony, nor capable of streightening the passage: but, by reason of their inflexible state, they were not sufficiently capable of impelling the aliments into the intestinum duodenum.

Besides these things, and a slight lividness on the internal surface of the stomach; which was extended from those indurated coats for a short space, I observ'd no other morbid appearance in that viscus.

But having before observ'd the bladder in its situation, and found it to be found externally, and to contain no large quantity of urine; and having remark'd some things, which do not belong to this place; I open'd it and found it be equally found within, as the annex'd urethra was also. But we could not see the least sign of a roundish protuberance, at the orifice from whence the urethra begins; that is, we could not see the least appearance of a uvula: but in the place where this ought to have been found, came into sight only that slender little line, which terminated in the feminal caruncle, as it does generally.

6. Although I do not remember to have lit on an ossification of the septum transversum before; yet that very considerable smallness of the heart, and the
seat

feat of the stomach, so different from the natural appearance, struck my mind far more than the other; as I could not readily devise any reason, whereby I could conciliate both of the circumstances with the appearances which had been in the patient, when living, and with those that had been wanting.

For if I had ever seen the heart also, as well as the other muscles, to be diminish'd in its bulk, in an extremely emaciated state of body; I certainly should not enquire, how, before this emaciated state, it had been capable of affording strength to a porter. Did the arteries then, supply what the heart could not?

But how could their parietes be sufficiently urg'd and dilated, by a heart which was not only diminish'd in its flesh, and its muscular strength, but which, by reason of its smallness, had little blood to impel into them; so as to make them restore themselves very strongly soon after, and push on the circulation?

But these difficulties, I readily leave for that ingenuity which you are well known to possess, to determine; as I also do that which relates to the situation of the stomach. For you must either deduce it from the original formation, or from some cause which brought on a prolapsus of the viscus; examples of which kind I have before taken notice of to you (*a*).

But if you choose to suppose the latter; it is surprising that symptoms should be wanting to indicate this new disease; such as an unusual pain, or tumour; and especially in a man who was by no means a valetudinarian.

And if you suppose it to have existed from the original formation; you see it is no less surprising, not only that there never were, at any time, very manifest symptoms of the stomach being affected; but even that a very great quantity both of wine, and of food, which was continually taken in and digested, and that without being sufficiently reduc'd by mastication, as there were few teeth, had shown in how flourishing a state this viscus was, till at length, after the tertian fever, those vomitings were first brought on.

For that an irregular method of living of this kind, had, at length, so vitiated the pylorus, and the neighbouring part of the stomach, that the motions of the stomach must of course be inverted; rather than the aliments be driven down into the intestinum duodenum; is so far probable, that there is no necessity to account for the vomitings from that situation of the stomach, whether you consider it as congenial, or as new; as they must have existed always, if they had been the consequence of such a congenial situation: and if they had been from a new situation of this kind, they would not have come on, without some tokens of this change which was so recent.

But we must now go on to the appearances observ'd in the third body.

7. A wool-comber, who was a young man, or at least not much more than that, having lain in the hospital three or four days, had departed this life just at the time of beginning the public anatomy of this year 1760. The body was, therefore, brought into the theatre; and every one who look'd at it, suppos'd it to be very proper for dissection, from the smooth skin, and sound appearance which it every where seem'd to have; besides that it was rather of a large stature.

(*a*) Epist. 39. n. 14. & seqq. & Epist. 65. n. 15.

coats; which however possess'd no greater a quantity of space than the nail of a man's thumb might cover.

This place was on the right side, where the aorta, having now finish'd its curvature, began to descend in a strait line. And, at the same time, a circumstance occur'd to my eyes, which was not unworthy of notice. For amongst the arteries, which come out, two and two, from the posterior paries of the descending aorta, quite to the division of its trunk, it is not rare that instead of two, one only is sometimes dispatch'd.

But here, below the two upper pairs of the lower intercostal arteries, the three next were wanting; one middle orifice occurring three times successively, instead of two: and this not larger than the others, nor immediately divided into two; as generally is the case where there is but one, but even produc'd into a solitary artery, for the space of a finger's breadth at least; that is to say, as far as it had been left adhering to the aorta beneath.

But, on the other hand, the diaphragm (for now that we have begun to speak of varieties, I am not willing to omit this, although it has been frequently both seen and demonstrated by me) instead of one foramen, for transmitting the vena cava into the thorax, had two foramina, divided by a very slender interposition indeed, but by one that was very evident.

Finally, the belly exhibited some remarkable appearances, in those lower parts which had been left in it. Each of the ovaries, and particularly the right, being of a white colour, very much larger than it us'd to be, and of a tuberos texture, was made up of tuberosities, or hydatids, among which were some so distended with water, more than the others, that if you prick'd them pretty deeply, the fluid burst forth with impetus. Yet both of the tubes were entirely free therefrom.

The internal surface of the fundus uteri, was of a red colour inclining to black, by reason of the blood stagnating there in many places; and if, in order to press out this blood, you laid your fingers under the uterus externally, that internal surface was lacerated by reason of its laxity.

This circumstance, and another, that I observ'd in this body, which on account of its singularity ought not to be omitted here; I mean in regard to the two nerves (c), into which I had divided the posterior crural nerve by the interposition of the hand only; for when I had cut one of them, which was somewhat larger than its fellow, asunder into two parts, and that in a longitudinal direction, I found a vessel betwixt the fibres thereof, and almost parallel thereto, nor lying far from the axis of the same nerve, full of blood, the diameter of which vessel was almost equal to a line of Bologna; these two circumstances therefore, as I had begun to say, gave me a suspicion that blood would also be found to have stagnated, not only in the vessels of the pelvis, and those that go thereto, but in the bladder also, and the annex'd urethra; and that perhaps in such a quantity as to prevent my usual enquiry.

But when both these last-mention'd parts were laid open, I found the internal coat of the urethra indeed, to be universally of a blackish colour,

(c) Vid. Epist. 69. n. 2.

from the great number of its small vessels; which were parallel in a longitudinal direction: and the more so, the more it descended to its lower orifice, which was lax, and suffer'd a relax'd little part of the same coat, on the right side, to be prolaps'd outwards, as I have seen in some other women (*d*); yet the upper part of the urethra had nothing besides its colour that prevented our observation, and the bladder not even that.

For it was very sound, and shew'd those two protuberating bodies, which come from the ureters, to be join'd together pretty nearly at an angle; which angle was distant from the orifice of the bladder, by the space of a finger's breadth.

But neither in this interval, nor in that orifice, nor in the neighbouring urethra, did any thing roundish, or even slightly protuberant, offer itself to my eyes, or the eyes of those who attentively inspected those parts with me; and to say all in a word, there was neither trace nor shadow of that uvula.

11. Thus you have the event of this my enquiry, after being repeated in five different bladders, none of which was distended, either with a quantity of urine, or with a quantity of injected air, if you except the third; into which, however, so great a quantity of air had not been introduc'd, as was sufficient to demonstrate its figure to the full extent.

Nor did we dissect any more bodies this winter; but took different parts from different bodies among these, in order to be substituted in the place of those that were less found; and by this means at length, not unsuccessfully, put the finishing stroke to my lectures; in which the whole round of anatomical science is comprehended; for this year also: and it is now the five-and-fortieth year since I undertook the very wearisome office of teaching this part of medical knowledge.

12. As to what remains; if you should wonder, that in this letter I have not preserv'd my usual method; I mean, of making some remark upon almost every history, and even sometimes of making a great number; and, on the other hand, of interspersing, here and there, only very few varieties that I had observ'd in dissecting, and not so frequently; as to the first occasion of your wonder, let me observe, that I did not preserve my method, both because I chose to send you very soon an accomplishment of my promise, and because I had already made a sufficient number of remarks upon most things of this kind in many other letters: and as to the latter occasion of surprize, be assur'd, that I did not do it so much because this letter might otherwise seem to be too short, as because my hope now begins to fail me, of having so long a time yet to live, as would enable me to collect, into a separate work, all the varieties that I have omitted, and many in like manner, to which I every now and then denied a place among the descriptions of morbid parts; that is to say, in some observations of mine, which relate to the anatomy of the same parts, when in a natural state. You will therefore receive both my intentions in good part, according to your benevolence. Farewel.

As the belly had swell'd in a short time, and begun to look green; although I suspected what marks of disease might be latent in the body of a wool comber, and was soon after well inform'd, by an acquaintance of this man, when living, that he had formerly expectorated blood; yet I began to demonstrate the viscera of the belly in the mean time, till I could light on an opportunity of having a better subject: and about these viscera lay a considerable quantity of water, similar to urine; but scarcely any stench was observ'd, and but a slight lividness of the intestines.

And indeed the omentum was found, though wasted: the spleen was larger than it naturally is, and that in a considerable degree; but was neither hard, nor lax: the coats of the gall-bladder were thick, and the bile contain'd therein somewhat pale; but the liver was found, and of a proper magnitude: the glands of the mesentery were larger than they naturally are; but not hard.

Nor did there appear to be any disorder in the stomach, nor even in the intestines themselves; although they were, as I have said, somewhat livid. For as to the colon descending towards the navel, in almost the middle tract of that transverse arch which lies below the stomach, and being reflected upwards from thence to the left hypochondrium; it seem'd natural to consider that rather as a variety, than as a disease, as this certainly was; though it had never occur'd to me before; I mean, that an artery, of no very slender dimensions, pass'd from the left emulgent, quite to the urinary bladder, in so oblique a direction, that it was inserted into the posterior surface of that viscus, near to the right vesicula seminalis.

But whether the circumstances of there being no flexures in the splenic artery, or of some few sulci being carried through the whole anterior surface of both kidneys, obliquely, and without any certain order; were to be consider'd in the class of varieties only, you yourself will judge: this however is certain, that I found the structure and substance of the kidneys, and of all the other parts which were form'd for the sake of urinary secretion, to be very sound.

Yet neither within the lower part of the urethra, nor within the upper part of the bladder, could I, or any of those many persons who were present, see any thing protuberating, besides that which was spoken of in the last-preceding carcase.

However, we did not go on to demonstrate any other part in this body; for it would have been necessary to pass on to the thorax, which; as I had suspected, and as they, who were willing to examine it slightly before burial, evidently confirm'd; contain'd lungs half rotten, out of which a putrid and strongly smelling matter was effus'd.

8. The fourth and fifth bodies were both of them those of women, who had died in the hospital in the mean time. But from the first, only some of the thoracic and abdominal viscera were brought into the theatre. Let us begin with these.

9. An old woman had died of an ascites.

The substance of the heart was pallid.

The left kidney; though less than the right, and of a surface somewhat

unequal, by reason of a very few furrows, as it were; had nothing internally, however, which differ'd from the usual appearances of nature.

While I was examining these parts, I observ'd that two cæliac arteries arose from the aorta instead of one, though indeed they were very near to each other, and even contiguous; being each of them, however, furnish'd with its proper orifice; and likewise that two spermatic veins return'd from the corpus pampiniforme on the left side, into the emulgent vein of the same side: and that one of those two arteries, and one of these two veins, was less than the other. Yet these were only varieties in nature.

But it was the effect of disease, that, in the fundus uteri, was prominent laterally, a round, white, hard, and middle-siz'd excrescence. At length, opening the urinary bladder, which was perfectly sound, I saw that those two bodies indeed, which descend from the ureters, did not come together at an angle; but by a curv'd body, into which they degenerated, and which was, equally with themselves, thick and prominent: but that any thing was sent from hence to the orifice of the bladder, which was at least at the distance of a finger's breadth therefrom, I could not see; and still less that any roundish protuberance was prominent in the whole of that space, or within the urethra.

10. Another old woman had been carried off by an inflammation of the lungs, and a diarrhæa added thereto. The body of this woman was brought into the theatre, after all the abdominal viscera, except the uterus and the bladder, were taken out.

The thorax being open'd, the inferior lobe of the lungs, on the right side, adher'd closely to the pleura; and this lobe being extremely enlarg'd and heavy, resembled a boil'd liver, when it was cut into. The heart of this woman, who had been but of a moderate stature, was almost as much larger in proportion, as it had been less in the porter (*b*).

Nor yet was it enlarg'd, because the parietes of its cavities were seen to be extenuated and distracted; for these were even of a proper thickness at least, if not thicker than usual; and their columnæ and fasciculi were certainly thicker than usual, as the fasciculi of the auricles also were: so that I was less surpriz'd at a circumstance, which I do not remember to have seen on any other occasion; I mean, that the coronary arteries had orifices which in their diameters exceeded two lines of Bologna, and that the artery which was nearest to the side of one of them, probably one of the *membrana adiposa*, was not even itself furnish'd with a very small orifice: and in the sinus of the pulmonary vein, besides many small orifices, I observ'd one to lie open, which was scarcely less in its diameter, than that I have taken notice of in the coronary arteries: and by cutting into this orifice, I saw that two or three veins, which brought back blood from the parietes of the sinus, open'd thereinto.

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 Become bony in part, XXVI. 37.
 LXII. 7.
 One of them become bony in part,
 XXIV. 6.
 Carotid arteries, harder than natural,
 at the basis of the brain, XXV.
 10.
 Having their coats thicken'd, LVI.
 21.
 Cava vena, without blood, LIV. 18.
 Very much distended with blood,
 XIX. 17. XXI. 35. XXXIV.
 15. XXXV. 10.
 Cava vena, superior trunk of, more on the
 left side than usual, LVI. 18.

I N D E X referring to

- In the very extremity anteriorly
eroded as it were, LIII. 37.
- Inferior wider than natural, LIV. 37.
- Without blood, XXIX. 20.
- With an oblong and thick polypous
concretion, XLV. 16.
- Cerebrum, none, XLVIII. 48. 50.
- Not of a natural figure, I. 14. XII.
2.
- Cerebrum, abscess of, V. 2.
- Abscess *sui generis* of, V. 6, 7. IX.
16.
- Cerebrum, arteries of. See Basillary. Ca-
rotid. Vertebral.
- Cerebrum, arteries of, with bony scales,
IV. 2. 11.
- With firmer coats than usual, VIII.
15. XXIV. 6. XXVII. 2.
- All the vessels of, distended greatly
with blood, III. 26. VII. 7. 13.
VIII. 12. 15. 23. IX. 12. 14.
20. XIV. 5. XXIII. 6. LV.
20.
- With air-bubbles, LIII. 26.
- With polypous concretions, XLV.
21.
- Cerebrum, meninges of, somewhat thicker
than usual in some places, LI. 3.
- With their vessels pretty full of blood,
LXII. 15.
- A little green and livid in some places,
LII. 2, 3.
- Ting'd with the colour of pus, LI.
28.
- Sanious in some places, LI. 3.
- Water beneath them, LII. 2.
- Cerebrum, meninges of, both having their
vessels much dilated with blood,
XLIII. 27. XLIV. 3. LII. 35.
- Having their arteries thicken'd, indu-
rated, and bony in several places,
XXVII. 28.
- Perforated by an erosive humour, IX.
20. XIV. 3. LI. 12.
- Wounded, LI. 45.
- By great bony fragments, LI. 35.
- Chang'd into a more thick and flaccid
nature, IX. 23.
- Cerebrum, dura mater of, acidulated wa-
ter thereabout, I. 6.
- A few drops of water, X. 5.
- A gelatinous concretion, VI. 10.
- A little jelly as it were, LII. 23.
- Something like mucus, LII. 19.
- A thickish ichor, LII. 8.
- A sanies, LI. 5. 7. 34.
- Much sanies, LI. 15.
- A kind of condens'd pus, LI. 14.
- Pus, LII. 4.
- A little purulent matter, LI. 57.
- Purulent matter adhering close to, LI.
49.
- Coagulated blood, LI. 37. 50. LII.
30. 32.
- Adhering very closely, LI. 6. 38.
- A great quantity of blood, LII. 35.
- Cerebrum, dura mater of, fixed more close-
ly than usual to the cranium,
III. 11. XXVII. 2. XXXVII.
30. LXVII. 14.
- More closely than usual in some places,
LII. 38. LXIII. 8.
- Grown into one substance with the
pia mater and cerebrum, I. 14.
IX. 25.
- Having its vessels distended with blood,
VII. 13. VIII. 4. 25. 27.
XXIV. 6.
- More on one side than on the other,
LII. 30.
- And dilated more on one side, LII.
38.
- Somewhat turgid, XIX. 7.
- Artery of, lacerated, LI. 37.
- With its sinuses, distended by a
great quantity of blood, V. 19.
XVIII. 2.
- With air-bubbles also, LIV. 49.
- With polypous concretions, V. 11.
VI. 12. VII. 4. 6. 9. 11. 13.
VIII. 2. 23. XIV. 35. XXIV.
16. LII. 6.
- Sinus, longitudinal, perforated, LI.
54
- Lateral, on each side ruptur'd, LII.
25.
- The falx thicker and harder than usu-
al, XXVI. 33.
- And a great bone therein, III. 20.
- A small one, XXI. 35.
- Many sharp-pointed bones, XXV.
6.
- Cerebrum, dura mater of, very much cor-
rugated, VII. 9.
- Become thicker than usual, V. 6.
VIII. 15. XLIX. 16. LX.
12.
- In some places, I. 14. LI. 2. 45.
LII. 6. 19. 38.
- Almost bony in some places, I. 10.
- Of

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

- Of a granulated surface as it were, LII. 19.
- Of a cineritious colour, I. 2.
- Almost in some places, LI. 27.
- Yellowish in some places, LI. 2.
- Somewhat livid here and there, LI. 19.
- Somewhat black, from a fullness of the vessels, III. 11.
- Slightly black, as from contusion, LII. 28.
- Distinguish'd with bloody drops as it were, VII. 15. LII. 6.
- Inflam'd in some places, LI. 39.
- Slightly, LI. 32.
- Slightly injur'd in some places, LI. 17.
- Affected with a sphacelus as it were, LII. 4.
- Eroded with pus, XIV. 5.
- Injur'd by a scale of the depress'd bone, LI. 30. 34. 39.
- By sharp pieces of the fractur'd bone being fix'd into them, LI. 18.
- Cerebrum, dura mater of, under this a piece of *pseudomembrana*, or false membrane, adhering, LII. 8.
- Air-bubbles, VIII. 23.
- Water, V. 19. VI. 12. VII. 6. VIII. 11. 15. IX. 2. X. 7. 9. 11. XI. 6. 11. XVI. 36. 40. XXV. 2. XXXVII. 2. LI. 9. 14. 17. 32. LII. 38.
- Limpid water, I. 2. II. 22. IV. 11. 30. VI. 8. XI. 4.
- Mucous serum, LII. 2.
- Gelatinous serum, VII. 6. XI. 2.
- Sanious serum, I. 2.
- A kind of yellow jelly, LII. 15.
- Sanies, LI. 11.
- A puriform matter, I. 12.
- Pus, LI. 2. 17. 27, 28. 30. LII. 6. 19.
- Blood, LII. 34.
- In great quantity, LI. 51. 54.
- Blood at one side of the cerebrum, II. 17. III. 2. 14. 17. 20. IX. 2. 4. X. 13. LX. 4.
- About the cerebellum, II. 21. 22. III. 2. 24.
- At the egress of the spinal marrow, II. 20.
- Cerebrum, pia mater of, thereto adhering externally a little ichor, LII. 8.
- A little mucus of a yellow and green colour, and very scæid, LII. 10, 11.
- A coagulum of blood, by no means small, LXIX. 2.
- Cerebrum, pia mater of, its vessels turgid with blood, I. 14. III. 2. 6. 11. IV. 13. 16. 19. 21. 24. V. 6. 11. VI. 14. VII. 13. 15. 17. VIII. 4. 25. 27. XI. 11. 22. XIV. 3. 27. 35. XV. 8. XVI. 40. XVIII. 2. XXI. 23. 29. 33. 35. XXIV. 6. XXV. 10. XXVI. 19. 21. 35. XXXVII. 4. XLVII. 12. 33. LI. 35. 42. LII. 6. LIII. 40. LIV. 39. LV. 10. LX. 4. 6. 8. 12. LXII. 5. 7. LXVII. 14. LXIX. 2. 4.
- Not all of them, V. 15. VII. 9.
- Most on one side, LII. 30.
- On one side only, VII. 11. LX. 2. LXII. 9.
- Turgid with air also, IV. 19. V. 17. 19. VIII. 9.
- With air-bubbles, XLVII. 38. LIII. 26.
- With polypous concretions, VI. 14.
- Some vessels varicous as it were, LI. 15.
- Some arteries dilated, IV. 19. XXXVII. 30.
- Trunk of the carotid lacerated, II. 30.
- A certain artery with a peculiar disorder, III. 6. IV. 19.
- Cerebrum, pia mater of, become thicken'd, LI. 30.
- Whitish here and there, XI. 13.
- Externally greenish and yellow for a considerable space, XXXVII. 7.
- Inflam'd, VII. 11. 13. LI. 59.
- Slightly inflam'd, VI. 8. LI. 42.
- Perforated, III. 2. 17.
- Easily separable, IV. 4. 16. 24. V. 11. 19. VII. 17. VIII. 12. XI. 11. XXIV. 34. XXVII. 28. XLVII. 33. LI. 30. LXI. 2.
- Cerebrum, pia mater of, within it water, I. 4. II. 17. 22. IV. 2. 6, 7. 16. 19. 24. 26. 30. 35. V. 6. 17. 19. VI. 8. VII. 13. 15. VIII. 6. 9. 11. IX. 3. X. 11. 13. 15. XXI. 23. 24. 29. XXV. 10. XXVII. 2. XXXV. 16.

I N D E X relating to

16. XLVIII. 38. LI. 42. LII.
6. 8. LIV. 39.
Almost limpid, X. 13. XIV. 35.
Turbid, VII. 2.
Yellow, VI. 14.
A little bloody, VII. 9.
Insipid, or very slightly salt, LIV.
49.
In a manner gelatinous, II. 22.
III. 14. IV. 4. 9. 13. V. 11.
VI. 2. 12. VII. 2. 11. IX.
9. X. 7. 17. 19. XI. 2. XV.
6. XXI. 35. XXXVII. 2. LI.
6. LXII. 9.
Air-bubbles, IV. 26. 35. VIII. 9.
IX. 9. X. 17. XIV. 35. LIV.
39. 49. LVII. 14.
Blood, II. 19. III. 4.
On one side, III. 16. LII. 30.
Sanies, V. 11.
Cerebrum, laxer than usual, I. 6. II. 9.
III. 6. IV. 4. 9. 11. 13. 26.
35. V. 11. VII. 4. IX. 4.
23. X. 11. XI. 11. 22. XV.
6. XVI. 40. XVII. 23. XXI.
29. 35. XXVI. 21. XXXIV.
23. XXXVII. 2. 30. XLVII.
12. 36. XLIX. 16. LI. 9.
LV. 10. LVII. 10. 14. LIX.
15.
Cerebrum, hard, I. 10. V. 6. VIII. 4.
6. 8. 9. 11. 12. 15. IX. 9.
X. 17. XXIV. 6. LXI. 2. 5.
7. LXII. 15.
Rather dry, VIII. 23.
Discolour'd, I. 12. IV. 4. 11.
Not quite of its natural colour,
XXXVII. 2.
Somewhat yellow, III. 2. IX. 20.
Having a somewhat disagreeable smell,
VII. 9.
Foetid and blackish, from a serous collu-
vies, LI. 12.
Wounded anteriorly, LI. 59.
Cerebrum, part of, somewhat pale, LI. 28.
Somewhat brown, LI. 7. 11.
Somewhat livid, LI. 27.
Livid, LI. 14. LII. 2, 3.
Inclining to a cineritious colour, LI.
30.
Being somewhat black, LI. 49. LII.
10.
Half putrid, I. 14. IX. 18.
Deeply corrupted and sanious, LI. 33.
Hard, IX. 23. 25.
Not of a natural figure, X. 9.
Considerably affected to some extent,
both in breadth and depth, LI.
34.
Cerebrum, cortex of, somewhat yellow
and pale, XXV. 10.
Somewhat black here and there, LII.
10.
In a certain place of the colour of pus
on the surface, LI. 17.
Corrupted on the surface, in one very
small place, LI. 3.
Cerebrum, medullary substance of, softer
than the cortical, LV. 20.
Brown, IV. 21. VIII. 9. XXXVII.
30.
On one side only, V. 15.
With small vessels, or bloody drops
more evident than usual, I. 14.
III. 6. 14. 26. IV. 21. V.
19. VII. 13. VIII. 25. X.
17. XV. 8. XXI. 33. 35.
XXV. 10. XXVI. 19. XXXIV.
15. XXXV. 16. XLIV. 3.
XLV. 16. L. 55. LII. 30.
LIII. 40. LIV. 39. 44. LV.
20. LX. 8. LXII. 5. 15.
Extremely evident, LXIX. 4.
Cerebrum, one hemisphere of, white and
green in great part of it, LII.
23.
Somewhat eroded, XI. 2.
More deeply eroded, LI. 44, 45.
Corrupted in one part, I. 6.
To the bigness of an apple, LII.
28.
The substance almost fluid for a
certain space, and of a dirty
blood-colour, LVII. 14.
With a sinus in the corrupted sub-
stance, XI. 6.
With an abscess, V. 2.
With a very small abscess, containing
a very thick pus, LI. 19.
With an abscess *sui generis*, V. 6.
With a sanious ulcer, LI. 28.
Internally lacerated and hollowed out
by the blood, III. 2. 4. 6. 17.
LX. 2. LXII. 9. 11.
With a certain large cavity, in which
was a brown serum and a coagu-
lated blood, IX. 20.
With a certain smaller cavity, in
which was a serum with fila-
ments, IX. 23.

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

- Full of half-dried mucus, III. 6.
- Full of black blood, LXIII. 13.
- Subsiding from the compression of blood upon it, LII. 30.
- Deeply perforated with a wound, LI. 54. 57.
- Deeply lacerated with a wound, LI. 53.
- With a wound in which was coagulated blood, LI. 35.
- In which was a ferous colluvies, LI. 44.
- In which was a fanious humour, LI. 45.
- Cerebrum, corpus callosum of, lax, LXII. 15.
- Therein two furrows, VIII. 6.
- The longitudinal tract doubled in a certain place, LXI. 5.
- Cerebrum, ventricles of, therein water, IV. 7. 35. XI. 15. LI. 9. LXIII. 13. LXIX. 16.
- In great quantity, IV. 6. 21. 24. VI. 6. XXXIV. 23. XXXV. 6. LIV. 49.
- In little quantity, IV. 9. 13. VI. 2. 10. VII. 7. XLVIII. 38. XLI. 6. 27. 28. 38. 45. LIV. 29. LXI. 2.
- None, VIII. 9.
- A great quantity and somewhat salt, II. 20.
- A great quantity and limpid, XXXVII. 30.
- A little and pretty thick, IV. 8.
- Yellow, VI. 14. VII. 27.
- Somewhat red, XLVII. 12.
- In all of them blood, III. 11. LII. 34. LX. 4.
- Almost in all coagulated blood, LI. 59.
- Cerebrum, lateral ventricles of, shorter than they ought to be, X. 17.
- Therein water, I. 4. III. 14. 24. IV. 16. 19. V. 11. 15. VIII. 2. 11. IX. 2. 3. 19. X. 11. XI. 13. XIV. 3. 27. XVI. 36. XX. 5. XXIV. 6. 16. XXVII. 2. XXXI. 5. XL. 2. XLIII. 4. LXIX. 8. LXX. 5.
- Limpid, I. 10. III. 26. V. 6. IX. 12. XIV. 35. XV. 6. XXV. 10. XXIX. 12. LIII. 40. LV. 20. LXIX. 10.
- In great quantity, XXV. 4. 10. XLVIII. 15.
- In small quantity, LX. 10. 12. LXII. 9.
- Limpid and in great quantity, LXII. 15.
- A large quantity and somewhat turbid, LII. 35.
- The same in small quantity, XII. 11. XLIV. 7. LII. 30.
- In great quantity and turbid, VIII. 4. XII. 2. XXI. 33. XXVI. 19. XXXVIII. 34.
- And of the colour of urine, XXVI. 33.
- Yellow, IX. 9.
- Yellowish, XLV. 16.
- Brownish and in large quantity, I. 14.
- Of a yellow and red colour, and in great quantity, VIII. 15.
- Reddish, VIII. 25. IX. 4. 16. XXI. 23. 29. XXXV. 16. LII. 6. 9. 10. LXII. 5. LXIII. 8.
- Bloody, III. 4. IV. 26. VI. 8. 12. VII. 9. 13. XI. 11. XVI. 10. XXVI. 35. XLIV. 3. LII. 23. LX. 2. 8. LXII. 7.
- Frozen by the cold, XIII. 15.
- Salt, IV. 2. 4.
- Blood, II. 19, 20. III. 2. 16, 17.
- A great quantity of, II. 13.
- Purulent matter, V. 2.
- Cerebrum, lateral ventricles of, in one of them a follicle fill'd with a great quantity of water, I. 6.
- Limpid water, IX. 20. XI. 4.
- Bloody water, LX. 6.
- Æruginous water, XI. 4.
- Very acrid and biting, LI. 53.
- Water with grumous blood, LI. 54. LX. 6.
- Salt water, X. 2.
- Concreted by the frost, LXVII. 14.
- Blood, II. 9. 11. 15. 22. III. 6. 11. 16, 17.
- In considerable quantity, LXII. 7.
- In so great a quantity as to dilate the ventricle, LII. 23. LXVII. 14.
- Pus, V. 4. XIV. 5.
- Cerebrum, lateral ventricles of, their surface of a brownish colour, I. 14. V. 6.

- Vessels distended with blood, III. 14. V. 11. VIII. 4. X. 19. XXVII. 30. XLV. 16. XLVII. 12. LII. 30. LIII. 40. LX. 12. LXII. 15.
- Membrane through which they creep easily separable, XLVII. 12.
- Their septum lucidum, with the vessels running through the sides, very much distended with blood, LIV. 39.
- More lax than usual, XIV. 35. LXIII. 8.
- Having water within its duplicature, IV. 19. VIII. 11. LXIII. 8.
- Ruptur'd, III. 2. 4. 17. V. 15. XIV. 3. XXV. 10. LX. 4. LXII. 7. LXVII. 14.
- Fornix in them, very lax, VIII. 12. IX. 10. XIV. 3. 35. XXI. 33. XXV. 10. LXII. 5. LXIII. 8.
- Consum'd, LX. 4. LXII. 15.
- Cerebrum, lateral ventricles of, therein the plexus choroides discolour'd, I. 10. III. 2. 6. IV. 16. 21. V. 11. 15. IX. 9. X. 11. XII. 2. XIV. 35. XXI. 19. XXVI. 33. XXIX. 12. XXXV. 6. XXXVII. 30. XXXVIII. 34. XLII. 11. XLIV. 7. XLVII. 12. LII. 10. 30. LX. 2. LXI. 2.
- One of them, IX. 20. LXII. 7. LXIII. 13.
- Somewhat pale, but blackish in the middle, XXV. 10.
- Fuller of blood than usual, III. 14. VIII. 23. X. 17. XXI. 35. LII. 38. LX. 10. 12.
- In a manner inflam'd, II. 19.
- Of a somewhat black colour degenerating into red, LIII. 40. LIV. 44.
- One of them very much injur'd, LXII. 7.
- Lacerated, II. 9. 11. 13. 15.
- Both consum'd, LX. 4.
- Very lax, IX. 9.
- Connected more firmly than usual with the subjected optic thalami, LXI. 2.
- One of them varicous, VII. 4.
- In them vesicles full of water, I. 10. III. 14. IV. 11. 16. 19. 26. 35. V. 6. 19. VI. 12. VII. 11. 13. 15. IX. 2. 3. X. 11. XI. 13. XX. 5. XXI. 23. 29. 33. XXIV. 16. XXXV. 16. LV. 10. LX. 8. LXII. 7. LXIII. 13. LXX. 3. 5.
- Very large, III. 11. IV. 2. VIII. 4. XXV. 10.
- A body consisting of hydatids, XI. 6.
- Many small red bodies, in a manner glandular, LXII. 5.
- Glands larger than natural, II. 22. IV. 24. VIII. 2.
- Very tumid, XXIV. 4. XXXIV. 23.
- Cerebrum, lateral ventricles of, their parietes not so smooth as usual, XI. 11.
- Eroded or burst through, II. 9. 11. 13. 15. 16. III. 2. 4. 6. 16. 17. LX. 4.
- In one of them a fordid ulcer, LI. 54.
- An ulcerous cavity, XI. 4.
- Their cavity enlarg'd, LX. 4.
- In one. See above in one of them Blood.
- Cerebrum, third ventricle apparently shorter than usual, LXII. 15.
- With its upper fissure constricted, LXI. 2.
- With its sides scarcely to be distinguish'd, LX. 4.
- Therein water, III. 24. VI. 4. XI. 22.
- Much, but not turbid, XXV. 10. LXII. 15.
- Bloody, LXII. 7.
- Blood, III. 6.
- Pituitary gland subjected to it, of a yellow and brown colour, XII. 2.
- With mucus within, IV. 19.
- Contracted and subsiding, III. 6. IV. 26. 35. IX. 20. XII. 2. XXXVII. 30. LVII. 14.
- In part consum'd, IV. 19. XII. 2. XXV. 10.
- Cerebrum, the fourth ventricle of, as it is call'd, longer than the natural, LXII. 15.
- Cerebrum, medulla oblongata of, laxer than usual, XII. 2. XIV. 35. XXI. 33. XLVII. 12. LV. 10. LIX. 15. LXII. 5.

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

Betwixt that and the pia mater, water, XLVII. 12.

The crura thereof beset with round corpuscles, II. 20.

The corpora striata of the ventricles having medullary points instead of striæ, XII. 2.

One of these bodies more protuberating than the other, IX. 9.

More depressed, IX. 20. XI. 11.

Of a dirty brown colour, IX. 20.

Of a yellow colour, and almost fluid, XI. 11.

With a red tubercle, *ibid.*

Separated from the brain, XI. 2.

Lacerated by blood, or by pus, III. 4. V. 2. LXII. 7.

More lax than usual, LXII. 5.

Consum'd, LX. 4.

Lacerated by blood, LXII. 7.

Cerebrum, medulla oblongata of, nates and testes of, somewhat yellow, XI. 11.

Lacerated, LX. 4.

Pineal gland lying thereon of a brown colour, and slightly yellow, VIII. 12.

Of a rosy colour, X. 17.

Thin and strigose, VIII. 12. LXIX. 10. LXX. 5.

Very lax, VIII. 12. XXXVII. 30. LIV. 39.

Tumid, X. 17. XXXVII. 30.

Tumid with limpid water, LXII. 15. With turbid water, and yellowish matter, XXI. 24.

Larger than usual, with longer radicles, and more of a mucous nature, LXI. 2.

Larger, laxer, and more globose than usual, LIX. 15.

Larger, firmer, and whiter, with some loculi, as it were, within, I. 14.

More firm, globular, and white, XXIX. 12.

Wholly consisting of a hardish matter, XI. 11.

Containing little pieces of hardish matter, V. 11. VI. 12. X. 17. LXX. 5.

Having a kind of yellow sandy particles adhering to it, I. 10. III. 14. VII. 15. VIII. 6. 9. 15. XIV. 35.

Cerebrum, medulla oblongata of, its nerves flaccid, V. 2. XIV. 35.

About some pairs of them a fanies, LI. 33.

Cerebellum, somewhat pale, VI. 12.

Cortex of, somewhat pale and yellowish, XXV. 10.

Pretty lax in its substance, III. 6.

24. V. 11. VII. 9. 15. VIII.

4. 9. 11. 15. XII. 2. XV. 8.

XXI. 29. XXV. 10. XXVI.

21. XXVII. 2. XXXVII. 30.

XLII. 11. XLVII. 12. LII. 8.

LIV. 39. 49. LV. 10. LIX. 15.

LXII. 7. 9.

More firm than usual, LXI. 2. 7.

Half rotten in some places, II. 22. XIV. 3.

Having small vessels and bloody points more evident than usual internally, V. 19. LII. 30.

Having blood effus'd internally, II. 22.

Within one lobe only, LX. 6.

Cerebellum, substance of, grown into one body with both the meninges in some places, I. 14.

With the pia mater, LXII. 15.

Somewhat injur'd from a blow, LII. 25.

Scirrhus in more than one half of it, LXII. 15.

In the remaining part, with an unusual disposition of both substances, *ibid.*

Chest. See Thorax.

Clavicle, fractur'd, LII. 35.

Clavicles, part of, consum'd by an aneurism, XXVI. 9.

Part of one, XVII. 25.

Broken and eroded, XVIII. 25.

Clitoris, glans of, entirely shut up under the skin of the pudendum from the original formation, XLVI. 20.

Cœliac artery, with bony scales internally, XL. 24.

Ulcerated here and there internally, *ibid.*

Cœliac, branches of. See Splenic, Stomach.

Colon intestine, less frequent situation of, IV. 16. 26. 30. XVI. 8, 9. XVII. 25. XIX. 19. XX. 16. XXI. 33. 35. 47. XXIX. 12. XXXIV. 2, & seq. XLIII. 22.

XLVIII.

- XLVIII. 38. LII. 2. LVII. 2.
 LIX. 12. LXII. 5. 7. LXX. 7.
 Narrowness and contraction of, III.
 2. IV. 16. 35. XVIII. 2.
 XXIV. 34. XXIX. 12. XLVIII.
 37, 38. 55. LIV. 39. 46. LV.
 10. LXII. 7.
 Distension of with air, XX. 16.
 XXI. 19, 30. 33. 35, 36. XLIII.
 22. LII. 2. LV. 10, 11.
 Few cells of, III. 2.
 Convolutions of, very large at its ter-
 mination, *ibid.*
 Beset with sebaceous tubercles,
 LXVIII. 12.
 Livid, LII. 12.
 Inflam'd so as to be almost black,
 XXXV. 8.
 Part of, green, XXXIV. 15.
 Pinguedinous appendages of, some-
 what livid, LV. 11.
 Coalition of, in a certain place,
 XXXIX. 29.
 Paries of, not the whole tube, in-
 tercepted within a hernia, and
 blackish, XXXIV. 15.
 Beginning of, very red, XXXV.
 10.
 Of a bright red degenerating into
 brown, LIV. 39.
 Affected with a gangrene, XXXI.
 2. XXXIV. 25.
 Ulcerated, XXXI. 2.
 Colon, wound of, LIV. 20. 37.
 On the surface, LIV. 35.
 Conception, false. See Mola.
 Cranium, integuments of, having a great
 blackness from contusion, LVII.
 14.
 Colour of a little chang'd in some
 places, LII. 11.
 Cranium, ill conformation of, I. 14. XII.
 2. LIII. 26. LXII. 15.
 Narrower than it ought to be, III. 6.
 In respect of the cerebrum, LI. 30.
 More capacious than it ought to be
 in the same respect, LI. 9.
 Thicker than usual, III. 2. IV. 16.
 XIV. 35. XXVII. 2. LX. 12.
 Thinner than usual, IX. 20.
 Hollow'd out internally with deeper
 cavities than usual, LXIII. 8.
 In some places consisting of a very
 thin lamella, *ibid.*
 Having the sulci for receiving the
 vessels larger and deeper on one
 side than on the other, LII. 38.
 With the seat of the futures pellucid,
 IX. 9.
 Some futures of the, laxated, LI. 19.
 25, 26, 27, 28. LII. 28.
 Become soft, LVIII. 4, 5.
 On internal surface of a red colour
 degenerating into black, I. 12.
 14.
 Protuberating in several places, as
 if from a new accession of bony
 matter, XXVII. 2.
 An acute prominence, LII. 11.
 Cranium fissur'd, LI. 42. 44.
 With a very long fissure, LII. 35.
 In both sides, LI. 34.
 With two fissures, one of which was
 very long, LII. 28.
 Perforated, IX. 20. 23.
 Depress'd in some places, an acute
 lamina being prominent inter-
 nally, LI. 34.
 Fractur'd, LI. 38. LII. 28.
 Broken into fragments, LIII. 37.
 Fractur'd transversely thro' the whole
 basis, LII. 25.
 Cranium, both the ossa petrosa of, unequal
 on their surfaces, LV. 10.
 One of them perforated by a caries,
 XIV. 3. 5.
 Os ethmoides of, eroded, and there-
 fore quite pervious, I. 6.
 The other bones thereof. See under
 their proper heads.
 Cranium, acid odour within, XXI. 29.
 All the vessels within distended with
 blood, LX. 10.
 Water within, III. 14. IV. 4. 13.
 19. 28. 35. V. 6. VI. 6. VII.
 4. 9. X. 17. 19. XI. 2. 13.
 XVII. 23. XXI. 7. 33. XXIV.
 6. XXV. 10. XXXI. 2.
 XXXIV. 23. XXXV. 16. LVII.
 10. LXIX. 8. 16.
 In small quantity, XX. 16. LI.
 19, 20.
 Of a pretty thick nature, IV. 9.
 Bloody, LXIX. 15.
 Blood extravasated therein, IX. 25.
 XI. 2. XXVI. 17. LII. 25.
 In very small quantity, LI. 25.
 Pus therein, XIV. 3. 5.
 Cranium, bony fragments within it from
 a blow, LI. 59.

PRETERNATURAL APPEARANCES in dead Bodies.

Crural arteries, hard and rigid, LX. 12.
 Crural artery, large aneurism of, in the upper part of the thigh, L. 11.
 Large aneurism of in the ham, L. 55.
 Transverse incision of, with its associated vein, above the ham, LIV. 46.
 Crural vein, one narrower by a third-part than the other, LVI. 10.
 Cutis, very hard, XLIX. 16.
 Cutis, much water under it universally, XXXVIII. 6.
 A small quantity, XXX. 12.

D

Diaphragm, driven very high up into the thorax, XXXVIII. 34.
 Depress'd on the right side, XVI. 26. XXVI. 11.
 On the left side, XLV. 16.
 Falling downwards on both sides, XXVI. 21.
 Diaphragm, somewhat green colour of, LII. 4.
 Lower membrane distinguish'd with black spots, XXXV. 2.
 All the small vessels of, conspicuous by reason of their fullness, X. 13.
 Substance of, chang'd on the right side, XVI. 26.
 Center of, ting'd on both sides with a bilious spot, XXX. 20.
 In part bony, LXX. 5.
 Of an unusual figure and smallness, LX. 5.
 Foramen of, for vena cava, very large, LIV. 37.
 For œsophagus, much larger than usual, XXXVII. 30.
 Diaphragm, inflammation of, VII. 13. VIII. 25. XXI. 35. LIII. 5.
 Inflam'd, as it were, XXI. 36.
 Perforation of by an abscess of the liver, XXXVI. 4.
 By a subjected aneurism, XL. 29.
 Wound of, LIII. 3. 5. LIV. 10.
 Double, LIII. 40.
 Duodenum intestine, longer than usual on the right side, XLVIII. 38.
 Much wider than usual, *ibid.*
 Near to the stomach, hard and thick, XXXIX. 26.

Scirrhus, XXX. 12.
 Livid, from inflammation, XXXIV. 9.
 Of a black colour, XXX. 12. 16.
 Duodenum, internally red, as if from inflammation, XXX. 7.
 With erosions, LIX. 3.
 With gangrenous erosions, XXIX. 20.
 With the traces of an old erosion, XLIV. 21.
 Containing a green humour, LIX. 12.

Drum of ear. See Tympanum.

E

EAR, bony meatus of, broken, LII. 25.
 Perforated by a caries, XIV. 3.
 Membrana tympani of, ting'd with blood, XIX. 8.
 Injur'd, XIV. 5.
 Ruptur'd, LII. 25. 30.
 Tympanum of, blood in its cavity, *ibid.*
 Sanious matter, VI. 4. XIV. 5.
 A purulent matter, as it were, XXI. 24.
 Emphysema, beginning of about a wound of the abdomen, LIV. 37.
 Enterocoele, sacculus of. See Herniæ.
 Epiplocele, sacculus of. See Herniæ.
 Excrescences. See Adipose Membrane.
 Eye, externally putrescent, LI. 7.
 Less than the other, LXIII. 6.
 Become less, and of the figure of a low cone, LII. 30.
 Not sufficiently spherical in its figure, LXIII. 2.
 Eye, cornea of, become less, LII. 30. LXIII. 6.
 Not natural in its figure, LII. 30.
 Opaque, XIII. 17. LII. 30. LXIII. 2. 4.
 Internally unequal, LXIII. 2.
 Having a small cavity hollow'd out, XIII. 17.
 Uvea of, not entire, LII. 30.
 Iris of, adhering to the cornea, XIII. 17. LXIII. 2.
 Pupils of, unequal, LXIII. 10.
 Choroides of, very closely adhering to the sclerotica, LXIII. 2.
 Retina

I N D E X referring to

Retina of, having a bloody colour,
XIX. 8.
Being in a very bad state, LXIII.
4.
Become bony, LII. 30.
Another ossification within the eye,
XIII. 9.
Eye, aqueous humour of, somewhat black,
chrystalline, and vitreous none,
LII. 30.
Chrystalline humour of, adhering to
the cornea, XIII. 17. LXIII. 4.
Less thick than it ought to be,
XIII. 15. LXIII. 6. 10.
Much diminish'd, XIII. 17.
Unequally hollow'd out anteriorly,
LXIII. 2.
Imperfect at the side, XIII. 15.
Scarcely a fourth part of it re-
maining, LXIII. 4.
Anteriorly white, and whitish in
other parts, LXIII. 6.
White and opaque, XIII. 17.
Somewhat opaque, LXIII. 10.
Made up of two substances, white
and brown, XIII. 15.
Of a dirty yellow colour inter-
nally, *ibid.*
Containing a series of black par-
ticles internally, LXIII. 6.
Containing more than natural of
the aqueous humour, *ibid.*
Softer than it ought to be, XIII.
15.
Hard, and humid, LXIII. 10.
Hard, and dry, *ibid.*
Eye, vitreous humour of, in great measure
converted into water, LXIII. 6.
Like a tough pituita, XIII. 15.
In a very bad state, LXIII. 4.
Eye, blind, state of, XIII. 8, 9. LII. 30.
LXIII. 2. 4. 6. 10.
Eye, optic nerve of. See Nerve.
Eye, coalition of its trochlearis muscle
with the trochlea, LXVII. 9.
Eye, fornix or arch of its orbit, slightly
eroded, LI. 7.

F

FACE of carcase, rosy colour of,
XIV. 3.
Somewhat red, XXVI. 33.
Red and livid, XXI. 30.

A little livid, XXVI. 31.
Livid, XVIII. 25. XIX. 3. 5. 7.
XXI. 9. XXIV. 13. XXV. 2.
XXVI. 35.
Black, and soon after pale, XLII.
34.
Like that of a suffocated person,
LIII. 26.
Face of a carcase, somewhat tumid, XXVI.
33.
Turgid, XVIII. 25. XXV. 2.
Become disfigur'd, LIV. 20.
Face, muscles of, all of a bright red co-
lour degenerating into brown,
LII. 30.
Fat, very tenacious in some places, LXIX.
2.
Fat, colour of, brown, III. 26.
Globe of fat under the skin at the
ensiform cartilage, of the bigness
of a fist, XIX. 58.
Femur, both bones of, curv'd anteriorly,
LXIX. 10.
One more curv'd and thicker than is
natural, LX. 6.
Turn'd to the external side, *ibid.*
Head of, not entire, pull'd away and
left within the acetabulum, LVI.
10.
Pull'd away entire and left there,
LVI. 9.
Conic and longer than usual,
LXIX. 10.
Made almost flat, and rather larger
than usual, LVI. 12.
Depress'd, diminish'd, not smooth,
LVI. 14.
Not round, but depress'd, and un-
equal, LVII. 2.
Less broad than usual at its lower
part, LX. 6.
Without a ligament, and in an
acetabulum not natural, LVI.
12. 14.
Head of, having its cartilage con-
tus'd, as it were, LVI. 18.
Lurid, brown, and in some places
red, LXIX. 20.
Lurid, not smooth, and in part
deficient, LVII. 2.
With its marrow almost watry,
LXIX. 10.
Head of, with its round ligament re-
lax'd, and luxated from thence,
LVI. 7.

Less

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

Less thick and firm than usual,
 LVI. 17.
 Flaccid, LXIX. 10.
 Ting'd with a pale red, LVI. 17.
 Head of, with its cervix thicken'd,
 LX. 6.
 Apparently shorter on one side than
 the other, LVI. 20, 21.
 Broken, LVI. 9.
 Consum'd, LVI. 10.
 Femur, trochanter larger of, thicken'd,
 LX. 6.
 Femur, exostosis of near its lower heads,
 and the cells of that exostosis
 overflowing with a liquid and
 yellow oil, L. 60.
 Femur, lower heads of, eroded, L. 55.
 One of them longer than it ought to
 be, LVI. 26.
 With its cartilaginous crust exte-
 nuated, LVII. 14.
 Fibula, upper part of, eroded, L. 55.
 Fingers, a tartareous matter at their joints,
 XL. 2.
 Foetor of carcase, more disagreeable than
 usual, VIII. 23. XVII. 23.
 XVIII. 34. XIX. 20. XXIV.
 11. XXVII. 2. XLIII. 27. LI.
 57. LII. 2. 15. LIV. 20. LXV.
 8.
 Such as proceeds from acid matter,
 XXV. 16.
 Dead, XX. 9. XLVIII. 5. 7. 9. 18.
 Head and neck of, black as if from
 contusion, XLVIII. 9.
 With its head compress'd, as it were,
 on the sides, XLVIII. 5.
 With its viscera bloodless, *ibid.*
 Placenta of, with large blackish globes,
 as it were, beneath, *ibid.*
 Containing a white body, XLVIII.
 23.
 Very much extenuated, XLVIII.
 18.
 Navel-string of, very slender, XLVIII.
 5. 18.
 Foot, subcutaneous gland of, L. 15.
 Forehead, bone of. See Frontis os.
 Frontis os, somewhat rough externally,
 LI. 14.
 Injur'd externally, LI. 15.
 With an external chink, LII. 23.
 With external chinks and a cavity,
 LI. 12.
 Fissur'd, LI. 17. 39. LII. 32.

Throughout with a part of the
 sphenoid, LII. 34.
 Depress'd, LI. 30.
 With an unequal scale protube-
 rating inwards, *ibid.* & 33. 39.
 Broken asunder, LI. 39.
 In the orbit of the eye, LI. 37.
 Perforated in the orbit of the eye,
 LI. 57.

G

G ALL-bladder. See Liver.
G lands. See Aspera arteria, Axil-
 lary, Inguinal, Jugular, Maxil-
 lary, Mesenteric, Parotid, Pi-
 neal, Pituitary, Prostate, Sali-
 vary, Thymus, Thyroid, Ton-
 sil.
 Glands of Cowper. See Urethra.
 Mucilaginous. See Knee.
 Glands, most of them diseas'd, XXIX.
 12.
 Gummata. See Tumours.

H

H ANDS, a certain muscle of, very
 slender and tendinous, on the
 right side, but not so on the left,
 LX. 6.
 Fingers of, contracted and rigid,
 XXVII. 2.
 Very rigid, LXII. 5.
 Hand, palm of, with some tendons,
 muscles, and nerves wounded
 and injur'd, LIV. 44.
 Heart, double, XLVIII. 57.
 Differing from its usual form, XVII.
 12. LX. 8.
 Plac'd lower and more to the left side
 than usual, XVII. 25.
 Heart, large, III. 26. IV. 2. 16. V. 19.
 XVI. 6. XVII. 23. 25. XVIII.
 2. 34. XX. 35. XXI. 30.
 XXIII. 4. XXVI. 15. 31.
 XXVII. 28. XXXVII. 30.
 XLII. 34. XLIII. 17. 22.
 XLIV. 3. 19. XLV. 16. LIV.
 37. LXIV. 5. 19. LXVI. 9.
 LXX. 10.
 Very large, XVII. 6. 8. 21. XVIII.
 6. 14. 28. 30. XXI. 49. XXIV.

I N D E X referring to

13. XXVII. 12. XXXVIII.
12. XL. 23. LIII. 9. LVI.
17.
Small, XXVI. 17. LX. 8.
Very small, XXVII. 12. XXX. 10.
L. 4. LXX. 5.
Heart, very fat, III. 20. XVI. 36.
XXVII. 2. XXXV. 18. XLIII.
17. LII. 34.
Almost universally cover'd with a
thick and hard fat, LXV. 7.
With a fat partly unequal, and of a
brown colour mix'd with red,
XLV. 23.
With a little fat, XIV. 35.
Entirely destitute of fat, XLIX. 18.
LXX. 5.
Cover'd with miliary granules, as it
were, XLIX. 4.
With white concretions in several
parts, XX. 36. 51.
And having an appearance of ero-
sion, XXI. 2. XLIII. 17.
With a kind of puriform matter,
XLIII. 17.
With a polypous pseudo-mem-
brana, XLV. 16.
With a certain reticular body,
XX. 20.
Heart, surface of, lurid and unequal,
XLIX. 18.
Unequal, and in a manner cor-
roded, LIII. 29.
Slightly eroded, XVI. 17. 43.
With a pretty large bony scale,
XXVII. 16.
With vessels distended with blood,
and almost varicous, III. 26.
XVIII. 2. 30. XIX. 49. XXI.
35. 49. XXXVI. 23. LX. 4.
LXX. 5.
With varicous vessels, XXXVIII.
10.
With a kind of ruptur'd hydatid,
III. 26.
With a large hydatid pendulous
from its apex, XXV. 15.
With a cystic tumour, XXI.
4.
With the apex slightly inflam'd,
XVI. 40.
Heart, somewhat green, LII. 4.
With its membrane become thicken'd,
XXIV. 2.
Eroded, XXXVIII. 10.
Heart, wholly or partly adhering to the
pericardium. See Pericardium.
Heart, flaccid, IV. 4. 26. V. 11. 19. X.
11. XI. 11. XVIII. 14. XXI.
30. XXVII. 16. XXXIV. 18.
XXXV. 16. LII. 2. LVI. 26.
LVIII. 13. LX. 4.
Very flaccid, XI. 13. XXI. 49.
XXX. 14. XXXI. 2. XLVIII.
44. LIII. 29.
Very hard, XXVI. 11. 31.
Contracted into itself, XXVI. 11.
Heart, substance of, pallid, LXX. 9.
Universally of a cineritious colour
degenerating into lividness,
XXV. 10.
Having a pretty large bony sub-
stance within it, XXVII. 2.
Parietes of, thick, XLIV. 19.
Heart, ventricles of, chang'd one into the
other, as it were, XVII. 12.
Dilated, XVIII. 28. 30. 34. XXI.
34. 49. XXIII. 6. XL. 23.
LVI. 17. LXIV. 5. 12.
Full of black and grumous blood,
XXX. 7.
Coagulated blood, XXII. 16.
XLVIII. 15. XLIX. 2.
Polypous concretions, LXX. 10.
Containing a little frothy and fluid
blood, LI. 50.
Pretty thick blood, VI. 8.
Scarcely any blood, XXVI. 35.
LIII. 33.
No blood, XXII. 4. XXVI. 13.
17. XXIX. 18. LIX. 12.
Heart, right ventricle of, dilated, XVIII.
6. XXV. 2.
With its parietes extenuated,
XXVII. 28. XXIX. 20. XL.
23.
With its columnæ thicken'd,
LXIV. 5.
With scarcely any cavity, by reason
of the entangled state of its
fibres, XXVII. 28.
Distended with a great quantity of
blood, XXV. 2. XLIX. 24.
Therein blood with air-bubbles, LIV.
49. LVII. 10.
Scarcely any blood, XLVIII. 44.
LVII. 10.
A remarkable polypous concretion,
XXV. 2. XXXIV. 23.
Heart, left ventricle of, dilated, XVII.
21.

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

21. XVIII. 8. XXVI. 21. 33.
XXVIII. 12. 28. XLV. 23.
LVI. 17. LXIV. 15.
With its parietes extenuated, XVII.
21. XVIII. 2.
Thicken'd, XXIX. 20. LVI. 17.
Thicken'd and harden'd, XXV.
12. XL. 23.
Become tendinous in several places,
XLV. 23.
With its columnæ thicken'd, XXV.
12. XLV. 23.
Become tendinous, XLV. 23.
In a manner inflam'd, IV. 21.
Therein an external, and not recent,
erosion, XXVII. 8.
Some remains of internal erosion,
XXIV. 18.
A great quantity of distending blood,
XXVII. 12.
Of fluid blood, XL. 4.
Scarcely any blood, XXV. 10.
No blood, XXI. 3. XXXVIII. 30.
XLVIII. 44.
Heart, auricles of, dilated, XVIII. 2.
XXIII. 6. LXIV. 5.
Turgid with blood, III. 26. XXIII.
6. XXXVIII. 12.
Therein none, or scarcely any blood,
XXIX. 18. XLVIII. 44.
Remarkable polypous concretions,
VI. 12. VII. 11.
Heart, right auricle of, mark'd with white
spots externally, III. 26.
Beset with sebaceous granules,
LXVIII. 12.
With a bony scale, XXVII. 16.
Dilated, XVIII. 8. XXI. 49.
XL. 23. LVI. 7.
Very much dilated, XVII. 6. 8.
10. XVIII. 6. XXV. 2.
Much dilated with air, VIII. 23, 24.
By a polypous concretion, XX.
63. XXI. 3.
Distended with a very great quan-
tity of blood, XVII. 10. XXI.
35. XLV. 23. LVI. 17.
With extenuated parietes, XL. 23.
Heart, left auricle of, much longer than
it is wont to be, XXI. 4.
Larger than usual, XXIII. 6.
Very much dilated, XXXVIII.
10.
Contracted, XXVI. 21.
Its adjacent sinus larger than usual,
and more internally unequal,
XVIII. 34.
Very large, LXIV. 7.
Heart, foramen ovale of, without the least
traces of a valve, XLVIII. 62.
Heart, valves of, all small, LX. 8.
One of them having an ossification,
XXX. 12.
Sigmoid and semilunar valves of. See
Pulmonary artery, Aorta.
Valvulæ tricuspidæ & mitrales, some-
what hard, XLVII. 16.
Here and there thick, hard, and
white, XIV. 35.
With a kind of glandular border,
III. 4. X. 19. XXVI. 17.
Valvulæ tricuspidæ of, remarkably
unequal with one another, XVII.
12.
Valvulæ mitrales, thicken'd, XXI. 15.
XXV. 10. XXVI. 33. XLVIII.
38.
With a tuberos border, XXIX.
12. XL. 23. LXIV. 2.
Somewhat-hard, or hard, IV. 26.
VII. 9. XXVI. 33.
Bony, XXVII. 2.
Enlarg'd and thicken'd, XL. 23.
With a cineritious excrescence,
XI. 11.
One of them of a cartilaginous hard-
ness in some places, LXIV. 19.
Pretty hard, III. 26.
With ossification, XLII. 34. LVI.
17.
With an orifice and interstice be-
twixt its membranes, XXIII. 6.
Heart, coronary arteries of, with very
large orifices, LXX. 10.
Very much dilated, XXVII. 28.
One of them bony, XXIV. 16.
Heart, coronary vein of, a valve fix'd to
its orifice all round, and only
pierc'd through with small fora-
mina, III. 20.
A slender filament of the valve in
the same place, LXVI. 9.
Heart, fill'd with blood, XIX. 49. XXI.
34. 49. XXIII. 6. LXIV. 19.
Extremely full, XLVIII. 62. LXVI.
17.
Therein a fluid and frothy blood, LIII.
18. LIV. 16.
No blood at all, LIV. 46. LXIX.
4.

A remarkable polypous concretion,
IV. 21. VII. 4. XX. 63.
XLIX. 10. 24. LVII. 14.
Polypous concretions on both sides,
VII. 4. 9. 11. XI. 11. 22. XIV.
35.
Which resisted distraction very
much, XLIII. 28. XLVIII. 38.
Some on the right side, not on the
left, V. 11. VI. 10. X. 7. 11.
XXI. 3. XXX. 4. XL. 4.
XLIX. 6. 8. 10. LXII. 5.
Et vice versa, XXI. 47. XXXVIII.
13.
The larger on the right side, X. 5.
XVI. 2. XX. 2, 3. 5. 24. 32,
33. 35. 36. 39. 41. 43. 47. 49.
51. 55. 59. 61. XXI. 19. 23.
XXII. 15. 22. XXIV. 6. 13. 18.
XXV. 4. XXX. 2. XXXVIII.
4. XLI. 4. XLII. 34. XLIII.
5. LI. 6. 20. LIII. 9. 16. LIV.
26. LX. 4.
Et vice versa, VII. 4. XVI. 17.
XX. 26. XXI. 30. 32. LVI.
10.
Larger about the auricles than the
arteries, X. 13. XX. 2, 3. 51.
XXI. 32.
Not altogether so, XX. 59,
XXI. 23.
Remarkable ones, produc'd into all
the larger vessels that communi-
cate with the heart, VI. 12.
VII. 13. LXIV. 2.
Into the pulmonary artery, X.
7.
Heart, ulcer of, XXV. 17.
Rupture in left ventricle of, XXVII.
2. 5. 8. LXIV. 15.
Wound of the same ventricle, LIII.
26.
Of the right, LIII. 3. LXIX. 4.
Hernia, crural, sacculus of, XXXIV. 15.
Enterocoele, sacculus of, XXXVIII.
2.
Gangrenous, V. 19. XXXIV. 5.
9.
With an orifice three inches wide,
XXVI. 37.
Epiplocele, sacculus of, XXI. 15. 19.
XXXIV. 9.
Omphalocoele, sacculus of, XXXIV.
11.
Oscheocoele, sacculus of, XLII. 34.

Hydatids, large. See Kidnies.
Hyoïdes os, small watery tumour con-
nected to, L. 18.
Hypogastric arteries, wider and harder than
usual, and not without ossifica-
tion, LVI. 18.

I

JAW. See Maxilla.
Jejunum intestine, mark'd with small
spots of a red colour degener-
ating into lividness, IV. 26.
Ileum intestine, with unusual folds and
convolutions, XXI. 19. XXXIX.
29.
With a part of it descending deeper
than usual into the pelvis,
LXII. 5.
The whole of it drawn up above the
navel, and heap'd up into a pro-
tuberating tumour, XXXIX.
26.
In great measure inflam'd, XXXIV.
23.
A little livid in part, LXIV. 15.
Beginning to be livid, XXXV. 2.
For considerable tracts of a black
and red colour, XXI. 9.
Blackish in some part, XLI. 10.
XLIII. 27.
Affected with a gangrene, XXXI. 2.
XXXIV. 9. 11. 18. XXXV. 6.
Ileum intestine, of a red colour internally,
in some places, degenerating into
lividness, and tumid, III. 4.
XIX. 17. 18.
Inflam'd at the termination, XVII.
19.
Mark'd with black spots at the termi-
nation, XLIX. 8.
Of a bright red colour degenerating
into brown, LIV. 39.
Gangrenous, XXXI. 2.
Ulcerated, *ibid.*
Having glands internally full of a
kind of white matter, XXXV. 6.
Two prominences of a red sub-
stance, XIV. 35.
Ileum intestine, wounded, LIV. 33.
Lacerated in three places by musquet-
balls, LIV. 20.
Transfix'd, LIV. 31.
Quite cut asunder transversely,
LIV. 14.

Ileum

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

- Ileum intestine, ulcer of, IV. 26.
 Foramen of, XXXIV. 9.
- Iliac region, black, LIV. 26.
 Vessels, cover'd with a chain of glands, XLIX. 18.
 More slender on one side than on the other, XLVI. 17.
- Iliac arteries, dilated, XXXVIII. 40.
 One of them more narrow than natural, and having thinner parietes, LVI. 18.
 Both very tortuous, XIX. 58. XXXVII. 30. XL. 23. XLII. 34. XLIX. 18. LX. 4.
 One of them, XLIII. 22.
 Both very hard, LVII. 10.
 Internally rugous and brown, XLIII. 22.
 Having parallel lines in a longitudinal direction, LXIV. 2.
 Bony scales, XXIV. 16. XXXVII. 30. XL. 23, 24. XLII. 11. XLIII. 17. LX. 4. 6. 12. LXVII. 11. 14.
 Bony hardness and white spots, XLII. 34.
 Beginning of ossifications, LXIV. 7.
 Bloody erosions, LXVII. 14.
- Iliac veins, very much distended with blood, VIII. 27.
 Affected with a kind of corrugation, XL. 23.
 One of them twice as long as the other, XLVIII. 34.
 Wider than usual; the other contracted by the coalition of the parietes with each other, and opening by small orifices into the cava, LVI. 10.
 The external of them harder than usual, by reason of its coats being thicken'd, and some internal little chords, XXXVI. 23.
- Ilia ossa, junctures of, with the sacrum relax'd, XLVIII. 44.
 The margin of one broken into small pieces, LIV. 4. 22.
 The internal surface of one cover'd by gangrenous muscles, XXXIV. 25.
- Innominate os, one larger and thicker than usual, LXIX. 10.
 More prominent anteriorly, LVI. 10.
- Pas betwixt it and the peritonæum. See Peritonæum.
 Having a very deep acetabulum, the surface of which was that of a conic cavity, and the orifice very large, LXIX. 10.
 A bloody acetabulum, LVII. 2.
 An acetabulum with a bony superficies, LXIX. 10.
 With a supercilium including two bony laminæ, LVII. 2.
 With the cartilage of the acetabulum here and there eroded, LVI. 10.
 Brown, lurid, and in some places red, LXIX. 10.
 With the natural acetabulum diminished, and a new one form'd, LVI. 12. 14.
 With the mucilaginous gland, and the cavity for it to lie in, deficient, LIX. 10.
 The mucilaginous gland of one enlarg'd, *ibid.*
- Inguinal glands, become preternatural or thicker than usual, XXI. 19. XXXIV. 18.
- Intercostal muscles, black from inflammation, as if bruised, XXI. 45.
- Intercostal vessels, broken through, LII. 34, 35. LIII. 18.
- Intestines, connected to one another, XVII. 17. XL. 9.
 By a kind of flaccid membranes, X. 13.
 Drawn up to the mesentery, LIX. 7. 18.
 Driven upwards, LVI. 12.
 Almost all drawn up under the liver, and connected with it by a kind of membrane that cover'd them, LXVII. 17.
 In a disturb'd situation, XLV. 23.
 Thinner than usual, LXX. 5.
 Very much contracted, XXX. 7. XXXIX. 33. XLIX. 14.
 With coats somewhat rigid, and almost dried up, LIX. 18.
 Lax, XLIV. 21. LXVIII. 6.
 Quite empty and almost collaps'd, XXXVIII. 24.
 Distended with air, V. 19. VII. 11. VIII. 25. 27. X. 11. XI. 13. XVII. 10. XXI. 9. 36. XXII. 10. 22. XXX. 4. XXXI. 5. XXXIV. 5. XXXVI. 20. XXXVIII.

Preternatural APPEARANCES in dead Bodies.

- XXXVIII. 22. XLV. 23.
 XLVIII. 28. 32. LII. 8. LIII.
 16. 18. LIV. 16. 35. LV. 10.
 Very much distended with air,
 XLVIII. 44. LIV. 2. 49.
 Distended with hard excrements, IV.
 30.
 Containing much æruginous, and,
 by experiment, poisonous bile,
 LIX. 18.
 Bloody matter, XXIX. 10.
 A livid serum mix'd with pus,
 XXXIV. 25.
 A black humour, LIII. 18.
 A very black matter, XXXI. 5.
 Smelling more offensively than usual,
 XXI. 3. 9. 17. XXVIII. 12.
 Intestines, having blood very closely ad-
 hering to their surface, LIII. 3.
 Perfectly pallid, XXII. 10. XXXVIII.
 16.
 Of a preternatural colour anteriorly,
 XXX. 4.
 Ting'd with the colour of the bile to
 a great extent externally, LXV.
 5.
 With their veins very much distended,
 LIX. 12.
 Here and there red, XXXV. 2.
 Of a yellow colour degenerating into
 brown, LXVI. 9.
 Somewhat livid, XLI. 13. XLII. 20.
 LXX. 7.
 Livid, XXVIII. 12. XXIX. 14.
 XXXIX. 29. XL. 2.
 Here and there, LXX. 5.
 Black, as if from contusion, LIV.
 22.
 Here and there red, livid, black,
 XXXIV. 25.
 Red, XXXV. 2.
 Inflam'd, as it were, XXXVIII. 52.
 XLIV. 21.
 Suffus'd with a slight inflammatory
 redness, VI. 8. VII. 9. 11.
 VIII. 8.
 In some places, XXI. 3. XXVI.
 21.
 Inflam'd, XXXI. 25. XXXIV. 7. 21.
 XXXV. 12.
 Here and there, LIX. 15.
 All very much inflam'd and red,
 XXIX. 10. LIV. 20.
 Of a red colour degenerating into
 green, LXV. 8.
- Some of them affected with a gan-
 grene, XXXV. 18.
 Of a blackish colour, XXXVIII.
 30.
 Black in most places, LIV. 26.
 Perforated in many places, XXXI.
 2.
 Externally unequal with little tu-
 bercles, XXII. 18, XXXVIII.
 34.
 With hydatids, XXXVIII. 34. 35.
 Intestines, small. See Duodenum, Jeju-
 num, Ileum.
 Extended within the lower part of
 the pelvis, XXXV. 10.
 Connected closely to one another,
 and contracted into one heap,
 XXXIX. 26.
 Some of them connected together by
 a kind of cartilaginous substance.
 XXXIX. 29.
 Very streight in some places, XXXV.
 18.
 Very much distended with air, LIV.
 39.
 In the greater part, XXXVIII. 34.
 LXII. 5.
 Some of them full of globules of
 fæces, XXXIX. 29.
 Distended with a fluid and yellowish
 matter, XXXIV. 9. 11. 18.
 Intestines, small, unequal in some places
 with very small tubercles full of
 air, XXVI. 21.
 Livid, XLVIII. 38.
 In a certain place, LIII. 37.
 Of a cineritious colour degenerating
 into brown, LIV. 46.
 Variegated with a livid colour, IV.
 24.
 Somewhat red and slightly livid,
 XXVI. 31.
 Of a brown colour degenerating into
 lividness, XVIII. 2.
 In some places brown, and in others
 red, *ibid*.
 Somewhat red and dilated, XVI. 38.
 XXXIV. 33.
 Somewhat red, LXIV. 5.
 Some of them partly red, XLV. 23.
 Very red, XXVI. 13.
 Red for considerable spaces, XXI.
 17.
 Of a bloody colour here and there,
 III. 2.

Beginning

Beginning to be inflam'd in a few places, XXI. 23. 35. XLVII. 32.
 In a manner inflam'd, XXI. 49. XLVIII. 37. LII. 8.
 Inflam'd in a certain place, V. 19.
 Inflam'd in the greater part, XX. 43.
 Here and there, XXXIV. 9. 11. 18. XXXIX. 26.
 Some of them almost black, as it were, XXXVIII. 15.
 Almost all of them of a red colour inclining to black, XXXV. 16.
 Blackish in some places, XXXVIII. 34.
 Almost all of them, XXXIX. 26.
 Black in a certain place, as if from contusion, LIV. 41.
 Gangrenous, V. 19.
 Black, XXXIV. 5.
 All very black, XXXV. 14.
 Intestines, small, mark'd for some extent internally with bloody spots, XXXIV. 33.
 Internally yellow, LXII. 5.
 With the glands of Peyerus enlarg'd, LXVIII. 12.
 With an intus-susception, XXXIV. 33.
 Intestines, small, some in the sacculus of a hernia, V. 19. XXVI. 37. XXXV. 5. 9. 11. XLIII. 4. 5. 27.
 With a part of their parietes only, XXXIV. 18.
 Strongly annex'd to the testicle, V. 2.
 Intestines, large. See Cæcum of the ancients, Colon, Rectum.
 Narrow, XLIX. 14.
 Red in some places, XIV. 35. XXXV. 10. LXV. 5.
 Inflam'd, XXIV. 18.
 Black, XXXI. 14.
 With bloody glands, *ibid.*
 With glands eroded, *ibid.*
 Their appendicula vermiformis, none, XXVI. 37.
 Somewhat turgid and red, XXX. 7.
 In the scrotum, XLIII. 2.
 Jugular glands, indurated, XVII. 19. XXIX. 12.
 Hard and swollen, LV. 20.

Enlarg'd, particularly the two larger ones, and purulent, XXIX. 12.
 Jugular veins, internal, wider than natural, VIII. 11. XLIII. 22.
 Very much distended with blood, IV. 24.
 Internal and external, distended with blood, XIX. 49.
 Jugular vein on the left side, coat of it grown very thick, XVII. 19.

K

K IDNIES, one only, XXV. 4.
 Kidnies, larger than natural, XXXVI. 20. XLI. 4. XLII. 20. 28. XLVI. 17. XLVIII. 32.
 One of them very large, LVII. 10.
 Weighing, together with its thicken'd coats, six-and-thirty ounces, LXVIII. 12.
 Kidnies, small, XXXVIII. 12. XL. 22, 23. XLII. 2. XLIV. 15.
 One much less than the other, XL. 24.
 By one half, XII. 2.
 Kidnies, longer than natural, XXXVI. 23. XLIV. 19. LVI. 10. LVII. 10.
 One longer than the other, LX. 12.
 Shorter and curv'd into itself, X. 19.
 Kidnies, one of them very large, and the other more contracted than usual, XLII. 40.
 One of them larger than natural, and the other almost consum'd, XL. 12. 18.
 One of them much narrower than the other, XLVIII. 35.
 One round, and diseas'd by calculi; the other twice as big as is natural, IX. 12.
 Kidnies, unusual figure of, XLII. 2.
 Kidney, coats of, join'd one with another, thicken'd, and indurated, XLII. 20.
 Proper coat of, indurated, XXXVII. 28.
 Blood extravasated under it, XXXIV. 21.
 Kidnies,

- Kidnies, adipose coat of, monstrously thick from the steatomatous matter, LXVIII. 12.
 Stuff'd up with hard fat, IV. 19.
 In one of them with a somewhat livid fat, LV. 11.
- Kidnies, pallid, XLII. 28.
 Not in a good state externally, LXIV. 7.
 Not very found in their surface, XLVIII. 34. LX. 12.
 Surface of, furrow'd, LXX. 7. 9.
 Cicatriz'd, or apparently so, XL. 21. XLII. 39.
 One, XXVII. 2. XXIX. 12. XL. 21. 23. XLII. 39. LVI. 10. LX. 4.
 Unequal, IV. 19. XL. 21, 22, 23, 24. XLVIII. 37. LX. 4.
 One, XLVI. 20.
 From sanious protuberances, XLII. 2.
 Both made unequal on their surfaces by so many small hemispheres, as it were, XLIV. 15.
 One, XLII. 13.
 Surface ulcerated in one, XXVII. 2. XLII. 20.
 Hollow'd out with deep hydatids, LXIX. 2.
- Kidnies, to one of, a morbid gland lying near externally, XVII. 25.
- Kidnies, more hard, more firm, and compact than usual, XLIV. 15.
 One of them, XLII. 20.
 Both more soft and lax than is natural, IV. 2. XXVII. 2. 28. LV. 10.
 One, XXI. 36. XLII. 13.
 With their cavities enlarg'd, and their substances diminish'd, IV. 19.
 With a great quantity of fat within, XLVI. 29.
- Kidnies, internal structure of, confus'd, XLII. 11.
 Not without marks of ulceration, IV. 19.
 With sanies externally, XXXVI. 20.
 With a little pus within, *ibid.* & X. 13.
- Kidnies, one inflam'd in some measure, XVII. 10.
 Smelling offensively, XL. 24.
 Abounding with pus, XLII. 20. 28.
- Distended with pus and urine, XLII. 15.
 Suppurated, XLII. 25.
 Half-corrupted, XLII. 28.
 Almost the whole substance in one being utterly consum'd, XL. 12. 18. XLII. 13.
 With the cells internally distended with pus, XLII. 20.
- Kidnies, distended with urine, IV. 19.
 With sinuous cavities full of urine, XL. 20.
 One with a cell fill'd with a urinous fluid, IV. 19. X. 19.
 In so great a quantity as to occupy half the kidney, XVII. 14.
 With large cells full of a fluid of that kind, XL. 2.
 With cells full of an aqueous kind of fluid, XXI. 15. XXIV. 6. XXVII. 2. XXXVIII. 40. XLII. 11. XLVI. 20. XLVII. 34. LX. 12.
 One protuberating outwardly, like an apple, XXXVIII. 40.
 With hydatids, XXV. 4. XXXVIII. 12. LVI. 18.
 One very large, form'd upon it, LX. 6.
- Kidnies, with calculi. X. 11. XL. 2.
 Within a hard and callous substance, LVII. 10.
 Large and ramifying, *ibid.* & XLII. 4.
 One with calculi, IX. 2. XI. 6. XL. 12. XLII. 13. XLVII. 8.
 With sandy particles, XXXIX. 5.
- Kidnies, membranous tubuli of, dilated, XXXIX. 33.
 Pelves, dilated, *ibid.* & XII. 2. XL. 18. 24. XLII. 11.
 One much dilated, XXXIX. 5. XL. 2. 18.
 Distended with pus, XLII. 20.
 With white and turbid serum, XLIV. 15.
 With ichor, XXXVIII. 30.
- Pelves, with a kind of purulent urine, XLVIII. 32.
 Pelves, none, XXVII. 28.
- Kidnies, one of, pass'd through by a wound, LIII. 40.
- Knee, lateral ligament of, thinner than is natural, LVI. 26.

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

Capfular ligament and mucilaginous gland of, many bony globules growing thereto, LVII. 14.

Mucilaginous gland of, become enlarg'd, and somewhat hard, LXIX. 2.

Mucilage of, having a colour not natural, *ibid.*

Mucilage of, none, LVII. 14.

Knee-pan. See Patella.

L

L Achrymal duct, larger, coalition of, XIII. 27.

Canal and punctum, dilatation of one, *ibid.*

Lachrymal puncta, occlusion of in others, *ibid.*

Larynx, external membranes of, turgid with stagnating serum, IV. 24. 26.

Protuberating posteriorly into two condylomata, as it were, XLIV. 3.

Vessels of, turgid, XXI. 30.

Larynx, beset with a pultaceous pus, XV. 13.

Externally livid, internally somewhat red, IV. 26.

Gangrenous, V. 19.

Of a red colour inclining to blackness, VIII. 25.

With a pustule of the small-pox, XLIX. 32.

With cancerous tumours, XXVIII. 9, 10.

With the internal membrane more red than usual, and somewhat tumid, XLIV. 3.

Ulcerated, XV. 13.

Larynx, annular cartilage of, broken, XIX. 13.

One of its arytenoids luxated, as it were, and not parallel to its fellow, XLIV. 15.

Membrana epiglottidis of, crisp'd up, VIII. 27.

Tumid, very red, and beginning to be suppurated, XLIV. 3.

Epiglottis of, not quite sound, XLII. 39, 40.

Perforated with an ulcer, XXVIII. 10.

Deform'd with cicatrices, XLIV. 15.

Leg, extensor muscles of, resisting the flexion, LVI. 26.

Bones of, broken longitudinally, LVI. 31.

Lips, lividness of, XXIV. 34.

Liver, large, IV. 16. 30. XIII. 3. XVI. 4. 38. XXI. 33. XXX. 12. XXXVI. 23. XLVIII. 37, 38. LIV. 37. LXIX. 2.

Somewhat larger than natural, XLII. 11. 39. LIII. 24.

Very large, XXI. 24. 36. XXX. 10. 14. XXXVI. 2. 25. XLV. 16. LXIV. 15.

Very long transversely, XIX. 58. XXI. 30. XXVI. 31.

Extended into the left hypochondrium, XLVIII. 37. LIV. 37.

Contracted, XXII. 4. LXIV. 7.

Part of its substance deficient from the original formation, III. 4.

Liver, right lobe of, deeply subdivided, XLVIII. 37.

Extending downwards in part, LXVII. 11.

Growing out quite to the lower part of the belly, XXXVI. 2.

Growing out to the left side, XXXVI. 25.

More convex than it naturally is, XXXVIII. 34.

Considerably furrow'd on its convex surface, XLVIII. 38. LVI. 17. LXV. 8.

Liver, thrust downwards, XVII. 25.

Downwards, and to the left side, XVI. 26.

Driven upwards, XXXIX. 2. LVI. 12.

Liver, grown into one substance with the diaphragm, VII. 11. XI. 6. XXXVIII. 34. XL. 23. XLIV. 19. LVI. 31.

Closely connected with the spleen, XVII. 6.

Tied to the neighbouring parts by unusual membranous textures, XVI. 30.

Liver, of a colour not natural, XLII. 13.

Colour of, lost in one part, in another yellowish, XLIII. 22.

Pallid, XVI. 38. XXI. 35. 47. XXII.

I N D E X relating to

- XXII. 4. XXIII. 4. XXX. 7.
 XXXVI. 25. XXXVIII. 6. 52.
 XXXIX. 26. LIV. 39. LVI.
 31. LXV. 13.
 Somewhat pallid, XIV. 35. XVI.
 10. XIX. 58. XXIV. 18.
 XXXVII. 2. XXXVIII. 34.
 Whitish, III. 2. IV. 16. 35. VI. 12.
 VII. 11. X. 13. XVI. 30.
 XXI. 9. 24. 29. 30. 33. 36.
 XXII. 22. XXX. 12. 14.
 XXXVI. 11. XL. 9. XLII.
 20. XLIX. 6.
 Somewhat cineritious, XVI. 12.
 Blue, LXII. 5. LXIV. 5.
 Livid, III. 2. IV. 24. 26. V. 17. 19.
 VII. 9. 11. 13. VIII. 25. XVI.
 34. XXVIII. 12.
 On its hollow surface, XXI. 23.
 30.
 On its edge, XI. 11. XXI. 3. 9.
 17. 23. 30.
 Of a livid colour, and becoming
 somewhat pale, XXI. 34.
 Somewhat brown, XIII. 3. L. 4.
 Of a tobacco colour, XVI. 30.
 Of a more saturated colour in part,
 XXVI. 31.
 Blackish on the hollow surface,
 XXXIV. 9.
 At the edge, XXXV. 10.
 Black, XXII. 10. XXXVIII. 10.
 Of a dark colour at the edge,
 XXXIV. 9.
 Variegated, III. 4. IV. 30. VII. 11.
 X. 19. XVI. 38. XIX. 58.
 XXI. 9. 34. XXII. 22. XXIV.
 13. 18. 34. XLII. 34.
 Mark'd with brown striæ, IV. 13.
 With red spots, XXXVI. 11.
 With a very black spot on the
 hollow surface, from blood being
 extravasated under the coat,
 LXVI. 9.
 With yellowish and protuberating
 spots, XXXVI. 25.
 With a cell full of a half-coagulated
 blood, X. 13.
 With inherent hydatids, XXXVI. 4.
 XXXVIII. 42. XL. 23. LXV.
 8.
 Liver, hard, I. 4. IV. 16. 24. 35. VI.
 12. VII. 11. X. 11. 19. XIII.
 3. XIV. 35. XVI. 34. XVIII.
 25. XXI. 23, 24. 34. 49. XXII.
22. XXX. 12. 14. XXXVI. 2.
 4. 23. 25. XXXVIII. 16. 20.
 30. XLIV. 7. LVI. 7.
 Partly hard, XXVI. 31.
 Somewhat hard, XXIV. 13. 34.
 XXXIV. 11. XXXV. 16.
 XXXVIII. 34. XXXIX. 26.
 XLIX. 6. LXIV. 5.
 Like one that has been boil'd, III. 4.
 XLV. 21.
 Shewing its smallest lobule very evi-
 dently, III. 4. XXX. 12. 14.
 XXXVIII. 30. XLIV. 7. LVI.
 17.
 Grating under the knife, XXXVIII.
 52.
 Flaccid, XXXVII. 2.
 With its left lobe lax, and with a
 sphacelus, XXXIV. 25.
 Liver inflam'd, XXXIV. 21. XXXV. 12.
 Somewhat inflam'd, XLVIII. 32.
 Eroded on its hollow surface, or la-
 cerated, LXVII. 17.
 Liver, internally of a palish colour in-
 clining to brown, XXXVI. 23.
 Mark'd with whitish spots both inter-
 nally and externally, XXXVIII.
 6. XLVII. 12.
 Mark'd with white bodies, XXXVI.
 2.
 With some brown points, XXXVI,
 23.
 Consisting of a white substance, simi-
 lar to a ligament in the part of
 the right lobe, LXVII. 11.
 With white scirrhi, XXI. 12.
 With frequent tubercles, some of
 which were suppurated, LI. 20.
 Full of steatomata, XXX. 14.
 Of white tumours, XXXVIII.
 28.
 Of a yellowish, tough, and
 somewhat purulent substance,
 XXXVI. 25.
 Beginning to be eroded internally,
 XXXVI. 2.
 With a large abscess ruptur'd,
 XXXVI. 4.
 Liver, pierc'd through by a wound, LIII.
 40.
 Deeply lacerated in part, LIV. 16.
 Liver, suspensory ligament of, thicker than
 usual, and dragg'd to the left
 side more than is natural,
 XXXVI. 25.

Preternatural A P P E A R A N C E S in dead Bodies.

- Artery of, larger than usual, XLII. 39.
- Ductus communis biliaris of, wider than natural, XXI. 33.
- Hepaticus, wider than natural, XL. 24. XLIII. 22.
- Dilated within the liver, XLVII. 37.
- Vesicula fellis of, none, XLVIII. 55.
- Less than natural, XXXVII. 29. XL. 22.
- Small and empty, L. 4.
- Small, with thin and very flaccid coats, LVII. 10.
- Very small, the coats being thicken'd, XX. 32.
- Contracted in the middle, XXXIX. 18.
- Contracted, III. 2. XVI. 30. XXVII. 2. XXXVI. 2. 25. XLII. 13.
- Contracted, and having little bile, IV. 30. VII. 13. XXXVI. 23. LIV. 46.
- With its coats thicken'd, XXII. 4. XXX. 7. XXXVI. 2. LXX. 7.
- Externally whitish, XXXVI. 11.
- Externally whitish, but internally black, XXX. 7.
- With its coats beset with little tubercles, XXII. 18.
- With its coats black, XXIV. 13.
- Somewhat black, XXXIV. 9.
- Ill-form'd, and twisted, III. 4. IV. 26.
- Liver, vesicula fellis of, enlarg'd, LXV. 5.
- Very large, XLIX. 6. LXV. 13.
- Dilated by a quantity of bile, XXIV. 13.
- Turgid with bile, I. 2. V. 6. VI. 12. VIII. 25. X. 19. XX. 11. XXII. 22. XXIX. 12. XXX. 7. XLV. 23. XLVII. 36. LX. 8. LXIV. 7. LXV. 8.
- With a small quantity of bile, IV. 9. VII. 11. VIII. 27. XXI. 30. 36. XXXI. 14. XXXVIII. 34. LV. 10.
- And not natural, XXI. 9.
- And discolour'd, XXIII. 4.
- With scarcely any traces of bile, XX. 32. XXI. 35.
- With no bile, XXXV. 18. LVII. 10.
- Empty, but turgid with air, XXX. 4.
- Liver, vesicula of, containing bile of a very dilute colour, XXXVI. 11.
- Of a white colour inclining to yellow, XXI. 36.
- Of a pale colour, XXV. 16. XXXVIII. 18. LXX. 7.
- Of a colour almost cineritious, XXXVI. 23.
- Very yellow, XXIX. 12. XXXVII. 28. LII. 30.
- Of a saffron-colour, VIII. 27. XVIII. 2. XLV. 21.
- Of a tobacco colour, VII. 13.
- Brown, VIII. 25. XXI. 35. XXXVII. 2. XLIII. 22. XLIX. 2. LXV. 5.
- Brown, and somewhat yellowish, XXXVIII. 34. LXVI. 9.
- Bloody, as it were, III. 2. IV. 26. VII. 11.
- Livid, and almost black, XXI. 24. XXX. 14. XLVII. 12.
- Black, or nearly so, IV. 35. XXIV. 16. XLIX. 6.
- Very black, VIII. 23. XXIV. 13. XXX. 7. LXV. 13.
- Of a green colour, and pale, XIV. 35. LIX. 15.
- And inclining to black, III. 4.
- Similar to blackish lees or dregs of oil, XXXIX. 26.
- Turbid and fæculent, XXXVIII. 34. XLIII. 22.
- Somewhat-viscid, and viscid, XXIV. 16. XXXVIII. 34.
- Viscid, black, thick, XXXVI. 2.
- With white sandy particles, as it were, LX. 12.
- Liver, vesicle of, with calculi, III. 4. IV. 13. V. 6. 19. XXI. 2. 30. 36. XXIV. 16. XXVI. 21. XXVII. 2. XXX. 14. XXXIV. 15. XXXV. 16. 18. XXXVI. 4. XXXVII. 28, 29, 30. XXXVIII. 20. XLIX. 2. LVI. 7. 9. 31. LVII. 10. LXV. 13. LXVIII. 6.
- Some of them betwixt the coats of the gall-bladder, XXXVII. 29. LVI. 31. LXV. 13.
- Lividness of carcase, III. 24. IV. 4. 16. 21. 26. VII. 2. 11. 13. VIII. 4. 25. XVI. 30. XIX. 3. 5. 20. XXIV.

I N D E X referring to

- XXIV. 13. XXVI. 13. LIV.
20. See also Abdomen, Neck,
Back, Face, Lips, Sides, Breast.
- Livor. See Lividness.
- Loins, muscles of, stuff'd up with coa-
gulated blood, LIV. 25, 26.
- Preternatural in the colour, laxity,
and disjunction of their fibres,
LVII. 17.
- Wounded on the internal surface,
LIV. 37.
- Lumbar region, black, LIV. 26.
- Lungs, not quite sound, XXVI. 37.
XLIII. 24. LIII. 32.
- One lobe of, in a very bad state,
LIII. 29.
- Slightly and loosely connected to the
pleura, XXI. 32. LIV. 46.
- Having a considerable quantity of
turbid serum, or a kind of sanies,
lying in the very connection
with the pleura, XXI. 27. LIII.
16.
- Every-where connected to the pleura,
III. 20, 35. XXI. 4. 9. 29.
XXIV. 11. XXXVIII. 22. 34.
LVI. 31.
- One lobe only, LIII. 29. LXIV. 19.
- Almost every-where, or in great part,
IV. 16. 30. V. 17. VI. 12.
VII. 13. XVII. 17. 21. XVIII.
2. 14. XIX. 58. XX. 11. 24.
XXI. 19. 24. 33. 35, 36. XXII.
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