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SYNOPSIS NOSOLOGIÆ,

OR

OUTLINE

OF

A NEW SYSTEM

OF

NOSOLOGY.

By T. PARKINSON, M. D.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND ROWLAND, GOSWELL STREET.

1815.

TO

THE MOST LEARNED,

AND

THE MOST WORTHY,

THE

PROFESSORS AND ADMIRERS

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE,

These Tables of *Nosological Nomenclature* are *dedicated*, with the greatest Deference and Esteem,

by their obedient Servant,

THOMAS PARKINSON, M. D.

Designed to facilitate and improve the Study of Medical Science, by elevating it to a progressive, methodical and logical System, fixed upon solid and just Principles, governed by acknowledged and inflexible Laws, and divested of fanciful and delusive Hypothesis.

LEICESTER,
June 28th, 1815.

ADDRESS.

THESE Tables will serve as part of a complete System of Zoo-nosology, which is in great forwardness, comprehended in three Tables of Anatomy, Physiology, Nosology and Therapeutics, with proper Explanations; to which will be added Syntaxis Zoonosologica, proper to be taught methodically in the Schools of Medicine.—Taught at Leicester by the Author.

TABLE I.

NOMENCLATURA NOSOLOGICA.

CLASSES.

I. HYPERBIOSIS.
II. CATOBIOSIS.
III. DIAHYPERBIOSIS.
IV. DIACATOBIOSIS.

ORDINES.

I. *DIFFUSUS.*
II. *SPHÆRICUS.*
III. *COMPOSITUS.*

TABLE II.

GENERA.

CL.	OR.	
I.	*I.*	I. NEURITIS. Inflammation of Nerve
		II. MYONITIS. —— of Muscle
		III. ANGEITIS. —— of Vessel
		IV. HYMENITIS. —— of Membrane
		V. SPARGANITIS. —— of Ligament or Cartilage
		VI. OSTEONITIS. —— of Bone
	II.	VII. ADENITIS. of Gland
		VIII. STEATITIS. of Fat
II.		I. MEROTOME. Solids.
		II. ECTOPESIS. of Solids
		III. KAMATOSIS. Solids
		IV. PLATYNESIS. of Solids.

Division of
Displacement
Fatigue of
Distention

TABLE III.

CL.	OR.	
III.	I.	I. PROSCOLLESIS. Morbid adhesion
		II. METAMORPHOSIS. Change
		III. PROKEUSIS. Effusion
		IV. SYMPEXIS. Concretion
	III.	V. PHYLAKESIS. Simple Incarceration
	III.	VI. SYMPHYLAKESIS. complicated Incarceration
CL.	OR.	
IV.	I.	I. ANÆSTHESIS. Morbid Insensibility
	I.	II. AKINESIS. Immobility
	II.	III. ANECCRISIS. want of Secretion
		IV. ADYNASIA. Incapacitating

TABLE IV.

SPECIES.

I. ENCEPHALICA. Within the Head
II. ŒSOPHAGICA. Oesophagus
III. TRACHEALIS. Trachea
IV. THORACICA. Thorax
V. STOMATITICA. Mouth
VI. MYCTERICA. Nose
VII. ENTERONICA. Abdomen
VIII. OTONICA. Ear
IX. OPHTHALMICA. Eye
X. GONEICA. Genitals
XI. EXOTERICA. External

TABLE V.

Varietates.

Virus producing

1. Dysenterica. Dysentery
2. Miliaria. Miliary Eruption
3. Pertussica. Chincough
4. Pestica. Plague
5. Psorica. Itch
6. Metallica. Metallic affections
7. Rubeolosa. Measles
8. Scarlatina. Scarlet eruption
9. Syphilitica. Lues Venerea
10. Tineosa. Scald Head
11. Urticaria. Nettle Rash
12. Variolosa. Small Pox
13. Vaccina. Cow Pox
14. Varicellica. Chicken Pox.
15. Theriosa. Hydrophobia
16. Elephantica. Elephantiasis
17. Leprosa. Leprosy

TABLE VI.

Typi.

1. *Regressivus.*
2. *Intermittens.*
3. *Remittens.*
4. *Passivus.*
5. *Progressivus.*

Causæ.

CL.	
I.	1. *Thermetosis.* 2. *Synthlipsis.* 3. *Pharmakeusis.*
II.	1. *Pseukrosis.* 2. *Thlipsis.* 3. *Pharmakeusis.*
III.	*Causæ sunt in Classê primâ Morborum;* vide Table II. CL. I.
IV.	*Causæ sunt in Classê secundâ Morborum;* vide Table II. CL. II.

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EXPLANATION.

TABLE I.

CLASSES are dependent upon, and limited to, SIMILITUDES of Diseases.

I. Excess of exercise of the animal functions above the limits of health.
II. Diminution of exercise of the animal functions below the limits of health.
III. Resulting consequences of previous Inflammation.
IV. Resulting consequences of previous Debilities.

ORDERS are dependent upon, and limited to ANATOMICAL CONSTRUCTION and COMPOSITION.

I. Diffusively arranged fibres.
II. Spherically arranged fibres.
III. Both together.

TABLE II.

GENERA *dependent upon, and limited to* IDENTITY *of* Diseases.

CL.	OR.	
		IDENTITY is Inflammation.
I.	*I.*	I. Inflammation of NERVE.
		II. ——— MUSCLE.
		III. ——— VESSEL.
		IV. ——— MEMBRANE.
		V. ——— LIGAMEMT or CARTILAGE.
		VI. ——— BONE.
	II.	VII. ——— GLAND.
		VIII. ——— FAT.
II.		IDENTITY is Form or Mode.
		I. DIVISION *of Solids.*
		II. DISPLACEMENT *of Solids.*
		III. FATIGUE *of Solids.*
		IV. DISTENTION *of Solids.*

TABLE III.

CL.	OR.	
III.		IDENTITY is morbid Process.
	I.	I. Morbid ADHESION.
		II. —— CHANGE.
		III. —— EFFUSION.
		IV. —— CONCRETION.
	III.	V. —— simple INCARCERATION.
	III.	VI. —— complicated INCARCERATION.
IV.		IDENTITY is morbid Process.
	I.	I. Morbid INSENSIBILITY.
	I.	II. —— IMMOBILITY.
	II.	III. —— want of SECRETION.
		IV. —— INCAPABILITY.

TABLE IV.

SPECIES dependent upon, and limited to, SITUATIONS of Diseases.

I. Within the HEAD.

II. ——— ŒSOPHĂGUS.

III. ——— TRACHĒA.

IV. ——— THORAX.

V. ——— MOUTH.

VI. ——— NOSE.

VII. ——— ABDŌMEN.

VIII. ——— EAR.

IX. ——— EYE.

X. ——— GENITALS.

XI. ——— EXTERNAL.

TABLE V.

Varieties *dependent upon, and limited to,* introduction of Poisons.

1. Virus producing Dysentery.
2. ——————— Miliary eruption.
3. ——————— Chincough.
4. ——————— Plague.
5. ——————— Itch.
6. ——————— Metallic affections.
7. ——————— Measles.
8. ——————— Scarlet eruption.
9. ——————— Lues Veneręa.
10. ——————— Scald Head.
11. ——————— Nettle Rash.
12. ——————— Small Pox.
13. ——————— Cow Pox.
14. ——————— Chicken Pox.
15. ——————— Hydrophobĭa.
16. ——————— Elephantiăsis.
17. ——————— Leprosy.

TABLE VI.

Types *dependent upon, and limited to,* Intensity *of Diseases.*

I. Retiring, not to return.

II. Disease alternating with Health.

III. Given intensity of Disease alternating with less intensity.

IV. Not retiring, or alternating, or proceeding.

V. Proceeding without alternating.

Causes of Diseases are cognizable in

CLASS.	
I.	1. *Excess of Heat.*
	2. *Complicated Pressure.*
	3. *Chemical Irritants.*
II.	1. *Excess of Cold.*
	2. *Simple Pressure.*
	3. *Chemical Sedatives.*
III. & IV.	*See first and second* CLASSES.

SYLLABUS

OF

A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON

NOSOLOGY.

PART II.

By T. PARKINSON, M. D.

Delivered at Leicester, in December, 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND ROWLAND, GOSWELL STREET.

1816.

PREFACE.

If Nosology be exalted to a System of Science, it must be capable of, and demand, an appropriate Nomenclature.

An appropriate Nomenclature will, in the illustration of it, develope the principles on which the System rests; to form and establish a Nosological Nomenclature, on a solid basis, is, therefore, to display the foundation of a System.

It is only by assigning certain limits to the capabilities of abstract parts, and giving to each its relative value in the composition of the whole, that we can avoid confusion and error.

Symptoms are characteristics to which they must be limited; otherwise they will invade

another province, in the government of which they cannot be suffered to participate; this would be illogical; if, therefore, Symptoms, which must be limited in their power to the discrimination of diseases, be allowed any share in the government of Denominations, the Nomenclature will be incorrect and erroneous; consequently the System will be feebly supported.

While the necessity of a new System of Nosology has been generally acknowledged, many difficulties were foreseen in the way of founding and establishing one upon solid and just principles, so that it has been almost generally believed and avered, that, to accomplish it is not within the capability of any one man; individuals have, therefore, naturally shrunk from the task; and the different views in which men behold Medical Science at large, and Nosology in particular, oppose seemingly insuperable obstacles to the attainment of a concordant Nomenclature, by the conjoined labours of many.

I, though an humble and almost obscure individual, have taken a different direction in the pursuit of Medical Science to any of my pre-

decessors; but, I conceive, not less luminous or extensive in its view; in which I progressively became convinced that Nosology did admit of being placed upon a solid foundation; that the superstructure, both in its materials and arrangement, might be improved, and the whole so reduced to a system as to be brought under the government of laws equally inflexible and just.

This appeared an arduous and difficult task; yet I did not despair of success in the undertaking, and began by determining the different departments, and by what peculiarities each should be governed.

I deemed it expedient to adhere to the departments of Cullen, viz. Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties; but have found it essential to the System to add one more department, namely, Types.

Having reduced the whole into a synoptical form, I compressed that even into Tables; those Tables I have explained by other Tables; to these I have added a scheme of Nosological Syntax, and have prefixed, by way of Introduc-

tion, Axioms upon the Laws which form and govern Life, Health, Disease and Death, giving, I trust, an intelligible and luminous view of a system, which I am endeavouring to develope and illustrate, by publishing the whole in a SYLLABUS of a Course of Lectures on Nosology.

LEICESTER,
January 1, 1816.

INTRODUCTION.

ANIMAL Life is distinguished by essential Attributes.

These are of two kinds,

1. Common to Animal and Vegetable Life.
2. Peculiar to animal Life.

The Common, CIRCULATION and CALORIC, are essential to Vegetable Life.

The Peculiar, SENSATION and MOTION, are superadded to the Common, and they are *all* essential to animal Life.

The simultaneous existence of all these Attributes is animal Life.

The total abstraction of any one of these Attributes is destructive to animal Life.

The Attributes of animal Life are retraceable to their respective sources; and are found to arise out of the exercise of the constituent animal functions.

The animal functions are numerous and various, dependent upon organic arrangement and chemical

composition; there is, therefore, a great variety of distinguishable solids and fluids, each having its peculiar function and power in the animal economy.

Peculiarity of function is determined by the peculiarity of construction and composition; for instance, Sensibility is peculiar to the Nervous Construction; Mobility is peculiar to the Muscular Construction and Composition; Reaction is peculiar to the construction of the Elastic Fibre; Nourishment of the System at large is peculiar to Arterious Blood; forming the Basis of Arterious Blood is peculiar to the Venous Blood; affording a proper menstruum and vehicle for the Blood is peculiar to the Lymph; nourishing the Blood is peculiar to the Chyle.

These peculiarities are the necessary consequences of arrangement and composition; as will be abundantly shown in my Tables of Physiology.

It is only by thus limiting the animal powers to the capabilities afforded to individual parts, as consequences of their organization, that just notions of the Phœnomena of animal Life can be acquired, and that Nosology can be divested of that delusive hypothesis which has long been indulged in, and which still prevails.

Not only Nosology, but every department of Medical Science is capable of an appropriate Nomenclature, and of a precision of Language, which would fix the whole upon solid and lasting principles.

Nosological Nomenclature demands such appellation as give the Analysis of Diseases as emphatically as the Chemical Nomenclature gives the Analysis of Compound Substances.

Symptoms are but certain evidences by which we are convinced of the existence of Disease, and by which we distinguish one disease from another, and to this power they must be limited.

Denominations ought to be such figures of speech as represent the inherent and constituent qualities of diseases, and must have such powers.

The explanation of a Nomenclature, founded upon such principles, will develope the whole theory of diseases; therefore, Nosology should be taught by the explanation of an appropriate Nomenclature.

Nomenclature is bound to provide suitable and expressive names for diseases in every department of Nosology.

Nosology is divided into six departments, *viz.*

CLASSES,
ORDERS,
GENERA,
SPECIES,
Varieties, *and*
Types.

This arrangement forms the System of Nosology, and the Denominations found in all the Departments constitute the Nomenclature of the System of Nosology.

The Denominations under CLASSES, denote the Similitude of Diseases.

Those under *ORDERS*, denote the Anatomical Construction of the Solids diseased, by which the *ORDER* of Disease is always governed.

Those under GENERA denote IDENTITY of Diseases.

CLASS I.—IDENTITY. Inflammation; but the GENUS according to the name of the Solid diseased.

CLASS II.—IDENTITY. Form or Mode; but the GENUS according to peculiarity of Form or Modes under which disease appears.

CLASS III.—IDENTITY. Morbid Animal Process, as a consequence of HYPERBIOSIS; but the GENUS according to the peculiarity of the Morbid Process.

CLASS IV.—IDENTITY. Morbid Animal Process, as a consequence of CATOBIOSIS; but the GENUS according to the peculiarity of the Morbid Process.

Those under *SPECIES*, denote the *SITUATIONS* of Diseases.

Those under Varieties, denote the peculiar Viruses which govern the Varieties of Diseases.

Those under *Types*, denote the *Intensity* of Diseases.

Animal LIFE consists in the simultaneous exercise of all the Attributes of LIFE.

HEALTH consists in the simultaneous exercise of all the Attributes of Life, within certain perceptible limits.

HEALTH, then, is not circumscribed within a mere mathematical point, it can sustain certain increased or diminished exercise without disease being a necessary consequence.

But, when these Attributes are *inordinately* exercised *above* the Limits of Health, Disease is produced.

And, when an inordinate action of this kind surmounts the limits of Disease, Death ensues.

So, also, when these Attributes are depressed below the standard of Health, Disease is the consequence.

And, when a morbid abstraction of this kind trespasses below the boundaries of Disease, Death is the result.

Disease then, like Health, is not enclosed in narrow Limits; it not only differs in its Nature, but exists in many gradations of intensity between Health and Death.

Though the integral functions of vitality are each of them resident in distinct parts of the animal frame, they are individually as well as in the aggregate, essential to Life. The Extinction of any one integral part is, therefore, the necessary dissolution

of the whole System; and while each of them may be considered abstractedly, their reciprocal action and reaction are governed by inflexible laws of sympathetic concord; they are each, therefore, incapable of any separate or distinct morbid disturbance of function: hence the fallacy of those Systems of Classification which assume as their basis a segregate state of derangement of any one of the vital or animal functions.

Nor can any such general or particular disturbance exist without some local affection as its cause. The derangement of function is merely symptomatic of that affection, the seat of which will be discovered by an ordinary share of attention and discernment.

Health may then be further defined, as a medium state between a too accelerated or a too diminished exercise of the constituent animal functions.

Hence, therefore, all the Primary Diseases to which the human constitution is liable, are resolvable into two distinct CLASSES.

I. HYPERBIOSIS, Cullen's PYREXIÆ.

II. CATOBIOSIS, Cullen's NEUROSES.

It is requisite that the nature and extent of these CLASSES should be more explicitly elucidated, and that they obtain the most appropriate and significant denominations.

PRIMARY DISEASES.

CLASS I.

ALL Solids in the animal body, possessing sensibility, are liable to what is usually called Inflammation; that is, they are capable of having their natural functions increasingly exercised above the limits of Health. This state I would denominate HYPERBIOSIS.

CLASS II.

All Solids in the animal body, possessing sensibility, are liable to have the power of exercising their natural functions depressed, or diminished below the limits of Health.

This state is the counterpart of HYPERBIOSIS; and I would denominate it CATOBIOSIS.

Perhaps a striking, perspicuous, and intelligible view of the nature, extent, and limits of Health, and the two classes of primary diseases, as delineated in the foregoing sketch, may be exhibited in a Tabular form, by giving to the integral functions of Life, in their various states, a certain relative value denoted by figures, and by assuming an imaginary Scale, in which the state of the vital powers in Health, or as they may be affected by Hyperbiosis or Catobiosis, may be expressed by a numerical graduation similar to the following attempt.

ABIOSIS	10	Death, from mortal Excess of vital Action.
HYPERBIOSIS	9 8 7	Disease, from excess of vital actions transgressing above the limits of Health.
	6 5 4	Health, or a medium state of vital Actions, met with some latitude.
CATOBIOSIS	3 2 1	Disease, from a diminution of vital Actions below the limits of Health.
ABIOSIS	0	Death, from mortal abstrictions of vital powers.

Let it be remembered that the foregoing scale is altogether hypothetical; that the truth or solidity

of the System it is intended to elucidate is wholly independent of its accuracy; that the graduation of it is an arbitrary assumption, and its numerical extent a mere suggestion of fancy.

In a project of this kind mathematical precision was not—could not be attained, the nature of the subject renders it impossible.

SECONDARY DISEASES.

While it is affirmed, in the present System, that the first accessions of disease on the human frame are all to be comprehended within the two preceding classes, it is admitted that there is a catalogue of formidable Maladies, both in number and mortality, for which it remains to provide suitable division and arrangement, that the system may be preserved from the palpable incongruities of those which have preceded it.

The genealogy of these diseases will determine their names and classification, and a few remarks on their lineage will, perhaps, prevent obscurity and misconception.

When an original disease of any kind subsides, or is removed by medical treatment, health is not always the necessary consequence. The organ which was the seat of the primary attack, in some

cases, will be found to have its functious impaired, disturbed, depraved, or even wholly extinguished by a new species of disorder, of a character totally distinct from the original affection.

These effects are liable to take place whatever may be the nature or degree of the primary disease, whether it be simple or compound, mild or severe.

Their probability, however, will be increased in proportion to the complexity, duration, and intenseness of the first attack, and they will, consequently, manifest themselves in all the possibly diversified forms which the kind and degree of the original affection, superadded to the sort, situation, and vital importance of those solids which are the subjects of it are capable of producing.

The primary diseases, even of the most compounded description, will be found to be more simple both in their character and treatment, than most of those of the secondary kind, which embraces that ample complication of ailments, resulting from such a multiplied combination of causes, many of which constitute, by far, the majority of those which terminate in death.

These secondary consequences are not always immediately obvious upon the subduction of the original disease; in some instances, they remain for a great length of time dormant, and seemingly innoxious, and, in particular cases, without ever producing any material or even perceptible incon-

venience: such results, however, can only be expected from mild and simple forms of the primary disease, and when the subject affected is unimportant in office or in situation. But, in more severe and complicated accessions, when the functions of the diseased organs are highly essential, or that the affected part be in immediate contiguity of important viscera, other consequences are to be apprehended. In these states the most seemingly trivial causes rouse them into deleterious energy, sometimes hurrying the patient rapidly to the grave, at others lengthening out a flattering existence of delusive hopes, or, by a slow and painful process, consuming their victims by the extremes of protracted torture.

Instances will sometimes occur, in which there is no perceptible interval of health, or even of convalesence, between the cessation of the original disease and its secondary effects manifesting themselves; the former merging into the latter without any material relaxation of the symptoms, though an evident change in their kind, or an addition to their number will show, that a correspondent alteration in the quality of the disease has supervened. A progress thus rapid often produces a mortal termination, or, when arrested, gives the patient only a temporary respite.

It may, with some appearance of reason be urged, that an arrangement which admits of diseases so

incongruous in their nature, within the same CLASSES and *ORDERS*, must necessarily be imperfect if not erroneous.

Whatever may be the force of this objection, as applied to the present system, it equally, perhaps more emphatically, attaches to all those which have preceded it, and with no slight strength even to that which continues to obtain the most general approbation.

The cogency, or rather the insignificance of this objection, will be better estimated when the System is more completely developed.

It may, however, be impossible to devise any scheme which shall not be obnoxious to similar exceptions.

Were these secondary consequences inevitably and immediately to follow every primary attack, they could then only be considered as the progressive stages or varied forms of the original disease, and would therefore require no separate arrangement or appellations; but as they are altogether fortuitous in their source and time, and totally different in their character, their separate classification becomes highly necessary.

All secondary diseases, as the name implies, necessarily presuppose the previous existence of a primary one as its sole cause; the character and denomination of the original disease will, therefore, determine those of the derivative kind.

SYLLABUS I.

THE Introduction to the present work will be found in the Synopsis Nosologiæ; I, therefore, commence the subject of the Lectures with the ETYMOLOGY of NOSOLOGY.

Νοσος morbus, Λογος sermo.

DISTINCTION between PHYSIOLOGY and NOSOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY, limited to that state of the vital actions which is within the boundaries of Health.

NOSOLOGY, limited to that state of the vital actions which is between Health and Death.

BASES of NOSOLOGY. ANATOMY, ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, and PHYSIOLOGY.

ANATOMY, limited to Description and Demonstration.

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, limited to Composition.

PHYSIOLOGY, limited to abstract functions, associated functions, and the laws which govern Life and Health. These branches of Medical Science must be understood before clear notions of Disease can be acquired.

DISEASE, any departure from Health.

IMPORTANCE of NOSOLOGY, comprehending the above branches of natural science—applicable to the dearest and best interests of mankind.

NECESSARY to CLOTHE NOSOLOGY in APPROPRIATE, EXPLICIT, and PRECISE LANGUAGE.

Consisting of a proper use and application of Technical Terms used in Nosology.

ANALYSIS of NOSOLOGICAL LANGUAGE.

Terms under CLASSES are substantives.

Terms under *ORDERS* are adjectives to the CLASSES.

GENERA are subdivisions of the CLASSES; therefore, they are substantives.

SPECIES are adjectives, either to the CLASSES or to the GENERA.

Varieties are adjectives, to either the CLASSES or to the GENERA.

Types are adjectives, to either the CLASSES or to the GENERA.

GENERA need not adjectives to denote their *ORDERS;* because the *ORDER* is understood by the denomination of the GENUS.

Examples of CLASSES and *ORDERS*.

HYPERBIŌSIS . . *DIFFŪSA.*

HYPERBIŌSIS . . *SPHÆRĬCA.*

HYPERBIŌSIS . . *COMPOSĬTA.*

CATOBIŌSIS . . *DIFFŪSA.*

CATOBIŌSIS . . *SPHÆRĬCA.*

CATOBIŌSIS . . *COMPOSĬTA.*

DIAHYPERBIŌSIS *DIFFŪSA.*

DIAHYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA.*

DIAHYPERBIŌSIS *COMPOSĬTA.*

DIACATOBIŌSIS . *DIFFŪSA.*

DIACATOBIŌSIS . *SPHÆRĬCA.*

DIACATOBIŌSIS . *COMPOSĬTA.*

Examples of GENERA and *SPECIES*.

NEURĪTIS . . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
NEURĪTIS . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
MYONĪTIS . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
MYONĪTIS . . . *THORACĬCA.*
ANGĪTIS . . . . *MYCTERĬCA.*
ANGĪTIS . . . . *THORACĬCA.*
HYMENĪTIS . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
HYMENĪTIS . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
HYMENĪTIS . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
SPARGANĪTIS . . *TRACHEĀLIS.*
SPARGANĪTIS . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
OSTEONĪTIS . . *OTONĬCA.*
OSTEONĪTIS . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
ADENĪTIS . . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
ADENĪTIS . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
ADENĪTIS . . . *GONĬCA.*

STEATĪTIS . . . *THORACĬCA.*
STEATĪTIS . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
STEATĪTIS . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*

MEROTŎME . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
MEROTŎME . . *THORACĬCA.*
MEROTŎME . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
ECTOPĒSIS . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
ECTOPĒSIS . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
KAMATŌSIS . . *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
KAMATŌSIS . . *THORACĬCA.*
PLATYNĒSIS . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
PLATYNĒSIS . . *THORACĬCA.*
PLATYNESIS . . *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
PROSCOLLĒSIS . *THORACĬCA.*
PROSCOLLĒSIS . *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
PROSCOLLĒSIS . *EXOTERĬCA.*
METAMORPHŌSIS *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
METAMORPHŌSIS *EXOTERĬCA.*
METAMORPHŌSIS *ŒSOPHAGĬCA.*
PROKEŪSIS . . . *ENCEPHALĪCA.*
PROKEŪSIS . . . *GONĬCA.*
PROKEŪSIS . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
SYMPĔXIS . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
SYMPĔXIS . . . *STOMATĬCA.*

SYMPĔXIS . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
PHYLAKĒSIS . . *THORACĬCA.*
PHYLAKĒSIS . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
PHYLAKĒSIS . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
SYMPHYLAKĒSIS *STOMATĬCA.*
SYMPHYLAKĒSIS *GONĬCA.*
SYMPHYLAKĒSIS *EXOTERĬCA.*

ANÆSTHĒSIS . . *GONĬCA.*
ANÆSTHĒSIS . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
ANÆSTHĒSIS . . *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
AKINĒSIS . . . . *THORACĬCA.*
AKINĒSIS . . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
AKINĒSIS . . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
ANECCRĪSIS . . . *GONĬCA.*
ANECCRĪSIS . . . *ENCEPHALĬCA.*
ANECCRĪSIS . . . *OPHTHALMĬCA.*
ADYNĀSIA . . . *ENTERONĬCA.*
ADYNĀSIA . . . *EXOTERĬCA.*
ADYNĀSIA . . . *TRACHEÀLIS.*

Examples of GENERA and Varieties.

HYMENĪTIS . . . Dysenterĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Miliarĭa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Pertussĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Pestĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Psorĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Metallĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Rubeolōsa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Scarlatīna.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Syphilitĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Tineōsa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Urticarĭa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Variolōsa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Vaccīna.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Varicellĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Theriōsa.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Elephantĭca.
HYMENĪTIS . . . Leprŏsa.

Examples of GENERA and *Types*.

NEURĪTIS . . . . *Progressīva.*
MYONĪTIS . . . *Intermittens.*
ANGĪTIS . . . . *Remittens.*
HYMENĪTIS . . . *Intermittens.*
SPARGANĪTIS . . *Remittens.*
OSTEONĪTIS . . *Progressīva.*
ADENĪTIS . . . *Regressīva.*
STEATĪSIS . . . *Progressīva.*

MEROTŌME . . *Passīva.*
ECTOPĒSIS . . . *Passīva.*
KAMATŌSIS . . . *Regressīva.*
PLATYNĒSIS . . *Progressīva.*

PROSCOLLĒSIS . *Progressīva.*
METAMORPHŌSIS *Passīva.*
PROKEŪSIS . . . *Remittens.*
SYMPĔXIS . . . *Progressīva.*
PHYLAKĒSIS . . *Passīva.*
SYMPHYLAKĒSIS *Progressīva.*

ANÆSTHĒSIS . . *Progressīva.*
AKINĒSIS . . . . *Passīva.*
ANECCRĪSIS . . . *Remittens.*
ADYNĀSIA . . . *Passīva.*

SYLLABUS II.

RECOMMEND the ADOPTION of this NOSOLOGICAL LANGUAGE in THINKING, SPEAKING, and WRITING on DISEASES.

The path in pursuit of Medical Science will be illumined.

The judgment will be corrected.

Confidence will be strengthened.

Arguments will be logical and uncontrovertible.

Conversation will be dignified and admired.

The profession will be exalted and reverenced.

HOPE TO OBLITERATE the TERM FEVER from NOSOLOGICAL LANGUAGE.

Fever is never an idiopathic disease.

Is always symptomatic of local HYPERBIŌSIS; therefore, it cannot be allowed any separate or distinct appellation.

Typhus Fever, is a symptom only; or rather, is composed of an assemblage of symptoms inseparable from a given type of HYPERBIŌSIS; the identity of the disease is inflammation of some solid of the first *ORDER, PLATYMORPHIA*, and the increased SENSIBILITY, the increased MOBILITY, the increased CIRCULATION, and the increased CALORIC, the component parts of inflammation, are the evidences of its existence.

Intermittent and remittent Fevers are of the same CLASS as Typhus Fever, and of the same identical GENUS, differing only in degree of intensity of local inflammation, that is, in Type.

A given intensity of HYPERBIŌSIS *DIFFŪSA ENCEPHALĬCA* will intermit, and the fever will correspond in intermission.

With greater intensity it will remit, and the fever will correspond in remission.

With greater intensity it will be progressive, and the fever will correspond in progression; and this is Typhus Fever.

By elevating HYPERBIŌSIS intermittens it becomes HYPERBIŌSIS remittens, the symptomatic fever will, therefore, be remittent; and by elevating it to progressīva, the symptomatic fever will be continued.

I have to add, that, if what is usually called TYPHUS FEVER, terminates in death; on examination of the dead body, the seat of local HYPERBIŌSIS may always be discovered, and will be found either in a highly inflamed state, or, perhaps, more commonly in a state of gangrene.

SYLLABUS III.

SYNOCHA FEVER is always symptomatic of HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA.*

LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA* must always be accompanied with SYNOCHA FEVER.

THE DEGREE or INTENSITY of SYNOCHA FEVER is always regulated by the degree and extent of LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA.*

LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA* discovered by its symptoms.

Synocha Fever.

Reference to the seat of local affection; spherical tumor of the part when in view; and evidently so when not in view.

LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA* retiring, the Symtomatic Fever will retire also.

LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA* proceeded to death of the diseased solid is Abscess; the

LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS thus ceasing, the Symptomatic Fever ceases also; and the dead solid, being mixed with effusion from solids of the first *ORDER*, is a sort of emulsion called Pus.

The GENUS of Abscess is MEROTOME.

If Synocha Fever terminates fatally, the seat of the LOCAL HYPERBIŌSIS may always be discovered by examination after death, and will be found either in an inflamed state, or perhaps more commonly dissolved into Pus.

Pus, is to the second CLASS of solids, what gangrene is to the first CLASS.

Synocha Fever is to HYPERBIŌSIS *SPHÆRĬCA* what TYPHUS Fever is to HYPERBIŌSIS *DIFFUSA*, *viz.* symptomatic only.

FEVERS then cannot be allowed any distinct appellations, their denominations being always implied by the *ORDERS* of HYPERBIŌSIS

SYLLABUS IV.

CLASS II. CATOBIŌSIS.

DERIVATION and IMPORT of the term; Κα῎ω *infra*, βιωσις *actio vivendi.*

Counterpart to HYPERBIŌSIS.

MEROTŌME, NEURŌDES, and all the GENERA of solids, and all the *SPECIES* of diseases.

ECTOPĒSIS, MYONŌDES, and all the GENERA and *SPECIES.*

KAMATŌSIS, NEURŌDES, MYONŌDES, all the *SPECIES.*

PLATYNĒSIS, ANGŌDES, and all the GENERA, excepting bones, and all the *SPECIES.*

SYLLABUS V.

CLASS III. DIAHYPERBIŌSIS.

DERIVATION and IMPORT of the term; Δια υπερ βιωσις.

SECONDARY DISEASES.

RESULTING CONSEQUENCES of HYPERBIŌSIS.

MORBID PROCESSES by which HYPERBIŌSIS resolves.

PROSCOLLĒSIS.

Adhesion, produced in the regressive Type of HYPERBIŌSIS.

Remaining as a disease after HYPERBIŌSIS has ceased.

All the *SPECIES.*

METAMORPHŌSIS.

Change of form or appearance, produced in the regressive type of HYPERBIŌSIS.

Remaining a disease after HYPERBIŌSIS has ceased.

METAMORPHŌSIS, a certain or peculiar form of PROSCOLLESIS.

ALL the GENERA of solids, consequently all the *SPECIES* of diseases. Enumerate the *SPECIES*.

SYLLABUS VI.

PROKEŪSIS. Effusion of fluids into cavities from which they cannot escape.

NECESSITY for distinguishing between effusion into such cavities, and effusion on external surfaces, or into cavities from which the effused fluid will be naturally expelled.

THE FORMER constitute Dropsical Tumors; the LATTER, according to Dr. Cullen, are Profluvia; but in reality, are symptomatic of HYPERBIŌSIS DIFFŪSA regressīva.

I have formerly been of opinion that PROKEŪSIS might be a morbid process in any Type of HYPERBIŌSIS, but I have considered it more fully, and am inclined to believe that it is in the regressive Type only, or in the decline of the remittent or intermittent Types, which may be considered regressive, that this process PROKEŪSIS takes place; and this conclusion receives no slight strength from PROKEŪSIS being one of the processes by which HYPERBIŌSIS resolves into health.

ALL the GENERA of solids, and consequently all the *SPECIES* of diseases.

Enumerate the *SPECIES*.

SYLLABUS

OF

A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON

NOSOLOGY.

PART III.

By T. PARKINSON, M. D.

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SYLLABUS VII.

SYMPEXIS. Concrete substances found in the body.

SYMPĔXIS is properly only a peculiarity of PROKEŪSIS.

Peculiarity, dependent upon Chemical composition of the Concrete.

Concretes, differ in appearances and other sensible properties, according to the natural anatomical construction and physiological office of the secreting organs by which they are respectively produced.

ALL the GENERA of Solids.

ALL the *SPECIES* of Diseases.

Enumerate the *SPECIES*.

PHYLAKĒSIS, Imprisonment of a Solid.

ACCIDENTAL.

PROCESS, PROSCOLLĒSIS of Adipose Membrane.

ONLY ONE GENUS of Solids, HYMENŌDES.

GLANDULAR SUBSTANCE INCARCERATED is Scrophula.

ADIPOSE SUBSTANCE INCARCERATED is Steatoma.

Is simple INCARCERATION.

SYLLABUS VIII.

SYMPHYLAKĒSIS, complicated incarceration.

COMPLICATION, consists of VITAL CONNECTION established between the incarcerating cyst and the body incarcerated.

The incarcerating cyst, PROSCOLLĒSIS of Adipose Membrane.

Incarcerated Body, METAMORPHŌSIS of Gland.

BOTH GENERA of Solids under HYPERBIŌSIS at the same time necessary to the production of SYMPHYLAKĒSIS.

A NEW and UNNATURAL ASSOCIATION of Solids.

ADSCITITIOUS PRODUCTION.

Possessing ADSCITITIOUS FUNCTION.

NOT GOVERNED by the laws of natural and healthy solids.

MANIFESTS disease by peculiar symptoms, dependent upon the peculiarity of association and construction.

MORBID PROCESS, PROSCOLLĒSIS.

PROGRESS of disease extension of morbid process.

ISSUE fatal.

ALL the *SPECIES* excepting *ENCEPHALĬCA*.

SYLLABUS IX.

CLASS IV. DIACATOBIŌSIS.

Δια καλω βιωσις.

ALL the GENERA in this CLASS are resulting consequences of the GENERA of the second CLASS.

CANNOT have existence from any other cause.

ARE NECESSARY and INEVITABLE consequences of the second CLASS of diseases.

ANÆSTHĒSIS, diminution or loss of function in the first GENUS of Solids. Want of SENSIBILITY RESULTING CONSEQUENCE of

MEROTŌME,
ECTOPĒSIS,
KAMATŌSIS, or
PLATYNĒSIS.

AKINĒSIS, diminution or loss of function in the second GENUS of Solids. Want of ACTION RESULTING CONSEQUENCE of

MEROTŌME,
ECTOPĒSIS,
KAMATŌSIS, or
PLATYNĒSIS.

ANECCRĪSIS, diminution or loss of function in the seventh GENUS of Solids. Want of SECRETION RESULTING CONSEQUENCE of

MEROTŎME,
ECTOPĒSIS,
KAMATŌSIS, or
PLATYNĒSIS.

ADYNĀSIA, diminution or loss of function on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth GENERA of Solids. Want of CAPABILITY, in the fourth CLASS of Solids, AKINEODES, or in such Solids as have not either action or re-action, but are passive and only acted upon.

CANNOT have existence excepting as a consequence of one of the GENERA of the fourth CLASS of diseases, namely,

MEROTOME,
ECTOPESIS,
KAMATOSIS, or
PLATYNESIS.

As Solids of the fourth CLASS are found in all parts of the body, ALL the *SPECIES* are included.

Enumerate the *SPECIES.*

Hitherto we have been limited in our Nosology to the Solids.

We now must illustrate those morbid states of the body which are supposed to be resident in the fluids; I shall preface this subject therefore with a synoptical Physiology, or rather an Anatomico-Physiological discourse on the Animal fluids, according to my own notions of them; but, such notions, I forewarn you, are speculative, and hypothetical; I, therefore, wish you to be upon your guard how you receive them—I recommend it to you not to give credit where positive fact, close analogy, or high authority, cannot be brought forward in support of them.

FLUIDS divided into CLASSES, *ORDERS*, GENERA, *SPECIES*, and Varieties.

CLASS I. BIŌTICA.

Possessing all the elements of Animal Life.

Supplying all the Solids and Fluids.

CLASS II. ABIŌTICA.

Not possessing the elements of Animal Life.

Not supplying the Solids and Fluids.

ORDERS.

CLASS I. *ORDER I. ENANGŌDIA.*
CLASS II. *ORDER II. EXANGŌDIA.*

ORDER I. Circulating in vessels.
ORDER II. Not circulating in vessels.

GENERA.

CLASS I. *ORDER I.* HÆMA.
ORDER I. HÆMATŌDES.
ORDER I. HÆMAPHŌRA.
ORDER I. HÆMAPHORBĬA.

HÆMA, arterious blood, containing all the elements of life; all the elements of every solid and fluid in the body; and circulating in arteries.

HÆMATŌDES, venous blood; the basis of arterious blood; deprived of part of the elements of HÆMA; and circulating in veins.

HÆMAPHŌRA lymph; the vehicle of the blood; circulating in the lymphatic vessels.

HÆMAPHORBĬA, chyle; the nourishment of the blood; circulating in the lacteal vessels, and proceeding towards the heart.

CLASS II. *ORDER II.* PHYLACTERĬA.
DIAKOSĬA.
EXOTHISMA.

PHYLACTERĬA, lodged in reservoirs; not in circulating vessels.

DIAKOSĬA, dispersed in interstaces; not in circulating vessels.

EXOTHISMA, expelled, as useless or noxious.

SPECIES.

ENCEPHALĬCA .	In the Head.
ŒSOPHAGĬCA . .	In the Œsophagus.
TRACHEÀLIS . .	In the Trachea.
THORACĬCA . . .	In the Thorax.
STOMATĬCA . . .	In the Mouth.
MYCTERĬCA . . .	In the Nose.
ENTERONĬCA . .	In the Abdomen.
OTONĬCA	In the Ear.
OPHTHALMĬCA .	In the Eye.
GONĬCA	In the Genitals.
EXOTERĬCA . .	External.

Varieties.

Varieties of fluids depend upon and denote the chemical peculiarities, the offices and positions of the GENERA.

CLASS I. *ORDER I.* GENUS I. Oxygenated Blood.—1. Arterious Blood; circulating in Arteries—supplies the wants of all parts of the animal body.

GENUS II. 2. Disoxygenated Blood—Venous Blood; circulating in Veins; returning to the Heart, as the basis of Arterious Blood.

GENUS III. Lymph, deprived of the red globules of blood; returning to the Heart to become the vehicle of the red globules; circulating in the Lymphatic Vessels.

GENUS IV. Chyle—the food for the Blood; circulating towards the Heart to mix with the Venous Blood and the Lymph; to be carried to the Lungs; in them to be freed of excess of Hydrogene, Carbonic, and Azotic Gases, and to be saturated * with Oxygene Gas; being thus converted into Arterious Blood.

* I have many strong reasons for believing that the Arterious Blood is always saturated.

CLASS II. *ORDER II.* GENUS I.

1. Bile, in the Liver and Gall Bladder, poured into the Duodenum, to mix with the food, for the purpose of digestion.

2. Urine, in the Kidneys and Bladder, to be expelled, as useless or redundant.

3. Semen, in the Vesiculæ Seminales, for procreation.

4. Fluids, or Humors of the Eye, to preserve proper distances between certain organs.

5. Hydatodes, watery fluids, for the purpose of washing; and for the purpose of affording proper distances between organs; to prevent proscollesis; to facilitate motion of certain viscera.

6. Blennodes, mucilaginous fluids; for the purpose of lubrication.

In a healthy state and action of the Solids, the fluids will also be healthy and pure; but in a morbid state of Solids, the fluids they respectively secrete must be proportionately impure.

The Arterious Blood cannot be formed without the pulmonary process; therefore, that process is required

to be constantly going on; the conversion of Venous Blood, Lymph, and Chyle, into Arterious Blood, is, therefore, a consequence of the healthy functions of the Thoracic Viscera. Those morbid states of various fluids, as the Gastric, the Urinary, &c. in inflammatory diseases, cannot be considered idiopathic, but symptomatic only of a diseased state of the Solids.

Diseases, therefore, are to be sought for in the Solids, and not in the fluids of the Animal Body.

SYLLABUS X.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY; logical arrangement of those EVIDENCES by which diseases are discovered, and by which they are distinguished from one another.

THE EVIDENCES usually called symptoms.

NEURĪTIS.

Painful, involuntary, ungovernable Muscular Action; great Nervous exhaustion; symptomatic FEVER TYPHUS; destroys life by exhaustion of the nervous function before GANGRENE and TYPHUS; generally fatal.

MYONĪTIS.

Painful, voluntary, governable Muscular Action; symptomatic fever TYPHUS; often assumes a remittent or an intermittent Type; seldom fatal.

ANGĪTIS.

Painful fullness of vessels, pulsation, hæmorrhage; symptomatic fever TYPHUS; hæmorrhage not always

a symptom; but commonly in certain *SPECIES*, as *MYCTERĬCA, THORACĬCA, GONĬCA, ENTERONĬCA, EXOTERĬCA.*

ANGĪTIS commonly removed by hæmorrhage; often assumes an intermittent or a remittent Type.

HYMENĪTIS.

Pain, soreness, increased on distention or pressure; spreading; but little swelling of the deceased solids; the Fever TYPHUS; often remittent or intermittent; most commonly the idiopathic affection in intermittent and remittent *Fevers.*

SPARGANĪTIS.

Pain acute; soreness increased by distention or pressure; affecting those cartilages and ligaments chiefly which belong to joints, especially those of the great toe; the Fever TYPHUS often assumes a remittent or an intermittent Type. When the accessions are violent, the disease extends to membranous solids, especially the stomach and meninges of the brain; it is then dangerous, and often is fatal.

The *SPECIES* are *EXOTERĬCA, ENCEPHALĬCA, ENTERONĬCA, THORACĬCA.*

OSTEONĪTIS *DIFFŪSA* and *SPHÆRĬCA.*

DIFFŪSA, pain and trifling swelling of a dense bone; Fever TYPHUS: often ends in gangrene and exfoliation.

SPHÆRĬCA, pain and spherical swelling of a spongy bone; Fever SYNOCHUS; often ends in abscess and ulceration.

ADENĪTIS.

Pain, circumscribable tumor, enlarging spherically; of a Gland; Fever SYNOCHA; often terminates in abscess and ulceration; or becomes incarcerated.

STEATĪTIS

Pain, circumscribable tumor, not of a gland; enlarging spherically; throbbing; Fever SYNOCHA; often terminates in abscess and ulceration; or becomes incarcerated.

SYLLABUS XI.

MEROTŌME.

Evident division, or destruction of continuity of any solid, either from mechanical violence or from the effects of disease.

ECTOPĒSIS.

Evident displacement, or even compression so as to displace any part of any solid, either from mechanical causes or from the effects of disease.

KAMATŌSIS.

Defunction, or diminished function of any active solid from previous excessive excitement.

PLATYNĒSIS.

Distention of any solid beyond what it can bear and remain in health.

PROSCOLLESIS.

Contraction, rigidity, difficult motion.

METAMORPHŌSIS.

Change in appearance, or in structure, or in composition; evident where the disease can be seen; evident, in strictures where the disease cannot be seen.

PROKEŪSIS.

Pressure upon some neighbouring solid, interrupting or impairing its function; tumor; fluctuation.

SYMPĔXIS.

Obstruction of an excretory duct; with painful KINESIS, or painful efforts to overcome the obstruction.

PHYLAKĒSIS.

Tumor, at first painful; increasing in hardness, becoming less painful; somewhat tender; moveable.

SYMPHYLAKĒSIS.

Tumor of gland; impenetrably hard; not tender; nearly insensible; generally uneven on its surface.

ANÆSTHESIS.

Insensibility; or at least the natural sensibility lessened.

AKINĒSIS.

Loss of motion; or at least the natural power of moving lessened.

ANECCRĪSIS.

Loss of secretion; or at least the natural secretion lessened.

ADYNASIA.

Incapability of performing natural function, in any solid, which has no inherent action, but is passive in the system.

CONCLUSION.

NOSOLOGY has been limited to those states of the animal actions as are between health and death.

Does not notice health.

Does not notice the treatment of diseases.

Hope the subject has been intelligibly and clearly illustrated, and that, where it has been deemed expedient to differ from other Nosologists, it has been done with that modesty and deference which is due to those, who, in their day, laid a fair claim to the admiration, praise and gratitude of the present and future generations, for their ability, zeal and industry, in the improvement of Medical Science.

NOSOLOGICAL SYNTAX.

CLASS I.

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
I.	IV.	*V.*	0	5	Aphtha	Hymenītis
I.	VI.	*XI.*	0	5	Arthropuōsis	Osteonītis
II.	VII.	*XI.*	9	5	Bubo	Adenītis
I.	II.	*IV.*	0	5	Cardītis	Myonītis
I.	IV.	*III.*	0	1	Catarrhus	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	0	1	Cholĕra	Hymenitis
I.	II.	*VII.*	0	3	Colĭca	Myonītis
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	3	Convulsĭo	Neurītis
II.	VII.	*V.*	0	5	Cynanche tonsil	Adenītis
I.	IV.	*V.*	0	5	——— malig	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*III.*	0	5	——— trachea	Hymenītis, &c.
I.	IV.	*II.*	0	5	——— phar	Hymenītis
II.	VII.	*XI.*	0	5	——— parot	Adenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	0	5	Cystītis	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	0	1	Diarrhoēa	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	1	1	Dysenterĭa	Hymenitis
I.	IV.	*XI.*	16	5	Elephantĭăsis	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	0	5	Enterītis	Hymenītis
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	1	Ephidrōsis	Angeītis
II.	VII.	*IX.*	0	1	Epiphŏra	Adenītis
I.	III.	*VI.*	0	1	Epistaxis	Angeitis
I.	IV.	*XI.*	0	5	Erysipĕlas	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*VII.*	0	5	Gastrītis	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*X.*	9	1	Gonorrhoēa	Hymenitis
I.	III.	*IV.*	0	1	Hæmoptўsis	Angeītis
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	1	Hæmorrhōis	Angeitis

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
II.	VII.	VII.	0	5	Hepatītis	Adenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	1	Herpes	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	1	Hydătis	Hymenītis
I.	I.	II.	15	5	Hydrophobĭa	Neurītis
I.	IV.	X.	0	5	Hysterītis	Hymonītis
I.	IV.	XI.	17	5	Lepra	Hymenītis
I.	III.	X.	0	1	Menorrhagĭa	Angeītis
I.	IV.	XI.	2	5	Miliārĭă	Hymenītis
II.	VII.	VII.	0	5	Nephrītis	Adenītis
I.	VI.	V.	0	5	Odontalgĭa	Osteonītis
I.	IV.	IX.	0	5	Ophthalmĭa mem.	Hymenītis
II.	VII.	IX.	0	5	——— tarsi	Adenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	5	Pemphĭgus	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	IV.	3	5	Pertussis	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	*	4	5	Pestis	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	VII.	0	5	Peritonītis	Hymenītis
II.	VIII.	XI.	0	5	Phlogōsis phl.	Steatītis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	5	——— eryth	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	I.	0	5	Phrenītis	Hymenītis
II.	VIII.	IV.	0	5	Preumonĭa perip.	Steatītis
I.	IV.	IV.	0	5	——— pleur	Hymenītis
I.	V.	XI.	0	3	Podāgra	Sparganītis
I.	IV.	XI.	5	5	Psora	Hymenītis
II.	VII.	V.	6	1	Ptyalismus	Adenītis
I.	IV.	II.	0	3	Pyrōsis	Hymenitis
I.	VI.	XI.	0	5	Rachītis	Osteonītis
I.	II.	XI.	0	3	Rheumatismus	Myonītis
I.	IV.	XI.	7	5	Rubeŏla	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	8	5	Scarlatīna	Hymenitis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	5	Scorbūtus	Hymenītis
II.	VII.	VII.	0	5	Splenītis	Adenītis
I.	I.	I.	0	4	Manĭa	Neurītis
I.	IV.	X.	9	5	Syphĭlis	Hymenītis
I.	I.	XI.	0	5	Tetānus	Neurītis
I.	IV.	XI.	10	5	Tinĕa	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	0	5	Trichōma	Hymenītis
I.	I.	XI.	0	5	Trismus	Neurītis
I.	IV.	XI	11	5	Urticaria	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	12	5	Variŏla	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	14	5	Varicella	Hymenītis
I.	IV.	XI.	13	5	Vaccīna	Hymenītis
I.	I.	X.	0	3	Nymphomanĭa	Neurītis
I.	I.	X.	0	3	Satyriăsis	Neurītis

CLASS II.

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
I.	IV.	*IV.*	0	5	Aneurisma	Platynēsis
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	4	Carĭes	Merotŏme
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	4	Fractūra	Merotŏme
I.	II.	*VII.*	0	4	Hernĭa	Ectopēsis
I.	II.	*XI.*	0	4	Luxatio	Ectopēsis
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	4	Ulcus	Merotŏme
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	4	Chorēa	Kamatosis
I.	III.	*IV.*	0	3	Asthma	Kamatōsis
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	4	Enurēsis	Kamatōsis
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	3	Obstipatio	Kamatōsis
I.	III.	*IV.*	0	3	Oneirodynĭa	Kamatōsis
I.	III.	*IV.*	0	3	Syncŏpe	Kamatōsis
I.	IV.	*XI.*	0	5	Varix	Platynēsis
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	4	Vulnus	Merotŏme
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	3	Dyspepsĭa	Kamatosis
I.	III.	*I.*	0	3	Hypocondriăsis	Kamatosis
I.	III.	*I.*	0	5	Melancholĭa	Kamatosis
I.	II.	*X.*	0	3	Prolapsus	Ectopēsis

CLASS III.

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	5	Anasarca	Prokēusis
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	5	Ascītes	Prokeusis
I.	II.	*IX.*	0	5	Calīgo lentis	Metamorphōsis
I.	II.	*IX.*	0	4	—— corneæ	Metamorphōsis
III.	VI.	*XI.*	0	5	Cancer	Symphylakēsis
I.	I.	*XI.*	0	4	Contractūra	Proscollēsis
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	4	Exostōsis	Prokeusis
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	4	Ganglĭon	Prokeusis
I.	III.	*X.*	0	4	Hydarthrus	Prokeusis
I.	III.	*X.*	0	5	Hydrocele	Prokeusis

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
I.	III.	*I.*	0	5	Hydrocephalus	Prokeusis
I.	III.	*X.*	0	5	Hydrométra	Prokeusis
I.	III.	*IV.*	0	5	Hydrothōrax	Prokeusis
I.	II.		0	5	Sarcōma	Metamorphōsis
III.	VI.	*XI.*	0	4	Scirrhus	Symphylakēsis
II.	V.	*XI.*	0	5	Scrophŭla	Phylakēsis
I.	III.	*VII.*	0	4	Tympanītis	Prokeusis
I.	II.	*XI.*	0	4	Verrūca	Metamorphōsis
I.	II.	*XI.*	0	5	Clavus	Metamorphosis
II.	IV.	*VII.*	0	5	Ictĕrus	Sympexis
I.	III.	*XI.*	0	4	Hydrorachites	Prokeusis
					Depositions of all kinds whether Calculi—ossifications, or any other form of concretion	Sympexis

CLASS IV.

OR.	GE.	SP.	Va.	Ty.	Cullen.	Proper.
I.	I.	*IX.*	0	4	Amaurōsis	Anæsthesis
II.	I.	*I.*	0	4	Amentĭa	Anæsthesis
I.	III.	*X.*	0	4	Amenorrhoĕa	Aneccrisis
II.	III.	*X.*	0	4	Anaphrodisĭa	Aneccrisis
II.	III.	*I.*	0	5	Apoplexĭa	Aneccrisis
I.	III.	*X.*	0	4	Chlorōsis	Aneccrisis
II.	III.	*I.*	0	3	Epilepsĭa	Aneccrisis
I.	II.	*XI.*	0	4	Paralўsis	Akinesis
I.	II.	*IX.*	0	4	Strabismus	Akinesis

Adynasia applies to such Solids as are passive in the System.

FINIS

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ERRATA.

Synopsis.— Tab. ii. Gen. iii. read *Angitis.*
Tab. iv. Species. v. read *Stomatica.*
Tab. x. Species. x. read *Gonica.*

Explanation.— Tab. iv. Species. iii. read *Trachea.*

Syllabus.— Part ii. Introduction. Page 3 Line 2
for *Appellation* read *Appellations.*
Part ii. Introduction. Page 8 Line 8
for *on* read *in.*

Nosological Syntax.— Class i. Lines 19, 21, 25, 26,
read *Angitis.*
Page 22 Line 5 read *Hymenitis.*
Page 22 Line 7 read *Angitis.*

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