

symptoms and many of the effects of the disease which he considered infectious and epidemic: he did not believe in the American origin of the disease but thought it had existed in antiquity. He was a fine classical scholar and occupied with lustre the chair of medicine at Ferrara. He was largely responsible for the reinstatement of Hippocrates and the loss of influence of Pliny.

18.—“Curious” in the seventeenth century had certain meanings now rare or obsolete; it means here ingenious, clever.

19.—“Debauched the whole habit of body”—“debauched” was a new word in English at that time, having been imported from France about 1600—the French *débaucher*—it meant corrupt or pervert: “habit of the body” was the same as our late “diathesis,” *valde deflendus*.

20.—“Distillations” are fluids forming in minute drops from any tissue—not distinguishable from catarrhs except that the catarrh is rather flowing and *en masse*, the distillation stationary and minute.

21.—Athanasius Kircher, (latinized Kircheus), 1601-1680, entered the Jesuit order at the age of seventeen; he became almost an Admirable Crichton. He lectured at the University of Wurzburg on philosophy, mathematics, Hebrew and Syriac, afterward he taught mathematics and Hebrew at Rome, where he died. He was one of the first to study the hieroglyphics of Egypt. It is his work *De Peste* which Nedham makes use of; it was written in 1658 and afterward printed at Leipsic with a preface by John Christian Lange.

22.—“Paradox” in the proper and etymological sense of an opinion opposed to that commonly held. cf. De Morgan's *Budget of Paradoxes*.

23.—Nedham says that Drs. Lange and August Hauptman even before Kircher's investigations were troubled over “that terrible disease, the purples, which so frequently befalls women within the month after childbearing” and laid their heads to-