A physical dictionary; in which all the terms relating either to anatomy, chirurgery, pharmacy, or chymistry, are very accurately explain'd / By Stephen Blancard.

Contributors

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Phyfical Dictionary;

A

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In which, all the

TERMS

Relating either to

ANATOMY, CHIRURGERY, PHARMACY, or CHYMISTRY, are very accurately explain'd.

By STEPHEN BLANCARD, M. D. and Phyfick-Profettor at Middleburgh in Zeeland.

LONDON;

Printed by J. D. and are to be fold by John Gellibrand at the Golden-Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, M.DC.LXXXIV.

1 PACENEL M. à L Phyfical Dictiona In which, all the ERMS ANATONY, CHIRHROSRY, PHARMACY, OF CHYMISTRY, are very accuracely espiris'd. BY STEPHEN BLANCARD M.D. and Phylick Reolotion . Middleburgh in Zeeland. LONDON addition of or the line

TO My Honoured Friend, Mr. William Moulins.

IL OUL

SIR,

B Eing very unwilling to be fingular, as to fend this Book into the World without either Epiftle or Preface, would certainly be, I refolved from the time of my fetting it to Prefs, A 2 to to fend it out with both; and had no fooner made that Refolution, but prefently pitcht on a Patron under whom to fhelter it. I now humbly dedicate it to your felf; and beg of you to belive that I am in all fincerity,

Sir, Gool

9. G.

Your very humble Servant,

Courteous Reader;

Plant this SP.

The PREFACE,

ralagine of

THe enfuing Dictionary was compil'd in La--1 tin, by the eminently Learned and Famous Phyfician, Dr. Stephen Blancard, now Phylick-Profeffor at Middleburgh in Zeeland; in which he hath taken that pains, and done it with such Accurateness, that the like has never yet been extant. The Authors he has confulted (and out of which he has made the following Dictionary) you have a Catalogue

The PREFACE.

talogue of, ensuing this Preface. But chiefly, and most of all, he has extracted the most useful of all the Terms in Anatomy, Pharmacy, Chirurgery, and Chymistry, out of ancient Authors, as Erotian, Galen, and others; and from the more modern, as Gorræus, Fœfius, Castellus, and others; out of whofe Writings be has not omitted any one useful term in the whole art of Physick. I am certain, that things of this nature are extremely wanting, that fo the terms (in which all or the most part of Mankind has daily occasion to use) may not be

The PREFACE. betalkt byrote; but may give

a rational account of their discourse, than which, nothing is more rational or demonstrative than this of Physick.

That the Publick-Good has all along been drove at in this Affair, both by the Author and Bookseller, is very apparent, in that it might have made a Book of three times the price, and the matter spun out to a far greater bulk; but in things of this nature, the Buyer's Interest ought to be, and has been confulted.

Vale.

Two Books printed for Samuel Crouch.

B Ritannia Languens, or a Difcourfe of Trade: B shewing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Land-Rents, National-Wealth and Strength, with Application to the late and present State and Condition of England, France, and the United Provinces.

The Purchafer's Patern, much enlarged. The First Part, shews the true Value of Lands or Houfes, by Leafe, or otherwife. VVhereunto are added many Rules for the valuing of the ruined Foundations in the City of London, and for the composing of Differences between Landlord and Tenant about re-building them. Alfo Rules and Tables for the valuing of all Party-VValls ; alfo Tables of Interest and Rebate, at 6 per Cent. The Second Part, thews the meafuring of Land, Board, Timber, &c. correcting the falle ways used by many therein. Alfo the Art of Gauging, much enlarged; fhewing not only the measuring of VVine, Beer and Ale Veffels, but also the gauging of all manner of Brewers Tuns; with Tables of the Excife of Beer and Ale. Alfo many other Rules and Tables of VVeights and Meafures, Foreign and Domeflick; Tables of Accounts, Expences, Oc. By John Phillips.

There is now lately reprinted, these two Treatises of Dr. Wilkins, late Lord Bishop of Chester. The World in the Moon, and the Earth a Planet, with all the Schemes and Plates, new cut, and engraven. To be fold by John Gellibrand, at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

T H E Phyfical Dictionary O F

STEPHEN BLANCARD.



Baptista, see Modiolus.

Abdomen, which Juvenal calls fumen & equaliculus, is the lowermoft Belly, containing the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, & C. The innermost part of it is begirt with a Membrane called the Perito-

næum, the foremost part is divided into the Epi gastrum, the right and left Hypochondres and the Navel, and the lowermost Region or part is called Hypogastrium.

Ablactatio is when a Child of one or two years of Age is weaned.

Abortus is the bearing of a Fætus before the Female have gone out its full time, which happens either through the abundance of nutritious juice, or defect or depravation of it; as likewife

it

it may come by a fall, a blow, a fudden fright, diuritics, &c.

Abscessus, see Apostema.

Abstemius is he who abstains from whatfoever meats and drinks his Physician has forbid him the use of.

Abstergentia are those things which consisting of rugged, hard, and sharp particles, do as it were shave and fcour off all filth from the superficies, and the pores and passages of bodies, where they are frequently put into various fermentations from the spirits, and other elements lodged in those parts.

Acamatos fignifies the best constitution and figuration of humane body, as also one that takes no pains, and a person that is not tired with it.

Acantabolus is a Chyrurgeons Tool called Volfella, which is to take out Thorns, or any fuch prickly fubftance that fhall chance to flick in the *æfophagus* or Gullet.

Acautha is the most backward protuberance of the Vertebres, called spina dorsi, as also the Thorn of Trees or Plants.

Accessio, see Paroxismus.

Accidens, see Symptoma.

Acetabulum is that cavity in the Huckle-bone which is appointed to receive the head of the thigh-bone within it : Alfo certain glandules in the Chorion are called Acetabula, concerning which fee Cotyledones.

Achlys is a certain dark diftemper of the eye ; it is reckoned amongst the species of Amblyopia, or dimnefs of fight.

Achor

Achor is a fort of a crufted Scab which makes an itching and ftink on the furface of the head, and is occasioned by a ferous, falt and sharp matter ; the difference betwixt an Achor and Favous confifts in this, that in Achors the holes or Cavities are finall, and fometimes not visible; but in a Favus they are more large and confpicuous.

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Acbroi are men that have loft their colour, fuch as are melancholly perfons, men of an ill habit of body, and they who are troubled with the Jaun. dies.

Acia Celji, the fame that Fibula Chyrurgerum. Acida dy pepfia, see dy spepfia. Acidula, see Balanaum.

Acimefia is the immobility of the body, or of any part thereof, as in a Palfie, Apoplexy, fwounding, Oc.

Acini are finall grains ; whether they grow by themfelves, as Elder-Berries; or fhut up in a husk, as Grape-stones; nay, fometimes they are taken for the Grapes themfelves.

Acmastica the fame with Synochus.

Acme is the height of a difease : Many diftempers have four Periods, the first is called dexil or the beginning, when the matter is but yet raw, as it were, and unripe; the fecond is avadaous the growth or increase, when the morbifick matter becomes a little digefted and ripened; the third is anun, when 'tis fully and compleatly fo; the fourth is magazun, or the declension of a distemper when its rage is abated, and the Patient is judged beyond danger, for none die in the declenfion of a difease : This diversity of periods arises from the bloods imbibing of crude juices, which have their

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times

times of crudity, maturation, or ripening, defection, and volatility; and thus the cafe may be faid to ftand in Fevers and other diffempers.

Acopum is a medicine which applied by fomentation, allays the fence of wearinefs, contracted by a too violent motion of the body, compounded of warming and mollifying ingredients.

Acosmia is an ill state of health, joined with the loss of colour in the face.

Acoustica are medicines which help the hearing. Acrasia is the excess or predominancy of

one quality above another in mixture. Acrifia is when a diftemper is in fo uncertain and fluctuating a condition, that the Phyfitian can hardly pafs a right Judgment upon it.

Acric olum is a species of warts.

Acromium is the upper process, or increase of the shoulder-blade, or the top of the shoulder where the neck-bones are joined with the shoulder-blades.

Acromphalum is the middle of the Navel.

Acros is the height and vigor of difeases, as also it fignifies the prominency of bones, the tops of fingers, and of plants.

Acrotes is the vigor, top, and extremity of any thing, as fulphureous and faline particles exalted ad a xp6/m7as that is, brought to the most exalted vigour their nature is capable of.

Actio is an Operation or Function, which men perform either by the body alone, or by both body and mind; and it is either *animal*, which depends upon the brain; or *natural*, which is owing to the *Cerebellum*.

Acu-

Acutus morbus, an acute difeafe, is that which is over in a little time, but not without imminent danger; and it is either very acute, or most acute; the later is meant when the diffemper is over in three or four days; but the former is that which continues till the feventh day; or else a difease is called fimply acute, when it lasts fourteen, or it may be twenty days; or lastly acute ex dicidentia, which lasts forty days at most.

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Aden is a glandule, which is either conglobated as the glandules of the Mefentery of the Groin, and the Pinealis, whofe office is to difpenfe the feparated humor to the veins, or conglomerated, like a Clufter, as the falival glandules, the Pancreas, or Sweet-bread, &c. which convey their juice by their own proper channels into fome notable cavities of the body; they are made up feveral little bladders, and fibres, or little hollow conduits difpofed in a confused manner : Aden fometimes alfo fignifies the fame with bubo.

Adephagia is the greediness of children, who ever now and then fall to fresh feeding before their former victuals are digested.

Adeps, or Pinguedo, fat is a fimilar part, made of earthy and fulphereous blood, white, foft, infenfible, apt to preferve natural heat, and nourifh the body in time of need : The eye-lids, the lips, the yard, the Scrotum, or outward skin of the cods, the membranes of the tefficles, the brain, the tendons, the nerves, the bones, &c. are defititute of fat by nature. Adeps and Pinguedo differ in this, that Adeps is a thicker, harder, and more earthly fubftance than Pinguedo, the fat which is particularly meant by Adeps, flows from the blood through

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pe-

peculiar veffels into little bags or bladders appropriate thereunto, as is plain from the obfervation of *Malphighius*.

Adiapneustia is a different perspiration through the infensible pores of the body.

Adnata tunica is the common membrane of the eye, called Conjunctive; it fprings from the skull, grows to the exterior part of the tunica cornea; and that the visible species may pass there, leaves a round cavitie forward, to which is annexed another tunic, without any particular name made up of the tendons of those muscles which move the eye; by reason of its whiteness 'tis called Albuginia.

Acgilops, Angilops, and Anchylops, is a little fwelling about the glandule of the eye called Carancula major, for the most part accompanied with an inflamation; Anchylops, and Aegilops are often used indifferently; yet some for distinction's fake fay, that Anchylops is a fwelling betwixt the greater corner of the eye, and the nose, not yet open; but that aegylops is a fwelling betwixt the nose and ansle of the eye, which if it be not feasonably opened, the bone underneath grows putrified; Aegilops is often taken for the Fistula lachrymalis; it fignifies likewise a fort of grass that is destructive of Barley.

Aeipathia is a paffion of long continuance.

Aeromeli is Manna, or aerial honey; for in Calabria and other places the air is impregnated with feveral delicious particles which in the night time cleave to trees, leaves, or any other thing they meet with; and in the day time, are farther concocted and condenfated by the heat of the Sun.

Actas

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Aetas is part of the duration of life, wherein from the continual action and fermentation of the blood and fpirits, the temperature of humane bodies undergo a confiderable and fenfible change; and it is fixfold, Pueritia, childhood, which is reckoned to the fifth year of our age, is diffinguifhed into the time before, at, and after breeding of teeth. 2. Adolescentia, Youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth properly fo called to the twenty filth year. 3. Fuventus, reckoned from the twenty fifth to the thirty fifth. 4. Virilis Aitas, manhood, from the thirty fifth to the fiftieth. 5. Senectus, old age, from fifty to fixty. 6. Decrepita Atas, decrepit age follows, which at laft is all fwallowed up in death.

Aetiologia is the caufe or reafon which is given of natural and preternatural contingencies in humane bodies; whence Aetilogica is part of Phyfick, which explains the caufes of difeafes and health.

Actiologica, see Actiologia.

Affectio Hypochondriaca; see Hypochondriacus affectus.

Affectus, the fame with Pathema.

Agerazia is a growing old.

Agonia is fear and fadnels of mind.

Agonia is barrenness, or impotence of the Womb, whereby the mans feed corrupts.

Agrippa is one who is born with his feet foremolt.

Agrypnia fignifies watching, or a dreaming flumber which proceeds from a too great agitation, or attention of the animal fpirits in the pores of the brain, whence it happens that the pores are not permitted to clofe and wet.

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Agrip.

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Agripnocoma, the fame that Coma Vigil.

Agyrta is a Mountebank, one who vends his Empyrical Receits to the Rabble that furrounds him.

Aisthefis, or Sence, is either external, as feeing, hearing, finelling, taft, and touch; or internal, as the common fenfory, (as 'tis ufually called) the Fancy, the effimative faculty, and the memory; but two of them will ferve the turn, the fancy and the memory; Aisthefis or fence, is a reception whereby motion from external objects being imprefied upon the flender ftrings or fibres of the nerves, is communicated to the common fenfory, or to the beginning of the medulla oblongata in the brain, by the mediation or continued motion of the animal fpirits in the fame nerves.

Aifteterium is the common fenfory : which Cartefius and others his Abettors make the glandula pinealis; but the common fenfory ought rather to be placed where the Nerves of the external fenfes are terminated, which is not in the glandula pinealis, but (as the most ingenious Willis has demonstrated) about the beginning of the medulla oblongata (or top of the spinal marrow) in the Corpus Striatum.

Alæ, fignifie the fides of the Nofe; the little fins, as it were, of the nymphæ, or the lips of a Womans private parts; the upper part of the ear, the Arm-pits, and the process of the bone, Sphenoides.

Alantoides, see Allantoides.

Albaras nigra, see lepra Græcorum. Albaras alba, see Leuce.

Al-

Albuginea oculi, is a white tunic of the Eye, which proceeds from the pericranium, grows to the tunica cornea, and leaves a hole forward for the opening of the Apple of the Eye: fee tunica adnata.

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Albuginea testis, is the membrane which immediately involves the testicles.

Albugo oculi, is the fame with album oculi, the white of the Eye; it fignifies alfo a white fpeck in the tunica cornea, which proceeds either from humours, or a fcar, or ulceration.

Album oculi, is that part of the Eye, where the tunica adnata, and the albuginea grows to the tunica (clerotes.

Albumen oculi, or albugo, the fame with album oculi. Alcali, is all fuch Salt as is extracted from the afhes of any fubftance by a boiled lixivium, or Lie, proper for any thing liquid as well as folid. 'Tis faid to borrow its name from the herb Kali, with whofe Salt the Egyptians, as well as we, make glafs.

Alchymia, is the fame with Chymia.

Alcohol, is the purer fubftance of any thing feparated from the impurer; it fignifies alfo most fubtil and refined dust; and fometimes a most highly rectified Spirit, in fo much that if it be fet on fire, it fhall burn all away without any dregs or phlegm at the bottom.

Alcol, the fame with Alcohol.

Alcool, the fame that Alcohol.

Alembicus, or Alembicum, is a Chymical Inftrument ufed in Stilling. It has the fhape of an helmet, concave within, and convex without; and towards the bottom is placed a beek or nofe, about

(10) long, by which the

about a cubit long, by which the vapours defcend; if they be made without a nofe, they are rather ufed in circulatory veffels; they are made of Brafs, Pewter, or Glafs.

Alexipharmacum, is a medicine which expels poyfon, fo that it fhall not be hurtful to the Body; they are most commonly such things as attenuate the Blood, that it cannot be coagulated with Poyfon in the Air, as Acids.

Alexiterium, is a remedy which preferves the Body, that it take not Poyfon.

Algema, Pain, is a fad troublefome Senfation, imprefs'd upon the Brain from a finart Vexatious irritation of the Nerves; it arifes from either a fenfible or infenfible folution of the Continuum.

Algematodes, the fame with Algema.

Albasef, the same with Hydroa.

Alkaheft, fignifies an universal Menstruum or liquor, which refolves Bodies into their first matter, still preferving the virtues of their seeds and effential form: a thing of great same, if of equal virtue, which every one estimates according to his success in the Operation. Some take it for prepared Mercury, others for Tartar.

Aliformes proceffus, are the prominencies of the Os Cuneiforme, from the fore part.

Alimentum, is a Body fo convenient for, and adapt to the nature of an animal, that it may be digefted by its heat and fermentation, and affimilated into its own nature; and it is either Meat or Drink. Upon the account of its different degrees, it is taken three ways by *Hippocrates*; one is for *future* nourifhment, which palles from the Mouth into the Ventricle or ftomach: another

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is for that which is as it were nourifhment, and that is the arterious Blood and animal Spirits. The third is *true* or proper nourifhment, that which fastens to the parts, and at last is affimilated into their nature.

Alindefis, is an exercitation of the Body, wherein people first anointed with Oil, were wont afterwards to rowl themselves in the dust.

Alipasma, is a small dust, which mixt with Oil is used to be soaked into the Body to hinder sweating.

Alitura, is the action of a live Body, whereby the perpetual wafte of Blood, Spirits, and fubftance, is as continually repaired by the acceffion of new nutritious juice, rightly prepared and fermentated, and then fluck upon the parts that are to be nourifhed.

Allantoides, is the urinary tunic, placed betwixt the Amnion and the Chorion, which by the Navel and Urachus, (or paflage by which the Urine is conveyed from the Infant in the Womb), receives the urine that comes out of the Bladder. 'Tis called likewife Farciminalis, becaufe that in many brutes 'tis of the fhape of a gut-pudding; but in man and fome other few animals, it is round, and like the thin foft skin which wrappeth the Child in the Womb.

Allioticum, is a Medicine which by Fermentation and cleanfing alters and purifies the Blood; boiled up for the most part of the roor of Sowthiftle, Cichory, Fennel, Endive, Lettice, &c.

Allogotrophia, is a difproportionate nutrition, when one part of the Body is nourifhed difproportionately to another.

Alope

Alopecia is a fhedding of the Hair, occafioned by the Pox, or otherwife. So called from a Fox ahamn5, whofe Urine is faid to make places balc and barren for a year, as the Scholiaft of Callimachus obferves; or from a difeafe peculiar to a Fox. It is called likewife, briadis from the figure, becaufe that the parts fmooth and defitute of Hair, look winding like a Serpent, in Greek 3915. Its common to both thefe Diftempers that the hair falls, of Areatem, by fhedding, whence in general this Difeafe is called Area.

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Alphus is defcribed by Celfus, to be a Diftemper wherein the white colour of the skin is fomewhat rough, but not continued, like fo many feveral drops: Sometimes it difperfes it felf wider, and with fome intermiffions. Alphus is likewife called morphæa; it differs from Leuce, in that it penetrates not fo deep.

Alterantia, the fame with Alliotica.

Alteratio is a depuration, or a preparation and expurgation of the Blood by breathing a Vein, or purging.

Alvearium is the cavity of the inward Ear, near the paffage which conveys the found, where that yellow and bitter excrementitious ftuff is bred.

Alvi fluxus, the fame with Diarrhæa.

Amalgamatio is the corrofion of metal by Mercury.

Amaurofis is a dimnefs of fight, whether the object be placed near or at a diftance; but fo, that no external fault appear in the Eye, if you infpect it never fo narrowly; the defect confifts in the obstruction of the optick nerve; it is called alfo gutta ferena. Ambe Ambe is a fuperficial jutting out of the Bones : fo a Chyrurgeons Inftrument with which difinted Bones are fet again.

Amblotica are Medicines which make abortive, are all diureticks.

Amblyopia is dulness of fight, which is fourfold; tyopia, Presbytia, NyEtalopia, and Amaurofis, of hich in their proper place.

Ambona, the fame with ambe.

Ambrofia is a folid Medicine, but prepared as rateful and pleafant as can be; it feems to take s name from the meat of the gods, becaufe the ods eat Ambrofia, and drink Nectar.

Ambustio is a folution of the Continuum, caused y fome external burning matter, which offends ne inward thin skin always, oftentimes the outvard thick skin, and fometimes alfo the muscles, eins, arteries, nerves and tendons.

Amethodicum is that which is done without ny methodical rational prefeription, as your Emyricks, or Quacks do.

Amma, or Bracherium, is a fort of a girdle, ufeful o thofe who are troubled with a Rupture in the selly, wherewith the privy parts are closely connected with the Abdomen, the Ribs, and the Loins, left the inteftines fhould fall out. It feems to have took its name of Bracherium, from the girdles which are made for the Reins and Loins, which *lfidorus* calls the Amber Monkifh Fracelet; it is called Brachile or Brachiale, tho it be not any girdle belonging to the Arms, but the Reins. Caffianus calls it rebrachiatorum, whence without doubt the Bracherium of the Chyrugeons had its rife; that girdle or fwathe which they ute

(14)

use in Ruptures of the Belly.

Amnion is the membrane with which the fætus in the Womb is most immediately clad which with the reft of the fecundinæ, the chorion and alantois, is ejected after the birth; if is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It contains not only the fætus, but the nutritious humour, whence the fætus by the Mouth and Throat fucks its nourifhment. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane, and the cho rion, which fometimes flick fo close to one another, that they can fcarce be feparated.

Amolyntum is a Medicine which will not defile the hands that touch it.

Amphemerinus is a Quotidian diftemper.

Amphiblestroides, or the tunica retina of the Eye, is a foft, white, and flimy fubftance, which is fo named, because that being thrown in the water, it refembles a net. It fhoots from the very center of the optick nerve; and expanding it felf over the vitreous humour, is extended as far as the ligament of the Eye-lids; this tunic, in that it is whitifh and of a marrowy fubstance, feems to proceed from the very marrowy and fibrous fubstance of the optick nerve; fo that it is as it were an expansion of nervous fibres, which are there gathered into one bundle, into a contexture made like a net; and indeed if the whole eve were taken for a flower which grows to the brain by the stalk, as I may call it, of the opticknerve, the tunica retina would be the very flower it felf, and the two former be only in the nature of a ftem; They receive the fenfible species within

within the bed of the eye much after the fame manner as a whited wall in a darkned chamber receives and reprefents the vifible fpecies which are intromitted through a little hole.

Amphibranchia are places about those glandules in the jaws which moisten the Aspera Arteria, Stomach, &c.

Amphidaum is the top of the mouth of the Womb, like the lips of a cupping-glass.

Amphismela is an anatomical inftrument, useful in the diffection of bodies.

Amulatum is the fame with Periamma.

Amygdalæ, the fame with Antias and Paristhmia.

Amigdalatum is an artificial milk, or an emulfion made of almonds, and other things.

Ana is an equal portion of different ingredients in the fame receit.

Anabasis is the increase of diseases.

Anabatica, see Synochus. .

Anabrochifmus is when any thing fuperfluous and corrupted is taken up by the letting down of a band fit for thar purpose; it is likewise a way of drawing out the inverted prickling hairs of the eye-lids, by the help of a thread of fine filk in the eye of a needle; which when you have doubled, you put the hair through, and draw it out.

Anabrofis is a confuming or waft of any part of the body by fharp humours.

Anacatharfis is a medicine that difcharges nature by fome of the upper parts; as any thing that provokes to vomit, to fneezing, to falivation, Ge.

Ari-

(16)

Anacollema, is a fort of ointment, or dry medicine, either applied to the forehead and noftrils to ftop bleeding; it fignifies likewife a medicine that will breed flefh, and conglutinate the parts.

Anadiplosis is a frequent reduplication of Fevers.

Anadofis is whatfoever tends upward in the body, as the diffribution of Chyle, or a Vomit.

Anaisthesia in defect of sensation, as in paralytick and blasted persons.

Analeptica are medicines which cherifh and renew the ftrength; it fignifies alfo a part of Hygieina, or art of preferving health, whereby weak perfons are recovered.

Analgesia fignifies indolency, or absence of pain and grief.

Inalogia, see Analogismus.

Analogifmus is a comparison and perception of causes that help by likenes.

Analysis is the reduction of a body into its first principles ; also it is an Anatomical demonstration of the parts of mans body, which is performed by infisting upon the parts feverally.

Anamnestica are medicines which reftore the memory, as all fpirituous things do.

Anaplerofis is part of Chyrurgery, whereby that which either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed, is reftored by art.

Anarrhopus is the fame with Anodofis.

Analarcha is a white, foft, yielding tumor of the whole outward body, or of fome of its parts, which dints in by comprefling the flefh; it is caufed by the blood upon a double account; firft, when it does not rightly fanguifie, or affimilate the the Chyle; and again, when it is not rightly accended in the Lungs. The blood thus perverted, pours forth the Serum at the extremities of the Arteries in greater quantity than it can receive and reduce by the Veins and Lympheducts, or expel by the Veins and Pores, and other paffages that fend it forth. If the humours be too vifcous, it is called Leucophlegmatia.

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Anastoichiasis is a Chymical resolution of bodies.

Anastomafis is an effluxion of the Blood, the Lympha or Chyle, at the meeting of Veffels that clofe not narrowly. It is alfo taken for the mutual opening of Veins and Arteries into one another, as fome long ago dream't, though they were awake ; for this were to offer violence to the Laws of Circulation : yet it is not impoffible neither, fince Veins open into Veins, and Arteries into Arteries; as is plain in the Spermatick Veffels; the Plexus Choroides, rete mirabile, Gc.

Anastomotica are Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudoriferous things, and Diuretics.

Anatafis is the extention of the Body towards the upper parts.

Anatica portio, See ana.

Anatomia is a neat Diffection of an Animal, efpecially Man, whereby the Parts are feverally difcovered and explained, for the ufe of Phyfick and Natural Philofophy.

Anatomicus is a Physician that is skilful in Difsections.

Anatripfis is a bruifing or Comminution of the Stone, or a Bone.

C

Anchoralis
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Anchoralis proceffus, See Ancyroides.

Anchyle is a contraction of a Joynt, or the back part of the Knee.

Anchylops, the fame that Aegilops.

Ancon, or the top of the Elbow, is ftrictly taken for the backward and greater fhooting forth of that Bone of the Cubit which is called Ulna.

Anconæus, See in Ancon.

Ancyle is the contraction of the Ham. See Anchyle.

Ancyloblepharum is the growing of the Eye-lid to the *tunica cornea*, or to the Albuginea, or when as it fometimes happens, both the Eye-lids grow together : this concretion fometimes happens before the delivery of a Child, and then 'tis the fault of the Birth.

Ancylogle flum is when the little ftring under the Tongue is too ftraitly tied, which caufes difficulty of utterance.

Ancyroides is the shooting forth of the Shoulderbone like a beek, which is called Coracoides, Anchoralis, and Cornicularis.

Androgynus, or an Hermaphrodite, is one who hath both Man and Womans Members : alfo one who has had his Members cut out; alfo Effeminate.

Aneurisma is a dilatation or burfting of the Arteries, always beating, and swelling sometimes to the bigness of an Egg, which yields, if you compress it, but recoils presently.

Angina is an Inflamation of the Jaws or Throat, attended with a continual Fever, and a difficulty of refpiration and fwallowing : and it is two-fold; either Spuria or Exquifita, a baftard or a true Squincte:

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Squincie : the later is again four-fold, Synanche, Para(ynanche, Cynanche, and Parachynanche : of all which in their proper place.

Anhelatio, See Afthma.

Ani procidentia, See Procidentia ani:

Animalis facultas, the Animal Faculty, is an Action whereby a man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principle functions of the Mind, which are three, Imagination, Ratiocination, and Memory.

'Are purgare, to discharge upwards, as in a Vomit, Gc. opposite whereunto is Kale purgare, to do it downwards.

Anodynum is a Medicine that allays Pain.

Anaa is Madnefs, or an extinction of the Imagination and Judgment.

Anomeomeres is the fame with Heterogeneus; or that which confifts of feveral and different Particles.

Anorexia is a loathing of Meat, arifing from an ill difpolition of the Stomach.

Antagonista is the opposite Situation of Mufcles, as may be feen betwixt the Adductor and Abductor, that which contracts and expands the Arm.

Antarthriticam is a Medicine against the Gout.

Antasthmatica are Medicines proper for Asthmatic people.

Antecedens causa, See Proegumena.

Antecedentia signa, Antecedent Signs are such as are observed before a Disease, as an ill disposition of the Pancreatic Juice, or the Bile, is an Antecedent cause to infinite Diseases.

Antemetica are fuch things as hinder Vomiting too much. C 2 Ant " Antendaxis is a Countre-indication, or a contradictory indication, which forbids that to be used which the former indication suggested as proper: as for instance, abundance of ill juice in blood requires Evacuation; but then again the weakness of the Patient may forbid it.

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Antepileptica are Medicines against the Fallingsickness.

Antheliss, is the Frotuberance of the Ear, or the inward brink of the outward Ear.

Antherum is anything that's florid in our Bodies. Anthera are also the tops in the middle of Flowers, which lean upon little hairy threads.

Anthracofis oculi is a fealie corrofive Ulcer of the Eye, attended with a Defluxion and fear of the whole Body, effectially about the Eyes. The Caufe is now and then an Inflamation of the Eye from a Malignant Fever.

Anthrax, Carbe, Pruna, or Carbunculus, is defined to be a Tumor that arifes in feveral places, furrounded with hot fiery and most fharp Pimples, accompanied with acute Pain, but without ever being suppurated; and when it spreads it felf farther, it burns the Flesh, throws off lobes of it when it is rotten, and leaves an Ulcer behind it, as if it had been burnt in with an Iron.

Anthypnotica are Medicines which hinder Sleep. Anthyfterica are Medicines good against the Fits of the Mother.

Antias; in the Plural Antiades, Tonfillæ, Glandules of the Neck, which Chyrurgeons commonly call Almonds, which they do not too much refemble neither. They are two Glandules, which in reality make but up one Body, placed at the fides fides of the Epiglottis, or cover of the Windpipe; its fubftance is fimilar, and made like feparate Grains, juft like Honey or Oyl, hardned with cold; but that they flick clofer together, as if they were joyned by a Membrane; 'tis of fomewhat a yellowifh Colour, and foft; it has on each fide one common large oval hollow paffage which opens into the Mouth within the skirt, whereof it contains two fomewhat big, and feveral lefs Cavities. Its ufe is to collect the fnotty vifcous Matter, and to moiften the adjacent parts therewith. It fignifies alfo, the Inflamations of thefe parts. See Parifibmia.

Antiballomena are Medicines of a like ftrength, which are now and then used in the defect of one another : Apothecaries call them guid pro guo.

Anticardium is a cavity in the Breast above the region or place of the Heart.

Anticnemium is the former part of the Leg,

Antidotum is a Medicine against deadly Poyfon.

Antinephritica are Medicines which Cure the Diftempers of the Reins.

Antipathia is a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body, or in Medicines : alfo a loathing and abhorrence of any thing without a manifest cause.

Antiperistafis is the furrounding of the Air, as in Hay that is cocked and made up into Ricks too moift. Hippocrates the first great Author of Phyfick, fays in his Aphorisms, That Bodies are botter in Winter, and colder in Summer. I interpret it thus, That this does not come onely from the Antiperistafis of the Air, but from the Nitre with C 3 which

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which the Air in *Winter*-time is impregnated; efpecially, when the *North*-Wind blows; fo that when we come to breathe, the Sulphureous Blood is more fermentated and inflamed in the Lungs.

Antipharmacum is a Remedy against Poyfon; or a Remedy against any other Difease.

Antipleuriticum fignifies any Remedy against a Plei rifie.

Intipyreuticum, or antipureticum, is a Medicine that temperates and allays too much heat in Fevers, as any acides do.

Antiqui morbi, old Difeafes, are fuch as from the fourth day continue often many Years, and therefore they are called alfo inveterate.

Antipafis is a revultion of a Difeafe; that is, when Humours which flow into fome one part, are turned into another by the opening of a Vein in a remote part.

Antispasmodicum is a Medicine that hinders contractions.

Antispasticum is a Medicine that diverts Distempers to other parts.

Antitafis is an opposite placing of parts in the Body, as the Liver, and the Spleen.

Antrum buccinofum, the fame with Cochled.

Anus is the extremity of the inteffinum reflum; it confifts of Three Muscles, two called levatores, which diftend and open it in time of neceffity; and one called Sphineter, which fhuts it, and keeps it fo. It is also a cavity in the Brain, which arifes from the contact of four Truncs of the Spinal Marrow; also the Skin which goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled, are a fign of old Age.

Aorta

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Aorta, or the great Arterie, is a Veffel which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, confifting of four Tunics, a Nerveous, Glandulous, Muscular, and Membrancous, or Internal one; it beats continually, and distributes Blood into the whole Body for nourifhment. The branches which creep from the Heart to the Brain, are called Carotites : those which run laterally towards the Arms, are called Humeraris : as the Trunc of it discends, the Branches extend themselves towards the Bowels : and going further on to the Thighs and Feet, it ends.

Apagma is the thrusting of a Bone or other part out of its proper place.

Apanthismus is the Obliteration of a part in the Body, so that it can be no more found; as it often happens to a little Arterious Pipe about the Heart.

Apathia is an utter want of Paffions.

Apepfia is when the Stomach has no Concoction.

'Aren a' ound a are Crude Wheals or Knobs in the Body, not yet ripe.

Aperientia, opening things, are those which confifting of fharp, fmall Particles, penetrate the Body profoundly, and by attenuating and expelling the more crass and gross, open the Pores and Paffages of the Body and its Veffels.

Aperistatos is a hollow Ulcer.

Apharesis is a part of Chyrurgery so called; which teaches to take away superfluities.

Aphonia 15 want of Voice.

Aphrodifius morbus, the fame with Lues Venerea. C. 4. Aphthæ

Aphthe are Wheals or Pimples about the Internal parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle and Guts, which when they come to be ripe, fall off by piece-meal, and are often accompanied with a Fever in those of riper Years. In new-born Children, I believe it arifes from fome Impurities which the Mais of Blood contracts in the Mothers Womb; for the Blood for want of Eventilation there, being more impure, prefently after the birth of the Fætus begins to flourith and refine. Celfus's Aphthæ are otherwife · described; but, says He, There are extream dangerous Ulcers in Children, which the Greeks call Aquas, for they often kill them. There is not the fame danger in Men and Women. These Ulcers begin in the Gums, then by little and little foread over the Palate and the whole Mouth; and then at last descend to the Epiglottis, or cover of the Wind pipe, and the upper part of the Throat, which being once Infected, the Child hardly recovers.

Apnæa is a suppression of Respiration, either wholly, or at least to Sense.

Apochylismä, called Succago, Robub, and Rob, is the boiling and thickning of any juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard confistence. Apocope is the cutting off of a part.

Apocrusticum is any thing that helps by vertue of binding and repelling.

Apoda ryticum is a Medicine that provokes Tears.

Apolepfis is the interception of Blood and Animal Spirits.

Apomeli, is Oxymel, or a Decoction of Honey and Vinegar. AponeuAponeurofis is the end, tail, or ftring of Muscles; it is called also a Tendon. Chyrurgeons take it falsly for a Nerve.

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Apoflegmatica, See Apophlegmatismus.

Apoflegmatifmus, Commanfum, fome Phyficians call it in Barbarous Language Masticatorium; it is a Medicine which being kept in the Mouth, and often alfo chewed, draws forth Pituitous Humors, which are excited at the Mouth, made of the Root of baftard Pellitory, Salt, Holly, Masticb, Wax, &c. when it is used in this folid Form, it is called Masticatorium: it is used also in a Liquid Form, and is of the Nature of a Gargarism, made up of Cephalics, and attenuating Ingredients, boiled and prepared.

Apophthora is an Abortion, or the Birth of a Fætus before its due time.

Apophyfis, Probele, Echphyfis, Proceffus, Productio, Projectura, & Protuberantia, is a part of a Bone that is not contiguous, as an Epiphyfis is, but continuous with the Bone, and ftretching it felf beyond a plain furface.

Apoplecta is the Jugular Vein, which the Ancients falfly called, the Soporalis, or Sleepy Vein.

Apoplexia, Attonitus ftupor, Sideratio, and Morbus attonitus, is a profound Sleep, wherein the Patient being vehemently fhaken, toffed, and pricked, yet perceives nothing, nor affords any fign of Action; accompanied with a difficulty of Refpiration for the most part, and sometimes with none at all: it arifes frequently from viscus Blood, which obstructs the least Pores of the Brain: or from Blood Extravasated about the Basis of the Brain, which oppresses and straitens the Carotidal Arteries, or the Brain. AporAporrhoæ are Vapours, and Sulphureous Effuviums which exhale through the pores of the body, and other breathing holes.

Apositia is a loathing of Meat.

Apo[pa]ma is when the unity of Organical compounded parts is diffolved, and those things which were of different natures, yet naturally compacted together, are disjoyned by the Rupture of those Ligaments, and little Fibrous Threads or Filments which held them together: as when the Skin is separated from a Membrane, a Membrane from a Muscle, one Muscle from another; and in short, any one part from another, which naturally adhered to it.

Apostasis, see Apostema.

Apostema, which Pliny calls Apostasis, Hippocrates Metastasis, and Celsus, Abscellius; is an Exulceration left after a Criss: but Apostasis, and Metastasis sometimes differ in this, That the former is meant of an Acurate Criss, the later of the translation of a Disease from one part to another.

Apofurma is a fhaving away of the Skin, or Bone.

Apotherapia is a Cure, or Remedy: alfo an Exercitation, which both Purges the Excrements, and fecures from Wearinefs.

Apothermus, the fame with Apochilyfma.

Apozema, the Apothecaries call it a Decoction, is a Decoction of Roots, Woods, Barks, Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, &c. which is boiled down commonly to Twelve, Fifteen, or Twenty Ounces. It is either Purging, Loofning, Altering, or Drying, Cephalic (for the Head) Stomachic, Diuretic,

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retic, Splenetic, or Hepatic, (good for the Liver.)

Appetitus alimentarius, or Hunger, is a certain Conftitution of the Phanfie, arifing from the Motion of a Nerve of the par vagum, and the Intercostal, which for want of Nourishment, is moved inordinately in the Stomach; whereby we are impell'd for Animal Spirits, to those Motions of our Members which are most conducive to the procuring of Nourishment. It is occasioned in as much as the Animal Spirits being any way excited about the middle of the Brain, fhoot thence towards the body of the Nerves: or it may be thus defin'd, appetitus alimentarius is an incitement to feek Nourishment, proceeding from an acid Humor which arifes from a ferment in the Stomach, with which the Nerves being vellicated, they communicate the fenfe of want of Nourishment to the Brain; which want, the Brain naturally judges ought to be fupplied.

Apsychia is a Deliquium of the Mind.

Aptyftus is want of Spittle, fo that a Man cannot fpit.

Apyrexia is an intermission, or cooling of Fevers: the cause of it is, that all the Morbific Matter is spent in one Fit, and it intermits till new come, and begin to swell and ferment as the other.

Aqua distillata, distilled Water, is such as is drawn out by Distilling, confisting of Watery and Spirituous Parts, but more of Watery.

Aqua inter cutim, Water betwixt the Skin; the fame with Anafarca.

Aqualiculus, or the lowest part of the Belly; the fame with Hypogastrium.

Aquæus humor, the Watery Humor, see Humores Oculi. Arachnoides is the Cristalyne tunic of the Eye; fo called from its likenefs to a Spiders Web.

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Arceotica, see Rarefacientia.

Aranea tunica, or Cristalyna, is that which furrounds the Cristalyne bumour, by reafon of its light thin contexture, like the workmanschip of a Spider, it has the name of Aranea.

Arcanum Theophrasto is the Quintellence of a thing most highly exalted, or, as He says, it is the vertue of a thing Refined by a thousand Exaltations. He boasts of four Arcana especially; 1. The Arcanum of the First Matter. 2. Of the Philosophers Stone. 3. Of the Mercury of Life. 4. Of Timesure. Others call it an Extract specially so called.

Arche is the beginning of a Difeafe.

Archens is the higheft, and exalted, and invifible Spirit, which is feparated from Bodies, is Exalted and Afcends, an hidden Vertue of Nature common to all things; an Artift, a Phyfitian. Alfo Archiatios, or the Chief Phyfitian of Nature, which diffributes to every thing, and to every Member its peculiar Archeus occultly by the Air. Alfo Archeus the firft in Nature, is a most occult quality, which produces all things from Iliastes, being onely immediately fuftained by the Divine Vertue it felf.

Arcuatus Morbus, see Icterus.

Ardentes febres, burning Fevers, are those which are accompanied with a great Heat and Thirst, by reason of a too high Exaltation of the Sulphur; as in that called causur, and lipiria.

Ardor is a very intense acute Heatraised in our Bodies by a too high Exaltation of Sulphur or Spirits. Ardor ventriculi, that which we call Heartburning, (29)

burning, is a particular fort of Pain in the Stomach which at the fame time molefts the whole Gullet; fome call it a Fervent Heat of the Stomach; fome an *Eballition*, and a boiling bubling heat of the Stomach; when a certain fiery Pain is felt in the Ventricle, and the Throat, as if it burnt; it happens often to people that are in good Health enough, and that either Feeding or Fafting; efpecially when they belch, as if there were a fiery fort of Blaft clofely pent up, and which could not break out. Yet it happens fometimes in *Fevens* too. It is caufed by a certain *effervefcence* of hittle, very fharp *bilcons particles*, with *Sulphureons*, whence is perceived that *Ebullition*, or bubling heat of the Stomach.

Area : Cellus reckons two forts of Areas. This is common to both of them, that the uppermoft little Skin being decayed, the hairs are first leffen'd, and then fall off: and if the place be beat, it fends forth a liquid matter of an ill favor; both of them fpread in fome fwiftly, in others flowly ; that is the worft that makes the Skin thick, fattifh, and · perfectly bald : That which is called anomenia dilates it felf in any fhape, it happens both in the . Head, and in the Beard; the former is called, diagus from its refembling a Serpent, it begins at the binder part of the Head, exceeds not the breadth of two fingers, spreads it felf towards the Ears in two branches, in fome to the Fore-head, till they both joyn in the fore part of the Head : the one Diffemper is incident to any Age; the other common to Infants. The former is fcarce ever cured, the later often ends of his own accord. Arena, Gravel, is a thing bred in the body of

a great deal of Salt and Earth, which often grows up into a Stone.

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Argemon is a little Ulcer of the Eye in that circle of it which is called Iris, comprehending part of the white and black.

Arilli, the fame with acini.

Aroma is any Odoriferous Spice, as Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangal, &c.

Arquatus, the fame with Icterus.

Arteria trachea, or Aspera, the Wind-pipe, is a Cartilaginous Veffel implanted in the Lungs, and confifting of various rings and parts: the forepart of it is full of *ligaments*, and depreffed for the better paffing of the Gullet; its upper part is called Larynx, and the lower Bronchius: its use is for the Voice and taking in breath.

Arteria aorta, or magna, the great Arterie, is a Veffel that beats continually, faitned to the left Ventricle of the Heart: it confifts of four tunics, and receives the Blood in the Lungs, which is fent from the Heart, and Elaborated by the Nitre in the Air, and diffuses it through the whole Body for its Nourishment.

Arteria cæliaca, see cæliaca arteria. Arteriaca, see Arteria.

Arteriotomia is an Artificial opening of an Arterie, for the Letting of Blood in an inveterate Head-ach, Madnefs, Falling-ficknefs, Pain and Inflamation in the Eyes and Ears. The Section is made in the Fore-head, Temples, or behind the Ears: the manner of it is thus, After the *li*gatures made in the Arms or Neck, the Arterie is cut juft as a Vein is, and when the blood is Emitted, you apply a very Aftringent Plaifter, with

artheroma see atheroma p34:

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a Leaden Plate, to the Orifice, and then fwathe it well; the Cure is performed in Seven or Nine days time.

Arthritica, see in Arthritis,

Arthritis, or Morbus articularis, the Gout, exercifes its Tyranny about two or three, or more Joynts; and it is defined to be a pain about the Joynts, proceeding from an efferwescence of the Nervous Acid Juice, with the fixed Saline Particles of the Blood, whence the Nerves, Tendons, Ligaments, the thin Membranes about the Bones, are contracted, and miserably Tormented; whence proceeds Swellings, Rednefs, hard fandy concretions in feveral parts of the Body, and other fymptoms that accompany it. It is fourfold, Chiragia, the Gout in the Hands; Ischias, in or about that Bone which is connected to the Os Ilium: Gonagra, in the Knees; and Podagra, in the Feet, almoft an incurable Diftemper.

Arthritis vaga, a Wandering Gout, is a Difeafe in the Joynts that creates pain fometimes in one Limb, fometimes in another. It proceeds from a double caufe. We may fuppofe in this Difeafe a great many heaps, as it were, of fixed Salt thruft out from the Mafs of the Blood, to be placed like fo many Neits here and there about the Limbs and Joynts, which being treasured up in leveral diftinct Cells, or Repofitories, like the Spawn of Fifh, or the Seed of Women; the lower recrements of the Nervous Juice comes afterwards, like the Man's Seed, and Impregnates them ; and hence from the mutual Effervescence of these two, the Membranes and Nervous Fibers being vellicated and contracted caufe an extraordinary quick and acute Pain. It 19

is called *waga*, wandring, becaufe 'tis not conftant to one and the fame place, as the true *Gout* is.

Arthrodia is the joyning of Bones, when the cavity that receives the Bone is in the Surface, and the little head or top of the Bone that is received, is depreffed : as in the lower Jaw-bone, with the Bone of the Temples.

Arthon is a Joynt, or Connexion of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion. Articuli are fometimes the Knuckles of the Fingers.

Anthropologia is the Doctrine of Man: which Batholine diffinguishes into two parts: Anatomie, which Treats of the Bodie and its Parts; and Plucologie, which Treats of the Soul.

Arthrofis, the fame that Articulatio.

Articularis morbus, see Arthritis.

Articulatio is a Conjunction of Limbs for the performing of Motion: and it is twofold, Diarthrofis, or a more loofe Articulation: and Synarthrofis, or a clofer.

Articulus, fee Arthron.

Artomeli is Broth made of honey and bread. Artus are Members growing to Cavities in the body, and diffinguished by Joynts.

Arytænoides are two Cartilages, which with others make up the top of the Larynx; it is taken alfo for certain Muscles of the Larynx.

Arythmus is a Pulse lost to fense.

A/s, or A/fis, is the least piece of Money that's Currant, and in Weight a Pound.

A faphia is a lownefs of Voice, which proceeds from a loofe or ill conftitution or contemporation of the Organs.

Ascaris

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Afcaris, or Afcarides, are little worms which breed in the Inteffinum rectum, and then tickle and trouble it. They are bred of fome Excrements which ftay longer than they ought, and there putrefie.

Afcites is a Dropfie or fwelling of the Abdomena and confequently of the Scrotum, Thighs, and Feet, proceeding from a Serous, and fometimes Lymphatic or Chylous Matter, like the waffiing of fleth, collected in the cavity of those parts. Afef, the fame with Hydroa.

Afema is a Crifis beyond hope, happening without any previous indication by figns.

Afitia is a loathing of Meat.

Asodes, see Assodes.

Afpera Arteria, or Trachea, is an Oblong Pipe, confiiting of various Cartilages and Membranes, which begin at the Throat, or lower part of the Jaws, lies upon the Guillet, defcends into the Lungs, and is difperfed by manifold Ramifications or Branches through their whole fubitance : the upper part is called Larynx, and the lower Bronchrs, to which Malpighius adds a third, or loweft, called by him Veficular : It is fubfervient to Speech and Refpiration.

Afphyxia is a pulfe that is fenfibly decayed.

Allodes fignifies a continual Fever, wherein the outward parts are moderately warm, but with a great heat within, an infatiab'e drought, perpetual tofling, watching, and raving.

Afthma is a frequent refpiration, joyned with an hiffing, a found, and a cough, effectially in the Night-time. The caufes thereof are a fharp and foorburic blood, which too much vell-cares

the

the Organs of refpiration, and puts them into a meer convultive motion, whereby the Lungs are puft up, and the Circulation of the Blood is hindred; whence fuffocations, fwounds, and coughs eafily proceed.

Astragalus is the first and most principal Bone, which together with other little bones in the Foot, make up that little part of the Foot which immediately fucceedeth the Leg in Beasts, called the Pastern.

Aftringentia, binding things, are those which with the thickness and figure of their Particles, force and bind together the parts of the body.

Aftrologia is a reasoning about the Vertues of the Stars; not so necessary to Physicians, as the Ancients imagined.

Aftronomia is a naming of the Stars, or a knowledge of the laws and rules of Stars and Conftellations; or a knowledge concerning, or about the Stars.

Ataxia is a confounding of Critical Days. Atecnia, the fame with Agonia.

Atheroma is a tumor contained within its own coat, arifing from a pappy humour, without pain, not eafily yielding to the Fingers, nor leaving any dint after 'tis comprefied.

Athymia is a Defection or Anxiety of Mind.

Atlas is the first Vertebre under the Head; fo called, because it seems to hold up the Head; it wants Marrow.

Atomus is a Body fo finall, that it is not capable of being divided into leffer parts, as are the Elementary Particles of Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water, and Earth.

Atonia

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Atomia is a faintne's, infirmity, defect of firengelik Atra Bilis is a fulphureous, and faine, earthy, adust and black blood, which is bred in the body, and gathered in the Spleen; for there it is volatilized, and exalted into a ferment fit to mix with the blood.

Atretus is one whole Fundament or privy parts are not perforated.

Atrophia, or Tabes, is when the whole body, of any one part of it is not nourifhed, but gradually withers and decays away. Tabes is often taken only for an Ulcer in the Lungs, whereby the whole body by little and little perifhes and decays.

Atta, fays Festus, is one who by reason of the tenderness of, or other defects in his Feet, touches the ground, rather than treads it.

Attenuantia, or incidentia, are those things which opening the Pores with their acute Particles, cut the thick and viscous humours in the body.

Attonitus morbus, the fame with an 'apoplexy 3" Cellus takes it for Blafting.

Attrabentia, drawing things, are those which opening the Pores with their little Particles, and dilating the humours, and expelling them, where their refistance is weaker, not onely fiwell the parts, and make them red; but by driving more vapours and humours out of the Skin and Fleffi than can make their way through a thick inner Skin, gather them under it, and fiwell it into lits tle bladders.

Auctio is Nutrition, whereby more is reftored than was loft.

Auditus, Hearing, is a Senfe wherein founds from the various trembling Motion of the circum D 2 ambient *cmbient* Air, beating the Drum of the Ear, are communicated to the common fenfory by the auditory Ne ve, and are there felt and perceived.

Aurmet tum Febricum, or incrementum, is a comr utation from what time the heat of a continual Fever has feifed upon the whole Mafs of Blood, till it hath arrived at the height.

Aureus is a fort of Weight amongst the Arabians, of a Dram, and a Seventh part; the same with Denarius.

Auricula infima, the fame with Lobus auris.

Auricula cordis, Ear of the Heart; there are two of them, the right and the left; the right receives the blood from the vena cava, or great Vein, which is carried into the right Ventricle, and then enters the Lungs: the left is that which receives the blood rightly prepared and fermented by the Nirrous Air from the Lungs, that it may be difcharged by the left Ventricle into the great Arterie, and thence be diffributed into every part of the body.

Aurigo, the fame with IEterus.

Auris, the Ear, is the Organ of hearing, which is either External, whole upper part is called Pinno, or Ala; and the under Lobus, the Lobe, or Auricula infima, the loweft part of the Ear: its External circumference is called Helix; the Internal, Anthelix, or internal; in which you may confider the Drum, the four little Bones, with the little Muscles, the Concha, or Hollowness, the Foramen Ovale, the Oval hole, the Labyrinth.

Automatos is that which moves of its own accord, as the Motion of the Heart, the digeftions and fermentations of the bowels.

Autopyros

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Autopyros is bread made of whole Grains, without any bran taken from it, or added to it. This fort of bread is preferr'd before any other, becaufe the Bran is cleanfing.

Auxilium, or remedium, is what foever is good against a Difease by a contrary vertue; and it is three-fold, Diet, Medicine, and Chyrurgery.

Axilla is the Arm-pit, hairy in adult people.

Axioma is a proposition built upon the Authority of Hippocrates, or Galen; but of little validity, now that Physick is built upon Reason and Experience.

Axis is the third Vertebre from the Scull. Axungia is the fat or tallow of an Hog.

Azoth fometimes fignifies the Mercury of any Metallic body, fometimes an Univerfal Remedy, as 'tis thought, made of Mercury, and prepared with Gold and Silver; a few years ago, it was famous amongft the Vulgar, and Perfons of Quality too; of different colour, according to the diverfity of the preparation, which was often too troublefome, whence it begun to decreafe both in price and repute.

Azygos is a famous Vein about the Heart, called fine pari, or jugo, which reaches to the Vertebres, and proceeds from the Vena Cava, the great hallow Vein.

Azymus is unleavened, unwholefome Bread.

B Acilli, are called those Medicines which are of a long, round Figure, like a stick or Pillar. Balanæum, or Balneum, is properly a washing D 3 of

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of the whole Body ; yet it is fometimes taken for a wafhing of the lower parts only, which they commonly call Ni/effus, and femicupia ; and it is either dry, or moif ; the dry are prepared of Afhes, common Salt, Sand, filed Steel, &c. the moif are either wappreus or watery. The former are made of the boiling of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Vapour whereof is all that's taken. The watery, are either ar ificial, which are made of Phyfical Decoctions; or Natural, which are called Therma Bathes, whole Waters are either Aluminous, Ironifh, Copperifh, Nitrous, Sulphureous, Bituminous Vitriolie, &c. all which Waters are called Acidula.

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Balanus, or glans, is the Nut of the Yard, covered with the Fore skin; also the Clitoris of a Woman. Also all Fruits and Roots that have round Heads, as a Walnut; also an Acorn, an earth-Chefnut: also a Suppository.

Balneum, the fame with Balaneum.

Ballamus, or ballamum; the Word Ballame is ufed very differently in the Shops. 1. It fignifies a certain fort of Perfume, of tomewhat a thick Confiftence.like an Ointment ; and this is its moft ufual fignification; as for inftance, Balfame of Rofes, Apoplectic, and the like. 2. There are a fort of Liquors diffilled from Gum, and refinous Substances, with spirit of Wine, which are anointed outwardly, and thefe are called Balfams too; as Nervous Balfame, Sciatic, Oc. 3. It fignifies a Liquor that is anointed into the Body, thicker than Oyl, and more Liquid than an Ointment. 4. Salt things funded and melted, are called Balfame, as the Balfame of Salt of Jewels. 5. There are a The is and the th fort

fort of particular preparations called Balfams, as the balfam of Sulphur, *Sc.* 6. and Laftly, fome Gums of Trees are called Balfams.

Bamma is a Tincture, or a Liquor, wherein any thing is tinged or moiftned, as bread fopt in broth.

Barycoja is heavinefs of hearing.

Basilareos, see basis.

Basilica is the inner Vein of the Arm, called Hepatica, the Liver vein.

Basilicum is a rich precious Medicine, that excels all others.

Basing loss is a pair of Muscles that depress the Tongue.

Bafis is the upper part of the Heart, which is opposite to the point; it is also the ground or foundation of the bone *Hyoides*, for the use of the Tongue : also the principal Ingredient in a prefoription.

Bathmis is a Cavity in the bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each fide one; whereinto, when the whole hand is ftretched forth and bended, the process of the undermost and lesser of the two long bones of the Cubit, enters.

Batrachus is a Tumor under the Tongue, which makes one croak like a Toad, when they fpeak.

Bechica are Medicines good against a Cough.

Belenoides is the process or shooting forth of a bone, called *Aliformis*, made like a wing, which is fixed in the Basis of the Scull.

Benignus morbus, a favourable difeafe, is that which has no dreadful Symptoms, but fuch as are confonant to its nature.

Bicongius is a measure which contains Twelve D 4. Sestaries, Sextaries, one of which is just our Pint and an half.

Bilis, the gall, is a Sulphurcous Saline Excrement of the blood, feparated in the Liver by means of little Glandules, and is fent e ther into the little bag that contains the Gall, or into the Gut called Duodenum, by the Ducius Hepaticus, that it may farther promote the fermentation of the victuals, and carry off the Dregs that are left behind when the Chyle is feparated from the whole Mafs. The Gall contifts of Sulphur, Aduft Salt, and a little Serum; it is naturally yellow: preternaturally it is of the Colour of the yolk of an Egg, green like a Leek, ruffie, and sky-coloured; all which variety of colours proceed onely from different degrees of Heat and Fermentation. Sylvius maintained, That the Bile afcended to the Heart by the ductus hepatieus; but this Opinion, as it is neither confonant to Experience, nor Reafon, fo nor to Truth neither; this excrement is not called Bile, but when it is feparated from the Blood; and therefore the Opinion of the Ancients concerning this Bilious Humour, is quite out of doors, fince that Circulation of the Blood was found out. See Humores Sanguinei.

Biclyconion is Natural Heat, which is communicated to the Fætus from the Parents; but when it is brought forth, the heat gradually decays, after that the Blood and Spirits of the Child are altered, fermented, and accended by nourifhment and nitrous Air. They do but babble who tell us, that this Heat lafts for many years; for if it be Heat, it is in continual Motion, and is therefore difpelled as other Fires and Heats are.

Blæsitas

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Blæssitas is a stammering in speech, which proceeds from the ill make or temperature of the Tongue.

Blæ/us is one that has an Impediment in his Speech. Alfo a Bandy-legg'd Perfon: or one whofe Back bone is bended, either forward or backward; alfo a Paralitic Perfon.

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Blenna is a thick Snot which diffills through the little holes of the Palat, and the Noftrils, and proceeds from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the Proceffes, called *Maniformes*, like Teats.

Bocium, the fame with Bronchocele.

Bolus is a Medicine taken inwardly, of a confiftence fomething thicker than Honey, and in quantity for one Dofe, as much as may be conveniently taken at a mouthful.

Bowina fames, the fame with Bulimus.

Bother fignifies Pimples in the Face, which don't fpread, but are eafily fuppurated, and vanifh. It is befides a general Appellation for Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other parts. The Arabians alfo call the finall Pox and the Meafels Bother.

Bracherium, the fame with Amma.

Brachiale, the fame with Carpus.

Brachiæus, see Lacertus.

Brachium, or Lacertus, is a Member that confifts of the Arm properly fo called, the cubit, and the hand.

Brachylogia, of the fame fignification with Brachylogus.

Brachylegus is one who gives his politive Opinion in few words. Brachylegia is a curt expression: as for infrance, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. Bradypepsia is flow digestion, proceeding from

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a depraved difpolition of the Acid ferment in the Stomach.

Branchus is a hoarfnefs in the Throat.

Bregma, or Pregma, is the bone of the Forehead.

Brochi are blubber lip'd perfons : alfo a fort of Chyrurgeons cord, or halter.

Bronchocele is a Tumor in the top, or the middle fiftulous part of the Wind-pipe.

Brenchotomia, is a Section of the Wind-pipe, in a membranous part betwixt two of the Rings; it is used to prevent fuffocation in people troubled with a Quinfie.

Bronchus is the middle Fiftulous part of the Wind-pipe, whole fore-part is made up of fo many little Rings; the upper part is called Larynx, and the under Veficularis; it is used in the voice, and in refpiration.

Bubo is the Groin, or place from the bending of the Thigh to the Privy-parts: alfo a Tumor in the Groins, proceeding from the Pox, or Peftilence.

Bubonocele is a Rupture ; when the Intelfines fall into the Groin, or the outermost skin of the Cods: fometimes it is taken for a *Bubo* or Swelling.

Bucca is the inferior lax part of the Face, that may be fwoln or puft up, as appears in Trumpeters.

Buccinator is the round Muscle of the Cheeks, like a Circle, thin and membranous, interwoven, with various Fibers, and inseparably girt about with the Tunic of the Mouth. Casserius has obferved, a certain strong band that grows outwardly in the Center of this Muscle, which spreading



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it felf about the Cheek bone, is terminated in a little flender Muscle directly opposite to that part of the Face called *Bucca*: it arises from the upper Jaw bone, and is fastned in the lower, at the Roots of the Gums. Its use is to move the Cheeks with the Lips; and ferves as a hand to the Teeth, while the to fles the Meat to and fro, and throws it upon the Teeth, that it may be more exactly chawed.

Buccula is the flefhy part under the Chin. Bulimia, the fame with Bulimus. Bulimiafis, the fame that Bulimus.

Bulimus fignifies an extraordinary Appetite, often accompanied with a defection of Spirits: it proceeds fometimes from a too fharp Ferment of the Stomach, whence the Membranous Tunics and Nerves being irritated, the Animal feeks after Nourifhment for a remedy.

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C Acatoria febris is an intermittent Fever, (fo called by the famous Sylvins de le Boe) accompanied with a violent Purging, which is fometimes griping, and very painful, extreamly afflicting, and weakning the Patient when it comes.

Chachecticus is one that has an ill Habit of Body.

Cachexia is an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from an ill difposition of the Humours of the Body; whence lingring Fevers, Confumptions, and Dropfies are contracted : in this Difease the Face is often pale, and discoloured, and the Body big, and fwoln: Cachexia taken in a large fense is opposed posed to wifia, and as a good Habit of Body is common to all found parts, so an ill one is propagated by all the ill parts. Strictly Cachexia is onely taken from an ill disposition of the Habit of the Body; and Euexia on the contrary for a good disposition of the Humors, or Blood, and Body.

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Cacochymia is the abundance of ill Humors in the Blood : and it is either Ulcerous, Bilious, Pituitous, Melancholic, Acid, Salt, or Sharp.

Cacoet hes, Chironium ulcus, or Telephium, is a Difeafe or Ulcer beyond Cure, which is called Malignant Ulcer; this happens when an Ulcer is callous, or finuous, under which there fometimes lie little putrified bones that have fallen down.

Cacophonia is an ill voice, proceeding from an ill conflictution of Organs.

Cacotrophia is an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood; as in a Leprofie, Ringworms, &c.

Caducus morbus, see Epilepsia.

Cafarea fectio, the fame with Hystertomotocia.

Calamus Scriptorius is a certain Dilatation, about the fourth Ventricle of the brain, which is afterwards pointed, from which fhape it has its Name.

Calcaneus is the fame with Calx.

Calchoidea are three little bones in the Foot, which with others make up that part of the Foot which fucceeds the Ancle : and Fallopius calls them Cuneiformia, made like Wedges.

Calcinatio is the folution of a mix'd body into powder by fire, or any coroding things; as Mercury, Aquafortis, &c.

Caldarium, the fame with Laconicum.

Calculus

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Calculus the Stone, is an hard præternatural concretion in a Mans body, which is often bred in the Reins, Tefficles, and other parts, from Saline and Earthy Particles concreted together.

Calidum innatum, see Emphitum thermum, or Biolychnium.

Callicreas, or Pancreas, is a conglomerated Glandule, placed under the hinder part of the Ventricle, about the length of three or four fingers in a Man; it is clotted with a thin Membrane from the Peritonæum: it is terminated in Man near the common Ductus, or Paffage of the Bile into the Gut duodenum, and diffils a volatile infipid fort of a juice : but Sylvius de le Roe, and de Graaf affirm, That they have found an Acid and a fomewhat Acid juice there; nay, fometimes an auftere and a fweet one ; thence also they bring the Original of all Difeases : but we must know, that this poffibly was observed, when scarce one in twenty which they diffected was found exactly found. Concerning this queftion, fee my Anat. of things, l. 1. c. 21. Its use is, to temperate the Chyle, which is fomething Acid, and the bitterness of the Gall with its Volatile Juice, that it may at last enter the Lacteals with a fweet taffe.

Callus is a kind of fwelling without pain, like Skin contracted by, too much labour.

Calor nativus, see Biolychnium.

Calva is the Scull, also the upper hairy part of the Head, which either by Disease, or old Age, grows Bald first.

Calvaria, the fame with Calva.

Calvitium is that Baldness which is naturally incident to old Age.

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Calx is the fecond Bone in that part of the Foot which fucceeds the Ancle, bigger and ftronger than the reft; oblong, and grows backward, that a man may ftand more ftrongly upon it, and not fall fo eafily backward. Calx alfo is that which by Calcining, is either turn'd into Alcool, as Calx Saturni, or at leaft is made friable, as Hartsborn burnt.

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Camarium, fee Fornix.

Camarofis is a blow upon the Scull, whereby fome part of the Bone is left fufpended, like an Arch.

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Cambium is a fecundary humour according to Avicen, which yet is reckoned amongft the Humours, and its ufe was faid to be to nourith the parts: the first was called the namelefs humour: the fecond Glew; and the fourth, which was very near converted into Nourifhment, was called Cambium: but these figments are quite Exploded fince we found out the Circulation of the Blood, by the Fibres.

Cameratio the fame with Camerofis.

Capulum is the Contortion of the Eye-lids, or its Hairs.

Canales are passages by which the Juices of the Body flow: as those, which serve for the Spittle, the Bile; that in the Liver, Pancreas, Ge.

Canaliculus Arteriofus, is a Veffel betwixt that Arterious Veins of the Lungs, and the great Artery in Fætus's; for 'tis oblive ated in Adult perfons: its ufe in Fætus's, is, that the Blood may be difcharged by this Ductus out of the Arterious Vein, into the great Artery, because that the Blood is not accended in their Lungs, for want of Respiration in the Womb. Cancer,

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Cancer, see Carcinoma. Canina appetentia, see Cynodes orexis. Canina rabies, the same that Hydrophobia. Canini dentes, the same with Cynodentes.

Canities is a hoarinefs of the Head before the ufual time: it is twofold, the one is according to the ordinary courfe of Nature: the other is ill, and as *Ariftotle* calls it, Difeafed.

Canna major, the fame with tibia.

Canna minor, the fame that Fibulæ os.

Canthus, or bircus, is the angle or corner of the Eye; which is either the greater or the Internal; or the lefs or External.

Capreolus auris, see Helix.

Capfulæ artrabilariæ, or Renes fuccenturiati, are Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins; their ufe is to receive the Watery Subftance called Lympha, into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood in its return from the Reins being thicker, and much deftitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

Capfula cordis, see Pericardium.

Capfula communis, which Gliffon has observed in the Liver, is nothing but a Membrane which proceeds from the Peritonaum, which includes both the Porus bilarius, and the Vena porta, or great Vein in the Liver.

Capfulæ feminales are the Extreme Cavities of the Veffels which convey the Seed, dilated like little Coffers, which by two fmall holes emit the Seed received from the Tefficles into the little feminary Bladders, that it may be either preferved there against the time of Coition, or be reduced into the Blood by the Lymphatic Veffels.

Caput

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Caput mortuum is that thick dry matter which remains after the Diffillation of Minerals effecially : but most commonly it denotes that which remains of Vitriol.

Caput purgium, the fame with Errbinum. Carbo, fee Antbrax.

Carbunculus, the fame with Anthrax. Carcinodes is a Tumor like a Cancer.

Carcinoma, Carcinus or Cancer, is a Tumor that arifes from a Salino fulphureous and fharp Blood; it is round, hard, livid, painful, at the beginning as big as a Pea, but afterwards 'tis furrounded with great fwelling Veins, which refemble the Feet of a Crab, though not always.

Carcinus, fee in Carcinoma.

Cardia is the Heart, or Principle Muscle ordained for the Circulating of the Blood.

Cardiaca is a Suffocation of the Heart from a Polypus, or Coagulated Blood.

Cardiacum is a Medicine which (as they formerly thought) corroborates the Heart: but it rather onely puts the Blood into a fine gentle Fermentation, whereby the Spirits formerly decayed, are repaired and invigorated, whereupon the Blood by confequence Circulates more eafily and briskly.

Cardialgia and Cardiogmos, is a gnawing or contraction of the Nerve called par vagum, and the Intercostal implanted in the Stomach, proceeding from a pungent vellicating Matter in the Ventricle; so that the heart being straitned and contracted by confent with the Stomach, occasions a swooning away.

Cardiogmos, the fame that Cardialgia.

Caries

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Caries is the corruption of a bone, from the continual Afflux of vitious humors, or from their Acrimony and Malignity; or from an occult quality: or from a bruife that fome way affects the bone, or from fharp Medicines.

Caro, flefh, is a fimilar Fibrous part, bloody, foft, thick, together with the bones, the prop of the body, and what covers the Spermatic parts; and it is five-fold, *Musculous*, *Fistulous* or *Fibrous*, as in the Muscle's, and the Heart; *Parenchymous*, as the Lungs, Liver, Spleen; *Viscerous*, as the Guts; *Glandulous*, as the *Pancreas*, the Glandules of the Breasts, those for Spitting, *Sc. Spurious*, as the Gums, Lips, the Nut of the Yard, *Sc.*

Caro alfo fignifies that foft pappy fubftance of fucculent Fruits which we call the Pulp : as the Pulp or Flefh of a Quince, C.

Carotidis arteria, is either External or Internal, the External which arifes near the Heart, divides it felf into two branches, the outermoit whereof is varioufly distributed to the Jaws, the Face, the top of the Head, and behind the Ears ; but the other, with a fort of Mechanical Preparation for its Reception, paffes through the Os cuneiforme; for Nature has dug a peculiar Channel in both fides of it, wherein this Artery for its greater fecurity is clothed with a new Adventitious and thicker Tunic, and there reprefenting the Figure of an S. it goes double out of its Channel of bone, puts off its borrowed Coat, and tends toward the Brain, with its charge of Blood ; afcending therefore about the Ocular Nerve, it fpreads it felf towards the fides, than to the foremost part of the Brain betwixt the paffage of the Olfactory Nerves :

Nerves: Laftly, it tends backward, and taking leave of the Brain near the Medulla Oblongata, and the Spinal Marrow, waters it with its blood, as far down as the Os Sacrum. They formerly called this the Vertebral or Internal Arterie, becaute they thought it afcended and joyned with the Carotidal in the Brain; which yet is otherwife found by Experience, according to the acurate Dr. Willis; they are called Soporal s, or Carotides; in as much as if they be tied, they immediately incline the perfon to fleep: but the Ancients miftook when they afcribed Natural Sleep to them.

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Carpia is a Tent that is put into a Wound or Ulcer, to cleaufe it.

Carus is a Sleep, wherein the perfon affected being pulled, pinched, and called, fcarce fhews any fign of either hearing or feeling; it is without a Feaver, greater than a Lethargy, and lefs than an Apoplexy. It proceeds from an obftruction, or compression of the Pores and Passages which go towards the middle of the Brain, and are placed at least in the utmost Extremity of the Corpus Callosum.

Carpus, commonly Brachiale, the first part of the Palm of the Hand. Hesichius calls it that part of the Arm which is betwixt the lowermost part of the Cubit, and the Hand, the Wrist: it confists of Eight small bones, with which the Cubit is joyned to the hand.

Cartilago is a white part, dryer and harder than a Ligament, and fofter than a Bone; it is faid to be Similar and Spermatic, but falfly; for 'tis no more made of Seed, than any other parts; it renders Articulation more eafie, and defends feveral feveral parts from injuries from abroad. Carunculæ Myrtiformes, are the wrinklings of the Orifice of a Woman's Vagina, or Membranous inequalities, not to be reckoned in any certain number, which in Women with Child and after Child-birth are fo obliterated, that they are altogether imperceptible, there are for the most part four of them.

Carunculæ oculi, are Glandules placed at each greater corner of the Eye, which feparate Moifture for moiftning the Eyes, the fame with Tears, which afterwards by the *Puncta Lachrymalia*, placed in the bone of the Nofe, are difcharged into the Noftrils.

Carunculæ papillares are Ten little Bodies that are in the Reins: they are properly little bundles which arife from the centring together of a great many finall Channels, which the Reins are in a great measure made up of; and these receive the Serum from the little ductuses, and convey it into the Pelvis.

Cafus Uvula, fee in Cion.

Cataclida is the first Rib, called the Subclavian: Catagma is the breaking of bones, or a separation of the Continuum in the hard parts of the body; which is effected with some hard Instrument forcibly impressed upon the part; whose differences are taken from the Form, the Part, and several accidents.

Catalepfis, or Catochus is an abolition of all the Animal Functions, wherein the Refpiration remains entire, and the Patient preferves the fame habit of body that he had before he fell fick: the caufe of it feems to confift in the Obstruction or E_2 Angustation Angustation of the Corpus striatum in those Pores by which Objects are Represented in the brain, so that there's no perception of any Object; but the Pores, by which the Animal Spirits are Conveyed from the Brain to the Organs of Sense, are left free and open.

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(atalotica, the fame with Cicatrizantia.

Catamenia are Womens Courfes, which gathering every Month by the Fermentation of the blood, and being come to a Turgency by the Acceffion of a Ferment that is in the Womb, difcharge themfelves at their fet-time; others fay, they proceed from Seed bred in the Tefticles, and communicated to the blood. Some afcribe the Courfes to the motions of the Moon; but if this were true, then all Women would have them at the fame time. They begin at Twelve, Thirteen, or Fourteen Years of age, and ftop about Fifty; but this cannot be exactly determined: they are fuppreft in breeding-Women, and Nurfes; yet this is not a rule neither.

Catapa/ma is Fragrant Powder, which by reafon of its Scent is ftrewed amongst clothes: also a fragrant Powder, which after anointing is applied to the Stomach or Heart.

Cataphora is the fame with Coma; they only differ in this, that Cataphora is taken as the genus to all forts of Stupors that are not attended with a Fever.

Cataplalma is a Topical Medicine of the confiftence of a Pultife; it is ufually prefcribed two ways, either boiled, or without it; the former is more frequent, the latter of more efficacy. In the former, they are to take fuch Vegetables as are proper, proper, as Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, Fruits, $\mathscr{O}c.$ adding proper Meals, or omitting them; all which are boiled up in a convenient quantity of Liquor, v.g. Water, Beer, Milk, Honey, $\mathscr{O}c.$ to the confiftence of a Pultife : the latter is prepared commonly of Vegetables firred fmall with the Infufion of fo much Liquor onely as may make it of the former confiftence. You may add here Meal, crumbs of Bread, Oyles, Oyntments, as in the former fort of Cataplafins too.

Catapotium, commonly Pillula, is a Medicine given inwardly, Purging Pills.

Cataptofis is one Symptome of an Epilepfie; when Men fall fuddenly to the Ground.

Cataracta, is Two-fold, either beginning, or a fuffulion onely, or confirmed, or a Cataract properly fo called; the incipient is but a fuffulion of the Eye, when little Clouds, Motes, and Flies feem to flie before the Eyes; but the confirmed Cataract, is when the Pupil of the Eye is either wholly or in part covered and flut up with a little thin Skin; fo that the Sun-beams have not due admittance to the Eye. Confirmed Cataracts are cured with thrufting a Needle through the Albugineous and the hornie Membrane as far as the Cataract, which is to be deprefied with the Needle, and if it ftart back to be broken, then the Eye is to be tied up with Water of Rofes, the white of an Egg, and Alumn, all fhaken together.

Catarrhopus is when Humours, Vapours, or Wind, go downward.

Catafarca, the fame with Anafarca.

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Cataschesis is a good state of Body, opposite to an Hectic.

Catastasis
(54)

Catastastis is a disposition of Humane Body, or of time.

Catatafis is an Extension of the Body towards the lower parts.

Catheretica are Medicines that take away fuperfluities.

Catharma, the fame that Catharcticum.

Catharrhus is a Defluction of Humours from the Head towards the parts under it, as the Noftrils, the Mouth, Lungs, &c.

Catharfis, the fame with Cathar Elicum.

Catharticum is a purging Medicine, which cleanfes the Stomach, the Guts, and whatfoever is vitious and heterogeneous in the Blood, and throws it into the Common-fhore of the Guts. See Purgatio & Vomitorium.

Cathemerina, the fame with Quotidiana Febris.

Catheter is a Fiftulous Inftrument which is thruft up the Yard into the Bladder, to provoke Urine when it is fupprefied by the Stone; or into whofe cavity an Inftrument called *Innerarium* is thruft to find out the Stone in the Bladder, that then the Spbintter of the Bladder may be flown, and an Incifion be made in the Perinæum, *i.e.* betwixt the Fundament and the Privities.

Cathetetrismus is the Administration or Operation of Injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter, or a Siringe.

Catholicum is a common Medicine that expels all ill Humours; which is kept in the fhops.

Kalo purgare, to Purge downwards.

Catoche, the fame with Catalepfis.

Catochus, the fame with Catalepfis. Catoghis, the fame with Myopia.

Catoretica

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Catcretica the fame with Purgantia.

Cavitates are the greatest Cavities in the Body, wherein fome Principal part is contained, as the Brain in the Head; in the Cheft, the Lungs, Heart, &c. in the Abdomen, the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, &c. and they are three, the Head, the Cheft, the Belly.

Cavitates minores are the Ventricles of the Heart and Brain, of which in their proper place.

Cauledon is the breaking of the bones a crofs, when the parts of the bones are fo feparated that they will not lay direct.

Caufodes, the fame with Caufus.

Cauftica, or Escharotica are those things which burn the Skin and Flesh into an hard crust, as burnt Brass, unquenched Linie, sublimated Mercury, and hot Iron, Se.

Caufus, or a burning Fever, is that which is attended with a greater heat than other continued Fevers, an intolerable thirft, and other Symptoms which argue an extraordinary accention of the blood: and that which formerly difcriminates it from other putrid Fevers, is, that the temper of the blood is hotter, *i. e.* abounds more with combuftible Sulphur; and therefore when it begins to boyl, is accended in a greater measure, and in its deflagration diffuses Particles of most Intense Heat through the whole body; its Motion is acute, it comes prefently to its height, is accompanied with dreadful Symptoms, has a very difficult Crifis, and a dangerous Event?

Cauterium is a Chyrurgeons Instrument, made of Iron, Silver, or Gold, which after 'tis healed, has an actual power of burning into any thing;

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they differ in Bulk, and in Form; it is fometimes taken for a *potential cauterie*, prepared of *Liziviums*, or Lime and Sope.

Cedmata are defluxions upon the Joynts, especially the Hip.

Cele is a tumor in any part.

Cellulæ inteftini coli, the little Cavities of the Gut Colon, are where the Excrements lodge fome while, that they may refresh fome adjacent parts with their Heat, and digest and ferment any occurring crudities.

Cernentium is a Powder by whole means Cementatory Calcination is performed : or as others fay, it is an acute piercing Mineral Matter, wherewith Metals being ftrewed are Reverberated to cement, and it is either fimple or mixt; and either in form of a Powder, or a Confection.

Cenchrias is a fort of fpreading Inflamation which we call Wild-fire, called Herpes Miliaris from the refemblance it bears to the Seed of the fmall Grain called Millet or Hyrfe.

Ceneangia is an Evacution of the Veffels, by opening a Vein. 1. It is expedient in a Plethora, to free Nature from too great a load. 2. 'Tis expedient to draw back the blood when it rufhes too plentifully towards any one part. 3. To divert the blood from one part to another, though it be no way lodg'd there, nor be Extravafated. 4. To Ventilate and Cool the Blood in Burning and in Putrid Fevers.

Centrum is the middle of a Body not taken Mathematically, but Phyfically, and that they fay is the Heart; from which, as from a Center, the blood continually Circulates round the most diftant parts of the body. Cepba-

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Cephalæa is an obstinate Head-ach.

Cepbalalgia is an Head ach that proceeds from Intemperance, or ill Confirmation of the Parts.

Cephalartica are Medicines which purge the Head.

Cephalica are Spirituous and Volatile Medicines used in the Diftempers of the Head. Also the outermost Vein in the Arm is called Cephalica, because it uses to be opened in Diseases of the Head.

Cephalopharyng æi fignifies the first pair of Muscles of the upper part of the Gullet, which proceed from beside the Head and Neck, and are spread more largely upon the *Tunic* of the Gullet.

Cephalophonia is a pain or heavinefs in the Head.

Cerea are the Horns of the Womb in Bruits, wherein Generation is performed.

Ceratium, the fame with Siliqua.

Ceratogloffum is the proper pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, proceeding from the horns of the Bone called Hyoides, and joyned to the fides of the Tongue; their use is to move the Tongue straight downwards towards the inward parts, when they act joyntly: but if either the one or the other be contracted singly, they move it to the right or left fide.

Ceratodes, the fame with Cornea Tunica.

Ceratomalagma is a foftening Composition, prepared of Wax, and other ingredients.

Ceratum is a Medicine applyed outwardly, made of Wax, Oils, and fometimes Duft mixed thicker than an Ointment, and fofter than a Plaifter.

Cerchnos

Cerchnos is a certain Asperity of the Larynx, which is felt as it were like fo many Juniper-berries, whence proceeds a little dry Cough.

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Cercis is the Second Bone of the Cubit, called Radius, because it is like the spoke of a Wheel.

Cerea, the fame with Achor.

Cerebellum is the hinder part of the Brain, confifting, like the Brain it felf, of an Afhie or Barkie Substance, and a white Marrowie Substance, wherein the Animal Spirits which perform Involuntary and meer Natural Actions, are Generated. In Man, but not fo in Beasts, it feems to confist of a great many thin Plates that lay upon one another.

Cerebrum, the Brain, is firictly taken for the foremost part of the Substance which is within the Skull; and it is a Substance of a peculiar fort to it felf; outwardly it is covered with the Skin called Pia Mater; it is wrought with many turnings and windings, its Exterior Substance is Ashie, wherein the Animal Spirits are Generated: the Interiour is white, which receives the Animal Spirits from the former, and difcharges them by the Corpus Callofum, and the Medulla Oblongata into the Nerves; upon which voluntary actions do chiefly depend. Likewife the Brain is the fubject of Imagination, Judgment, Memory, and Reminiscence; for the Idea's or Species of things being received from the Organs of the External Senfes, are carried to the common Senfory, or the beginning of the Oblong-marrow, and then by the Corpora striata, and the Corpus callosum, there the judgement and imagination are formed; but the Seat of the Memory is faid to be in the Afhie Barkie

Barkie Substance; and if the *Idea's* after fome time chance to be called for out of the place of the Memory, then it is properly faid to be *Remini/cence*, or Remembring; Sleep is likewife tranfacted in the Brain; concerning which, fee in its proper place.

Cerelæum is an Ointment made of Wax and Oyl.

Cerevifia medicata, Phyfick-Drink, is wherein Medicines, proper for any Difeafes, have been infufed.

Ceria, the fame with Favus.

Cerio, the fame with Favus.

Cerotum the fame with Ceratum.

Cerumina are the filth of the Ear, which feems to be fweat out from the Cartilages: others think it comes from the Glandules which border upon the Ears; it confifts of abundance of falt and adult Sulphur, which gives it its bitternefs: it is good to hinder Duft, Motes, or little Animals from getting into the Ear.

Chalastica are Medicines of a moistning Quality, which Relax the parts that are too hard bound up.

Chalazia is a little fwelling in the Eye lids, like a Hail-ftone.

Chalaza, every Egg has two of them, one in the Obtufe, and the other in the Acute end: there's more of them in the White; yea they ftick clofer to the Yolk, and are faftned to its Membrane. They are fomething long bodies, more Concrete than the White, and whiter; knotty, have fome fort of Light, as Hail, whence they have their name: for each Chalaza confifts asit were of fo many Hail-ftones feparated from each each other by that White : one of them is bigger, than the other, and farther from the Yolk; is extended towards the Obtufe-end of the Egg : the other is lefs, and extends it felf from the Yolk towards the Acute end of the Egg. The greater is made up of two or three Knots like fo many Hail ftones, which are moderately diftant from each other, the lefs, in order fucceeds the greater. It is alfo a Difeafe incident to Swine.

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Chalinos, Aurelian fays it is the Ultimate Angle, and joyning of the Mouth, or that part of the Cheeks which adjoyns upon the Lips.

Character is a Myftical Sign or Figure, which fignifies or denotes fomething amongst Chymists.

Charta Virginia, the fame with Amnios.

Cheimetlon, the fame that Pernio.

Cheironium, the fame that Cacoethes.

Chemia, the fame that Chimia.

Chemofis is the Tumor of the Albuginious Tunic, that makes the black of the Eye appear Concave.

Chimetlon, the fame that Pernio.

Chiragra is a fort of Gout in the Hands, arifing from the Effervescence of Acid Particles, and fixt Salt.

Chiromantia is a Divination from infpecting the hand, when men Predict futurities from the Lineaments thereof, not at all neceffary to a Phyfitian, fince it is rather a Diabolical and deceitful art.

Chirones, the fame with Sinones.

Chyrunia is a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure. Chyrungia, Chirungery, is an Art, wherein by the help of our Hands or Inftruments we endeavour to Cure Difeafes. Or, it is a part of the Art Theraputic, wherein Difeafes are Cured by Incifion

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fion, Burning, and Setting Joynts. Or, it is a Science which teaches the manner and way of Operation upon Living Human Bodies; and it is fivefold; tho others chufe rather to divide it into Four Parts. 1. Synthefis, a fetting together of things feparate. 2. Diærefis, a feparating of things that were continued before. 3. Diorthofis, a correcting of things fqueezed together and contorted. 4. Exercfis, a taking away of Superfluities. 5. Anaplerofis, a Reftoring of that which was Deficient.

Chirurgus, one skilful in this art of Chirurgery.

Chlorofis, or Morbus virgineus commonly Itterus albus, feems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Pituitous Dropfie, arifing from an obstruction of the Courfes, want of Fermentation in the Blood, and a Detention or Depravation of the Ferment in the Womb; whereupon the Muscular Fibres being obstructed, they become lazie, and unfit for Action.

Choana is a fort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Bafis of the Brain, by which the ferous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandula: also the Pelvis of the Reins, of which in its proper Place.

Choenicis, the fame with modiolus.

Choenix is a fort of Measure containing two Sextaries, which is Three Pints of our Measure.

Choeras, the fame with Scrophula.

Cholagoga are Medicines which purge Sulphureous and Bilious Humors; as Rhubarb, Senna, &C.

Choledochus is the Ductus bilarius, or paffage of the Bile, called Common, wherein the Bile from the the Bladder that contains it, and the Ductus in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called Duodenum.

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Cholera is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are difcharged in great plenty upwards and downwards: the caufe of it confifts fometimes in the very Acrimonie of the Gall, which meets and ferments highly with the juice of the Pancreas, as fharp and Acid as it felf.

Chondros, fee Cartilago.

Chondrolyndelmus is a Cartilaginous Ligament, or the joyning of Bones by the intervention of a Cartilage.

Chorda the fame that a Tendon, Nerve, or Gut, of which in their proper place.

Chordapfus, fo Celfus calls it, barbaroufly call'd Milerere mei, by others Illiaca paffus; by others, Volvulus, commonly Ileus, and it is an Ejection of the Excrements at the Mouth only, proceeding from an Obstruction of Excrements, from Wind, Inflammation, or Contortion, or Convulfion of the Guts; when the upper part of the Intestines are twisted with the lower; or on the contrary, whereupon the Peristaltic or Vermicular Motion of the Guts, whereby the Excrements are Excluded, becomes Inverted.

Chorea fancti Viti, is a fort of Madnels, which formerly was very common amongft fome People, wherein the perfons affected lay'd not down, but ran hither and thither dancing to the last gafp if they were not forcibly hindred. Horstius fays, Toat he bath spoke with fome Women, who paying an yearly wift to the Chappel of Saint Vitus, which is near the City Ulme in Sweedland, have been taken

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ken with such a violent sit of Dancing Night and Day, together with a fort of Frantickness in the Mind, that they fall together like so many people in Extasies : and are sensible of little or nothing for a Year together, till next May, about which time they perceive themselves so tormented with a restlessness in their Limbs, that they are forced to repair to the same place again about the Feast of Saint Vitus, to Dance.

Chorion is the outward Membrane, which with the reft of the Membranes and Humours, contain the Fætus in the Womb. It is of an Orbicular Figure in Women, and its upper part is annexed to the Placenta, where it adheres to the Womb.

Cheroides is the folding of the Carotidal Arterie in the Brain, wherein is the Glandula Pincalis. It is alfo the Uvea Tunica, which makes the Apple of the Eye.

Chromatismus is the Natural Colour and Tincture; for Example, of Urines, Spittle, Blood, or Excrements.

Chronicus is a daily inveterate Diftemper, that has continued above forty days, and a Quartane Fever, a Confumption, an Afthma, Dropfie, &c.

Chronius, the fame with Chronicus.

Chrysoceraunius pulvis, is Aurum fulminans, which is prepared of Gold, diffolved in a Menstruum, impregnated with Armoniac Salt, infused in Oyl of Tartar; the Calx is precipitated to the bottom, which is sweetned and dryed for use.

Chus is a measure that contains four Sextaries, or two Chanices, in our Measure fix Pints.

Chylificatio is a Natural Action which makes Chyle.

Chylofis,

(64) Chylofis, the fame with Chylificatio.

Chylus, Chyle, is a white Juice in the Ventricle and Inteffines, proceeding from a light Diffolution and Fermentation of Victuals, especially of their Sulphur and Salt with which Edible things abound, and which by the Intervention of the Acid Humour in the Ventricle, becomes white : for if you pour an Acid upon any Liquor that is impregnated with Sulphur and Volatile Salt, it prefently turns Milkie; as is obvious in preparing Milk of Sulphur, or the refinous Extracts of Vegetables. Nav, Spirit of Harts-born, and of Soot, abounding with Volatile Salt, if it be Mixt with an Acid or but with plain Water, grows to be of a Milkie Colour; at laft the Chyle after a Commixion and Fermentation with the Gall, and the Pancreatic Juice, either Volatile, or Acid, paffing the Lacteal Veins, &c. is mixed with the Blood. It is called in Latin alfo Chymus.

Chymetlon, the fame with Pernio.

Chymia, or Chemia is a Refolution of Sublunary Bodies into their Elements; and again, a Coagulation of the fame Elements into the Bodies, which they conftituted before, in order to the preparation of Medicines more grateful, more healthful, and more fafe; there are two parts of it, Solution and Coagulation: by the addition of the Arabic Article'tis call'd Alchymia, or Alkymia; it is called alfo Spagiria, Hermetica ars, ars perfecti Magisterii, ars Segregatoria, Seperatoria, and Destillatoria.

Chymica, or Chymicalia, are Medicines which the Chymist's prepare, that they may be taken in a lefs or more grateful quantity.

Chymicus is one skilful in the Art of Diffolying

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ng and Coagulating one skilful in Chymiftry. *Chymofis*, or *Chemofis*, is a Diffortion of the Eye lids, by an Inflamation: alfo an Inflamation of the *Tunica Cornea* in the Eye.

Chymus, the fame with Chylus.

Cicatrifantia are fuch things as by drying, binding, and contracting, fill up Ulcers with Flefh; and cover them with a skin.

Cicatrix, Cicatrices, Scars, are Marks which are left after great Wounds or Ulcers : fome are finiple, others accompanied with a Cavitie, Diminution, or Excrefeence in the part Affected.

Cilia, and Supercilia, are the Eye-brows, hard Cartilaginous Bodies; but Supercilia properly the hair upon the Eye brows, at the Extremity of the Forehead; they are like two hairy Bulwarks or Ramparts to the Eyes, to defend them from the fudden Incurfe of any thing from the Head or otherwife.

Cion, Columella, Gargareon, Gurgulio, uva, woulds uvigena, uvigera, epiglottis, sublinguium, is the cover of the Wind pipe; it hangs betwixt the two Glandules, called Amygdale, above the Chink of the Larynx, and is a Process from a Substance, as one would think, Glandulous, Spongie, and Red which Columbus is of opinion, arifes from the Tunic of the Mouth redoubled in that place. But Riolan fays, it proceeds from fome Muscles which are terminated there; it is of a Figure roundly Oblong, in the upper part thicker, and ending Obtufely in an Acute. Its use is to attemperate the coldness of the Air, and to hinder the Drink from falling upon the Noftrils: fometimes this Uvula flicks out too far from the Humours that fall

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fall upon it, which cannot return by the Lymphatic Veffels, whence proceeds the falling of the Uvula, which we call Roof of the Mouth.

Cionis, the fame with Cion.

Circuitus, the fame with Periodus.

Circulatio fanguinis, see periodus.

Circulatio Chymica is the Exaltation of pure Liquor, by a Circular Diffillation in an Inftrument called a Pelicane, or a blind Alymbic, by the virtue of Heat.

Circulatorium is a Glafs Veffel, wherein the Liquor infufed by its Afcending and Defcending, rowls about as it were in a Circle : there are feveral forts of thefe Veffels, but two efpecially of moment and ufe, that called *Pelicanus*, and the other *Diota*.

Circulus is a round Inftrument, made of Iron, for the cutting of Glafs; which is performed thus: The Inftrument being heated, is applyed to the Glafs, and is there continued till it grow hot, then with a drop of cold water, or a cold blaft upon it, it flies in pieces.

Cirfocele is a fwelling of the preparing Veffels about the Tefficles, fo that they fometimes look like a Third Tefficle.

Cirfos, or Varix, is a Dilatation and fwelling of the Veins, crooked or winding, and arifing in one or more parts of the Body, infomuch that the Veins threaten a Rupture.

Citta, or Pica, is a depraved Appetite, when people long for those things which are not fit to be, nor are ever eat, as Lime, Coles, Shells, Cloth, Hides, Sand, Ge. that cause lies in the Depravation of the ferment of the Ventricle.

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Claretum

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Claretum is an Aromatic Wine, impregnated with an Infufion, and fweetned with Sugar, it is otherwife called, Vinum Hypocraticum, Hypocras Wine: alfo a medicated Wine. It is fo called, becaufe it is percolated and purified by a Winefack through which it is drained from its dregs, called Manica Hippocratis.

Clarificatio is when Juices or thick Decoctions become clearer and finer: which is done three ways, by fubfiding Fermentation, or the addition of Vinegar, white of an Egg, or Milk.

Claviculae are two little Bones which clofe the Cheft of a Man, fastening the Shoulder-bone like a Key, with the Breast bone, that part where the Ribs joyn together : they are otherwise called, Ligulæ, or Furcale, Furcala Superior, &c. they are placed transverse under the very bottom of the Neck, in the top of the Breast, on each fide one.

Clavus, see Helos.

Clavus, according to Tornamira, is a pain in a fmall part of the Head, commonly above the Eye in the Eye-brow, and feems as if that part of the Head were bored through with a little Auger, or Wimble.

Cleidion, the fame with Clavicula.

Clitoris is a part in a Woman, refembling the Yard of a Woman, whole use is Titillation; it confists, like a Mans Yard, of two Nervous Bodies, which arife from the lower part of the bones of the Privities, and at the end is covered with a Nut, and a Prepuce, or fore-skin; its substance is spungie, so that it is capable of Increase and Relaxation, but is not perforated as in Men.

Clyden is a Fluctuation in the Ventricle. Clyfine, the fame with Clyfer.

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Clyfters

Clyster, and Clysterium, or Enema, is a fluid Medicine given inwardly, injected into the Bowels by the Fundament; fome Clysters are foftening and loofning, others fcouring, others aftringent, others which eafe pain, and others for other uses. Clyster is fometimes taken in a larger fence, for Mebenchyta, Otenchyta, Ritenchyta, &c. which fee in their proper places.

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Cui/mus, the fame with Pruritus.

Coccyx, the laft Portion of the Back, is made up of three little Bones, fometimes four, which are under the Os Sacrum, and ferve for eafier fitting.

Coeblea is the cavity of the inner part of the Ear, fo called from its windings and turnings, for it has three or four Rings which mutually fucceed one another; it is girt about with a very foft and thin Membrane.

Coctio, Concoction or Digestion, is the fermentation of the fmalleft Particles which our Nourishment confifts of, that they may be made fit and proper for the nourifhment and increase of a Living Body. The first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Ferment which partly remains there, from the reliques of the former Meat, and partly flows thither from the Caliac Arteries. The fecond is made in the Guts by the Gall and Pancreatick juice. The third is in the Glandules of the Mesenterie, from a Lympha or Water which mixes it felf with the Chyle. The fourth is in the Lungs, from the Infpiration of Nitrous Air. The fifth is in the Veffels and Bowels, as in the Spleen, Liver, Tefficles, Gc. It is ill called coction, or boiling, because 'tis the property of Fire to boyl: for if Heat were were the caufe of Fermentation, what fhould be then of Fifh and other things, wherein there's no fenfible heat at all.

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Codia are the tops of Poppies, of which they make Syrup.

Cecum inteftinum, is the Fourth, in order from the Stomach, and first of the thick Guts; in Children new born, 'tis found full of Excrements; but in Adult perfors its Cavitie often difappears, and onely hangs like a Worm.

Cælia is a great Cavity, as the uppermoft, middle, and the loweft Region or Cavity.

Cæliaca Arteria is that which arifes from the Trunc of the great Arterie, and fpreads it felf towards the Ventricle and Liver with its Branches.

Coeliaca paffio, or Affectio, is a Purging, wherein the Meat either wholly changed, or in part is ejected, without any Chilification ; and it is twofold : the first, in which the Meat is onely Digested in the Stomach; the other, when Concoction or Fermentation is performed in the Stomach and Intestines both at once; but by reason that the Lacteal Vessels, or little Teats of the Guts, are Obliterated through long Fasting, a Purulent Diffenterie or the like, the Chyle is not distributed.

Coeloma is a hollow and round Ulcer in the Horny Tunic of the Eye.

Coelum is the Cavitie of the Eye towards the Corners. The Palate is also called Calum.

Cobobatio is when a diffilled Liquor is poured upon its Menstruum again, and afterwards is Diftilled.

Coindicantia are figns which do not indicate by themfelves, but by another.

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Colatura

Colatura is that which after Boyling, or Infufion, is percolated through a Sive or Cloth.

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Coleothar is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation, commonly called Caput mortuum. Coles, see Penis.

Colica paffio, the Colic is a vehement pain in the Abdomen, from an ill difposition of the Animal Spirits, begun in the Nervous foldings of the Mefenterie, and is sometimes falsly imputed to the Gut Colon. Others make this Disease to proceed from an Acid Pancreatic Juice; others, other ways, but falsly.

Colla is Glue.

Colletica are Medicines that Conglutinate.

Colliciæ are the joyning of the puncta Lachrymalia into one paffage on both fides, which derive the humour of the Eye-lids into the Cavitie of the Noftrils; the holes that are made in the very tops of the Eye brows defcend in little Channels, eafily to be fhown, unlefs the bones of the Noftrils be fo cautioufly broken, that the Tunics remain entire; for after they have penetrated the Fones (whither they are feparated with a thin Membrane) they fpread themfelves into a larger Channel, and are continued to the Tunic of the Noftrils. The fame holes or openings in Sheep, Hares, Calves, Rabbits, are not found in the very Eye-brows, but a little more inward ; and most of all in Birds, where they are larger than in any other Creatures; the Membrane which feparates, the holes here, is very fhort.

Collutio is a wathing of the Mouth, when we four loofe Teeth, the Gums, or Ulcers.

Collyrium was once an Oblong Medicine which was

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was taken in Diftempers of the Eyes; it is prepared in an Oblong, fometimes an Orbicular Form, and is diffolved in a convenient *Vehicle* for curing the Eyes.

Coloboma is a fault in the Lips, Eye-lids, Ears, Noftrils, and the like, when one part either from the Nativity, or by fome accident grows to another, which were either before actually loofned, or at leaft ought to have been fo.

Colon, is the fecond of the great Guts ; it is thus fituate; it arifes from the Cacum Intestinum, in the right Flank, and adheres to the right Kidney ; then it tends upwards under the Liver, where tometimes it is annexed to the Bladder of the Gall, which dyes it a Clavish Colour : it goes on further transverse under the bottom of the Ventricle, and on the left hand is joyned to the Spleen ; then again it is faftned to the left Kidneys, where it winds and turns very obliquely ; and after that , defcends in a right Line; it is commonly about Eight or Nine hand breadths in length ; but the wideft and largeft Gut of all, it has a great many little Cells, or Cavities in it; a certain Ligament is twifted with it the breadth of the middle Finger about its middle upwards; and then by reafon of its largenefs it is guarded with two ftrong Ligaments, the one upwards, the other downwards, that it may be faitned to both the upper and under parrs : about the beginning it has a Valve that looks upwards, left any thing fhould return from the great Guts into the fmall.

Colpus, the fame with Sinus.

Columnanafi is the flefhie part of the Nofe pro-F 4. minent in the middle, near the upper Lip. Columna oris, the fame with Cion.

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Coma formolentum is a deep fleep, lefs than a Lethargie, without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awakned, anfwers to any Queffions propounded to him, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open, and his under-Jaw fallen, liker to one dead than alive. It proceeds irom an Obftruction of the Brain, when the Serum has invaded the Tegument of the windings and foldings of the Brain, and the little ftreaks of the Marrow that is included therein. It is the fame that Cataphora.

Coma vigil is a Difease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but fearce can fleep, being affected with a great drowzinefs in the Head, a flupidity in all the Senfes and Faculties, and many times with a delirium too. If the reason of these things be demanded, we may folve them thus, That the Pores and Paffages of the Brains, wherein the Spirits move, are very much fulled up with a thick Soporiferous Matter from the Blood, whereby the Spirits being hindred from their usual Explosion and Commerce with one another, feem to induce a profound and almost irrefiftable Drowzinefs upon the Perfon Affected; but in as much as there are fome fharp nimble Particles, like fo many Stings, intermixed with the Spirits, and which keep them in perpetual Motion, therefore fome of them itill force their way, and directly or obliquely, as they can find a paffage, meet and exert ; and this Motion, fuch as it is, confused and wandring, tho it do not perfect the complear Exercise of the Animal Function, yet eafily interrupts

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interrupts its Reft; fo that perfons thus Affected, enjoy neither perfect day, nor perfect night, but live in a continual Twilight betwixt fleep and waking.

Comitialis morbus, the fame with Epilepfia.

Composita are Medicines made up of many fimple Medicines; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Opiates, Trochies, Ointments, Plaisters, &c.

Conarium, or Glandula pinealis, hangs in the folding of the Choroides in the Brain, fo called from the fhape of a Cone. It is feated betwixt the two beds of the Optique Nerves, and the Prominences of the Nates. We can fcarce believe, that this Glandulæ is the feat of the Soul; or that the Principal Faculties in a Man arife hence; becaufe that feveral Animals which are in a manner wholly defittute of the Prime Faculties of the Soul, Imagination, Memory, Ge. yet have this Glandulæ very fair and ample: it ought therefore to be look'd upon rather as a Senforie, whence the Nerves arife ; to wit, about the beginning of the Oblongated Marrow. Its ule is, to receive and contain the Serous Humours which are Excerned from the Alterious Blood, till either the Veins being emptied, fuck them again; or elfe the Lympheducts (if there be any at hand.) convey them away. Yet the Learned F. Boyle doubts of its ufe, when he fays, That it is not so easie to determine what its use is. Since I have observed this Glandulæ to be always impregnated with an apparent and pretty tharp faltness in feveral Brains of Men, Oxen, and Sheep; I cannot but imagine, that it feparates fome Volatile Humour from the Blood, Analogous to a Volatile Armoniac Salt, which being

ing diffused upon the Trunc of the Spinal Marrow, communicates fome new Vigor to the Animal Spirits, and hinders their Coagulation.

Concha is the winding Cavitie of the inner part of the Ear.

Condensantia, see Incrassantia.

Conditum is a composition of Conferves, Powders, Spices, made up into the Form of an *Electu*arie, with a convenient quantity of Syrup: it is taken also for a Simple Medicine, fweetned with Honey or Sugar; as candid Ginger, or Helicampane.

Condyloma is the knitting or joyning of Joynts. Alfo a certain Tumor in the little skin of the Fundament; an hard and Callous Swelling, growing from black Humors that flow thither. and rather troublefome than painful: fometimes alfo it is accompanied with an Inflamation.

Condylie are the joynts and knuckles of the Fingers, thicker thereabout the Joynts, than in other places.

Confecta, Confitures, are things (as Seeds, Almonds, Cinnamon, &c.) crusted over with dry Sugar.

Confectio is a Composition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance, and it is Twofold; either dry, as Lozenges, &c. or moist, as Opiates, Preserves, Conferves, and all forts of Antidotes.

Conformatio is an Effential part of Health, or Sickness; and therefore is either good or bad; it confists in these Six following Particulars, Number, Magnitude, Figure, Cavitie, Surface, and Scituation.

Conguis,

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Congius, or Choa, is a Measure that contains Six Sectaries.

Conjunctiva tunica, the fame with Adnata. Conoides, the fame with Conarium.

Consensus, a Difease by Consent, is when one Difease is caused by another, as Respiration is hindred by a Pleurisse; it is likewise the correspondence of different parts, by the mutual and common Ligaments of both; to wit, Nerves and Tendens.

Conferva, a Conferve, is a Composition of Flowers or Herbs beat together, to every pound whereof, if they be dry, are added three pounds of Sugar; if moister, two pounds, so that they may be sept several years.

Confolidantia are those things which cleansing with a moderate heat and force, by taking Corruption out of Wounds, and preferving the temperature of the parts, cause the Nourishment to be fitly applyed to the part Affected.

Contagium, is a Poifon, which from one Subect is propagated to another; which happens two manner of ways, either at a diftance by the Air, or by fimple Contact.

Contemplabiles dies, see Critici dies.

Continens caufa, is the Internal Caufe of a Difcafe, with the matter of it, which arifeth elfewhere, which is fo near a kin to the Difeafe, that if it be, he Difeafe is too; and if it be taken away, the Difeafe follows. As the Stone, which proceeds from ill Humors arifing from ill qualities in Meats and Drinks, Obstructs the Ureters.

Continens febris is a Fever that continues without any Intermiffion: and it is Twofold, either Primarie, Primarie, or Secundarie; the former proceeds from a too great Exaltation of Sulphur, as in a burning Fever, a Pleurifie, Quinzie, &c. the latter, which is alfo called Symtomatica, is caufed by Wounds Ulcers, &c. as in a Confumption, Wounds in the Head, &c.

Continua Febris, is a Fever (or Ague) which is continually troublefome, but with fome intermiffion : and it is either Quotidian, Tertian, Quar tane, or Erratic. The caufe of its continuance proceeds from a too high Exaltation of Sulphur as in the former fort of Fevers : but the Paroxifmes or Fits, proceed from that equal portion of Chyl which is continually added to the Blood.

Contraindicatio is an Indication which hinder that to be done which the first Indication suggested and it is either Contra indicans, which hinders of i felf; or Correpugnance, which is Secundarily Repug nant, and in Conjunction with other Indications.

Contuito offis, a bruifing of a Bone is when Bone is fo hurt with fome hard blunt Inftrument that outwardly it appears whole, when as inwarc ly it is otherwife.

Convulsio, Convulsion, is a Motion whereby th Nerves or Membranes are contracted and remitte without the Will, as in the Falling-fickness, Cramp & c. of which in their proper place.

Cophofis, is a Deatnefs.

Copos is a wearinefs of the Body when th Muscles, or their Fibers rather, are loaden and ot ftructed with fuch Viscous Humors, that they ar rendred unfit for Motion.

Coprocritica are Medicines which Purge awa the Excrements in the Guts.

Cos

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Cor, the Heart, is a Flefhy Fibrous Substance. made up of feveral Muscles and Tendons; it has two Auricles or Ears, and as many Ventricles; the Vena Cava, or Great Vein, is fastned to the right Auricle, and the Pulmonarie Vein to the left ; the Pulmonarie Arterie is joyned to the Right Ventricle, and the great Arterie to the left. It is clothed with a little Membraneous Bag, called the Pericardium, wherewith it is joyned to the Mediastinum. and the Diaphragme; its Balis is upwards, and Point downwards, and is placed in the middle of the Cheft, amongft the Lobes of the Lungs. Its ufe is onely to receive and difperfe the Blood to all parts in the Body; though others place I know not what Flame, others a Ferment in its Ventricles. which are all Fables, and no way confonant to Reafon, as we have fufficiently Evinced in our Tract, concerning The Circulation of the Blood.

Coracobyoides, are Muscles which proceed from the Process of the Shoulder-bone, called Coracoides, and go on as far as the Bone Hiordes: their use is to move obliquely downwards.

Coracoides is the Process of the Shoulder-blade in form of a Beek.

Cordialia are Medicines which are commonly thought to ftrengthen the Heart : but they onely put the Blood into a fine gentle Fermentation, which Corroborates and Facilitates the Motion of the Heart.

Cornea oculi tunica, which is alfo called Sclerotes, and Dura, the hard Tunic, proceeds from a skin in the Brain called Dura Menix; it is pellucide forwardly, that it may transmit the visible Species; its fides are covered with the Albugineous ous tunic; inwardly it contains the Aquæous Hu-

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Cornicularis proceffus, fee Ancyroides.

Cornua uteri, are two lateral parts of the Womb in fome Bruits, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, $\mathcal{O}c$. yet fome Authors have attributed the fame parts to a Womans Womb, from fomething which imitates them there; for at the fides of the bottom of the Womb, there is a fort of *Protuberance* on both fides, where the Vafa deferentia are inferted : a Womans Womb is rarely bipartite, as it is in Bruits.

Coronalis futura, is a Cleft in the Head, made like a Comb, and joynes as if the Teeth of two Saws were clofely compacted into one another; it is placed in the upper part of the Skull, from one Temple to another, and is circumfcribed with the bones of the Forehead, and that particularly called *Bregma*, in the middle whereof the *Suture*, ftiled *Sagitalis*, is terminated.

Coronaria vafa are the Veins and Arteries which furround the Heart, to Nourish it.

Corone is an Acute Process of the lower Jawbone, from its likeness to the Beek of a Raven, called Rostriformis, in form of a Beek.

Corpus Callofum is the Marrowie part of the Brain, whofe Complication makes the foremost Ventricle of the Brain; and it is wholly Marrowie, without any Membrane, and is fastened on both fides to the little Tuffs of the Oblongated Marrow; from which, as from its rife, this Medullarie Subfrance which overspreads the Arches of the Brain is expanded towards the hinder parts, and gradually diminishes; at length the Exteriour Edge of this

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this Expanded Substance is more narrowly contracted, and lower down is joyned to the Trunc of the Oblongated Marrow, by the connexion of Membranes and Vessels : and farther, that the Connexion may be firmer, there arises a Medullary Process from its former part, near its little Tufts, which subtending the opening of the Brain, goes to the very Extremities of it; with which, as with two Arms folded, it is united on both sides : which Arms embrace the Trunc of the Oblongated Marrow, and so unite that Limbus of the Brain too more firmly to themselves.

Corpus glandulojum, the fame with Prostata. Corpus varicojum, see Varicojum corpus. Corpus Pampineforme, see Varicojum corpus. Corpus Pyramidale, see Varicojum corpus.

Corrofio Chymica, is a Calcination of mixed Bodies by Corrofives.

Corrofivum is a Medicine that has a power of Corroding, as Lime, Aquafortis, &c.

Corrodentia, Corroding things, are those which eat up and confume Excrescent Flesh, with their sharp Particles.

Corticalis substantia cerebri, is the outward Subftance of the Brain, full of Labyrinths, and Meanders in the outside; it is covered with a thin skin, it is of an Ash-grissie Colour, and full of little Vessels: inwardly the Medullary Substance is next to it. Its use is to generate Animal Spirits from the Blood, and hence they are conveyed by the Medullarie Substance to the Nerves, and distributed through the whole Body. Secondly, The Seat of the Memory, and Sleep is placed there.

Coryphe is the Crown of the Head; also the interior

interior Extremity of the Fingers, near the Nails.

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Coryza, or gravedo, is a defluction of a fharp, falt, and thickned Humour, into the Mouth, Lungs, and Nostrils, from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the Nerves of smelling; for when it grows thick, it can neither be Percolated by the Reins, nor pass from the Pitutarie Glandule, thorough the Infindibulum into the Veins, and therefore it Distills into the Nostrils by the aforefaid Nerves, which if it meet with an Accension of Sulphureous Particles, it produces a Fever, and consequently thirst. Hence comes that Coryza, either with or without a Fever.

Cosmetica are Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin, as Oyl of Tartar, a diffolution of Sublimated Mercury, Sulphur, Camphor, &c.

Coftæ, the Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts make the *Cheft* or *Thorax*: backward they are connexed with the *Vertebres* of the Back, forward with the *Cartelages* of the Breaft-bone; they are Twelve in Number on both fides; the feven upper are called *true*, the five lower *(purious,* the broader part of the Ribs is called *Palmula*, the ftraiter towards the *Vertebres*, *Remulus*.

Cotyla attica, is Nine Ounces, as an Italian Hemina; but Cotyla Italica contains Twelve.

Cotyle, the fame with Acetabulum, is the Cavitie of the Huckle-bone, which is appointed to receive the head of the Thigh-bone

Cotyledon, the fame with Cotyle.

Cotyledones, or Acetabula uterina, are Glandules difperfed up and down the uttermost Membrane of the Fatus, called Chorion; which separate Nutritious

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tritions juice from the Womb to nourifh the Fatus; but this is found onely in fome Animals : the Placenta in the Womb fupplies their place in Women. Alfo the gaping meetings of the Veins in the Womb, are called Cotylidones, and Acetabula; these Glandules are so called, from the refemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Pennywort, in Latin Cotyledon.

Conce os, the Hyp-bone, called otherwife Innominatum, and illium coxendix, becaufe it contains the Gut called ileum; it is annexed to the fides of the Os Sacrum; in Infants it confifts of Three Bones, Ilium, Ifchium, and Os pubis, which are joyned together by Cartilages till Seven Years of Age, then it is diffinguished by a Triple Line; it grows into one continued Bone in Adult perfons.

Coxendix, the fame with Coxa and Ifchium. Crama, Croma, and Chrama, is a mixture of any thing, whether Medicines or Elements.

Cranium is the compages of the Bones of the Head, to which belong the Bones of the Fore-head, of the fides of the Head, of the hinder-part of the Head, of the Temples, the Bone called Sphenoides, and another called Cribriforme like a Sieve ; it is like a Kparos an Helmet to the Head, which defends it from External Injuries ; its upper part is double : fome call it Calva and Calvaria. See Calva.

Crapula is an Head-ach proceeding from too much Wine.

Crafis, or temperamentum, is a convenient mixtion of qualities; temperament is either Simple, or Compound; Simple, is when onely one quality exceeds the reft, as hot, cold, moift, dry, falt, fharp, *ic. Compound*, is when more 'qualities exceed, as hot and dry, hot and bitter, falt and fharp, acid and frigid, acid and acrimonious, and also one is inberent, which is fixed in the parts; another influent, which is derived upon the parts, from the Blood and Spirits; and it is either moderate, or immoderate; total, or partial; natural or acquired; permanent or transitorie, to an equality in weight, or a just proportion; and fo they make a great many diffinctions, which fignifie little or nothing.

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Craticula is a Chymical Inftrument made of fquare pieces of Iron, as thick as ones Finger, placed fo near one another in Acute Angles, that there's half a Fingers fpace betwixt them; it is ufed in making of Fires, to keep up the Coles.

Cremasteres, are two Muscles of the Testicles, called *suspensares*, *bangers*; they grow outwardly to the Membrane of the *vagina*, and proceed in men from the Ligament which is in the *os pubis*; and are fast connexed to the lower part of the Testicles.

Cribrofum os, fee Ethmoides.

Cribrum benedictum antiquorum, the Ancients fancied Two Cavities placed long-ways in the Reins; one uppermoft, whereinto the Serous Blood was poured from the Emulgent Arteries; another lowermoft, which they fancied was diftinguifhed with a certain Transferse Membrane full of little holes like a Sieve; whence they called it Colatorium, a Strainer, and Benedictum Cribrum, a bleffed Sieve, through which they would have the Serum Percolated into the Ureters; and the good Blood stay behind for the nourishment of the Reins.

Cricoaryt ænoides are Muscles which proceed from

from the Cartilage, called Cricoides. and are inferted into the Aryt anoides, which whilft they draw back-ward and outwardly, the opening of the Larynx is Dilated.

Cricoides is the Cartilage of the Larynx or Windpipe, which is in fashion of a Ring.

Cricothyroides fignifies a pair of Muscles, which proceed from the Cartilage like a Ring, and are terminated in that which is called *Scatiformis*, or like a Shield; they Dilate the opening of the *Larynx* by moving a little obliquely.

Crimnoides, or Crimnodes, is Urine with thick Sediments at the bottom, like Bran.

Crifima are Signs by which one may differn and judge.

Crifis is a fudden Change in a Difease, either towards a Recovery, or Death. It fometimes fignifies a Secretion of Humors ; but is more frequently taken for a Judgment passed upon a Disease. One Crifis is called perfect, another imperfect ; the perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Diftemper; and it is either Salutary, or deadly. 1. It must be judged by ve-3. Happen ry good Signs. 2. Be manifest. upon a Critical Day. 4. Be faithful. 5. Secure. 6. Suitable to the Difeafe, and the Diftemper of the Patient. An imperfect Crijis, is that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Difeafe, but leaves room for another Crifis : and this is Two-fold, either for the better, or for the worfe : the former is that which does not quite take away the Difease, but enables the Patient to bear it better : the latter, is when the Difease becomes more violent and dangerous. That Crifes depend upon 2

on the Motion and Influence of the Moon, and Stars, and follow their Quadrate and oppofite Afpects, or their Conjunctions, is falfe and frivolous; for Critical Evacuations are determined only according to the ftore and turgefcencie of Aduft Matter, which is Expelled the Body fooner or later, according to the different Temperament of the Perfons Affected: whereupon depends the variety of Critical days.

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Crift.e are Excression of Flesh growing boat the Fundament, from a preposterous use of Coirion, the Roots whereof are often Chapt, and Cleft.

Christa Galli is the Third part of the Bone Ethmoides, or the inner Process, not much unlike the Comb of a Cock: it arises betwixt the Olfactory Nerves; and has the Extremity of the Third Cavity of the hard skin of the Brain, called Dura meninx, implanted in it

Criterium, the fame that Crifis.

Critbe, or Hordeolum, is a little Oblong Pufh, or Swelling, which grows to the Eye-brows where the Hairs are; fo called from its refemblance to a Barly-corn.

Critici dies are those whereon there happens a fudden change of a Diseafe, and they are Threefold: some are called truly and perfectly Critical; others Indices; others Intercidentes. The perfectly Critical Days are called Principes, or Radicales; because that the Crifis which happen on these days have all the marks of a perfect Crifis: and these are the Seventh, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-first Day. Indices which are called also Contemplabiles, and Internuncii, are those which indicate, (85)

Indicate, that the Crifis will be on the Seventh day : and thefe are Three: the Fourth, the Eleventh, and Seventeenth Day. Intercidentes, which are called alfo Intercalares, irrepentes, or provocatorii, are those which fall betwixt the days called Principes & Indices, and they onely aim at an imperfect Crifis, and are the Third, the Fifth, the Ninth, the Thirteenth, and the Nineteenth ; but all other Days which are neither Principes, nor Indices, nor Intercidentes, are called Vacui, and Medicinales, and they are the Sixth, the Eighth, the Tenth, the Twelfth, the Sixteenth, and the Eighteenth. The computation of Critical Days, is to be Inftituted from that hour wherein the Patient first felt himfelf ill. We may observe by the by, That the computation of Critical Days in thefe Countries does not exactly correspond with Hypocrates his Accounts. All these days depend upon the fooner or later Fermentation and Maturation of the Morbific Matter.

Critica Signa, Critical Signs, are fuch as are taken from a Crifis, either towards Death, or a Recovery; and fome of them are antecedent, which either fore-tell the time of a Crifis, or fignifie a kind of Crifis. Others are concomitant, which appear at the fame time with the Crifis. And others, Laftly, are Subfequent, which fhew, whether an imperfect Recovery be to be expected; or there be fear of a Relapfe.

Crotaphites are the Muscles, Veins, and Arteries about the Temples. Sometimes Crotaphium is taken for a pain in the Head.

Crotaphium, See in Crotaphites.

Crucibulum, a Crucible, is a Vessel for melting G 3 Minerals Minerals and Metals made of Earth, extraordinarily hardned by Fire, with an Acute Bafis, but a larger top, round, or triangular. There is alfo a fort of Crucible made, commonly called *Tefta*, which is fufficient to melt Metals.

Cruditas morborum, a Crudity in Difeafes, is when the Blood (as in continued Fevers) is not yet duly fermented, and brought to a right confiftence.

Cruditas Ventriculi, a Crudity of the Stomach, is when meat out of a defect of Nourifhment, or fome other cause, is not rightly fermented, and rurned into Chyle: and it is Threefold, Apepsia, Bradypepsia, and Dispepsia: of which in their proper places.

Cruor, Blood, fee Sanguis. Helmont makes a diffinction betwixt Sanguis, and Cruor; the former whereof, he fays, Is the Blood in the Arteries; the latter, that in the Veins.

Crus, or Magnus pes, is all that part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks down to the end of the Toes; it is divided into the Thigh, Leg, and Foot.

Crusta lattea is a fpecies of Acbor, a Scurf, or crustie Scab: onely with this difference, that an Acbor Infects onely the Head; but this, not onely the Face, but almost the whole Body of an Infant at the time of its first Sucking. Crusta Lattea turns white, but Acbors have another colour.

Crymodes is a cold fhivering Fever, but many times accompanied with an Inflamation of the inner parts.

Cryforchis is an absconding of the Testicles in the Belly.

Crystallinus

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Crystalinus humor oculi, called alfo Glacialis, the Cryftaline humor of the Eye, within the opening of the Tunica Uvea, like a Glass put over a hole, collects and refringes the Rays which ftrike upon it from all parts; its Substance is like Glue, or the Gum of a Tree, very pellucide, and of a confiftence like melting Wax, which though it bea prefied, does not yet eafily yield and feparate. In Menit is fhaped like a Lintel, whofe outward Surface is pretty plain, but the inner gibbous and rifiing : this Humor, though it be not apt to fpread abroad, yet is cloathed with a finall Membrane of its own, called Aranea, by reafon of its thinnefs, like to a Spiders Web.

Crystalloides tunica, the fame with Aranea Tunica.

Cubiforme, see Cuboides.

Cubitus, the middle part betwixt the Shoulderbone and the Wreft ; it confifts of two Bones, one called Ulna, and the other Radius : the ends whereof meet indeed, but the middle parts are feparate, though they be tied together a little by a Membranous Ligament.

Cuboides is the Fourth bone in that part of the Foot which immediately fucceeds the Leg, and that in both Feet. It is called alfo Grandinofum, and Cubiforme.

Cucupha is a Cover for the Head, made of Odoriferous and Cephalic Spices beat to Powder, and ftitched betwixt two pieces of Silk ; or elfe, fowed within a Cap, and worn upon the Head against Catarrhs, and other Difeases of the Head.

Cucurbita is a Chymical pointed Veffe! made of Earth or Glass, used in Distillations by an Alembic

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bie: fometimes it is taken for Cucurbitula. Cucurbitini lumbrici are broad Worms, like the feed of a Gourd.

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Cucurbitula, or Cucurbita, a Cupping-glafs, is a wide, hollow Veffel, made of Glafs or Tin, which is applyed to the Body with Scarrification, or without it, to divert, to derive the Blood into another part, or to let it out ; if it be applyed without Scarrification, it is called Cucurbita caca & ventofa. Cupping-glaffes are applied to the most fleshy parts, where the large Veffels and Nerves cannot be hurr. The drawing which is performed by theie Glaffes, is done thus : after the Skin is scarrified, the Air in the Cupping-glaffes is rarified, and dilated by the flame of the Towe that is fired within it, which after it is cooled and condenfed, takes up lefs room than before; fo that the External Air prefling upon the Flefh without, forces the Blood into the Glafs. There are two forts of Cupping-glaffes, fays Celfus, one. of Brass, and the other of Horn: the former is open on one part, and fhut on the other ; the latter is equally open on one part, on the other has a little hole: burning Towe is thrown into the Brazen one, and fo its mouth is applyed, and forced upon the Body till it flick. That of Horn, is applyed fingly by it felf, and by a violent fucking at the little hole, which must prefently be ftopt up close with Wax, it flicks as fast as the other : but if other things fail, then a little Cup or Goblet with a firait mouth may be very fitly applyed to the fame Effect ; after it has fluck, if the Skin be fcarrified before with a Pen-knife, it draws out the Blood ; if it be whole and entire, it draws

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draws out the Flatulent Matter; therefore where the matter within is hurtful and offenfive, it must be applyed the former way; where there's an Inflamation, the latter. The Agyptians at this day use those of Horn; as appear from Prosper Alpinus.

Cuneiforme os is fo called from the refemblance they fay it has to a Wedge; in Latin Cuneus; the Ancients called it Multiforme, of many Shapes, by reafon of the various Proceffes infide and outfide, which render it rough and unequal: it is fituate in the midft of the Bafis of the Brain, and is placed under it like a Bafis, fo that it touches upon moft of the Eones of the Head, and the upper Jaw.

Cuneiformia offa, are those bones which make the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh bone of that part of the Foot which immediately fucceeds the Leg: which Fallopius calls Sphenoidea, Innominata, and Calcoidea.

Cunnus is a Womans Privie Parts, confifting of a Clytoris, Nymphæ, &c.

Curatio is a right way or method of finding out by Symptoms and Indications, proper Remedies for any Difeafe, in order to the Recovery of Health.

Curativa indicatio, is an Indication which respects the Disease to be cured.

Curculio, the fame with Cion.

Cuticula the little thin skin, is a cover of the skin without fenfe, extended outwardly over the whole skin like a Membrane, full of Innumerable fmall Pores, accommodated to the avoiding of injuries from abroad, to the flutting up of the Cutaneous
Cutaneus Veffels, and to the more Acurate Perfecting of Tactile Qualities: It is nourifhed by the Blood; for if it be loft or perifhed, it comes again, though its Veffels be but little confpicuous. It is not condenfed by *Cold*; for I have often fhown it in Abortions; nor is it condenfed by Oily Vapours, becaufe that condenfed Vapours eafily flide off again.

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Cutis is the skin in a living Man : but Pellis, is that which is flead off, and it is the outermost cover of the whole Body, or a pretty thick Membrane wrought of feveral Filaments of the Veins and Arteries, Nerves, and Nervous Fibres, Complicated and Interwoven with one another, full of Glandules, and Limpheducts, or Veffels that convey away the Vapours and Swet, abounding with a great number of Pores here and there, and fenfibly Perforated in many places to let in and out, as occafion requires, as at the Mouth, Noftrils, Eyes, Ears, Privities, Fundament, Oc. it is thickeft of all upon the Head ; moderately hard in the Neck and Back; finer in the Face, Yard, and outer skin of the Cod; thin on the fides; thinneft of all on the Lips; in fome places, as the Elbow, Forehead, foles of the Feet, Oc. it flicks very close together.

Cyathus, we English it properly a Beeker, is a Measure of Dry things as well as Liquids; not as some think, a common fort of Cup, but the Eighth part of a Sextarie.

Cyclifci, are Surgeons Tools wherewith they fcrape away Corrupt Flefh, or the like; made in the form of an Half Moon.

Cyema, the fame with Embrion.

Cylindrus

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Cylindrus is a Plaister made oblong; which Physicians call Magdaleo.

Cyllofis, fee in Cyllum.

Cyllum fignifies a Leg put out of joynt outwardly. Alfo one Lame and Crooked.

Cymbiforme os, see os Naviculare.

Cynanche and Lycanche, fo called, becaufe it is frequently incident to Dogs and Wolves, is an Inflamation of the inner Muscles of the Larynx, accompanied with a difficulty of breathing, and a continual Fever.

Cynantropia is Madnefs given by a Dog, wherein the Patient flies light, and any thing that is bright and fplendid; fears Water, and trembles at the fight and remembrance of it; it proceeds ufually from a poyfonous bite, or the like, of fome mad Creature, as a Dog, a Wolf, &c.

Cynodes orexis, is a Canine Appetite, or an Extreme hunger joyned with Vomiting, or a Loofenefs: it arifes from too much, or a too Acid Ferment in the Stomach.

Cynodesmus is the band which ties the little skin of the Yard to the Nut.

Cynodontes are those Teeth betwixt the Axel Teeth and the Grinders, called Canini, Columellares, and Oculares, Eye-Teeth, as we fay.

Cyphofis is the bending of the Vertibres of the Back towards the Back parts.

Cyrtoma is a bunch on the Back, or a Tumor in any other part.

Cyrtofis, the fame with Cyrtoma.

Cyffaros is the Gut called Rectum, the lowermost of all: Also the Fundament.

Cystica are Medicines used against Distempers in the Bladder. Cystis Cyftis is the Bladder that holds the Urine, or the Gall.

Cyftis choledochus, the same with Folliculus fallis.

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D Acryodes are Ulcers which continually fend forth Matter.

Danich, the fame with Lupinus.

Darsis is an Excoriation of the Skin.

Dartus is the fecond Tunic of the common Cotes which mediately cover the Tefficles of a Man: it arifes from the Fleshie Membrane; but in Women the Tefficles are immediately covered with the Cote of the Peritonaum.

Dasymma is a Superficiarie in equalitie of the inner part of the Eye-lids, accompanied with a redness.

Debilitas is a weaknefs proceeding from Swounding, Fainting, Hunger, Difeafe, or otherways.

Declinatio morbi, the declension of a Discase is when it recedes from its height, and the Patient is beyond danger : for none dyes in the declension of a Discase but accidentally. See Acme.

Decoctum, see Apozema.

Decuffis, the fame with Denarius.

Decufforium is a Chyrurgeons Inftrument wherewith the Dura Mater being highly preffed, is acurately adjoyned to the Scull, that the pufs or fnottie Matter gathered betwixt the Scull and the Skin called Dura Menix, or Mater, may be Evacuated by a hole made with a Chyrurgeon's inftrument called Trepanum.

Defectio

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Defectio animi, see Lypothomia. Deflagratio febrium, see Apyrexia. Defluvium capillorum, see Alopecia. Deflexus, the same with Catarrhus.

Deglutio, fwallowing, is an Animal Action whereby Meat chawed in the Mouth, or any thing more Liquid, defcends into the Stomach by the contraction of the Fibers of the Gullet.

Delirium is a Depravation of the imagination and judgment, arifing from a Tumultuary and diforderly motion of the Animal Spirits; whereupon the Perfons Affected fpeak feveral abfurd and incongruous things, the antecedent caufe whereof lies either in the Blood, or in the Animal Spirits; there are feveral fpecies of it: fome who fpeak little, fome who dote in their talk; and not onely think, but fpeak things ridiculous, ftrange, magnificent, and malicious; others again really execute what they think, and that either with laughter, or in great earneft: but all thefe orders of doting people, are reduced to certain deftinctions.

Dejectio is an Evacuation of the Excrements by the Periftaltick Motion of the Guts.³

Deleterium is any Poyfonous Medicine.

Deligatio is a part of Chyrurgery that concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. and it is either Simple or Compound. The Simple is either equal or unequal: the equal is onely round, which fwathes the affected Member without any Declention to either fide: the unequal is divided into Afeia and Sima, which at leaft differ upon the account of one being greater, and the other lefs; Afeia declines little from a round, but but Sima much. There are a great many diffinctions of Swathing, taken from the likeness of the parts which are swathed, or from certain Animals and other things.

Deliquium animi, the fame with Eclipfis.

Deliquium chymicum, is a Diffillation by the force of Fire: or a melting of the Calx which is fufpended in moift Cells, and a Refolution of it into a Lixivious Humour.

Deltoides is a Triangular Muscle, like the Greek A, it proceeds from the Channel Bone, from the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade, and from the Process of the fame, which is called Spiniforme, or like a Thorn; and being fastned to the middle ftrong Tendon of the Shoulder, lifts up the Shoulder it felf.

Denarius is the Seventh part of an Ounce.

Dentarpaga, see Forfex.

Dentes the Teeth, are little bones of both Jaws faftned one within another like fo many Nails. Men are faid to have Thirty, and Women Twenty eight; as far as they appear above the Gums there's no Membrane about them; they grow continually, otherwife they would be worn out by daily grinding, they are not onely provided with Veins and Arteries, but with Nerves too; as the great pains which they are fubject to, manifeftly evince.

Dentiducum, see Forfex.

Dentifricium is a Medicine for whitening, fcouring, and faftning the Teeth, and for ftrengthning the Gums.

Dentitio is the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about the feventh Month, or later; and ufually

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ufually the upper Teeth come first, in some the under; and amongst these, the fore-teeth first: many times Fevers, Convulsions, Loosnesses, &c. attend Children in the time of breeding Teeth.

Derivatio is a means whereby blood that flows towards one part, but is not fixed there, is drawn away by a neighbouring part.

Derma, the fame with Cutis.

Descensum, or per descensum destillare ; See Delicquium.

Deficcatio is an Evaporation of superfluous moistness by heat.

Destillatio is an Extraction of the moist or unctuous parts, which are rarified into Mist, or Smoak as it were, by the force of Fire. Distillation is performed by a Bladder, by the Chymical Instrument called Cucurbita, (before described) by a Retort, by Deliquium, by Filtre, by Descent; Gc. and that either in Balneo Maria, Sand, Vapours, Dung, the Sun, a Reverberatorie, Gc.

Detergentia, sce Abstergentia.

Deuteropathia is a Difease that proceeds from another Difease; for Example, If the Head-ach from the Diftemper of another part, the Morbific Matter being translated thither from its former Repositorie.

Diabetes, fo Galen calls it, and Agineta dipfacus, from the great Thirft that attends it : and as others will have it, from a certain fort of Serpent called Dipfacus, found effectially in Lybia, which Poyfons with its bite, and brings an unquenchable Thirft upon the perfon Affected. It is a rare Diftemper, which Galen fays, he has feen but twice. The Famous Doctor J. Van Dueren, and I, obferved ved it once in a Reverend Paftor of the Church; and it is too great a Fufion of the Blood, whereupon the Serum, joyned with a violent Thirft, paffes the Reins, and is Excerned in great quantity by the paffages of the Urine; it proceeds ordinarily from a too much exalted, or a too Acid Ferment in the Reins.

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Diabrofis is a folution of the Continuum, by eating out of parts.

Diaclisma is a washing of the Mouth to cleanse it, or to strengthen the Teeth or Gums; the Washes are made of several Astringents, as of the Herbs Britannica, Tormentil, bark of Pomgranates, Galls, Allum, Flowres, or Blossons of Wild Pomgranates, O'c.

Diacoprægia is a Medicine made of Goats-dung, againft Tumors in the Spleen, and Glandules behind the Ears, called Parotides.

Diacrifis is a diffinction and dijudication of Difeafes and Symptomes.

Diacritica, fee Diacrifis.

Diadoche is a fucceeding by a Crifis.

Diadofis is a distribution of Nourishment through all the parts.

Diærefis is an Eating out, or confirming of Véffels, as Senertus fays, when from fome cutting corroding Caufe, fome ways and paffages are made which naturally ought not to have been; or when fome which really are, yet are dilated more than ordinary, fo that the Humours which ought to have been contained in the Veffels, run out. For first, a Diærefis may be occasioned by fharp Humors which diffolve the Unity, and cut away; which likewife fharp Medicines will do, if they confit

(97) confift of thick parts; for those of Minute parts are not Corrolive, because they flick not long enough. Again, plenty of Humours may occufion a Diærefis, by diftending and buriting the parts. Thirdly, There are feveral evident caufes of a Diærefis; to wit, all those which by Contusion and Stretching, do break the Unity of the Veffels; fuch as are Vehement Motion, Noife, great Weight, things that Wound, that Bruife, a Fall, a Leap, and the like; amongft which, you may reckon Wind, which being long pent up, does fometimes fo forcibly diftend the parts of the Body, that it does not onely Dilate the natural Cavities which contain it, but make new, when it breaks out, and diffolves the Unity of the parts alto; a Chyfurgical Operation, which either by Incifion, Burning, Perforating, Shaving, Filing, Sawing, or Eating, folves the Continuity of parts.

Diata, Diet, is a method in found Perfons of living moderately; in Sick, a Remedy confitting in the right use of things necessary to life; and upon that account is either of a thick, moderate ? or thin confiftence: the first is done by a good quantity of firm folid Meats, and fuch as afford good nourifhment; this fort of Diet is called fimply full, and was formerly made of whole Barley. corns husked and boyled, like Furmety : or it is more full and thick, which is done by Pullets flefh, and poched Eggs: or it is m St full, which allows of eating of things Gelt : that of a moderate confiftence, is which confifts of Meats of a moderate quantity and fubitance; this was formerly done by Bread fopt in Pottage, or with young tender Flesh : that of a thin confistence is, which is done H by

by little Nourifhment, and that thin and weak; which for the most part is agreeable in fharp Difcases: and this is Threefold, either *fimply weak*, which was formerly done by the juice of *Ptisane*: or *more weak*, when the Patient drunk Water and Honey boiled together: or *weakest of all*, when the Patient took no meat; but now-adays Diets are not so ftrictly observed as formerly; especially in these Countries.

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Diætetica is a part of Phyfick that prefcribes the use and knowledge of Six things which are not Natural.

Diagnefis is the Knowledge of present figns: or a knowledge whereby we understand the prefent condition of a Distemper; and it is Threefold, either a right instigation of the part Affected, of the discase it felf, or of its Cause.

Dialeimma, the fame with Apyrexia.

Diapa/ma, according to Pliny, is a dry Medicine, made up of dry Powders, to be fprinkled upon fomething; as either upon Clothes to Pertume them, or upon Ulcers, and Wounds, feveral ways; or upon Drink, to make it more Delicious.

Diapedefis is an Eruption of the Blood, by reafon of the thinnefs of the Veffels.

Diaphanum is that which is Transparent, as the Humors of the Eyes, the Tunica Cornea, Ge.

Diaphorefis, Sweating, is a Perspiration of all manner of Effluvia through the invisible pores of the Body.

Diaphragma, or Septum Transversum, and Difseptum, is a Transverse Muscle which separates the Thorax or Chest from the Abdomen; in the middle it is Membranous; the Gullet, the great Arterie,

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terie, and the great hollow Vein, all pass through it : it conduces to respiration with other Muscles, and pressing upon the Guts, helps forward the Secretion of the Excrements.

Diaphrattontes are Membranes called Pleura, which cover the infide of the Thorax, and leave a kind of partition in the middle, called Mediastinum.

Diaphthera is a Corruption of any part of the Body.

Diaplasis is the setting of a Limb out of joynt. Diaplasma is an Ointment or Fomentation.

Diapnoe, the fame with Diaphorefis.

Diapyema, the fame with Empyema.

Diapyetica are Medicines which ripen the Pus, or Crafs fnotty Matter.

Diaria febris, the fame that Ephemera.

Diarrhæa isa loofenefs in the Belly which Ejects feveral Bilious, Pituitous, and other fæculent Excrements.

Diarthrofis is a good conftitution of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move eafily and firongly; fuch as is in the Arm, Hands, Thigh, Foot, &c.

Diastole is the Dilatation of the Heart, when the Blood flows into it, from the place where it is accended, the Lungs.

Diateretica is part of the art of preferving Health, which is various according to the Age and Conftitution of Men.

Diathefis is the Natural or Præternatural Difpofition of the Body, whereby we are inclined to perform all Natural Actions, ill or well.

Dichophyia is a faule in the Hair, when it parts. H 2 Dicroits Dicrotus is a Pulfe that beats twice. Didymi are twins.

Dies Critici, see Critici dies.

Digastricus is a double-bellied Muscle, which arises from the Process called mammiformis, or like a Teat, and ends in the inner middle part of the Chin, and draws it downwards.

Digerentia, or præparantia, are those things which change the qualities of fermenting Heat, which refist Action.

Digestio Chymica, a Chymical Digestion, is when things are Digested by an Artificial heat, just as they are naturally in the Stomach.

Digestiva, sec Digerentia.

Dilatatio is when any Paflages or Receptacles in the Body are too much diffended, as in Veins that fivell with Melancholy, corrupt Blood in the Temples, Legs, Gr.

Dilatatorium is a Chyrurgeons Inftrument wherewith the Womb or the Mouth is dilated or opened. It is called likewife Speculum, becaufe by it one may fee into the Mouth, or the Womb.

Dilutum, the fame with infusio.

Dinus the fame with Vertigo.

Diota is a Veffel that furrounds a thing; fo called from its Two Ears, which Environ both Arms, applyed to its fides : its Inferior part is made like a Cupping-glafs, upon which an Alembic is put, wherein there is a Channel at the top which ferves to pour Liquor in; and it has befides two crooked Nofes conveniently placed, which convey the Condenfed Humor from the Head of the Inftrument into the Cucurbite.

Dioptra is an Instrument whereby one may fee into

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into the Matrix, otherwife called Dilatatorium, wherewith the Womb is dilated and enlarged in the extraction of a dead *Fætus* out of it, or in infpecting any Ulcers that are in it.

Diplasias musis a Reduplication of Diseases : also Two Muscles of the Arm, which serve to turn it about.

Diploe is the lower thin plate or fhell of the Scull: alfo a double Veffel ufual with Chymifts.

Diploma, the fame with Diploe : fometimes it is taken for a complicated or folded cloth.

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Dipfacus, the fame with Diabetes.

Diflocatio, the fame with Luxatio.

Difpensatorium, a Dispensatorie, is a Book useful for Apothecaries, wherein all Medicines, at least the most usual, are contained, and prescribed; that they may be prepared in the Shops all the Year round.

Dispositio is an Habit whereby we are well or ill disposed to perform an Action.

Diffimilares partes, Diffimilar parts, are fuch as can be divided into various parts different from one another; as the hand into Veins, Muscles, Bones, Gr.

Diffolutio is when Electuaries and Powders are mingled and diffolved in water or a decoction.

Diftentio is when parts are puffed up, dilated, or relaxed by any thing, as the Guts by Wind, raifed from Effervencies within them, whence Oppreflions and Pains frequently proceed.

or Difforfio is when parts are ill placed, or ill figured.

Distributio Chyli, the Chyle is distributed when after a due fermentation in the Ventricle and the H 3 Gute, Guts, it foaks into the little Teats in the Inteffines, (which Dr. Willis calls the Glandulous Tunic) and paffing through the Lacteal Veins, and its proper Channel along the fide of the Thorax, at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may Circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

Districheasis is a double row of Hair on the Eve-lids.

Dieurefit, is a Secretion of the Urine by the Reins; which is done after this manner: there are little Glandules placed near the Emulgent Arteries, wherewith the Serum is feparated from the Blood, and is conveyed by little Channels (of which the fubftance of the Reins does principally confift) to the Carunculæ Papillares, little Pappie pieces of Flefh, thence to the Pelvis, the Bafin, thence to the Ureters, thence to the Bladder, and fo out of Dores.

Diurețica, are thofe Medicines which by parting, diffolving, and funding the Blood, do precipitate the Serum by the Reins to the Bladder.

Dodecadactylum is the first of the small Guts, beginning from the Pylorous of the Stomach, and ending where the Gut *jejunum* begins: it is so called, as if it were the length of Twelve Fingers, which yet is never observed in any men amongst us; perhaps the Ancients miltook from inspecting the Guts of some Brutes.

Dogmatica Medicina, or rational: Hippocrates was its first Author, and after him Galen; who both added reason to experience.

Dolir, Pain, the fame with Algema.

Dolor Nephriticus, the fame that Nephritis. Dorfum,

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Artene

Dorsum, or Tergum, the back, is the hinder part of the Thorax; The Dorsum, back, of the Hand or Foot, is their out-fide.

Dofis is a fet quantity of Phyfick, or as much as is given at once.

Dothien is an hard fwelling, or pufh, as big as a Pigeons Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

Dracunculus is an Ulcer which eats through a Nerve it felf: alfo, a long fort of Earth-worm, white, plain, but not very broad; which frequently grows to Indians Legs.

Drachma, a Dram, is the Eighth part of an Ounce, it contains three Scruples.

Drastica are the most ready Medicines.

Dropacifmus is that wherewith all the External Members being extenuated, loofened, cold and moift, are anointed ; and it is either Simple or Compound : the Simple is made of a little Pitch melted with Oyl: The Compound, befides that, has Pepper, wild Pellitory, Brimftone, and Rofemary-feed in it; and if there be occafion for drying, they add Natural Brimstone, as it is digged out of the Earth, Salt, and the Afhes of Vine-branches : but if it be to Vellicate, then you must add Euphorbium, (a Tree firft found by King Juba) it is made up in different Forms; fometimes like an Emplastrum, other times like a Cataplasme.

Dropax, the fame that Dropacismus.

Ductus bilarius, see Porus bilarius.

Ductus Chyliferus is a Vefiel, in the lower part whereof, all the Lacteal Veins, and many Lympheducts are terminated : it arifes about the Glandule of the Kidney on the left fide ; and afcending

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along the Thorax near the great Arterie, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the left fide; it is furnished with leveral Valves, that the Matter which afcends by it, may not fail down again : betwixt the Fourth and Sixth Vertebre it is varioully forked as Nature has been pleafed to fport. Itsufe is to convey the Chyle and the Lympha from the lower parts to the Heart.

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Ductus pancreaticus, is a little Channel which arifes from the Pancreas or Sweet bread, which is inferted into the Guts near, or not far off the paffage which conveys the Bile ; it runs with a Lymphatic juice, which it discharges into the Gut Duodenum, to ferment and volatife the Meat from the Acid ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of Gall: The Learned Dr. Graaf knew how to get a juice out of it, that was fomething Acid; though other Phyficians doubt of it, and of certain Difeafes which the Excellent Sylvins Attributes to the Effervescence of this Acid Pancreatic juice, with the Gall in the Duodenum. But we Affirm, That there is fometimes an Acid juice found in it, and often a falt and auftere; but frequently an infipid volatile Liquor. See my Antomie Reformed. Chap. 11. 1. 1.

Ductus Roriferus, fo the Noble Billius callsit; the fame with Ductus Chyliferus. Daniel and some

Ductus Salivares, or Salivarii, are pallages which proceeding from the Maxilarie Glandules, goes as far as the Jaws and fides of the Tongue, where they emit the juice we call Spittle, which conduces to the better chewing and fwallowing of folid Meat, and fomething to its Fermentation pheducis are terminanci a in anics about the A withut the Kidney on the left fide ; and afcending

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Ductus Thoracicus, see Ductus Chyliferus. Ductus Umbilicalis, see Funiculus.

Duodenum intestimum, the fame with Dodecadactylon.

Dura Mater, see Mater Dura.

Dy afthefia is a difficulty of, or fault in fenfation.

Dyferafia is an unequal mixture of Elements in the Blood, or Nervous Juice.

Dyfelces is one who is troubled with Ulcers that are very hard to be Cured.

Dylenteria is a Loofnels, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly, wherein bloody and purulent Excrements, and Membraneous pieces of the Inteftines too are Excerned, always or very frequently attended with a continual Fever, and a Drought.

Dy epulatica are great Ulcers, beyond Cure.

Dyfodes is any thing that fwells ill, as Excrements.

Dyforexia is want of Appetite, proceeding from an ill difpolition of the Stomach.

Dy pathia is an Impatient Temper.

Dy/pepsia is a difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts, whereupon the Nourishment is often turned into Acidity, and fmells ill.

Dy/phonia is a difficulty of Speech, from an ill difposition of the Organs.

Dy phoria is an Impatience in Suffering.

Dy/pnæa is a difficulty of Breathing, which proceeds from vitiated, obstructed, or irritated Organs. 1313164 1/10

Dystherapeuta, are Diseases of difficult Cure. is a secretion (# Excrements.

Dysthymia

Dyfthimia is a fickness of the Mind.

Dyfrichia is a double row of Hair on the Eyelids.

Dysthriachis is a continual defluction of Tears, from the pricking of Hairs in the Eye-lids, which grow under the Natural Hairs.

Dystacia is a difficulty of bringing forth; or a preternatural Birth; as when the Fatus comes forth Obliquely, Transverse, or with its Feet foremost; or when the Passages are straited by Inflamation, or otherwise; or when the Fatus is very large, weak, fat, or dead.

Dyfrichiasis is when the Hairs grow inverse.

Dyfuria is a difficulty of Urine, proceeding from an ill difpolition of the Organs, or from an Obftruction of them by the Stone, Gravel, or Vifcous Clammy Humours, accompanied with an heat of the Urine.

want of Appetite, proceeding stom

E Cholica are Medicines which help the Delivery in hard Labour. Also Medicines which cause Abortions.

Eccathartica, see Cartharticum.

Eccbyloma, the fame with Extractum.

Eccbymoma fignifies Marks, and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravalation of Blood.

Ecchymofis, the fame with Ecchymoma.

Eccope, the fame with Extirpatio.

Ecchoprotica, the fame with Catharticum.

Eccrimocritica are figns from particular Excretions.

Eccrifis is a Secretion of Excrements.

Eclegma,

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Eclegma, or Linclus, which the Arabians call Loch, and Loboch; others Illinclus, is a Medicine applyed inwardly, of a middle confistence, between a Syrup and an Opiate, made up of feveral Pectorals against the Distempers of the Throat, and the Lungs.

Eclipfis is a Defection of Spirit.

Eclyfis is when the ftrength is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of fufficient warmth, and fpirits in the Body.

Ecphrasticum is a Medicine good against Obstructions.

Ecphraxis is a taking away of Obstructions in any part, by opening cutting Medicines.

Ecply[efis is a breathing thick.

Ecphyfis is a Procefs that coheres with the Bone. Ecpie/ma is a juice fqueezed out: also dregs which remain of any thing that is fqueezed: likewife a fracture of the Scull, wherein the broken parts prefs upon the Meninges or Skins of the Brain.

Ecpiesimus is a very great Protuberance of the Eyes.

Ecplexis is a fright or Stupor. Econeumatofis, see Expiratio.

Ecptofis, the fame that Luxatio.

Ecputtica are condensing Medicines, see Incras-(antia.

Ecpyema, the fame with Empyema. Ecpyefis, fee Ecpyema.

Ecrythmus is a Pulse which observes no method, nor Number incident to any age.

Ecstafis, an Ecstafie, is a commotion of the Mind: also a dimotion of any thing from the state wherein it was, into another. Ectblym-

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Eethlimma is an Ulceration arifing from a violent compression in the Surface of the Skin.

Ectbymata are Pimples, or certain breakings out in the Skin, as the finall Pox, &c.

Ecthymofis is a Commotion and Intumescencie of the Blood : also a chearfulness of mind.

Ectillatica are Medicines which confume Callous parts, and pull out hairs.

Ectropium is a growing of the Eye-lids, when the lower is fhorter than the upper.

Eczemata are red hot, and burning Pimples; fome take Hydroa for Eczema, but 'tis a miltake.

Effervescentia is an Intestine Motion of Particles of different nature and qualities, tending to sudden Destruction; sometimes attending with heat, and a stame, as in unquenched Lime, Hay laid up moist, Chymical mixtures, &c.

Egestio, the fame with Dejectio.

Elastica vis, is an Explosion of Animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps, Convulsions : also an Intestine Commotion of the Air.

Elaterium is the Juice of wild Cucumbers made up in a thick and hard confiftence: also any Medicine that purges the Belly.

Elética, see Attrabentia.

Elcus, fee Helcus. Logard arriet orts estates E

Electuarium is a Confection of Simple Ingredients, Paps or Pithes, Gums mixed with Syrup, or Honey, of a Confiftence like a Conferve; and it is either Simple, or Compound; the Simple confifts onely of the Pith of Cassia, Tamarinds, or Pruines; but the Compound, for the most part of feveral Simple Ingredients, Pulps, condensated Juices, Gumms, Ge. made up with Honey or Sy-

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rup. Electuaries are Digeftive, Loofning, Purging, Strengthning, Alexipharmic, &c.

Elementa, or Principia, are the Simpleft Bodies that can be, which are neither made of one another, nor of any thing elfe, of which all things are made, and into which they are ultimately refolved. There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water, and Earth ; the two laft whereof are called *Paffive*, the reft Active. Others reckon Three only, Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury ; but not fo well. The *Peripateticks* reckon Four, Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. Cartefius fuppofes a Firft Matter, a Second, and a Third ; but all those Elements are compounded of others ; wherefore to fay, that any thing confifts thereof, is as if one fhould fay, That a Tree is compounded of a Root, Trunc, Branches, Leaves, Flowers, &c.

Eleofaccharum, is nothing but Distilled Oyl, mixed with Sugar.

Elephantiasis Arabum, of which the Greeks speak nothing, but the Arabians do frequently, is a kin to a varix, or crooked fwelling in the Veins; and proceeds from thence, and is only a Tumor in the Feet. Avicenna Treats of this Diftemper, where he speaks of the varices : yet Rhafes differs from him, and Haly Abbas follows the Greeks; who fays, That an Elephas is a Difease, which corrupts all the Members of the Body, and is as it were an univerfal Cancre : but neither is he confiftent with himfelf when he Writes, That Ulcers in the Legs and Feet are called Elephas; and that Elephanticus Morbus is an Aposthume proceeding from Melancholy, in the Legs and Feet : and a fign of it, is that the shape of the Foot is like the figure of an Elephant.

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Elephant. All the reft Treat feparately of a Leprofy, and an Elephantia, and make the latter to be a fwelling of the Feet, proceeding from Melancholy and Pituitous Blood, and the crooked fwelling of the Veins, whereby the Feet refemble the Feet of an Elephant in fhape and thicknefs, and this fort of Tumor is often feen in Beggars who wander much.

Elephantialis Grecorum, which the Arabians call a Leprosie : it is called also Elephas, Elephantiasis, and Elephantia, from an Elephant ; as fome think, becaufe it makes People big like an Elephant ; which is a fool the notation of the Word; for the Body is no bigger, though the Difeafe be. Others think it fo called becaufe the Diftemper lying in the Legs, makes them ftiff and equal, like an Elephant: or becaufe 'tis a ftrong vehement Difeafe like an Elephant; with fuch like ftuff. Galen in his Fourteenth Chapter of Tumors fays, That this Difease is called Saturiasmus, when it first begins, because it makes the face like that of a Satyr. For the Lips are thick, the Nofe fwells, the Ears decays, the Jaws are red, the Forehead is fet with Tumours, like fo many horns. Though others think it is called Saturia mus, becaufe the Perfons Affected are much inclined to Leachery at the beginning, as Satyrs are. Celfus Describes it thus, The whole Body, fays he, is fo affected, that the very bones may be [aid to be Corrupted: the upper parts of the Body are full of Spots and Tumours, the Redness whereof is gradually turned into Black: the top of the Skin is unequally Thick, Thin, Hard, Soft, Rough, as if it had Scales on it; the Body decays, the Bone, Calves of the Legs, and Feet (well: when the Difeafe is old and inveterate,

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inveterate, the Toes and Fingers are hid in the fivelling, and a small Fever arises which easily confumes a man loaden with so many Infirmities.

Elevator, the fame with Elevatorium.

Elevatorium, fo called from lifting up, is a Chyrurgions Inftrument wherewith Sculls that are depreffed are raifed up again.

Elixir, fo called from the Arabic Word Elecfchir, or Elefchus; is the Effence of any thing Extracted with the Spirit of Wine, or fomething of that Nature; it is the fame that a Tincture.

Elminthes are little Worms bred in the Guts; efpecially that called Rectum, the lowermost

Elodes is a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through moisture.

Elythroides, or Vaginalis, is the fecond proper Tunic which mediately involves the Tefficles.

Embrocatio, the fame that Embroche.

Embrocha, the fame that Embroche.

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Embroche, an irregulation, or inftillation, is a fort of Fomentation, when a Liquor is diffilled from on high, like Rain, upon a part, which is either done by a Veffel with a Nofe that inclines, or by diffillation, or out of an Ewer. Firft, it is ufed in Diffempers of the Brain, where the Liquor is firft poured upon the Suturs called Coronalis, and is permitted to run by that called Sagittalis. Secondly, it is applyed to the top of the Spinal Marrow, in Difeafes of the Nerves, and is permitted to run down the whole ridge of the Back. Thirdly, it is ufed to warm or dry the Ventricle, and the Liquor is fuffered to run through the whole Abdomen; and if the Bowels be weak, they apply

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ply a Sear-cloth of Santalum (fome English it Sanders) to the Liver, when they apprehend it may be over-heated. The matter whereof these Embroches are made in common Bathe water, a Decoction, Milk, and Oyl according as the Diftemper of the part, and neceffity require.

Embryon is the Rudiment of a Child in the Womb.

Embryatomia is an Anatomical Diffection of a Fætus.

Emetica or Vomitoria, are Medicines which with their Pungent Particles contract the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and fo Eject at the Mouth whatfoever is offenfive to the Stomach; they are made of Decoctions, Tinctures, and Infusions, &c. and therefore for the most part are Liquid.

Emetologia is a description of things that provoke Vomiting.

Emmenagoga are Medicines which excite the Courses.

Emmoton is a Liquid Medicine, which is injected into Ulcers, with a little Inftrument which they use in Wounds, fashioned like a Man's Yard.

Emollientia, fottning things, are fuch as with a moderate heat and moifture, diffolve the parts, which before cohered clofe, and diffipating others, make them loote and foft.

Empalma, the fame with Catapalma.

Emphraxis is Obstruction in any part.

Emphractica, the fame with Emplaitomena.

Emphysema is an Inflamation, proceeding from an Effervencie, or otherwife.

Emplyton Thermon, is the innate heat, or heat first

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first fown in the Fætus from the Parents Seeds which afterwards, when Respiration is begun, and the Fætus fubfifts of it felf, decays by degrees, Both Philosophers and Physitians call this heat an innate and native Spirit, and fay that it confilts of Three parts, of a primogenial moisture, and innate Spirit and Heat. Whence Ferneliss defines innate heat, to be a primogenial moissure every way qualified with an innate (pirit and heat : but these toys of the Ancients are nothing to us; for 'tis certain, that Heat balongs onely to new-born creatures. Empirica Medicina, quacking, is Curing the Sick by guels, without reason. Acron Agrigentinus was the first Author of it, who neglecting the reafons of things, contented himfelf with bare Experience. Quacks first flourished amongst the Agyptians; from this Trade came Mountebanks, Emplastica, the fame with Emplattomena.

Emplastrum a Plaister, is a Medicine applyed outwardly to the skin, spread upon Linnen, or Leather; it is commonly made of Oyls, or of those things which are of a like confistence with Oyl; as Swines-grease, Butter, Slimie viscous extractions from Gums, Roots, & also of Powders and Wax, or those things which are of a like confistence with Wax; as Rosin, Pitch, Gum, & the Mass whereof being yet hot, is formed into a Cylindriacal Figure.

Emplattomena, or Emplastica, are Salves which fo conflipate and fhut up the pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.

Empneumatofis is an alternate dilatation of the Cheft, whereby the Nitrous Air is continually breathed in, and by the Wind-pipe and its Bladdery

parts

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parts is communicated to the Blood to accend it: but if we infpect the matter narrowly, Infpiration does not feem to depend principally upon the *Thorax*, but upon the contraction of the *Membrane* which covers the Wind-pipe, the upper part of the Gullet, and the Noftrils; for take this away, and you take away the motion of the Cheft, the Lungs, and the Abdomen.

Emprostbutones is the continual Contraction of the Muscles of the Neck towards the fore-parts.

Empyema, properly fo called, is a Collection of Purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax; but largely taken, fignifies the fame in the Abdomen too.

Empyreumata are little Feverish remains after a Crifis: also that thick Viscous Matter which subfides to the bottom in Distilled Waters.

Emalgentia vafa are the Arteries and Veins which pafs under the Reins.

Emulfio, an Emulfion is a Medicine to be Drunk, made of the Kernel of fome Seeds, infufed in a convenient Liquor.

Emunctoria are Cavities into which fomething is comptied, as the Pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Noftrils; the yellow thickifh Humour, which we call Ear-wax, into the Ears, the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder, &c.

Enarthrofis is joynting, when the Cavitie that receives is deep, and the head of the bone that's inferted is Oblong ; as may be feen in the Hucclebone, and its Cavitie; in the principal Bone of that part of the Foot which immediatly fucceeds the Leg, with the Bone call'd Cymbiforme, or like a Boat.

Enæmon is a Medicine which ftops the Blood, or which by binding, cooling, or drying, clofes the paffages

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fages of the Veffels which were open, ftops or diminifhes the fluidity and violent Motion of the Blood.

Encorema is that crafs Substance which is fufpended in the middle of Urines.

Encanthis is the Carancula Lachrymalis, or an Excrefcence & Swelling of the inner angles of the eye. Encathifma, the fame with Infellus.

Encephalas is whotfoever is within the compass of the Scull : as the Brain, the Cerabellum, the Oblongated Marrow, Gc.

Encharaxis, fee Scarificatio.

Encheires Anatomica, is a readines in Diffections; when an Anatomist shews the parts of a Carcase dexterously.

Enclymoma is an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the External parts are rendred black and blew as in the Scurvey, Blood fhot Eyes, Ge. alfo an Afflux of Blood, by the quicknefs and fuddennefs of its Motion, as in Anger and Joy.

Enchyte is an Instrument wherewith Liquids are instilled into the Eyes, Nostrils, or Ears.

Enclyfma, the fame that Clyfter.

Encope is an Incision of any part, as in a Gangrene. Encranium, the same that Cerebellum.

Endeixis is an indication of Difeates, whereby is fhown what is to be done : as for Example, a Pletbora, too much fullness of blood, indicates the opening of a Vein.

Endemius, or Morbus Vernaculus, and Communis, is a Difease which always infects a great many in the fame Country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the Countrey where it reigns. Such is Scurvie to the Hollanders.

Endemus, the fame with Endemius.

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Enemag

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Enema, the fame with Clyfter. By and hand

Energia is an agitation or operation of the Animal Sp rits and Blood.

Engizoma is a blow upon the Skull, wherewith the bone defeends to the inner Membrane of the Brain, and preffes upon it. Alfo an Inftrument which we use in fuch like cases.

Engonios is the bending of the Arm or Leg. Enfiformis Cartilago is the loweft part of the

Breft bone, pointed like a Sword.

Entera are long Membraceous Winding-pipes, annexed to the Melenterie, that they be not confounded with one another; and they are fix (unlefs you reckon the Gullet, the Stomach; and the Bladder amongft the Inteffines, which I fhould not ftand upon, fince they have the fame fubstance, and almost the fame action) the Gut Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum, Cæcum, Colon, and the Rectum; the Three uppermost are called small Guts, the lower great Guts, they are clothed with Four Tunics; the outermost is Membranous, which arifes from the Peritoneum : The Second is Fibrons or Fleshie, whose Exteriour Fibres are long, the Interior round, placed upon one another at Right Angles : The Third is Nervous, and contains the meetings of both Lacteal and Sanguinarie Veffels, to which there inwardly adheres a Fourth Tunic, which is Glandulons, or rather of a pappie Substance, whereby the Chyle is imbibed and communicated to the Milkie Veins. The Inteffines, for the most part are about fix times as long as the Man whofe they are. Some take Lattes to fignifie the finall Guts only; others take them for fat Guts, as particularly Perfus.

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Entera

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Enterenchyta is a Clyfter pipe, which is alfo called Sipbon, and Syringa.

Enterocele, or Hernia Intestinalis is the fall of the Inteffines, especially of the Ileum, through the Proceffes of the Peritoneum Dilated, into the Groins or outer skin that covers the Cods.

Epacmastica is a Fever that continually grows ftronger.

Epaphærefis is an iterated Phlebotomie. Epar, see Hepar.

Eparmata are Tumors of the Glandules called Parotes, behind the Ears.

Ephæbeum is the place from the Hypogastrium, or lower part of the Abdomen, to the Secret Parts.

Ephel/cis is that Bloody fubstance which is brought up in fpitting of Blood : also a shell or crust that is brought over Ulcers.

Ephelis is a dewie Spot, we call it a Freckle, which proceeds most commonly from Sun-burn; they grow efpecially in Spring and Summer, and chiefly in those who have very thin Skins; but about Winter they difappear again : they are about as big as Flea-bites, and often disfigure the whole face.

Ephemera, or Diaria, is a continued Fever which lafts but a day, arifing from a Commotion and Accention of the fine parts of the Blood : if it last above a day, it is called Synochus Simplex.

Ephialtes, or Incubus, the Night-mare, is a depraved Imagination, whereby people afleep fancie that their Wind-pipe is opprefied by fome fuperincumbent body, that their breath is ftop'd, and they are excited to Venerie : this proceeds from a compression of the Cerebellum, when the Ventricle 1.1000

Wentricles are too full of moifture: or, if tho'e who are thus Affected lye upon their backs, then the whole bulk of the Brain lies upon the Cerebellum, whereupon all the Pores and Paffages being ftopped by fo much weight, the Spirits are hindred from Influencing the Nerves, called par wagum, and the Intercoftal Nerve, which being thus defitute of Spirits, the Lungs are opprefied, and flag, and cannot perform their Office.

Ephidrofis is Sweating.

Ephippium, or Sella Equina, or Tursica, is part of the Bone Sphenoides, wherein the Pituitarie Glandulæ is placed.

Epiala is a continued Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

Epialtes, the fame with Ephialtes.

Epicarpium is a Medicine applyed outwardly, like a Plaifter or a Cataplasme, applied to the Pulse or Wrift of the hand to drive away intermitting Feavers.

Epicauma is a Crustie Ulcer that fometimes happens to the black of the Eye.

Epicerastica are Medicines which obtund and comperate tharp Humours.

Epicheiresis, the same with Encheires.

Epicolicae regiones, or Laterales, or Lumbares.

Gliffon calls that part Epicolica which lyes upon the parts of the Gut Colon: whence it has its Name.

Epicrafis is a gradual Evacuation of ill Humors in the Blood.

Epicrisis is a judging of a Disease.

Epicrusis is a percussion of the soft parts, with light Ferula's, an usual Custome amongst the Japaneses. Epicyema

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Epicyema is a Superfætation, which rarely hapin pens.

Epidemius is a common Difease, proceeding from a common Caufe, spreading it felf over divers te Countries, at divers times; fuch are the Plague, Malignant Fevers, Oc. the reafon is, that the Niis tre of the Air, with other particles that are in it, acquire the Vertue of an Arcenic, or a Sublimate, as we fee in making Sublimates; for the Particles, of which that confilts, if they be given feverally, are not fo destructive; but taken together, they make a deadly Poyfon.

Epidermis, see Cuticula.

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Epedefis is the Injection of a Ligament, to ftop the Blood.

Epidesmus is a tying of Swathes underneath.

Epididymis, or Paristata, in Latin Supergeminalis, and it is a winding Veffel, making a Figure like the winding of crooked Veffels that are fwoln with ill Blood, and is affixed to the back of the Tefficles : its greater Globe is annexed to the Tefficles, confifting of one Veffel or Paffage above five Ells long: the leffer Globe is connected to the Veffel that carries the Seed.

Epigastrium is the fore-part of the lowermost Belly, whofe upper part is called Hypochondrium; the middle part Umbilicalis ; and the lowermost Hypogastrium.

Epigennema is that which happens to a Difease like a Symptome: alfo the order of parts in Generation, which is done fucceffively.

Epiginesis, the fame that Epiginema.

Epiglostis is the Fifth Cartilage of the Larynx, the cover of the opening of the Wind-pipe : it is 14 Epigoalfo, called Subling unim.

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Epigonatis is the Whirl bone of the Knee.

Epilepfia, or Merbus Caducus, becaufe that the perions Affected fall down on a fudden: or Herculcus, becaufe it is hard to be cured; alfo Lues Deifica, Sonticus, Comitialis, Sacer, &c. and it is an Interpolated Convultion of the whole body, which hurts all Animal Actions, proceeding from an Explosion of Animal Spirits in the Brain, whereby the perfons Affe ted are fuddenly cast upon the ground. This Explosion arifes either from an irritation or pricking in the Spirits : or when something Heterogeneous is intermixed with the Animal Spirits.

Epilogismus is the Vote of Physitians.

Epinyétides are Pimples that fend forth matter, and are painful, especially in the Night.

Epiparocifmus is when a Patient endures more Fits in a Fever than ufual, which happens in inordinate Fevers.

Epipbænomena are figns which appear afterwards in Difeafes.

Epiphifis, Appendix, Adnascentia, Additamentum, fignifie one Bone that grows to another by fimple and immediate Contiguity, though not with fo even a Surface, but with some kind of ingress of one Bone into the Cavitie of the other, like that Coarticulation wherewith the Bones form the Joynts, but without any Motion.

Epiplasma, the fame with Cataplasma.

Nil.

Epiplocele is a Rupture when the Cavile falls into the outward Skin of the Cods.

Epiplecomifice are fat big-bellied Men, who have fat huge Cawls; which Writers fay, has fometimes hindred Conception in Women; and there-

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fore they are named Cawl-bearers.

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Epiplomphalum is a Navel Rupture, when it juts out by reason of a fwoln Cawl that is fallen down.

Epiploon, Omentum, or Reticula, the Cawl, is a cover fpread over the Inteffines, arifing from the bottom of the Ventricle, and the back of the Gut Colon; to wit, from the doubling of the Peritonæum; it is fhaped like a Net, or a Fowlers Bag; and abounds with feveral Sanguinary Veffels. Its ufe is to cherifh the Stomach, and the Guts with its fat.

Epifarcidium, the fame with Anafarca.

Episemasia is the very time that a Disease first feizes a Person, and is properly called Significatio.

Epision is the place of the Secret Parts, or Aqualiculus.

Epifpbæria are windings and turnings in the outer fubftance of the Brain, that the Sanguiferous Veffels may pass more fecurely.

Epispastica, the fame with Attrabentia.

Epiftomia are the utmost gapings and meetings of Vessels.

Epstropheus, or Cardo, is the fecond Vertebre of the Neck; fo called from turning, because the Head turns upon it.

Epithema is a Medicine applyed outwardly to the more Noble parts of the body, effectially to the Heart and Liver.

Epneumatofis, the fame that Expiratio.

Epomes is the upper part of the Shoulder, called also Acronium.

Epomphalum is a Plaister, or any fuch thing applyed Plyed to the Protuberances of the Navel. Epfema is a Decoction of new Wine till half be boyled away.

Epulis is an Excrefeence in the Gums which reaches the fartheft Axel-Teeth ; fo that it hinders the opening of the Mouth.

Epulotica, the fame with Cicatrizantia.

Erodentia are Medicines which gnaw and prey upon the Flefh, with their Acute Particles.

Erpes, fee Herpes.

Errhinum, barbaroufly called Nafale, is a Medicine which being made like a Pyramid, is put up the Noftrils, and cleanfes the Brain of Vifcous Humours, efpecially without fneezing : and it is either Liquid, Soft, or Solid. The Liquid is made of the juices of Cephalic cleanfing Herbs, Extracted by Wine or other Liquor, to which Spirit of Wine is fometimes added. Or of a Decoction of fit Simples, to which are added fometimes Juices, Honey, Syrup, and Powders too. The foft is made of Powders, with Honey, Oyl, or Juices, boiled to a kind of Ointment. The Solid, is given either in form of a Powder, and that has place efpecially in Medicines which provoke fneezing; or in form of a Pellet, and it is called Nafale, and is prepared of fit Powders mixed with Viscid Extractions from Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Wax, or with Turpentine.

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Eryfipelas, Wild-fire, is a fwelling in the Skin, or any other Flefhie or Membraneous part, red, broad, not fpreading high, nor beating, but attended wih a pricking fort of a pain, arifing from a fharp, and frequently a Sulphureous Blood. I take the caufe of it not to be the Blood, but a ferous

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ferous fweating, which is Tharp and fulphureous, and flows from the Fibres themfelves.

Erysipelatodes is a swelling like an Erysipelas, or a bastard Erysipelas.

Erythremata are red spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

Erythroides is a red Membrane of the Tefticles, the first of the proper Tunics.

Eschara is a cruft or fhell brought over an Ulcer, or raifed with a Seering Iron.

Escharoticum is a Seering Iron, Fire, or the like, which burns the Skin and Flesh into a crustie Substance.

Effentia, Effence, in acurate speaking fignifies the Balfamic part of any thing separated from the thicker matter, so that when ever this is done by means of Extraction, the Balfamic part is called Effence by way of Eminence; otherwise sometimes, thickned juices are called Effences. But 'tis better to call these by their own Name, to avoid Confusion. Some call Compounds of Oyl and Sugar, Effences: but it is an abuse of the word.

Effentia Quinta, Quinteffence, is a Medicine made of the entire Energetical and Active Particles of its Ingredients.

Effere, Sora, & Sare, they are little Pufhes or Wheals, fomething red and hard, which quickly Infect the whole Body with a violent itching, as if one were ftung with Bees, or Wafps, or Flies, or Nettles; yet they vanifh after a little time, and leave the Skin as fmooth and well coloured as before. This Difeafe differs from an EpinyEtisin this, that an EpinyEtis Sweats out Matter; but an Effere does not.

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Efficience is a Winding Inflamation that confumes the parts: it proceeds from this, that the little Pappie Subflance of the Skin, keeps a certain fharp Humour in it, which for want of Perfpiration, corrupts and gnaws not onely the Skin with its Acrimonie, but the parts which are under it.

Ethmoides is the Bone which refembles a Sieve, placed above the inner part of the Nofe, and full of little holes to receive the Serous and Pituitous Humours from the foft Pappie Proceffes of the Brain.

Evacuatio, Evacuation, is either of the Blood, when it abounds too much, as in a Plethora, where opening a Vein is requifite. Or of ill Humours in the Blood, and the Primæ Viæ, as they call them, which is done by Purging or Vomiting.

Euchroa is a good colour and temper of the Skin.

Euchymia is an excellent temper of the Blood.

Eucrafia is an excellent temper of the parts of the Body.

Euclica, the fame with Gymnastica, or that part of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

Eucles, one that is troubled with Ulcers, eafie to be cured.

Euexia is a good found Habit of Body.

Eugeos is the Womb; fo called from its Analogie to fruitful Ground; the Hymen is alfo fo called.

Enodes is a fweet finell of Excrements. Enofma, the fame with Enodes.

ana Eupathia

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Eupathia is an eafinefs in fuffering. Euphoria, the fame.

Eupncea is a right natural Refpiration. Eurythmus is an excellent natural Pulse. Eusarcus, one that is well fleshed.

Eusema is a Crisis excellently well judged. Eustemachus is a good Stomach; as also Meat

convenient for it.

Euthanafia is a foft cafie paffage out of the World.

Euthyporos is a strait Gate.

Euthropia is a due Nourishment of the Body. Exacerbatio, see Paroxysmus.

Exaltatio, or *Sublimatio*, is an Operation whereby a thing being changed in its natural qualifications, is elevated to an higher degree of Vertue and Subftance; or it is a Subtilizing of things by gradually Diffolving them, and Exalting them into a purer and higher degree of their own qualities: and it is done either by Circulation, or Ablution.

Exanastomosis is an opening of the Extremitie of Veffels.

Exanthema is a certain Efflorescence upon the Skin of the Head, like those which appear in the skin of the whole Body; it is described two ways by Senertus; one is, that at least it changes the colour of the Skin, as in continued Malignant Fevers; wherein the skin is spotted as with Fleabites; the other is, when certain little swellings break out in the Skin, which may be called Papilla.

Exarthrema, the fame with Luxatio.

Exceptio is the Incorporation or Mixture of dry Powders
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Powders with fome moifture or other; thus Electuaries are made, Powders and Pulps are mixed with Honey, or Syrup: and the powder of Pills with Syrup, Honey, Wine, or Juice.

Excrementa, Excrements are whatfoever is feparated from the Aliments after Concoction, and is to be thrown out of the Body; as the moiffure in the Mouth, Spittle, Snot, Milk, Bile, Sweat, the Wax of the Ears, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder.

Exelcifmus is a bringing of the Bones from the furface downward.

Exercitatio is a vehement and voluntary Motion of Humane Body, attended with an Alteration in Breathing, undertook either for preferving, or acquiring Health.

Excercitium is a Motion whereby the Body is agitated in order to Health; and it is Threefold. 1. What proceeds onely from things Extrinific; as in Riding, Navigation, $\mathcal{C}c.$ 2. What proceeds partly from other things, partly from those who are moved, as in Gladiators, and Wrestlers. 3. What comes from those onely who exercise, as in walking, and the Ball; and best of all in Handball: the end of Exercise is Threefold likewise; either Heat, Sweat, or Breath, and this is fufficient.

Exomphales is a Protuberance of the Navel, common to Infants.

Exceptibalmia is a protuberance of the Eye, out of its natural Polition.

Exoftofis is a Protuberance of the Bones out of their Natural place.

Expiratio is an Alternate Contraction of the Cheft,

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Cheft, whereby the Air, together with Fuliginous Vapours is expelled by the Wind-pipe; the caufe of Expiration does not feem to confift in the contraction of the Cheft, but in the Relaxation of the Tunic of the upper part of the Gullet, and the Wind-pipe; for take that away, and you take away the Motion of the Cheft, and Abdomen.

Explosio is an action of the Spirits, whereby the Nerves are fuddenly Contracted; the reason is, That some *Heterogeneous Particles* are mixed with the Animal Spirits, or that they are driven into a confusion, like Gun-powder out of a Gun.

Expulsio; the fame with vis Expultrix.

Expultrix wis, according to the Ancients, was that facultie which expell'd the Excrements: but we need not have recourfe to those blind Faculties, fince we know that this is performed by the Animal Spirits, which cause the *Peristaltic* Motion of the Guts.

Exstasis is a depravation of the Judgment and Imagination, familiar to Mad and Melancholy Perfons.

Extafis, the fame that Exstafis.

Extirpatio is the cutting of a part, by reafon of a Cancre, or Blafting; it is beft to cut it off Two, Three, or more Fingers breadths from the Joynt, unlefs the Mortification have reached the upper parts of the Arms, or Thigh; for here we are forced to chufe the Joynt it felf: it is a furer way to make the Excision in a found part, though it be more painful.

Extractio is a Separating of the fubtle parts of a mixed Body, from the more groß: for Example,

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ample, when the ftrength of any Medicine is Extracted by Spirit of Wine, that which is left after the Evaporation of the *Menstruum* is called the Extract.

Extractum is that pure, unmixed, and efficacious Substance, which by the help of some Liquor is separated from the duller and more unactive parts.

Exulceratio is a Solution of continued parts, proceeding from fome gnawing Matter, and in fost parts of the Body, attended with a loss of their quantity; it differs from an Absceffus in this, that an Absceffus is occasioned by a Criss. An Exulceration is either great, little, broad, short, narrow, strait, transverse, winding, equal, inequal, deep, $\mathcal{O}c$.

We know the Finans performed by the

F Acies Hyppocratica is when the Nofirils are fharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears contracted, and the Lobes Inversed, the Skin about the Forehead hard, and dry; the Complexion pale, livid, of a leaden Colour, or Black.

Facultas is an action in Man, which is performed, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind: Faculties are either Natural, which depends upon the Cerebellum: or Animal, which depend upon the Brain. The Ancients made three Faculties, Natural, Vital, and Animal: but the Vital belongs to the Natural.

Fæces, see Excrementa.

Falx is a doubling of the Dura Mater, like a Sickle,

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Sickle, annexed below to the Third Cavitie whereby the Brain is divided into the right and left Hemilphere.

Fames, Hunger, is either Natural, which is a defire of Food, when an Animal from a Vellification of a Nerve of the par wagam, and the Intercostal in the Stomach, which proceeds from an Acid Humour, carried thither by the Caliac Arteries, or Glandulous Tunic, is excited to feek for Food as a Remedy to allay that Vellication; or it is praternatural, which is either depraved, as longing in Women with Child; or it is a Canine Appetite, want of Appetite, Ge.

Fames Canina, fee Cynodes Orexis.

Farciminalis Tunica, the fame that Allanteides.

Fafcia, a Swathe, is a long Band, moderately broad, which Chyrurgeons ufe: Swathes are wound up; long, and all of a breadth; others are cut, which are indeed of one piece of Linnen, but that cut either at the ends, or middle: others fewed together, which confifts of Swathes and Thongs of feveral ends, and like feveral Swathes. Others are longer, fome fhorter; and others broader, fome narrower.

Fasciatio is a binding of Swathes about a Limb that is to be Cuted.

Fasciculus, see Manipulus.

Fastidium Cibi, the fame that Anorexia.

Fauces and Frumen, the fame that Pharynx. Favus, fee in Achor.

Febris a Fever, is an inordinate Motion, and too greata n Effervescence of the Blood, attended K with with Cold first, and afterwards with Heat, Thirst, and other Symptoms, wherewith the Animal Oeconomie is variously disturbed. Fevers in general are divided into Intermittent, Continued, Continent, and Symptomatical. Scotus in his Magick affures us, That the Blood in a Fever has Worms in it.

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Feculae are Dust that subsides in the squeezing of certain Vegetables, as in Brionie, Ramp, &c. Fell, see Bullis.

Femur, and Femen, the Thigh, the part from t'e Buttocks to the Knee; it is fo called from bearing, becaufe it holds up, and futtains an Animal; it confifts but of one Bone, but that the greateft and longeft in the whole Body, whofe External and fore part is gibbous or rifing; but the Internal hinder part flat and bending. Grammarians make Femen to be the hinder flefhy part; and Femur the former outward part.

Fermentatio is an Inteffine Motion of Particles, or of the Principles of any Body, tending to Perfection, or a Change: and it is either Natural, which comes of its own accord, as in Natural Actions; or Artificial, which we make, as we fee in Beer, Wine, Bread, Gc.

Ferulæ are little light chips or planes, which are made of different Matter, according to the nature and neceflities of the places to which they are applyed, as of Barks of Trees, of the Bark of the Herb Sagapene, in Latin Ferula; whence they have their Name: they are made of Firr, Paper glewed together, Leather, &c. which are applyed to Bones that have been loofened, or disjoynted, after

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after they are fet again.

Fibra Auris, the fame with Lobus Auris.

Fibra, Fibres, are little, round, oblong Veffels; and are either Mulculous or Nervous : the Nervous are fuch as have no Valves, and by which the Spirits flow conveniently from the Nerves to the feveral parts: the Musculous Fibres receive the Blood from the Arteries, and discharge themfelves into the Veins, and have a great many Valves, they are called long, round, or oblique from their Scituation; fome finall threads interwoven with Trees and Leaves are called Fibres too: and fo are the fmall threads which flick to their Roots? Fibula, the Ancients mention them; for if there be a Wound in the Fleih, favs Cellus, that gapes, and cannot eafily be closed, it is improper to few it, you must apply a Fibula; but becaufe this way of clofing the gaping of Wounds, by Fibula's was fo ufual amongst the Ancients; they have not been at all follicitous in defcribing either their Matter or Form. Guido tells us, That they made these Fibula's of Iron Circles as it were, or Semi-circles crooked backward on both fides, the hooks whereof being faitned on both fides to the gaping Wound, answered exactly one another ; but fince this must be an unsupportable pain to the poor Patient, it is hardly credible, that they meant any fuch thing by their Fibula's. The Opinion of Fallopius is more probable, who tells us, That it was onely a fowing up the Wound with a Needle and Thread, which is commonly ufed at this day. Sanctorius writes thus, We need not Difcourfe much of Fibula's, fince the ule K 2

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ufe of them is almoft out of dores; and though the Ancients have not defcribed them, yet they forbear not to acquaint us how to ufe them; as Argenterius falfly imagines. For not onely Phyficians but fome of the Ancients knew the form of them, fince Corn. Celfus has informed us. That Fibula's as well as Sutures were made of a Needle-full of foft untwifted filk or thread, wherewith they fowed the gaping Lips of the Wound together. Some call Acia, or this needle-ful of Thred, Vinculum, Ligatura, Colligatio, Obligatio, Ligamentum; all which fignifie tying or binding. Whoever would be farther informed in this particular, may confult the Incomparable Rhodius in his Difcourfe about Acia.

Fibula is the leffer Bone of the Shank, it, feems to joyn the Muscles of the Leg like a Button, or Clasp, in Latin Fibula; it is the hinder bone betwixt the Knee and the Foot, fimaller than the other Bone, called Tibia, and faitned outwardly to it ; as the Bone called Radius in the Arm is to the Cubit : its round head does not extend as far as the Knee upward, but downward, it goes farther than the other Bone called Tibia, and therefore is altogether as long a Bone as the Tibia. They part in the middle, because the Muscles of the Feet are placed there ; in which interval, a flender broad Ligament joyns them together lengthways. It is joyned likewife to the Tibia with a common Ligament above and below; as it tends acutely downwards it has an Appendix belonging to it, which growing thicker and thicker, makes a Procefs, called Malleolus Externas.

Ficus

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Ficus are Excrescencies about the Fundament and other parts, like Figs; if they grow big, then they are called Ficus, or Sycofes.

Filtratio is the Percolating any Liquor through a woollen Cloth, or courfe Paper.

Filtram is a woollen Cloth, or blotting Paper, through which Liquors are ftrained to Clarifie: as through a Manca Hippacratis, a Wine-fack which draws Wine from the dregs.

Fissura offis is a fracture of a Bone length-

ways. Fiftula is a ftrait long Cavity, or a winding, narrow and callous Ulcer, of difficult Cure; proceeding for the most from an Aposteme. Fiflula's differ from winding Ulcers in this, that Fiftula's are callous and hard, but Ulcers are not.

Fiftula Lachrymalis is when the Punctum Lachrymale, the little hole in the bone of the Nofe, through which the Liquid Matter paffes to the Noftrils, is grown hard and callous, from an Ulcer of a Caruncula, Glandules placed at the greater corners of the Eye, by which means there happens a continual Defluxion of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the fame that A pera Arte-

Fiftula Sacra, is that part of the Back-bone which is Perforated.

Fiftula Urinaria, the fame with Urethra.

Flatus are Effervescencies excited in the Body from wind let in, or from Flatulent Meats, or from the Bile and Pancreatic juice mixed together, whence wind and noife.

Flores Chymici are the Subtiler parts of the Bo-K 3

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dy separated from the grosfer by Sublimation, in a dry Form.

Fluor Albus, or Fluor Uterinus, is a continual Evacuation of corrupt Humors from the Womb, or the Pores in the Vagina.

Fluor Muliebris, sec Fluor Albus. Fluor Uterinus, the fame.

Fluxio, the fame with Catarrhus.

Fluxus Chylofus, the fame with Caliaca paffio.

Fluxus Hepaticus is a kind of Dyfentery, wherein black fhining blood, and too long rofted as it were, is driven out of the Guts by the Fundament: it is fometimes taken for a Dyfentery wherein ferous fharp Blood is evacuated.

Focile Majus is the greater Bone of the Cubit called Ulna; or the greater bone of the Leg called Tibia.

Focile Minus is the leffer Bone of the Cubit called Radius; or the leffer bone of the Leg, called Fibula.

Focus is fome place in the Mifenterie and other parts, whence they formerly deduced the Original of Fevers.

Fodina is the lefs Labyrinth in the bone of the Ears.

Facula fignifies a Powder which fubfides to the bottom in certain ftrainings of Vegetables; for it is prepared of fome green, wafhed, and pared Roots beat together, with a little water, then ftrained, that there may fubfide a white fort of Powder which is to be dryed lightly.

Fætor oris, a ftinking Breath, proceeds from the filth about the Teeth, and Gums: fometimes from the Lungs, and a Confumptive or Scorbutic Blood. Follier-

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Folliculus Fellis is a little Bladder faitned to the Concave-part of the Liver, which receives the Bile, which in proper time empties it felf into the Gut Duodenum, by a Ductus, or Paffage called Cheledochus.

Fomentum, that which applyed to the Body cherifhes and warms it; and it is Twofold, either wet, or dry; the latter is a Decoction applyed to feveral parts of the body for to cherifh it, by the help of a linnen, or wollen Cloth, a Spunge, Bladder, Oc.

Fontanellæ, Iffues, are little Ulcers which Chyrurgions make in found parts of the Body, to Evacuate bad Humors, Cure Difeafes, or prevent them. Iffues are made either with an Actual or a Potential Seering-Iron, with a Lance, and a pair of Sciffers: You must always observe to make Iffues betwixt two Mufcles.

Fonticuli, the fame.

Forceps is an Inftrument wherewith dead and corrupt parts, (alfo things befides, or against Nature) are feifed, cut off, or pulled out; they are of feveral shapes, as long, crooked, with Teeth, with Beeks, in fashion of an half Moon, fuch as will open the Mouth, or the Womb; and by which you may fee into either of them : which according to the difference of their fhape, are of different use.

Forfex is an Instrument to pull out Teeth

Formula is a Phyfitians Prefcription, which the with. Apothecaries prepare accordingly.

Fornix is the Callous Subftance of the Brain ; 10 K 4

fo called, because it feems to fustain the Cavities of the Ventricles, and the bulk of the impending Brain, like an Arch or Vault.

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Fotus, the fame with Fomentum.

Fower Cordis, the fame with Anticardium.

Fractura Offis, the breaking of a Bone, is a Solution of the Continuum in the hard parts of the Body, which is done by a hard External Inftrument, forcibly impell'd upon the part ; the differences whereof are taken from the Form, the Part, and the Accidents of it.

Frænulum is a Membraneous Ligament under the Tongue; in new born Children, it fometimes fpreads over the whole under fide of the Tongue, that the Midwife fometimes is forced to pull it afunder with her Nails (which yet ought not to be allow'd of) or the Chyrurgion with his Penknife.

Froenulum, or Froenum penis, is a Membrane which tyes the fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard.

Frons, the forehead is the upper part of the Face.

Frontale is an External Medicine, frequently applyed to the Forehead, for a pain or heat in the Head : it is made for the most part of Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Meal, moistned with Vinegar of Roses.

Fumigatio Chymica is an erofion of Metal by finoak, or Vapour.

Functio, the fame that Actio.

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Funda Galeni is a Swathe divided into Four parts; uleful in Accidents that happen to the Jawbone.

Fungus

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Fungus is foft spongie Flesh which grows upon Wounds.

Funiculus, Intestinum, Laqueus, or Ductus Umbilicalis, the Navel-string, is a Membraneous Channel or Conductin a Fætus which reaches from the Navel to the Placenta in the Womb; it contains Two Arteries, one Vein, and the Urinarie passage in the Fætus.

Furcale os, the fame with Furcula.

Furcula Superior is the upper bone of the Sternum, or Breaft-bone, others call it Jugulum.

Furcella, the fame that Furcula.

Furfuratio is when Dandriff falls from the Head in Combing; it comes for the most part from that skin which is under the Hair; also from the Beard, and Eye-brows.

Furnuss, a Furnace, is a place where a Fire is conveniently kept for Chymical uses: and it is either open or covered.

Furor the fame with Manea.

Furor Uterinus is an unfeemly Diffemper, which is wont to feize upon Maids; efpecially thofe of riper Years, and fometimes Widows too. They who are troubled with it, throw off the Veil of common Modefty, and Decency, and Delight onely in lafcivious, obfcene Difcourfes : they covet a man greedily, and even furioufly, and omit no inviting Temptations that may induce them to fatisfie their defires. The caufe feems to be in the Seminal juice, which being Exalted to the higheft degree of Maturity, drives the Maids into a kind of Fury; which is confpicuous every year in fome Bruits; as in Cats, Bulls, Bucks, Does, Harts. There There is another Diftemper akin to this, which the Ancients called, the *Fervour of the Womb*, or the Matrix, when the whole fubftance and body of the Womb is extream hot, accompanied with a pain and heavinefs of the Loyns; a roughnefs by the growth of Hair, Loathing, and a fuppreffion of the Urine, and Excrements: and the Woman all the while covets to be laid with, but by reafon of pain is ftill afraid of it.

Furunculus a Boyl, is an acute fwelling, as big as a Pigeons Egg, attended with an Inflamation, and Pain, efpecially when it begins to Corrupt, and Putrifie : when it is opened, and the Matter let out, part of the Flefh underneath is turned into Corruption, of a whitifh, and reddifh Colour, which fome call the Ventricle of the *Furunculus* : there is no danger in it, though you apply no Remedy to it; for it ripens of it felf, and burfts; but the pain makes it more Elegible to apply a Remedie, becaufe that frees the Patient fooner from his trouble.

Fusto is a melting with heat.

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Gallactophori, are Ductus's which carry Milk, convey the Chyle (as fome Modern Authors have fancied) a ftreight way from the Guts to the Glandules of the Breafts: yet the Arteries were more properly fo called, because they carry the Chyle along with the Blood to the Breafts wherein Milk is referved for the use of the Fatus.

Galactopoietici

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Galactopoietice Facultas is nothing but an Aptitude to fequefter Milk in the Breafts : of the fe-Parating of Milk. See in the Word Lac.

Galenica Medicina, is that Phyfick which is built upon the Principles of Galen, and therefore they are Galenists who embrace the Foundation of their Art, which are fetched from Galen and the Philosophers, proved by Reason, and confirmed by Experience.

Galea is a pain in the Head, fo called from the likeness of the place, because it takes in the whole Head, like an Helmet; in Latin Galea.

Galea is likewife when the Head of the Fatus is clothed with part of the Membrane called Amneos, as it comes into the World.

Galreda, or Gelatina, Gellie, is a Thickned, Vifcous, and Lucid Juicie Substance; it is commonly made of the Cartilaginous parts of Animals boiled, as of Calves Feet, *Ge.*

Ganglion is an Humour in the Tendinous and Nervous parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwife; it refifts if ftirred, if preffed upon its fide is not diverted, nor can be turned round.

Gangrana, a Gangrene, is a Cadaverous Corruption of a part, attended with a beginning of Stink, Blacknefs, and Mortification.

Gargareon, See Cion.

Gargarisma, a Gargarisme, is a Liquid Medicine which cleanses the Mouth, and the Adjacent parts by Gargling, without swallowing; and it is either a Decostion, wherein convenient Syrups are diffolved, or distilled Waters mixed with Syrups, and sometimes with Mineral Spirits.

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Gastrocnemium is the Calf of the Leg, whence its Muscles are called Gastrocnemii, from their fwelling like a belly.

Gastrocnemii Musculi, see Gastrocnemium.

Gastroepiploica is the Vein and Arterie which goes to to the Ventricle and the Cawl.

Gastrorhaphia is a Connexion or a Suture in the wounds of the Abdomen.

Gaudium is a cheerfulness proceeding from the apprehension of some good obtained, or to be obtained.

Gelatina is almost the fame with Galreda, but that is of a more general fignification, and is taken for any Pellucide Glutinous Juice, which used first to be made of the juice of Fruits, as of Apples, &c. as the Gellie of Quinces, &c.

Gena Mala is part of the Face from the Nofe to the Ears. Alfo the Chin, the Jaw-bone, which is either upper or lower.

Generatio is a natural Action, whereby an Animal begets another like it of the fame Species, of convenient Seed, in Generation ; the first thing we fee is a red Speck, which is clothed with a little bladder, next a little Heart, whence Veins and Arteries flow, at the Extremitie whereof you fee the Vifcera, the Bowels, orc. afterward the whole Fætus is formed and cloathed with Membranes; before Generation the Seed of the Male being caft into the Womb, enters and prepares its Pores, afterwards fweats out a Vifcous Substance, like the white of an Egg, which moves the Egg out of the Tefticles and Tubes; for the Womans Eggs are impregnated by the influence of the Seed, are emitted a

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emitted out of the Tefticles, and received by the Fallopian Tubes.

Geniogloffum is a pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin under another pair called Geniobyoyides, and are fastned in the Basis of the bone Hyoides.

Geniobyoides are Muscles reaching from the internal and lower Seat of the Chin to the Basis of the Bone Hyoides, which is placed at the Basis of the Tongue.

Gercomia is a part of that part of Phyfick called Hygieina, or Prefervation of health, which teaches the way of living for old Men.

Gingipedium, the fame with Scorbutus.

Gingiva, the Gums, is a hard fpurious fort of Flefh, which furrounds the Teeth like a Rampart, and in people that want Teeth helps to the chewing their meat, which being either eat out, relaxed, or too dry, the Teeth fhake or fall out.

Ginglymus is a Conjunction of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Cavitie of another, and again the head of this into the Cavity of that.

Glacialis Humor, see Humoris Oculi.

Glandula, a Glandule, is a Substance of a peculiar nature, fleshie, white, or gray, and Friable; and it is two-fold, adventitions, as those Kernels which are sometimes under the Arm-holes, and in the Neck, the Kings Evil; a swelling in the Larynx and middle of the Wind-pipe, &c. or perpetual and natural, as the Thymus, Pancreas, Glandula, Pinealis, &c. the perpetual is again Two-fold, either Conglobated in one entire piece, which fends the

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the feparated Humour into the Veins, as the pituitarie Glandule, the Pinealis, the Glandules of the Mefenterie, of the Groins, $\mathcal{G}c.$ or Conglomerated in a clufter, which convey the juice by their own Channels into fome notable Cavities of the body, as the *Pancreas*, the *Glandules* of the Breaft, the Salival *Glandules*, $\mathcal{G}c.$

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Glandula Guidenis is a Tumor like a Glandulæ, foft, fingle, Movable, without Roots, and feparate from the adjacent parts.

Glandula Pinealis, fee Conarium.

Glandula Pituitaria is a little body in the Sella Equina, a place in the Brain fo called, covered over with the Rete mirabile in many Brutes, but not in Man; it receives the ferous Humour from the Infindibulum and the Rete Mirabule, which it fends into the Jugular Veins, and the Lymphatic Veffels.

Glandulofum Corpus, the fame with Prostata.

Glans, the fame with Balanus and Suppositorium. Glaucoma is a fault in the Eye, or a Transmutation of the Chrystaline Humour into a gray or sky-colour.

Glaucofis the fame with Glaucoma.

Glene the fame with Pupilla : also the Cavitie of a Bone which receives another within it.

Glenoides are two Cavities in the lower part of the first Vertebre of the Neck.

Globulus Nafi is the lower Cartilaginous moveable part of the Nofe.

Glofficomium is a Chyrurgions Inftrument for broken Limbs, fo called from the fhape of a Merchants little Casket which was formerly carried upon the back. Glottis

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Glottis is the Chink of the Laryna which is covered by the Epiglottis.

Gluten fays Avicen is a Secundary Humour, and is fo called, when that dewie Humour is Agglutinated to the parts: there were reckoned four of them, Humor Innominatus', that had no name: Ros Glutea, and Cambium; but those Names are now out-dated.

Ghutei are fix Muscles which move the Buttocks, on each fide three.

Glutia are two Prominences of the Brain, called Nates.

Glutos is the greater Rotator (an Apophyfis in the upper part of the Thigh bone fo called) of the Buttock, and the Thigh-bone named Trochanter, Gomphoma, the fame that Gomphofis.

Gomphos is when the Pupil of the Eye going beyond a little skin of the *Tunica uvea* is like that fwelling of hard Flesh in the corner of the Eye, called *Clavus*.

Gomphofis, or Conclavatio, is when one Bone is faftned into another like a Nail, as may be feen in the Teeth.

Gonorrhæa is a too great Effusion of Seed: and it is either Simple, when Crude thin Seed, which is not white neither, is Emitted, and that rather from the Prostates then the Seminarie Veffels: or Virulent, when a Poyfonous liquid Substance, of a white or yellowish Colour, is Ejected.

· Gramma, the fame with Scrupulus.

Graudo, see Chalasia.

Granum, a Grain, is the leaft weight we use: they take instead of it sometimes white Pepper Corns,

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Corns, twenty make a Scruple.

Graphoides is a Process like the Pen for a Tablebook, about the Basis of the Brain it inclines backward.

Gravedo, the fame with Coryza.

Gula, fee Pharynx.

Gumma Gallicum is the eating out a Bone in the French Pox.

Gurgulio, the fame that Cion.

Gustus, the Tafte, is a Senfe whereby the Soul perceives the Tafte of things from the Motion of the Nerve inferted into the Tongue and Palate for that purpofe.

Gutta rofacea is a rednefs with Pimples wherewith the Cheeks, Nofe, and whole Face is deformed, as if it were fprinkled with red drops : thefe Pimples or Wheals often increase, so that they render the Face rough and horrid, and the Nose monstroully big.

Gutturis os, the fame that Hyoides os.

Gymnastica, the fame that Evectica.

Gynæcia in general are the Accidents incident to Women; but Hippocrates takes them more ftrictly for the Courfes.

Gynæcomastum is a growing of the Breasts.

Gynæcomystax is a Tuft of Hair at the upper part of a Womans Secrets; from this some take their estimate of the temperament of the Womb and the Testicles.

Litumin, a. Grann, as the left weight we the:

· Gramma, the fame with Servery us

Grando, See Chalashan

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TAbitus, the fame with Hexis.

Hæmatofis, or Sanguification, depends principally upon the Fermentation, Diffolution, and Union of Particles; to wit, Spirit, Sulphur, and Salt; efpecially, upon the infpiration of Nitrous Air, which accends the Sulphureous Blood in the Lungs. Sanguification is performed in all the parts of the Body, and not in any peculiar part, as the Heart, Liver, or Spleen.

Hæmodia is a great pain in the Teeth, which proceeds from Acid and auftere Particles, which penetrate the Pores of the Teeth; whence the Nerves being Vellicated and Contracted, caufe pain.

Hamophobus is one who fears to be let Blood.

Hæmoptyfis is the Spitting up of Blood from the Lungs, which proceeds either from a fweating out at the Glandules of the Larynx, with which its Tunic is clothed within; to wit, when the openings of the Arteries are too much Relaxed: or from fome great Veffels that are broke, or out of the little Bladers of the Lungs themfelves.

Hæmorrhagia is a Flux of Blood at the Nostrils, Mouth, or Eyes.

Hæmorrboides are swelling Inflamations in the Reflum, or about the Fundament, red and painful, which sometimes send forth Blood or Matter.

Hæmorrhoidis vena, is a Branch of the Vena Porta; the great Vein of all, extending to the L

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Rectum and the Fundament.

Halo is a red fpot of flesh which furrounds each N pple in the Breafts.

Hama, when a Dofe is took off at once.

Harmonia is a joyning of Bones by a plain Line; as may be feen in the Bones of the Nofe and Palate.

Hauftus, or Potio is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, made into one Dofe, of feveral Ingredients, mixed with a fuitable Liquor, by Decoction, Infufion, or Diffolution, to Purge, Alter, or Sweat.

Hectica is a continued Fever arifing from the very habit of the body, and introduced in a long time, and has fo rooted it felf into the very Confitution that it is infinitely difficult ever to Cure it: for the most part it is accompanied with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leannels, and a Cough.

Hedisma is any thing that gives Medicines a good scent.

Hegemonicæ are the principal Actions in Human Body, as the Actions Animal and Vital.

Helcydria are certain little Ulcers, thick and red, in the skin of the Head, like the Nipples of Breafts, which fend forth Matter.

Helctica, see Attrabentia.

Heliofis is a Sunning.

Helix is the Exterior brim of the Ear, fo called from its Winding. The Interior is called Scapha.

Helminthes, see Elminthes.

Helodes, see Elodes.

Helos, or Clavus, is a round, white, callous fwelling of the Foot, like the head of a Nail, and fixed

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fixed in the Roots of the hard Skin of the Foot. Halofis is a reflexed inversion of the Eyelid.

Hemeralopid, or Acies Necturna, is when one fees better in the Night than in the Day.

Hemicrania is an Head ach in either part of the Brain.

Hemina Italica is a Measure containing half an Attic Sextarie, and nine Ounces: So much is a Cotyla Attica, and a Cotyla Italica is Twelve Ounces.

Hemipagia, the fame that Hemicrania.

Hemiplegia is a Palfie on one fide below the Head, proceeding from an Obstruction in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow; or from a blow; whence it comes to pass, that the Animal Spirits are Obstructed in their passage.

Hemiplexia, the fame that Hemiplegia.

Hepar, the Liver, is a Parenchymous Substance placed under the right fide of the Diaphragme, confiderably thick and big in a Man ; it is clothed with a thin Membrane, which proceeds from the Peritonieum; and is failned to other parts with three ftrong Ligaments. 1. To the Abdomen, by the Navel-vein. 2. Upwards, to the Liaphragme, by a broad thin Membranous Ligament, on the right fide. 3. To the Diaphragme likewife, by a round and exceeding firong Ligament, the Bladder of the Gall, and the Ductus Hepaticus are in the low flat part ; it is of a reddifh Colour : its fubstance feems to be compounded of feveral Membranes and clufters, or Glandules joyned together like Concreted Blood, which L 2

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I observed from frequently washing it. The Blood of the Spleen which is carryed thither by the Vena Portæ does in fome measure Ferment in the Liver, with the Arterious Blood, which the Ca--liac Arterie affords, (to wit, when after Nutrition it is difcharged into the Veins again) and diffolves the Contexture of the Blood ; whereupon its Saline Sulphureous Particles, which conftitute the Gall, are Segregrated by the Glandulous Clufters, and conveyed to the Gut Duedenum by the Bladder of the Bile, and the Ductus in the There are no Lobes in a Liver called Hepaticus. Man's Liver ; but in Brutes it is divided into feveral Portions, which they call Lobes, the Fibres of the Liver, Ge. The Ancients believed, That the Chyle was elaborated and Sanguified in the Liver, whileft onely its bilious Recrements are feparated there.

Hepatica wena, the fame with Bafilica.

Hetaticus Merbus is a Dejection of a watery fharp Elood, like the wafhing of Flefh, when the Nervous Juice, or Watery Blood, being not rightly Concocted, but fharp, is difcharged into the Guts. Alfo when black, fhining, dryed Blood is driven into the Gut: the Difeafe is fo called, becaufe they attributed Sanguification to the Liver.

Hepiala, the fame with Epiala.

Herculius Morbus, the fame with Epilepfia.

Hermophroditus is one of both Sexes: but they onely use the Womans Instruments, they are seldom Men, this abuse in Nature happens, when tie Clitoris hangs out too sar.

Herme ica Medicina, which the Agyptians falfly fetches

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fetched from *Mercury*, refers the Caufe of Difeafes to Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury; and prepares moft noble Medicines, not onely of Vegetables and Animals, but of Minerals too.

Hernia, or Ramex, is properly the falling of the Inteftines, Cawl, &c. by the Proceffes of the Peritonæum Dilated into the Groin: alfo, a Protuberance of the Navel. The falling down of the Womb is improperly fo called; fwelling in the Larynx; winding Tumours of the Spermatic Veffels; Diftentions from Flatulent Matter; Watery Humours, or Swellings.

Herpes, a fpreading, and winding Inflamation, is Twofold, either Miliaris, or Puftularis, like Millet Seed, which feizes the Skin onely, and itches; or Exedens, Confuming, which not onely feizes the Skin, but the Mufcles underneath: The caufe of it is, That the Glandules of the Skin are too much ftuffed with falt Particles, which are kept there by others that are Vifcous, whence proceed the little Ulcers like Millet Seed, that occafion an Itching in the Skin, which if the Peccant Matter abound, they grow into a Cruft, and eat the parts they lye upon.

Heterocrania is a pain in one part or other of the Head.

Heterogeneum is when any thing difproportionate is mixed with the Blood and Spirits, as in Fevers, Swimmings in the Head, Explosive Motions, and the Apoplexie.

Heterorythmus is a Life unfuitable to the Years of those who live it; as if a Young Man should live an Old Man's Life, and on the contrary: L 3 thin

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this Word is faid of Pulfes too, when in Difeafes the Pulfe beats diverfly.

Hexis is a Habit, or Habitude of Body.

Hidroa are Pimples about the Secret parts, proceeding from a tharp Humour.

Hydrocritica, are Critical Judgings of Diftempers, taken from Sweating.

Hidronofus is a Fever, wherein the Patient fweats Extreamly. The English call it the English Sweat. Hydros the fame with Sudor.

Hidrotica, things that provoke Sweating, are those which by Fermenting, and Attenuating parts penetrate the closeft Pores of the Blood, cut into things, rarifie them, and turn them into a kind of Vapour, whatfoever they meet carry along with them, and drive it to the Surface of the Body ; where being condented into an infenfib'e Liquor, it makes its way out.

Hiera Picra is an Electuary of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Maftick, Honey, Gc.

Hieroglyphicæ Notæ, are foldings and Wrinkles in the hand, from which vain curiofity pretends to predict itrange things,

Hippus is an Affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually fhake and tremble, and now and then twinkle, as it happens in Riding.

Hircu, Hirci, or Hirqui, the corners of the Eyes.

Hirquus, the fame with Canthus.

Holippæ are little Cakes or Wafers made of a Medicinal Infusion, with Wheat-flower and Sugar. " "

Hæmecmeres, see Similares Partes. 1.61.00

Hemogencæ

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Homogeneæ Particulæ, are fuch Particles as are Pure, Entire, Unmixed, and altogether like one another.

Homoplata, Scapula, Spatula, Scoptula aperta, the Shoulder-blade, is a broad and Triangular Bone which conffitutes the breadth of the Shoulder, thin, efpecially in the middle, but thick in its Proceffes, on each fide one, lying upon the upper Ribs behind, like a Target; it has Three Proceffes, Acromium, or the Shoulder point; Carocoides, or Anchoralis; and Cervix: its ufe is to ftrengthen the Ribs, to joynt the Shoulder and Neck Bones, and to implant Muscles therein.

Homotona is a continued Fever that acts always alike.

Hora an Hour, fignifies the determinate space of a Year with Hippocrates.

Horæa are seasonable or Summer-Fruits, as Apples, Oc.

Hordeatum is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, prepared of Barley beat and boiled fore. with the addition of fuitable and ftrained Liquors; to which are frequently added Almonds, and the Seed of white Poppies, $\mathcal{O}c$.

Hordeolum, the fame with Crithe.

Horrifica Febris, see Phricodes.

Horror is a Vibration and Trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilnefs after it.

Humestantia, moistning things, are fuch as can infinuate their moist Particles into the Pores of our Bodies.

Humidum Primogenium may be properly called L 4 the (152) the Blood, which is feen in Generation before any thing elfe.

Humores Oculares, the humours of the Eye, are Three: the Watery, which is contained between the Tunica Cornea, and Urea. 2. The Chrystaline, or Icie Humour, which is contained in the Tunica Uwea, and is thicker than the reft. 3. The Vitreous, or Glaffy humour, bigger than any of the reft, fills the backward Cavitie of the Eye.

Humores, the Ancients made Four Humours in the Blood, the Bilious, Pituitous, (Yellow, and Black Choller) Melancholic, and the Blood, properly fo called ; and that according to the Four Peripatetic Elements : but this Opinion is Cafhiered, fince the invention of the Circulation of the Blood. Yet they are found, when the blood preternaturally departs from its due Temperature; but they do not conffitute an integral part of the blood; for the blood is onely one humour; if otherwife, Tartar in Wine, and Dregs in Beer were conftituent parts of Wine and Eeer. In Blood that is let, there appear onely Three different species of bodies; for in the Surface you fee a kind of a Fibrous Cruit of Coagulated Blood, which fpreads it felf over all the whole Mafs; then you fee certain Red Particles amongft the Fibres, which grow black about the bottom, by reaton of their fewnels; laftly, you fee the Setwo wherein it fwims. But if any one will proceed more acurately, Diffill the Blood, and Diffolve it Chymically, he fhall find Five pure bodies in it: to wit, Spirit, Sulphur, or Oyl, Water, Salt, and Earth. There are Three General Bumours

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mours which wash the whole Body, Blood, Lympha, (a fort of pure Water) and the Nervous Juice; but there are feveral particular Humors, as Chyle, Bile, Spittle, Pancreatic, Juice, Seed, &c.

Humores in Secundinis, Humours in the Three Membranes that cloathe the Fætus in the Womb, are Three in those Animals which have Bladders : at the beginning, when the Eggs falls down from the Tefticles into the Womb, the Humours which are to this purpofe in the bottom of the Womb ; first fink into the Membrane called Chorion, and then into the Amnium : but in progress of time, when the Fætus is Formed, and the Navel Veffels are extended to the Chorion, and the Amnium, we imagine that the Nutritious Humour being received by the opening of the Veins, is carried to the Fætus, and thence by the Arteries fome part of it is carried into the Amnium, as into the Childs Store-houfe ; fo that at the faid time, the Liquor of the Membrane Amnium may be encreafed upon this double account. At laft, when the time of delivery draws near, that way of Sweating through feems to ceafe, and the other onely to take place : unless (as Wharton Writes) The Nutritious Humour defcend from the Placenta by the Navel-ftring, and by the little foft Protuberances thence pafs into the Cavity of the Amnium : Theuse of these Humours is to nourish the Fætus at the Mouth. The Third Humour is the Urine, which flows from the Bladder by the Urinarie Paffage, into the Urinarie Membrane.

Hyaloides is the Vitrous Humour of the Eye, contained betwixt the Tunica Retina, and the Avea. Hybona

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Hybona is an Incurvation of all the Vertebres.

Hydatides are little Watery Bladders in the Liver, Spleen, or fome other Vifeus, common to Hydropical Perfons: alfo an increase of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydatoides is the Watery humour of the Eye, contained betwixt the Tunica Cornea, and Uvea.

Hyderos the fame that Hydrops.

Hydragia, see Venæ Lymphaticæ.

Hydragoga are Medicines which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out the Watery Humours.

Hydrelæum is a mixture of Water and Oyl.

Hydrenterocele is a falling of the Intestines, together with Water, into the outward Skin of the Cods.

Hydroa are certain little, broad, moift, itching Pimples, like Millet-Seed; fometimes without itching, which render the Skin Ulcerous and rough: the occasion of them is, that Nature endeavouring to expel the fweat by the Skin, is hindred fometimes by its thickness; fo that the Matter being lodged there, and the Subtiler parts being either carryed back, by the Lymphatic Veffels, or Evaporated, the Skin fwells. This Diftemper is familiar and common to Boys, and Young Men; especially of a hot Constitution, when they use too much Exercise in Summer; it infects the Neck, Shoulder-Blades, Breaft, Arms, Thighs; yet more frequently the Secret Parts, and the Fundament.

Hydrocele is a fwelling of the outermost Skin of the Cods, proceeding from a Watery Humour. Hydrocepha-

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Hydrocephalum is a fwelling of the Head, by reafon of a Watery Humour, whence the Sutures of the Brain are forced afunder; it proceeds fometimes from a Burfting of the Lymphatic Veffels.

Hydromel, Mead, is a Decoction of Water, and Honey.

Hydromphalum is a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from Watery Humours in the Abdomen.

Hydrophobia is a Diftemper highly Convulfive, accompanied with Fury, and fhunning of all things that are Liquid, and Splendid; fometimes with a Delirium, a Fever, and other Symptoms, not without great danger of Life, proceeding from a Bite of a Mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it.

Hydropica are Medicines that expel the Watery Humours in a Dropfie.

Hydrops is a Stagnation of a Watery Humour in the habit of the Body, or fome other Cavity; and it is either general, as an Anafarca and Afcites. to which fome add a Tympany, but ill: Or particular, confined to one part, as a Dropfie in the Head, Breaft, Hand, Foot, Gc. of which in their proper place feverally.

Hydrops ad Matulam, the fame that Diabetes.

Hydrofaccharum is a Syrup boiled of Water, and Sugar.

Hygieia is health, which confifts in a good temperature, and right confirmation of Parts. Health is a difposition of the parts of humane body, fit for the performance of the Actions of the Body. Signs of Health are Three, due Actions, fuitable Qualities, and when things taken in, and let out, are proportionable. Hygicima

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Hygieina is that part of Phyfick, which teaches the way of preferving Health : fome divide it into Three parts, Prophylactic, which takes notice of future imminent Difeafes; Synteretic, which preferves prefent health : and Analeptic, which recovers the Sick.

Hygrocyrfocele is a branch of a Winding Vein fwoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moifture.

Hymen is properly a Membrane; it is taken alfo for the Private Membrane in a Virgin, which arifes from the wrinkling of the lower part of the Vagina; and in Women with Child, when the Womb grows thicker, it difappears.

Hyoides is a bone placed at the Basis of the Tongue.

Hyothorides are Two Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the Bone Hyoides into the Cartilage called Scutiformis, like a Shield, and destined to contract, or shut up the opening of the Wind-pipe.

Hypercatharfis is a Purge that works too much. Hypercrifis is a Critical Excretion above meafure.

Hyperephidrofis is a too great Sweating.

Hyperoon are two holes in the upper part of the Palate, which receives the Pituitous humours from the Mammillary Proceffes; and after they are fepatated, difcharges them at the Mouth.

Hyperfarcosis is an Excrescence of Flesh in any part.

Hypnotica are those things which by fixing the Spirits, by ftraitning and fhutting up the Pores of the brain, cause Sleep.

Hypochondri-

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Hypochondriacha Affectio, see Hypochondriacus Affectus.

Hypochondrium, or Subcartilagineum, is the upper part of the Abdomen, under the Cartilages of the Cheft.

Hypocondriacus Affectus, is a purely Flatulent and Convultive Paffion, arifing from Flatulent and Pungent humours in the Spleen, or Sweet-bread which Afflict the Nervous and Membranous parts.

Hypochyma is a depraved fight, whereby Gnats, Cob-webs, little Clouds, or fuch like, feem to fwim before the Eyes: the caufe of it feems to confift in turbid humours, or fometime in the Optic Nerves, whole little Pores are obstructed by the Matter that is thrust into them.

Hypochyfis, the fame with Hypochyma.

Hypocratis Manica, see Manica Hypocratis. Hypogastrium is the outermost part of the Abdomen, betwixt the Hypocondres and the Navel.

Hypogloffis or Ranula is an Inflamation, or Exulceration under the Tongue : alfo a Medicine that takes away the Afperity of the Larynx.

Hypophaulum is a vulgar Diet which observes a mean betwixt a plain and an exquisite Diet.

Hypophoræ are deep and Fiftulous Ulcers which gape like Ulcers, and cavities in the Flefh.

Hypophyfis, the fame with Hypochyma.

Hypophthalmia is a pain in the Eye under the Horney Tunic.

Hypopyon is a gathering of Matter under the Horney Tunic of the Eye.

Hypofarca, the fame with Anafarca. Hypofarcidium, the fame.

Hypolphagma

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Hyposphagma is a blood-fhot, from a ftroak upon the Eye.

Hypostasis Urinæ is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the bottom of Urine.

Hypothenar is the fpace from the fore to the little Finger.

Hypothefis is the fuppolition of a thing.

Hypozoma is a Membrane that parts two Cavities, as the Mediastinum in the Thoraz.

Hypofiloides, fee Hyoides.

Hysteralgia is a pain in the Womb, proceeding from an Inflamation, or otherwise.

Hysterica Passo, Fits of the Mother, is a Convultion of the Nerves of the Par Vagum, and Intercostal in the Abdomen, proceeding from a Pricking Irritation, or Explosion of Spirits: this Diftemper does not always depend upon the Womb, as is commonly thought; we have feen it more than once in Men, because the Spleen, Pancreas, and other adjacent Bowels, are often the cause of it.

Hysterica are Medicines against the Diseases of the Womb.

Hysterotomotocia, or Sectio Cæsarea, is a cutting the Child out of the Womb, which is done thus; You make a Semilunar Section under the Navel, along the White line, the cavity whereof looks towards the faid Line; then according to the leading of the Fibres, the Fætus being extracted after the Section, the wound in the Womb contracts of it felf, fo that the Blood scarce flows more plentifully than in a Natural Birth; but if the Mother be dead, chuse the most convenient place you can.

Hysterotomia is an Anatomical Diffection of the Womb.

A Catalogue of the Authors which have been confulted and made use of in this DICTIONARY.

Pindarus. Rauff rives

A Venzoar.	Conringius,	Hofmannus.
A Acta Societ.	Cordus.	ab Hogelande.
regiæ in Anglia.	Decker.	Hollerius.
Ægineta.	Deufingius.	Homerus.
Agellius.	Diemerbroekius.	van Horne,
Agricola.	Dodonæus.	Horftius, anisad
Ammonius.	Ent. amina sionoa	Ifidorus. Tobogo H.
F.ab Aquapendente		Junius, Autonino H
Arantius.	Euripides.	Johnfonus.
Aretæus.	Euftachius.	Kircherus.
Ariftoteles.	Everhardi.	Krollius. Minsiol
Afellius.	Fallopius,	Kyperus. aufrovial
Atheneus.	Fannius. Dilogici	Langius.
Averrhoes.	Fernelius.	Laurentius. bnos
Avicenna.	Fæfius.	Liddelius.
de Back.	Fontanus.	L. de Bils.
Bapt. Porta.	Foreftus.	van der Linden.
Barbette.	Galenus.	Lowerus.
Cafp. Bartholinus.	Gemma.	Marchette.
Th. Bartholinus.	Gliffonius.	Malpighius.
Bauhinus.	Gorrhæus.	Martialis.
Beguinus.	de Gradibus.	Maffarias.
Beverovicius.	Grammatici.	Moebius.
Blafius.	de Graef.	Mercurialis.
Bontius.	Guido.	Minficht.
Boyleus.	Harvæus.	Needham.
Budæus.	Helmontius.	Nicander.
Calepinus.	ab Heers.	Oribafius.
des Cartes.	Herodotus,	Ovidius.
Cardanus.	Herophilus.	Owenus.
Caffianus.	Helychius.	Pacuinus.
Caftellus.	Hefiødus.	Paracelfus.
a Caftro.	Otto Heurnius.	Paræus.
Celfus.	Joh. Heurnius,	Pafferatius.
Charleton.	Higmorus.	Pavius.
Cicero.	Hildanus.	Pecquet.
Columbus.	Hippocrates.	Philotheus.
Columella.	Hoboken.	Pifo.
C Jiun Chan		Pindarus

montas

Pindarus, Pinæus. Platerus, Plautus. Plempius. Plinius. Plutarchus. Pollux. Primerofius. Quercetanus. Regius. Renodæus. Reufnerus. Rhodiginus. Rhodius. Riolanus. Riverius. Rolfinkius. Rondeletius.

Liddell'us.

Maching.

Meander.

Oribaliza.

SubbiyOr Owenus.

Tinbai I

Rouffettus. Reubekkius. Ruifch. Sala. Sanctorius. Salius Diverfus. Saxonia. Scaliger. Schapula. Schenkius. Scheinerus. Schola Salernitana. Veflingius. Schroderus. Scultetus, Senguerdus. Sennertus, Severinus, Spigelius. I. Sylvius.

Contanuts.

de Gradibus.

initiation ().

. arranverte.

sh Heers.

.aulinicicanth

D. Le boe Sylvius. Stenonius. Suida. Swaluwe. Swammerdam. Swelfer. Tertullianus. Tulpius. Valverda. Varro. Vefalius. Virgilius. .Walleus. Wekkerus. Whartonus, Willifius. Wormius. Et alii plures.

amonoi .A

de Bach

·C fo. Barchelinus.

Be a sylding.

Boyldia.

Calculations.

Callsannis

h.S. wholings, C. Smith,

Anitor, the fame that Pylorus.

J Ichor is a fulphureous and watery Humour which flows from Ulcers.

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Chyle, and convey into the Nurky Ve

Ichoroides is a moisture like Corruption.

Itterm, the Jaundice, is a changing the Skin into a yellow Colour from an obstruction of the ductus choledochus, or the Glandules of the Liver, through the weakness, obstruction, or Schirres of the Liver, or becaufe the Gall abounds more than can be conveniently excerned, fo that it stays in the Blood. It takes its Name from intis, a Ferret, whose Eyes are tinged with the like Colour. Or from a Bird called Itterus of the fame Colour, which the Latines call Galbulus, which if one fick of the Jaundice fees, fays Pliny, the Party is cured, and the Bird dies. The Latines call it Regius Morbus, the Kingly Difeafe, becaufeit is eafily cured in Courts with the Paftimes and Divertifements there which cheer the Mind. It is also called a Suffusion of Gall.

Idea morbi is the Propriety and Essence of a Difease.

Idiopathia is a primary Difease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

Idiosyncrasia is a Temperament peculiar to any Body.

Jecur, the fame with Hepar.

Jecur uterinum, see Placenta uteri.

Jejunum intestinum is the Second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty: The little glandulous Nipples in it imbibe the M Chyle,
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Chyle, and convey it to the Milky Veins. Varro calls it Hilla.

Ignis actualis, actual Fire, is that which burns at first touch, as Fire it felf, and feering Irons.

Ignis potentialis, potential Fire, is a Medicine which after it has laid fometimes upon the part, exerts it felf.

Ignis perficus, the fame that Gangrana : It is taken also for a Carbuncle.

Ignis facer, the fame that Eryfipelas: yet fome take it for an Herpes.

Ignis (ylveftris, the fame that Phlystana.

Ignitio is Calcination made by Fire.

Ile is the Cavity from the Thorax to the Bones of the Thighs : Pluny observes, that all the Inteftines in all Animals, except a Man and a Sheep, are called *Ile*.

Ilia are the lateral parts of the Abdomen, betwixt the last Rib and the secret Parts.

Ilingus, fee Scotomia.

Ilium is the Third of the fmall Guts: It begins where the *Jejunum* ends, and ends it felf at the Gut called *Cacum*: It is one and twenty Handbreadths in length.

Ilium, is a Difeafe, for the most part, of the Gut Ilium, and is called Volvulus, when the upper part of any Intestine is involved in the under, and on the contrary.

Ilium os is part of the Bone Innominatum, without any particular Name : It is fo named becaufe it contains the Gut Ilium. Its Circumference is circular, the upper broadeft, it is connected to the os Sacrum : The upper part of it is called Spina, the interior Cofta, and the exterior

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or Dorfum: It is larger in Women than Men. Iliaca paffio, the fame that Ilium Morbus.

Iliaca vafa are those double forked Vessels of the Truncs of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the *Abdomen*, about the place where the Bladder and the Womb are scituate.

Imaginatio the fame with Phantafia. Imperfecta crifis, fee Crifis.

Impetigo Celfi, the fame that Lepra Gracorum. Cellus makes four forts. The most harmlefs, fays he, is that which is like a Scab, for it is red and harder, and exulcerated and gnawed: But it differs from it, in that it is more exulcerated, and is accompanied with fpeckled Pimples: And there feem to be in it certain Bubbles, from which after a certain time there fall, as it were, little Scales, and it returns more certainly. Another fort is worfe, almost like a fort of Meezles, or hot Pimples in the Skin, but more rugged, and redder, and of different Figures : In this Diftemper little Scales too fall from the furface of the Skin, and it is called Rubrica. The third fort is yet worfe, for it is thicker and harder, and fwells more, and is cleft on the top of the Skin, and gnaws more violently : It is fealy too, but black, and fpreads broad and flow : It is called Nigra. The fourth fort is altogether incurable, of a different colour from the red; for it is fomething white, and like a fresh Scar, and has pale Scales ; fome whitish, fome like the little Pulfe called Lintell, which being taken a= way, fometimes the Blood follow : Otherwife the Humour that flows from it is white, the Skin hard and cleft, and fpreads farther. All thefe M 2 forts

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forts arife efpecially in the Feet and Hands, and infeft the Nails likewife. Impetigo fome reckon the fame with Lichen.

Impetigo Plinii, Pliny's Impetigo is the fame with Lichen Gracorum.

Inappetentia, is want of Stomach, for want of Ferment in it.

Inceratio is a mixture of Moisture with something that's dry, by a gentle soaking till the substance be brought to the consistence of soft Wax.

Incidentia, the fame with Attenuantia.

Incineratio is the reducing the Bodies of Vegetables and Animals into Afhes by a violent Fire.

Incifores dentes, the fame that Primores. Inciforii, the fame with Primores.

Incorporatio is a mixture whereby moift things are contemperated with dry into one Body, as into a Mafs, therefore here is no lingring Nutrition, but as much moifture is added as is requifite to the confiftence of the mixed Body, fo that it becomes like a Pudding as it were; whence it may be called alfo Impaftatio, and in fome things Subattio, a Kneading. Things thus incorporated muft be left in a digeftive Heat, that by mutual Action and Suffering they may get one temperature common to them both.

Incrassantia, thickning things, are those which being endued with thick ropie parts, and mixed with thin liquid Juices, bring them to a thicker confistence by joining and knitting their parts.

Incubus, see Epialtes.

Incus is one of the Bones in the inner part of the Ear : It is like a Grinder, and lies under the Bone called Malleus. It has two Processes below;

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one fhorter, which leans upon the fcaly Bone; another longer, which fuftains the top of the *Stapes* or triangular Bone, that bears upon the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, whilf it immerges it felf into the place called the Oval Window with a pretty broad *Bafis*.

Indicans is nothing elfe than fomething obferved in the Body, upon whofe account fomething is faid to be done that ought to contribute thereunto.

Indicantes dies are those days which fignify that a Crisis will happen on fuch a day, which are therefore called indicant and contemplable : Such are 4, 11, 17, 24.

Indicatio is that which demonstrates what is to be done in Difeases, and it is threefold, preservatorie, which preserves Health; Curative, which expels a Difease that has already feized upon a Person; and Vital, which respects the Strength and way of living.

Indicatum is that which is fignified to be done in order to the recovery of Health.

Indices dies, fee Critici dies.

Indurantia, fee Sclerotica.

Indusium, fee Amnios.

Inedia is abstaining from Meat, when one eats lefs than formerly.

Infimus venter, see Abdomen.

Inflammatio, fee Phlegmone.

Inflatio is the differtion of a part from flatulent matter.

Infundibulum cerebri, the fame that Choana.

Infundibulum renum is the Pelvis or Balin through which the Urine paffes to the Ureters M 3 and and the Bladder.

Infusio is an Extraction of the Virtue of Medicines with a convenient Liquor, which if it be purgative, it may be taken at once; and to this the Name properly agrees.

Inguen, is the place from the bending of the Thigh to the fecret parts.

Injectio intestinalis, the fame that Clyster.

Inium is the beginning of the oblongated Marrow, which is the common Senfory, becaufe the Species which are received from the external Organs are conveyed thither by the Nerves.

Innominata tunica oculi, the Tunic of the Eye that wants a Name, is a certain fubtile Expansion of the Tendons from the Muscles which move the Eye to the circumference of the Iris or horney Membrane.

Innominatum os, others call it os Coxe, or Ilium, is placed at the fide of the os Sacrum, confifting of three Bones, Ilium, os Pubis, and Ifchium, joined by Cartilages, and appear diltinct by three Lines till feven years old, but grow all into one Bone at riper years. They are called alfo Cunciformia, and Offa Innominata, namelefs Bones.

Innominatus humor, or Infitus, is a fecondary Humour, as the Ancients call it, wherewith they thought the Body was nourifhed: For those nutritious Humours they talked of are four; Innominatus, Ros, Gluten, Cambium.

Infania, or Amentia, Madnefs, is an Abolition or Depravation of Imagination and Judg-

hidden and remain is the Pelvis or frame hybridi the Uriter palles to the Ureters M

Infellus

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Infeffus is a Bath for the Belly, proper for the lower Parts, wherein the Patient fits down to the Navel. They are for feveral uses, as for eafing of Pain, foftning of Parts, difpelling flatulent matter; and frequently for exciting the Courfes.

Inspiratio is an alternate Dilatation of the Cheft, whereby the nitrous Air is communicated to the Blood to accend it by the Wind-Pipe, and its Vesicnlar parts. The cause of Respiration does not feem to confift only in the Dilatation of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic which covers the upper part of the a fopbagus, and the most close Recelles of the Wind-Pipe.

Intellectus, is Cogitation, whereby a Man apprehends an Object : It feems to be transacted in the Corpus Callofum, from the expansion of Spirits there.

Intemperies is a Difease which confists in inconvenient qualities of the Body, and thefe are either manifelt or occult: The Manifelt are either fimple or compound; the Simple is when one Quality is peccant ; as an hot, thin, hard, acid, falt Difpolition, Oc. the Compound is when more Qualities than one are peccant; as an hot and falt, a cold and acid Disposition, Oc. An Occult ill Disposition or Distemper is such as proceeds from some poyfonous Qualities, as from the Air, from poyfonous Animals, Oc. It comes from the Air, when the Nitre in it becomes contagious by reason of ftanding ftinking Waters, daily Droughts, Earth-quakes, &c. whence malignant peftilent Feavers, and Plagues themfelves M 4

felves arife: For the Vapours being taken away, that which remains of the Air (by reafon of the Sulphur and Salt in it) contracts an ill Savour, whereupon the Air and its Nitre degenerate from their due Temperature and Crafis. And I believe the fame happens from very dry Grounds, for fulphureous and faline Particles intermix with the watery ones above, which render the Nitre of the Air fharp and pointed, like Arfenic, fublimated Mercury, or Aqua fiygia, which being fucked into the Lungs do coagulate, and corrode the Mafs of the Blood and make its Spirits vanifh; whence proceed Quinzies, Plurifies, Peftilential Swellings, &c.

Intercalares dies, or intercidentes, which others call Provocatorii, are those Days wherein Nature, either by reason of the vehemency of the Fit, or some external cause, is excited to expel her Load unseasonably : Such are the 3d, 5, 9, 13, 19.

Intercidentes dies, see Intercalares. Intercus, see Anasarca.

Interfor amineum, the fame that Perinaum.

Intermissio febrium, see Apyrexia.

Internuncii dies, see Critici dies.

Intermittens morbus is a Difease which comes at certain times, and then remits a little. Intermittent Feavers, or Agues, proceed not from any fictitious Focus, but only from a wrong Association of the Chyle.

Interscapularia are the Cavities betwixt the Shoulder-blade and the Vertebres.

Intertrigo, or Attritus, is an Excoriation of the parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs;

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Thighs; or a Fleaing of the Skin proceeding from a violent Motion, effectially Riding: It happens frequently to Children, that the Cuticula in their Thighs and Hips is feparated, and as it were fhaven off from the true Skin, which pains them fo that it makes them reftlefs.

Intestina, see Entera.

Involucrum cordis, fee Pericardium.

Jonthus, or varus, is a little, hard, callous fwelling in the Skin of the Face.

Iris is that fibrous Circle next to the Pupil of the Eye, diffinguished with variety of Colours.

Ifatodes is a blew Bile, like the Herb Woad wherewith Cloth is died blew.

Ifchama are Medicines that ftop the Blood, which with a binding, cooling, or drying Virtue clofe up the opening of the Veffels, or diminish and ftop the Fluidity and violent Motion of the Blood.

Ischias is the Gout in the Hip.

Ifchium is the Hip, or Huckle-Bone.

Ischophonus is a finall Voice.

Ifchuretica are Medicines which thicken the Blood in difficulty of Urine, fo that the Urine ftops.

Ifchuria is fuch a Suppression of Urine in the Bladder that little or nothing of it can be difcharged.

Ifthmus is that part which lies betwixt the Mouth and the Gullet, like a Neck of Land : Alfo the Ridg that feparates the Noftrils.

Ithmoidea offa, see Ethmoides.

Itinerarium. is a Chyrurgions Inftrument, which being fixed in the Urinary Pallage flows the

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the Neck or Sphincter of the Bladder, that an Incilion may be more furely made to find out the Stone.

Jugale os, the fame that Zygoma.

Jugularis vena is that Vein which goes towards the Scull by the Neck.

Jugulum, the fame that Furcula.

Fulap, see Julepus.

Julapium, the fame.

Julep, fee Julepus.

an the Linne

Julepus is a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, of a grateful tafte and clear, made of a convenient Liquor with Syrup or Sugar without any boyling, and of the quantity of three or four Dofes, to alter or refrigerate. A Julep confifts commonly of one pound and an half of Barley-Water, or of diftilled Waters, rarely of Wine, of the cooling Syrup of red Goofe-berries, Berberies, Violets, &c. to which they commonly add fome drops of Sulphur, Vitriol, Salt, &c. to give it a good tafte. Juleb, whence the word Julepus comes, is a Perfian word, and fignifies a fweet Potion.

L.

L Abia leporina are fuch Lips as by reafon of their ill make will not come together, which fome call roftra leporina.

Labyrinthus is a Body full of windings and turnings, as may be feen in the inner part of the Ear, and in the outer furface of the Brain.

Lac, Milk, is made by feparating of Chyle from the arterious Blood by the Glandules of the Breaft.

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Breaft. Milk begins to be made for the most part after the going with Young, or a little before the Birth; but it ceafes in old Creatures, in those with Young, and in menstruous Persons,

Lacertus, fee Brachium.

Lachrymale punctum is an hole made in the Bone of the Nofe, by which the matter that makes Tears paffes to the Nostrils; if the hole grow hard and brawny from an Ulcer in one of the Glandules at the Corners of the Eyes, thence arifes a Fiftula Lacrymalis.

Lachryma are a moisture which is feparated by the Glandules of the Eye to moisten the Eyes, which if it be too much fo that it cannot be received by the *Punctum Lachrimale*, they fall from the Eyes and are called Tears.

Laconicum, Caldarium, and Affa, or Balneum aereum, was formerly a Cellar without any Water, made to provoke Sweat, which was done by an hot Vapour, or a dry Heat included therein.

Lattea vafa, see Vafa lattea.

Lastes some take for the Pancreas, or for the Mesenterie, others for the Milky Vessels.

Lactucimina, the fame that Aphthe.

Lactumia, the fame that Achores.

its are is in the Voice and Reipi-

Lacune are little Pores or Passages in the Vagina of the Womb, but no where greater than in the lower part of the Urinary Passage: There flows a certain ferous pituitous matter out of these Ductus's which lubricitates the Vagina, and is looked upon as Seed; it flows out in a great quantity in the Act of Coition.

Lago-

Lagochilus one who has cloven Lips, fee Labia leporina.

Lagophthalmus one who has Hares Eyes.

Lambdoides is the backward Suture of the Brain, fo called from its likenefs to the Letter Λ Lambda.

Lanceta is a Chyrurgions little Knife, streight, pointed, two-edged; used in opening of Veins, cutting of Fistula's, opening of the Fundament, Yard, or Womb that is shut.

Laqueus is a Band fo tied, that if it be attracted.or prefsed with weight it fluts up clofe : Its ufe is to extend broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their places when they are fet, to bind the parts clofe together; the differences of thefe Laquei, or Bands, are feveral, having their Names either from the Inventors, or from their Ufe, or from their likenefs to or fhape of any thing, or from the manner of lying, or their Effect, which unlefs they were here delineated, can fcarce be underftood by a bare Defcription.

Laryngotomia, the fame that Bronchotomia.

Larynx, Guttar, according to Galen Larynx is properly the head or top of the Wind-Pipe, which confifts of five Cartilages. The first pair is called Scutif rme, like a Shield, which constitutes the protuberance in the Neck called Adam's Apple : The fecond pair is called Annular, because it is round like a Ring : The third and fourth Cartilage fome reckon but one, but if the Membrane be took off, it appears to be two, and is called Guttalis and Glottis : The fifth is called Epiglottis, which covers the opening of the Wind-Pipe at the top. Its use is in the Voice and Respiration. Lass

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Lassitudo, fee Copos. Lavamentum, the fame that Fotus.

Laudanum is meant only of a Medicine made of Opiate, and that they call an Opiate Laudanum, from its excellent Qualities. Authors give feveral defcriptions of it. It allays the most unfupportable Pains, and stops any Flux.

Laxantia, loofening Medicines, are those which with their benign Particles foftning and fcouring the Intestines cleanse them of their Excrements.

Lenientia, the fame with Laxantia.

Leno and Linon is that part of the Brain called Torcular Herophili, that place where the third Cavity of the Meninx is joined to the first, fecond, and fourth.

Lentigines, Freckles, are little Spots effecially in Women, and chiefly in their Faces, but fometimes in their Hands, Arms, and the upper part of the Cheft which is exposed to the Air; the Skin is fometimes fpotted thicker fometimes thinner with them, like as with fo many drops, but without any Trouble or Pain; in fome they appear only in Summer, and difappear in Winter, in others they continue the Year round.

Lepidoides is the fcaly Suture of the Scull, fee Mendofa.

Lepra, a Leprofie, is a dry Scab, whereby the Skin becomes fcaly like Fifh: It differs from Lence and Alphus, in that a Leprofy is rough to the touch, and caufes an Itching; for the Skin is the only part affected, and therefore that being flea'd off, the Flesh underneath appears found and well.

Lepra

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Lepra Arabum, the fame that Elephantiasis Gracorum.

Lepra Gracorum, or Impetigo Celfi, is the higheft degree of Scabbednefs; but it must be observed, left any fhould be gravell'd in the reading of Authors, that we here speak of the Leprofy of the Greeks, not the Arabians. That which the Arabians call a Leprofy is the Elephantialis of the Greeks, which is nothing elfe than an Universal Canker of the whole Body. A Leprofy is a Difeafe proceeding from black Bile diffufed through the whole Body, whence the Temperature, the Form and Figure, and at last the very Continuity of the Body is corrupted, and it is a Canker common to the whole Body. The Arabians call the Leprofy of the Greeks Albaras migra, which is the fame with a kind of Ring-worm or Tetter which fleas the Flefh, and is a rough violent Scab in the Skin, accompanied with Scales like Fifh and itching. There is a greater Corruption of Humours in a Leprofy than in a Scabbedneß, and from the latter there only fall little flakes like Dendrifffrom the Head, but from the former as it were Scales of Fish; fo that one palles from Itching to a Leprofy by the Scab. For Pruvitus, or Itching, is a certain fmall Afperity of the Skin, wherein, unlefs you fcratch very hard, nothing falls from the Skin : When it is grown to a fcab the Humour is more apparent, and certain little Particles like Dendriff fall off. whether it be icratched or no. For in a Scab the matter is thinner, and at least preys upon the Surface of the Skin : But then in a Leprofy the matter is thicker, and not only feeds upon the

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the Surface but the inner parts of the Skin. Celfus doubtlefs meant this Leprofy of the Greeks by the Word Impetigo, but not the Lichen of the Greeks, which fome call Impetigo.

Leptumica are attenuating cutting Medicines, which part the crafs and vifcous Humours with their acute Particles.

Lethargus, a Lethargy, is a Drowzinefs like another Difeafe caufing an heavy fleep called *Coma*, accompanied with a Feaver and a *Deli*rium; and it is nothing elfe but an heap of too much or incongruous moift Matter within the Pores of the barky fubftance of the Brain. This Diftemper does not feem to come of it felf, but rather from the demigration of Feavers.

Lence is when the Hairs, Skin, and fometimes the Flesh underneath turns white; the Flesh being pricked with a Needle is not fensible, nor emits Blood but a Milky Humour. It differs from Alphus in that it penetrates deeper and changes the Skin fo that the Hairs are changed too.

Leucoma is a white Scar in the horney Tunic of the Eye.

Leucophagum is made of Almonds macerated in Rofe-Water, and of Capon or Partridg boiled, bruifed and strained through a Sieve made of Bristles : It is used in a Confumption.

Leucophlegmatia is a pituitous Dropfy, or a Dropfy that has feized the whole Body.

Lichen barbaroufly called Serpigo or Zerna, Halliabbas calls it Petigo and Sarpedo; the vulgar Voliatica. Lichenes are certain Afperities of the Skin,

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Skin, and as it were Tumors, which itch much and fend forth Matter : The Greeks and Arabians have made two forts of Lichens, the one mild and gentle, the other fierce and cruel. And according to Avicen, fome are moift, which being rubbed fend forth a kind of Dew, others are dry; and the moift are more fafe, but the dry is made of falt pituitous Matter turned into Melancholly Blood. And again he writes, that one Manginefs (Impetigo) brings off the Skin by reafon of its great Drynefs, and another does not ; and that one is ambulatory and malignant, another fixed and flanding ; as also one is old, another fresh. Hence it appears, that the Scabies of Corn. Celfus was nothing but these Lichenes of the Greeks, and the Impetigo of the Arabians. It comes in any part of the Body, but especially in the Face and Chin, as Galen has it; for a Lichen, fays he, is a most ungrateful Distemper in the Chin, becaufe it makes it itch exceedingly, and ftretches out the parts affected : It is not a little dangerous, it fpreads over the whole Face, and fometimes reaches the Eyes, and at last makes the Perfon affected extream filthy and loathfom. Lichen of the Greeks is Pliny's Impetigo, or an Inequality of the Skin, extending it felf to the neighbouring parts, and accompanied with an extraordinary Itching and dry Pimples. Lichen is alfo the callous part in an Horfes Foot ; likewife a fort of green Mofs.

Libra medica, a Phyficians Pound, is twelve Ounces; for as often as they prefcribe a Pound they mean fo many Ounces.

Lien, fee Splen.

Licn-

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Lienteria is a Loofeness when the Meat is fent out before it be altered.

Ligamentum, a Ligament, is a folid and very fibrous part, proceeding almost from Matter like a Cartilage, different in fize, number, and fcituation, broad or round, cold, as it comes near the constitution of a Membrane or a Cartilage, dryer or moister, harder or softer, more or less tough and flexible, and designed by Nature for the connecting of Parts, especially Bones, that they may better perform their Motions.

Ligula, the fame that Clavicula.

Linea alba is a concourfe of the Tendons of the Mufcles of the Abdomen, excepting the Tendons of the streight ones. For the Tendons of the Oblique Mufcles unite, and meet so on both fides, that they make a kind of Tunic that covers the Abdomen, as if they were all but one Tendon. It is white and not fless, proceeding, from the pointed Cartilage to the os Pubis; and is narrower below the Navel than above.

Lingua, the Tongue, is an oblong, broad, thick Member, and thicker at the Roots and thinner and fharper at the end; of a moderate bignefs, that it may move more quickly. In the Exterior and upper part of the Tongue there are a great many little Bodies which break out from the Surface of the Tongue, and crooking moderately incline backwards towards the Root, fo that they look like a Comb that cards Wooll. Thefe Cartilaginous Bodies in an Ox effecially feem to refenible the Figure of a Boare's Tooth; in the lower part they have a certain Cavity: They are made of a thick tenacious fibrous Mat, N ter, ter, which feems like a heap of little Rods : About the fides of the Tongue they grow finaller and imaller, fo that they almost difappear, and certain membranous Bodies are placed at their Bafis, which look like a Conical, and then by and by a more obtufe pappy Subitance : All the little Protuberances are clothed with the Membrane of the Tongue; they are firmly implanted in a certain tenacious Tunic of the Tongue, there being under them a crafs vifcous, or nervous Substance, especially in those places, where there are remarkable Pits in the Tongue difpofed in like order and manner, fo that in the inner part of the Tongue there are a great many of them, which are firmly implanted in a certain vifcous fort of Body. When the Membrane that covers the whole Tongue is taken off there appears a certain glutinous Substance; then a nervous pappy Body fomething yellow, which fpreads like the Membrane, and difcovers remarkable nervous Protuberances difpofed of in a wonderful order. The next thing that appears are little Nipples in greater abundance than those spoke of and of another order; for as many little Protuberances as cover the outlide of the Tongue, fo many nervous Nipples of this fort are found within; these proceed from the common pappy Substance, grow tolerably high, and shoot out farther into nervous Sprouts from the top of them, about which you discover innumerable little Protuberances proceeding from the fame Stock, and of an equal height, only flenderer, like a Cone, and which go within their proper Cavities ready made in the crafs vifcous

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viscous Substance before mentioned, and at last end towards the outermost Membrane. Furthermore the Substance of the Tongue is Musculous. The Centre of the Tongue confists of feveral forts of Fibres, long, transverse, and oblique, which being mutually interwoven with one another look like a Coverlet or Blanket : It owes its Motion to peculiar Muscles of its own, wherewith it is contracted and abbreviated. The pairs of Muscles are the Styloglossum, Basioglossum, Genioglossum, Ceratoglossum, and Myloglossum.

* Lithontriptica, are Medicines which break the Stone.

Lithotomia is a cutting the Stone out of the Bladder, and is thus performed. The Operator lays the fick Perfon upon a foft Pillow in the Bofom of fome ftrong Man, after the has lept three or four times from on high, then he ties the Hands on each fide fast to the fole of the Foot, and two People standing on each fide hold the Knees as open as possible : After this the Operator moiltening one Finger of his left Hand, or if necessity require, the two foremost, with Oil of white Rofes, thrufts them up into the Fundament, and with his right Hand prefies the upper parts of the Secrets lightly, that by this means the Stone may be brought to the Perinaum which when he has forced thither with his Fingers, he cuts with a two edged Knife proportionably to the bignefs of the Stone, in the left fide betwixt the Tefticles and the Fundament, near to the Suture of the Perinaum, bringing the Stone towards the Knife : And if the Stone come N 2

come not out either of its own accord, or by the thrufting of the Fingers, he draws it out with Pincers, or fome fuch Inftrument of Art. The Stone being drawn out, and all the Bands being loofed, he clofes the Wound duly, applys Remedies to ftop the Blood, and takes care that the Wound be clofed up, leaft the Urine fhould continually drop through. This way is called Apparatus minor, and is used especially in Boys, tho it be frequently practifed too in adult Perfons in these Countries. But in the Apparatus major, or the greater Operation, the Patient bound as before is fet upon a Table and held there, then the Chyrurgion thrusts in his Instrument called Itiner arium by the Urinary Passage into the Bladder as far as the very Stone, and cutting an hole as before, He puts another Instrument called Conductor into the hollow part of the Itinerarium through the Wound, then the Itinerarium being taken out of the Urinary Pallage, he puts in his Instrument called Forceps (a fort of Pincers) or any other fit to pull out the Stone, through the Wound he made, that he may lay hold of the Stone and bring it out. This being done, the Wound is bound up and confolidated as 'tis in Children, only if it be large, it is faved, and an Inftrument of Silver applyed to it for two or three days, which is useful to let out concreted Blood, Flegm, and gravelly Urine. There is yet another way of taking out the Stone, to wit, by making an hole in the Abdomen by which the Stone is taken out of the bottom of the Bladder, ard in this way no dribling of Urine need to be feared.

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Litho-

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Lithotomus is a Chyrurgion who is skilful in cutting out the Stone.

Lobus auris is the lower part, or teap of the Ear. Localia Medicamenta are those which are applied outwardly, as Plaisters, Ointments, Salves, &c.

Loch, and Lohoch, the fame that Eolegma.

Lochia are those things which are evacuated by Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the Fatus and the Membranes called Secunding.

Lohoch, the fame that Eclegma.

Loimographia is a Description of contagious Difeafes.

Loimos is peftilent Poyfon, which proceeds from the Nitre of the Air too highly exalted and pointed with heterogeneous Particles, which being taken into the Lungs infects and corrupts the Blood and the animal Spirits.

Long anon, the last Gut, see Intestinum rectum. Lopidoides, the same that Lepidoides.

Lordofis is the bending of the Back-bone for-

Lotio is in a manner a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet, and natural Parts are washed, and that with physical Decoctions: Some Medicines are also thus washed, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as in Calx, and the heavier Soil of Brass that flicketh to the higher places of Furnaces or Melting-houses.

Lotium, fee Uron.

Lozonga, Lozenges, the fame that Morfuli. Lues Venerea, Morbus Gallicus, the French Pox, is a malignant and contagious Diftemper, N 3 commu-

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communicated from one to another by Coition, or other impure Contact, proceeding from virulent Matter, and accompanied with the falling of the Hair, Spots, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other direful Symptoms.

Lumbaga is a Pain in the Muscles of the Loins clogged with Scorbutick Matter, fo that the Patient is forced to ftand upright.

Lumbrici are little Worms or Animals produced by Corruption in humane Bodies; they are of different Shapes, round, &c.

Lupia is a Tumor, or Protuberance, about as big as a fort of Bean. Some take it for a Meliccris, others for a Ganglio.

Lupinus is equal to half a dram.

Lupus is a fort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs.

Lutatio is a Cementing of chymical Veffels.

Luxatio, disjointing, is when a Bone goes out of its own Cavity into another place, which hinders voluntary Motion.

Lycanthropia, rabies Hydrophobica, a Madnefs proceeding from a mad Wolf, wherein Men imitate the howling of Wolves.

Lycoides is a Madnefs like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

Lygmos, the Hickets, is a convultive Motion the of the Nerves which fpread up and down the Gullet, returning after thort Intermittions : It proceeds from fome truoblefome Matter that vellicates the Afophagus.

Lympha is a clear limpide Humour, confifting of the nervous Juice and of Blood, which being a continually feparated by the Glandules, is at laft difcharged

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difcharged into the Blood again by Veffels peculiar to it. The Lympha comes not immediately from the Blood or nervous Juice, as fome think, but it is the Superfluity of each, which was more than enough for the Nourishment of a part, like the Marrow in Bones : It is taken fometimes for that Water which flows from the Pricking of Nerves and other Wounds, and which does not really flow from the Nerves themfelves, but from the Lymphatick Veffels which are cut and wounded.

Lymphatica vasa, see Vene Lymphatica. Lynx, the fame that Lygmus.

Lyteria is a fign of the loofening of a great Difeafe.

M.

Acrocofmus is the whole Universe. Macula epatica is a Spot of a brown, or of a fad yellow Colour, about an hand's breadth broad, chiefly feizing upon the Groins, the Breaft and back; nay fometimes it covers the whole Body, is attended with a certain fleight Afperity of the Skin, which lets fall Scales, or a fort of Dendriff from it, which yet do not flick altogether, but are diffeminated here and there, and fometimes difappear, fometimes break out. again.

Macula Matricalis is a fpot with which a Child is born, of brownish Colour.

Macula volatica is a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it touch any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Noftrils, N4

Eyes.

Eyes, Ears, &c. and pierce so far, it becomes mortal; fatal to Children.

Madarofis is a Baldnefs of the Head.

Magdaleones are pieces of Plaister made up in form of a Cylender.

Magisterium properly fignifies a Powder prepared by Solution and Precipitation, improperly a refinous Matter made the fame way, which is more truly called an Extract. Magiferia as they are various, fo are they varioully prepared; a folvent Liquor is always poured upon a dry Matter, reduced to durft, if it can be had, or (if necellary) calcined, which is different according to the Diversity of the Magisterium, plain or diffilled Vinegar, both by it felf, and tharpened with Spirit of Nitre, Vitriol, Salt, O'c. These are only in Minerals and Animals; a Lixivium prepared of Salt of Tartar and Water in Vegetables, Spirit of Wine in things fulphureous, that is, endued with an oily part; Yet thefe things belong rather to Extracts. There is a precipitating Liquor poured upon diffolved Bodies, commonly Oil of Tartar per deliquium, Urine, falt Water, Spirit of Vitriol, Nitre, Gc. in Minerals and Animats common Water, or Allum-water in Vegetables; and there will fublide at the bottom of the Glafs a coagulated Substance which must be dried, and if necessity require, first fweetened and then burned.

Magistralia medicamenta are those Medicines which Physicians use to prescribe in the Shops for several uses, they are commonly called use alia, usual, because they ought to be used frequently

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quently, once a Week, twice a Month, or the like.

Magma fignifies the Dregs that are left after the ftreining of Juices.

Malacia is a depraved Appetite which covets those things which are never eat : Alfo a Tenderness of Body.

Malastica, or Emollientia are those things which fosten parts with a moderate Heat and Moisture, by dissolving some of them, and dissipating others.

Malagma was the fame with our fore-Fathers, as Cataplasma.

Malagma, the fame that Malacticum.

Malignus Morbus, a malignant Difeafe, is that which rages more vehemently and continues longer than its Nature feems to pretend to, as a peftilent Feaver, &c.

Malleus is one of the four little Bones in the Ear.

Malleus pedis, see Malleolus.

Malleolus, or Malleus, is twofold, external, which is the lower Process at the foot of the Bone of the Leg called Fibula: Or internal, which is the lower Process of the Bone of the Leg, called Tibia, these make the Ancle.

Malthacode is a Medicine foftened with Wax.

Malum mortuum, the dead Difeafe, is a fort of Scab, fo called becaufe it makes the Body appear black and mortified : It is accompanied with Colours black and blew, and with a crufty. fort of Pimples, black, and filthy, but without Matter, Senfe, or Pain. It infects the Hips and Legs effectially.

Mammas

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Mamma, Mammilla, Ober, the Breaft, Dugs, & e. the Grammarians call the inner part Obera, and the outward Protuberances Mamma. A Breaft or Dug is a globous, white, and foft Body, laying upon the pectoral Mufcle on both fides, made up of conglomerated Glandules in the in-fide, by the mediation whereof the Milk is feparated from the arterious Blood, and is conveyed out by very little Pipes, which pafs through the Nipples.

Mammiformes proceffus are two Apophyfes of the Bone of the back part of the Scull-

Mammilla, the fame that Mamma.

Mandibula, Maxilla, the Jaw, is either upper or lower. The upper is made of twelve Bones, on each fide fix. The first is at the external corner of the Eye, which joyned with the fore-procefs of the Bone of the Temples produces the jugal Bone. The fecond conftitutes the inner corner of the Eye, has a large Paffage in it, by which the fuperabundant Moifture of the Eve descends to the Nostrils. The third is within the circle of the Eye, interpofed betwixt the other two. The fourth, the greatest of all, makes the greatest part of the Cheeks and the Palate, and is elaborately carved for the Reception of the Teeth. The fifth helps to make the Nofe. The fixth with another Bone along with it terminates the extremity of the Palate: And all thefe are joined rather by a plain Line than by Sutures. The lower law at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extream hard, and thick, and confequently very ftrong: It has two Proceffes, one acute, called Corane, the other

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other in the form of a little Head, called Condylus. It has two Holes within, and as many without which make way for the Nerves; the under Teeth are implanted in it, and it is joynted with the inner fide of the Bone of the Temples called Os petrofum.

Mania, a fort of Madnefs, is a deprivation of Imagination and Judgment, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Feaver and Fear: It proceeds from *fulphureo-faline* Animal Spirits, like Aqua ftygia, which caufe ftrange furious Impulses in the Body, not by confent of Parts, but by their own Strength.

Manica Hypocratis, is a woollen Sack, in form of a Piramide, wherewith Aromatick Wines, Medicines, and other Liquors areftreined.

Maniodes is a Phrenfy, like the Madnefs which is meant by Mania.

Manipulus is a dry Meafure, ufual with Phyficians in their Prefcriptions; for it is a determinate quantity, to wit, as much as can be held in one hand; meant for the most part of Herbs. *Eafciculus* is a different quantity from Manipulue, an handful, for it properly fignifies an arm-full.

Manus Christi is a fort of Sugar, fo called becaufe it is put into Cordials for very weak people.

Marasmodes is a Feaver which at last ends in a Confumption.

Marifca, the fame that Ficus.

Marmaryge are the Glistenings and Corruscations of the Eyes.

Marmelata,

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Marmelata, Marmelate, is the Juice of Quinces condenfated into a Gelly with Sugar; and is either plain or fpiced, for the use of Families.

Marmorata aurium, Ear-wax, is a certain Excrement of the Ears, laid there in the auditory Pallage from the openings of the Arteries, or fweat out from the Cartilages.

Maffetteres are Muscles of the lower Jaw, produced from the upper, and the jugal Bone, they are connected to the lower Jaw, and can move it right-fide, left-fide, and forward by reason of the various Disposition of Fibres.

Masticatio, chawing, is an Action whereby we mince the Meat, and mix it with the Spittle eated Juice in the Mouth.

Masticatorium is a Medicine which is mastito provoke spitting.

Maltoidei are Processes like Breasts or Dugs, which from a broad Basis end in an obtuse top, and are shaped like Tears in a Cows Udder : Also Muscles which bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breast-bone, terminating in the Process Mammiformis, i. e. like a Dug or Pap.

Maftos, the fame that Mamma.

Mater dura is a Membrar e which flicks clofe to the Scull within in fome places, and mediately covers both the Brain and Cerebellum, or little Brain; it has four Cavities which fupply the place of Veins, and come together betwixt the Brain and Cerebellum, which Conjunction Herophilus calls toreular.

Mater tenuis is a Membrane which immediately clothes the Brain and Cerebellum, extreamly full

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full of fanguinary Veffels, made to keep in the Spirits generated in the Brain and Cerebellum, that they fly not away.

Matracium is nothing but a little Sack, wherein is calcined Tartar or the like, pricked here and there for the emiflion of Liquor.

Matrix, the fame that Uterns.

Maxilla Juperior, the upper Jaw-bone, has eleven Bones belonging to it, five on each fide, and one without a fellow. 1. In the leffer Corner of the Eye. 2. In the greater Corner of the Eye. 3. Which is the greateft of all, conflitutes the whole Palate, and contains the upper Teeth. 4. With its Partner conflitutes the ridge of the Nofe. 5. Is placed at the extremity of the Palate, where the Holes of the Noftrils tend towards the upper part of the Gullet : See Mandibula.

Maxilla inferior, the lower Jaw-borne is that which contains the under-Teeth; it has a Procefs on each fide, the foremost, called Corone, the hinder Condylus.

Meatus auditorius, the auditory Passage begins from the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, and is clothed with a thin Skin as far as the brim of the Tympanum, or drum of the Ear: It's use is to receive the Air and audible Species, and to contain the Ear-wax.

Meatus urinarius, see Urethra.

Meconium, Opiate, or the condensed Juice of Poppies. Also the Excrements of a Fatus, which stick to the Intestines after the Birth, so called from the Blackness of Poppy-Juice.

Meconelogia is a Description of opium.

Mediana

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Mediana Vena is the middle Vein in the bending of the Cubit betwixt the Cephalick and Bafilick : It is fafely opened, because there's neither Nerve nor Artery under it.

Mediaftinum is a doubling of the Membrane of the fides, which divides the Lungs and other *Vifcera* of the Breaft into two parts. It proceeds from the Vertebres of the Back, and going on forward reaches the Breaft-bone, and makes this Partition.

Medicamentum, a Medicine, is a convenient help, whereby Difeafes are repelled for the recovery of Health; and it is either actual, which affects the Body at first touch with that Quality it is endowed with, as hot Iron, cold Water : Or potential, whole Efficacy is not perceived till it be ftirred up from fome ftay in the Body, as Pepper, Raddifh, fharp Salts, Ge. Again, a Medicine is endowed with first, or fecond, or third Qualities, all which depend upon the Temperament and the various Motion of Particles in our Bodies. Medicine is threefold, Chyrurgery, Phyfick, strictly fo called, and Diet. Medicina, Phylick, is an Art allistant to Nature, and preferving Health in Human Bodies as much as is pollible by convenient Remedies. Senertus and others rightly divide it into five parts : 1. Physiologia, which treates of Human Conftitution, as it is found and well, to which belongs Anatomy too. 2. Pathalogia, which treats of the preternatural Conftitution of our Bodies. 3. Semiotica, which treats of the figns of Health and Difeafes. 4. Hygicina, which delivers Rules of the Regimen to be observed in the

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the Prefervation of Health. 5. Therapeutica, which teaches Dier, Chyrurgery, and Medicine. The general Division of Physick is only into two parts; the Theory and the Prailice; the Subject of Physick is human Body, as curable; and its end and design Health. Hippocrates calls it a long Art, and Paracelfus a short one; and certain Arabians a little one, but in reality it is a long, a great, and noble Art.

Medicinalis dies, fee Criticidies.

Medicus, a Phyfician, is a Man highly skilful in the art of Phyfick, modeft, fober, and courteous. Scaliger defcribes a Phyfician thus, That he ought to be a learned, honeft, mild, diligent, a fortunate Man, and of ripe Years, one that relies upon God, not arrogant with his Knowledg, Labour or Succefs, nor covetous.

Medius Venter; fee Thorax.

Medulla in Mineralogia in the Defcription of Minerals, is that foftish part which is found in fome Stones in Phytologia, or Defcription of Plants, it fignifies the middle, fofter and more excellent part, which they call alfo Cor and Matrix.

Medulla cerebri is a white foft Substance, covered on the out-fide with the barky Substance, which is more of an ashy Colour; it makes that which is called the Corpus callofum, or callous Body, within : Imagination and the Distribution of Animal Spirits are performed there. Malpighnus allerts that it consists of innumerable Threds or Filaments.

Medulla oblong at a is the beginning of the Spinal Marrow, whence arife the Nerves within the

the Scul, it defcends to the Os facrum, through the Hole of the hinder part of the Head and the Vertebres. It fends out ten pair of Nerves to the Cheft, the Abdomen, and the Limbs. It is called also the common Senfory, becaufe that where the Original of the Nerves is, there is the common place of the Reception of Species from the external Senfes.

Medulla Offium, Marrow in the Bones, is a fat Subftance laid up in the Cavities, or Porofities of the Bones by the Arteries; it is kept in a Membrance, and is quite deflitute of all Senfe; it is red in the greater Cavities, white in the lefs, foft and fucculent in fpungy Bones. We may imagine likewife, that it is but a fweating of the Bones, in that they receive more fulphureous fat Matter than they can convert into Nourithment, which afterwards flows to the inner part of the Bones by Ductus's and little Cavities for that purpofe, after that is received by the Veins, and communicated to the Blood.

Medulla fpinalis, the fpinal Marrow, or the tail of the Brain, is that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebres, and is terminated at the Os facrum; it is alfo of the fame nature and ufe with the Brain; it is a Coagmentation of Nerves, and has the ufe of them; upwards it is forked; hence if either party be obftructed there arifes a Palfy of one fide. It fends out thirty pair of Nerves on each fide to the Limbs, great Cavities, and other parts of the Body. If it be wafhed with a convenient Liquor, it twill fever into a great many little Fibres,

Megan

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Megalofphlanchnus is one who has great fwelling Bowels.

Mela is a Chyrurgeons Inftrument, called Specillum, the vulgar call it Tenta, a Tent, from trying. It is made for the most part of Silver, or Ivory, and that to probe Ulcers, or to draw the Stone out of the Yard, &c. It is of different Shapes according as it is differently used.

Melanagoga are Medicines that expel black Choler.

Melancholia is a Sadnefs without any evident Caufe, whereby People fancy terrible and fometimes ridiculous things to themfelves: It proceeds from the Degeneracy of the Animal Spirits from their own fpirituous faline Nature into an Acide, like the Spirit of Vitriol, Box-tree, Oak, &c. Alfo it is called black Choler, or black Blood, Adult, and Salino-fulphureous.

Melas, fee in Alphus.

Meliceri is a Tumour flut up within a Tunick, proceeding from matter like Honey, without Pain, round, yielding if preifed, but quickly returning again. It feems to proceed from Lymphatick Particles which do not circulate right, and which when the Moifture is evaporated, leave a honyifh-kind of Substance.

Melicratum is a Drink made of one part Honey, and eight parts Rain-water,

Membrana is a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, and dilatable Subftance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Mufcles, G.c. and is endowed with an exquifite Senfe.

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Membras

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Membrana carnofa, the fame that Panniculus carnofus.

Membrana Urinaria, the fame that Allantois.

Membrum, a Member, is an organical Body, made up of feveral fimilar parts, defigned for the performance of voluntary Actions.

Memoria, Memory, is the retention of Marks or Footfteps imprefied in feveral places in the barky Subftance, or folding Fibres of the Brain by the motion of Objects. Memory refides in the fubftance of the Brain, called Corticalis, like Bark.

Mendesa Sutura, or Squammea, is a fcaly Connexion of Bones, as may be feen in the Bone of the Temples, and the Bone of the fore part of the Head.

Meningophylax is that which preferves the Meninx or Membrane of the Head, as thin Gold or Silver Plates, which are applied when the Skull is opened.

Meninx, see Mater dura & tenuis.

Menfa is the broader part of the Teeth called, Grinders, which chaws and minces the Meat.

Menfes, the Courfes, are Excretions of Blood every Month from the Womb, and not from its Neck or Pallage called Vagina. The caufe thereof confifts in a fermentative Matter, generated in the Substance of the Womb; or a feminal Matter, infufed into the Blood from the Tefticles, or Ovaria in a Woman, which being mixed with the mass of the Blood, ferments it into fuch a motion, that it is forced to discharge it felf every Month. They begin usually when young Maids grow ripe, at twelve or fourteen, but cease

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ceafe naturally in Women with Child, paft Children, and those that give fuck.

Menstrua alba, see Fluor albus.

Menstruum Mulierum, fee Menses.

Menstruum is that which is to be distilled, or a Liquor which corrodes Metals, and disfolves Stones, as Vinegar, Aqua fortis, Spirit of Wine, &c. It may be taken also for the Caput mortuum, which is left after Distillation.

Mentagra is a fort of wild Tetter or Ringworm, which was not known in Claudius's days.

Mefaraum, the fame that Mefenterium; whence its Veffels are called as well Mefaraick, as Mefenterick.

Mefaraica vasa, see in Mesaraum. Mesenteria vasa, see Mesaraon.

Mefenterium is the Membrane of the Peritoneum doubled, enriched with Glandules, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Chyliferous and Lymphatick Vellels; it is in the middle of the Abdomen, and contains the Inteftines in a wonderful manner. It has a great Glandule in the middle called Pancreas Afellis; about which are feveral other lefs Glandules, to which the milky Veffels of the first rank tend from the Inteftines, and Lymphatick Veffels from the Liver and other Parts; from these Glandules again the milky Veffels of the fecond rank afcend to the Veffel that carries the Mass of Chyle, and discharge themselves into it.

Meferaum, fee Mefaraum and Mefenterium. Mefocolon is that part of the Mefentery which is continued to the great Guts.

Mefonuctium is the middle of the Night. O 2 Mefopleur is

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Mesopleurii are the intercostal Muscles, twenty two on each fide, eleven external, and as many internal.

Metabole is a change of Time, Air, or Difeafes.

Metacarpus and Metacarpium is the back of the Hand, made of four oblong little Bones, which expand the Palm of the Hand, and they are called Post-Brachialia.

Metacondyli are the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

Metalepticus is a Metaleptick Motion of the Muscles.

Metallum, Mettal, is a folid, rigid Substance, found in Mountains and subterraneous Cavities. The feveral forts of them are comprehended in this Verse,

Sol, Mars, Luna, Venus, Saturnus, Jupiter, Hermes.

Gold is the most folid Metal, the Tincture whereof is highly extolled by the Chymists.

Metallurgus, or Metallieus, is one who fearches after Metalls, as the Chymifts.

Metapedium, the fame in the Foot, that Metacarpus is in the Hand.

Metaphrenum is that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragme.

Metaptofis is the degenerating of one Difeafe into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palfy, Sc.

Metaftasis is when a Disease goes from one part to another; which happens to Apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the Brain,

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Brain is translated to the Nerves.

Metafyncrifis is the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their clofest Recesses.

Metatarfus are the five little Bones of the Foot, connected to the Bones of the first part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Methodica Medicina is that which was invented by Themison Laodiceus, and improved by Thessalus Trallianus, who faid that the Art might be learned in fix Months time.

Methodus is a part of Phyfick whereby Remedies are found out by Indications for the Reflauration of Health.

Metopum is the Fore-head.

Metrenchyta is an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb.

Miasma is a contagious Infection in the Blocd and Spirits, as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Microcofmus, Man is called the little World as a Compendium of the greater.

Microphthalmus is one who has little Eyes from his Birth.

Miliaris berpes, fee Herpes.

Miferere mei, or Chordapfus, is a most vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation of them, or Involution and the peristaltick Motion inversed; whence the Excrements are discharged by the Mouth. It is called also Volvulus.

Mitella is a Swathe that holds up the Arm when it is hurt or wounded.

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Miva
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Miva is the Flefh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Confiftence.

Mixtura is a folid or liquid Substance mixed together of feveral Medicines. Mixtures are very different according to the fcope of the Physician; they are taken effectively in Drops or Spoonfuls, and fometimes in Draughts. They are made either of Liquors only, fuch as are diftilled Waters, Spirits, and Oils, any way mixed together, as Waters with Waters, Oil with Oil, Waters with Spirits, &c. or of Liquors with convenient Syrups, Pouders, Confections, Opiates, all of them together, or only fome.

Mna, or Mina, an Attick Mna contains an hundred Drams, or twelve Ounces and an half; the Roman, ninety fix Drams, or twelve Ounces; the Alexandrian, an hundred and fixty Drams, or twenty Ounces.

Modiolus, Trepanum, or Anabattiston, is an Inftrument which they use in profound Corruptions, Contusions, Cuts and Fractures of Bones, not eafily, tho to be, applied; unless, 1. The Chips and Prominences of the Bones prick. 2. When the upper Table is entire, but depreffed, and the lower broken. 3. When the extravafated Blood would choak a Man with Corruption. The manner of perforating is thus : When the Hairs are fhaven off, the Skin is to be cut to the Pericranium, avoiding as prudently as may be the Muscles of the Temples and the Sutures, and for this time the Wound is to be bound up, unlefs there be fo little Blood fpilt, that the Membrane, called Pericranium, may at the fame time be pulled off from the Scull : Then

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Then after a few Hours you may ftop the Ears of the Patient, and take one of these Instruments called a Masculine Modiolus, whose point is to be fixed in the Skull, but fo far off the Fracture, that it touch it not, much lefs the Suture, with its Teeth; tho fome never avoid the Sutures, and affure us that they have perforated them as fuccefsfully as any other part: Then hold the Inftrument fast with the left-hand, and turn it round with the right, till you have cut out a pretty deep Circle : After this take a Feminine Modiolus (which has no point in the middle) and turn it round as before: In the mean time take away the Dust that proceeds from the Perforation, and moiften the Inftrument in Oil and Water to make it cool and flippery : The Blood that appears will fnew that you are now gone as deep as the fecond Table, i.e. beyond the Scull to the Meninx, and then you must prefs very gently, left the Membrane of the Brain be unadvifedly hurt; when the Bone begins to wag, put fomething in betwixt the fides of the Wound, loofen it, and take it out with a pair of Chirurgeons Pincers.

Mola, Patella, or Rotula, is a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg, where the Knee, excepting this Bone, is begirt with a Membranous Ligament.

Mola carnea, is a flefhy, and fometimes a fpungy Substance without Bones or Bowels; it is often black like concreted Blood; and fometimes extream hard, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a Fatus.

Molares, or Maxillares Dentes; fee Dentes. 04

Mollientin

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Mollientia; see Emollientia.

Melopes, Vibices, Enchymoma, Sugillationes, all fignify the fame thing; red Spots like those which remain in the Skin after beating, in malignant and peftilential Fevers.

Molynfis, the fame that Miasma.

Monocolum is the Gut Caeum.

Monohemera are Difeafes that are cured in one day.

Monopagia, fee Monopegia.

Menopegia is a fharp Pain in the Head, afflicting one tingle place.

Mons Veneris is the upper part of a Woman's Secrets, fomething higher than the reft.

Morbilli, the Meazles, are red Spots which proceed from an aerial Contagion in the Blood, they neither fwell nor are fuppurated, and differ only in degree from the Small-pox.

Morbus, a Difease, is such a Constitution of Body as renders us inapt for the due performance of our Actions: Or, it is an ill Conflitution in a Man which hurts any of our Faculties, according to Sylvins de le Boc. Difeafes are twofold, either from an ill Conformation, or an Indisposition: An ill Conformation is fix-fold, for it confifts in Number, Magnitude, Figure, Cavity, Surface and Situation : Indisposition is either occult or manifelt; the Occult is poyfoned, contagious, and pellilent; the Manifest seither fimple, as hot, cold, moilt, dry, orc. or compound, when more Qualities than one are peccant at once, as cold and moilt, hot and moilt, Grc. There's a Difease by Idipothia, reculiar to ones felf, by Protopathia, when one has

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has it first, by Deuteropathia, at second hand, and by Sympathy. Also Difeases are simple or compound, gentle or malignant, short, long, acute, continued, intermittent, hereditary, native, Pituitous, bilious, melancholy, Summer, Winter, Autumnal, Epidemick, &c.

Morbus Regius, the fame that Icterus.

Moretum is a fort of Drink which our Women use much when they think they have conceived, for they are perfwaded that it spoils a false Conception and strengthens a true one : It is so called from the Mulberries they put in it.

Moria, Dulnefs or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding; it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory.

Morofis, the fame that Moria.

Morphaa, the fame that Alphus.

Morfelli, the fame that Morfuli.

Morfuli, Tabella, they are Medicines of a fquare Figure for the most part, made of Powders and the like mixed with Sugar diffolved and poured upon a wooden, stone, or brazen Table, to be confolidated.

Morfus canis rabidi, the fame that Cynanthropia.

Mortariola, are the Caverns wherein the

Teeth are lodged. Morum, the fame that Pladarofis.

Motos is a peice of Linnen teezed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and ftops a Flux of Blood.

Motus Peristalticus, see Peristalticus. Muccus, the same that Mucus.

Mucago

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Mucago is a viscous Extraction, made of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucilago, the fame that Mucago.

Mucro cordis, or Apex, is the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronatum os, see Ensiformis Cartilago.

Mucus, we call it Snot, is a liquid, thick, and vifcous Excrement, which flows from the Proceffus Papillares by the Os Cribriforme to the Noftrils and Palate.

Muliebria, fee Cunnus.

MANGATO

Musca caput, the fame that Myocephalum.

Musculus, a Muscle, is an organical part furnished with two Tendons, and a fibrous or fleshy Belly or middle part : Its Office is to move the Members that are contiguous to it. This Motion or Contraction is performed by the flowing of the Animal Spirits from the Brain to the Tendons by the Nerves, and thence to the middle of the Muscles, where they contract them, and when that is done, recede to the Muscles again. The Antients divided the Body of a Muscle into the Head, Belly, and Tail; in which division they called the Extremity of the Mufcle, connected to that part towards which the Contraction was made, the Head; the end or part of the Mufcle, inferted into that part which was to be moved, the Tail; and laftly the intermediate part of the Muscle, which is more fwell'd with Flefh, they called the Belly; and then in the performance of Motion they fuppofed the Muscle was fwell'd about the Head and Belly, and confequently shortned in its length, fo that it drew the Member, to which it was faltned, near to it. - But

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But how this was done they fay not. Mufcles are defined either to the use of Cavities, or Limbs, and are diversly denominated from their Shapes, Places where they are, and Actions they perform.

Mysteres are the Nostrils, or the Receptacles of pituitous Humors, which distil out of the Brain by the Proceffus Papillares, the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves.

Mydesis is Corruption or Rottenness from too much moisture.

Mydriafis is a too great Dilatation of the Pupil of the Eye which makes the Sight dim.

Myelos the Marrow of the Bones, or of the Brain, or Spinal Marrow.

Myle, the fame that Molagenu.

Mylogloffum is a pair of Muscles which arife about the back fide of the grinding Teeth, and are inferted into the Ligament of the Tongue, and are faid to turn the Tongue upwards.

Mylphe fignify the falling off of the Hairs of the Eye-lids : Alfo Medicines against the falling off of Hair.

Myocephalum is the falling of the Tunica uvea just begun, like the Head of a Fly, whence it has its Name.

Myodes platysma is a broad musculous Expansion in the Neck, proceeding there from a fort of a fat Membrane.

Myologia is a Description of Muscles.

Myopia, is a certain Dimnels of fight in diffant Objects, and yet a Perfpicacity in things near at hand. Purblindnels.

Myopi-

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Myopialis, the fame that Myopia.

Myops is one that is Purblind; which is occafioned by this, that the Sun-beams, entring in too great a quantity, reprefent the Object confufedly in the Brain.

Myrach, is an Arabian Word, and fignifies the fame that Epigastrium.

Myracopum is an Ointment that takes away Wearinefs.

Myrmecia is a fort of Wart; they are harder and lower than those fleshy Tumors called Thymi, take deeper Root, and occasion greater Pain, broad below, small at top, and emit less Blood. They are fcarce ever bigger than a fort of Pulse called Lupines. They breed in the Palms of the Hand, or the fole of the Foot.

Myrinx, the fame that Tympanum.

Myron, the fame that Unguentum.

Myropola, is one that fells Ointments.

Myrtum is a little piece of Flesh in a Womans Secrets, about the Cleft, proceeding from a Corrugation of the Vagina.

Mystax is the upper Lip and the Hairs upon it. Myurus is a mutilated Pulse, increasing or decreasing gradually.

Myxa is Snot, a pituitous Humour, which defcends from the Extremity of the olfactory Nerves to the Nostrils.

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Nevi

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N.

N *Ævi*, Moles, are certain native Spots, and are two-fold, either plain, or protuberant, different in fhape and colour. They happen to Child-bearing Women from a falfe Imagination, Drunkennefs, Extafy, *&c.*

Narcofis is a privation of Senfe, as in a Palfy, or in taking of Opium, &c.

Narcotica are Medicines that stupify, and allay Pain.

Nafalia, the fame that Errbina.

Nascalia, are little globular Bodies which are put into the Neck of the Matrix, made of the fame substance as Pessaria: see Pessaria.

Nata, the fame that Natta.

Nates cerebri are two round Prominences, behind the Beds of the OptickNerves, which grow' to the upper part of the Marrowy Substance, they are fmall in Men, and larger in Brutes.

Natta is a great foft Tumor, without Pain and Colour, which grows efpecially in the Back, yet fometimes in the Shoulders; its Root is flender, yet it encreafes fo prodigioufly that it will grow as big as a Melon, or a Gourd; it is made of fat Matter; and therefore ought to be reckoned amongft the Steatomata. See Steatomata.

Natura, the fame that Cunnus.

Naturalis facultas, a natural Faculty, is an Action depending chiefly upon the Cerebellum, whereby the Body, without our notice, is nourished, encreased, and preferved by the Blood and and Animal Spirits; upon which likewife all Excretions, Digeftions, and Generations depend.

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Naviculare os, called alfo Cymbiforme, is the third Bone in each Foot, in that part of it which immediately fucceeds the Leg.

Necrofis is a black and blew Mark in any part.

Nectar is the drink of the Gods, as Ambrofia is their drink. But with Phyficians it fignifies rather a Medicinal Drink, but with a most delicious colour, taste and finell.

Nemomena, fee Nomas.

Nepenthes, Opiate Laudunum, a Medicine worthy indeed of Praife. It fignifies as much as without Pain and Trouble, and by reafon of the incomparably admired Effects it produces, highly deferves the Name of Laudunum (a Word importing Praife.) Nepenthes they fay was Helen's Remedy, where with the expelled all Sorrow from her Heart, and waxed merry and cheerful.

Nephele are finall white Spots upon the Eyes. Alfo little Clouds as it were that fivin in the middle of Urine; likewife little white Spots in the furface of the Nails like little Clouds.

Nephratica are Medicines against the Difeases of the Reins.

Nephriticia is one who is troubled with a Difeafe in the Reins.

Nephritis is a Pain in the Reins, proceeding either from an ill Difposition, or an Inflammation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompanied with Vomiting and Stretching of the Thigh.

Nephros is a Kidney, on each fide of the Abdomen one, placed about the Loins under the Liver and Spleen; it is shaped like a Kidney Bean: Its

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Its Substance is made up of a great company of little Conduits. On both fides it receives the Serum from the Glandules which border upon the Arteries, and carries it to the little Bodies in the Reins called Caruncula Papillares (which fee) that fo it may be difcharged by the Pelvis, the Basin, the Ureters, the Bladder, &c.

Nervus, a Nerve, is a fibrous, round, long, white, porous Subfrance like an Indian Cane, which conveys the Animal Spirits to make the parts of the Body moveable and fenfible. Ten pair of Nerves proceed from the oblongated Marrow within the Scull : As the Odoratory, and Opthalmick Nerve, that which moves the Eyes; the Pathetick, the Guftatory, or that which perceives Taffes; the Nerve called Timidus or fearful, that which ferves the Organ of Hearing; the Parvagum, that which moves the Tongue, and the Muscles of the Neck. The Ancients only acknowledg Seven pair within the Scull. Below the Scull they reckon Thirty pair; feven from the Spinal Marrow in the Neck; twelve from the fame in the Back; five from the Loins, and fix from the Os Sacrum : All the Nerves below the Scull proceed from the Spinal Marrow, which pafs through the holes in the fides of the Vertebres, and are defigned for the use of the Limbs and great Cavities. A Nerve, a Tendon, and a Ligament are impertinently taken for one and the fame thing by Chirurgeons.

Neurodes is a fort of lingring Fever, fo called by the most Learned Willis; because that the nervous Juice, departing from its own right natural Crafis

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Crafis, becomes the occasion of an Atrophe.

Neurologia is an elegant Description of the Nerves, which Willis has performed beyond any Man what sever.

Neuron, the fame that Nervus.

Neurotica are Remedies against the Difeases of the Nerves.

Neurotomia is an Anatomical Section of Nerves; alfo a pricking of Nerves.

Neurotomus is one who is troubled with a pricking of the Nerves. Or one who diffects them Anatomically.

Neuritica, the fame that Neurotica. Nidrofa Dyspepsia; fee Dyspepsia.

Nidus, the fame that Focus.

Nottambulo, or Nottambulus, is one who walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the higheft and most dangerous Places without perceiving it: The Caufe of it is hardly to be given, unless Sleep be divided into Total and Partial; the Total is common ordinary Sleep, but the Partial takes place in this cafe, because that Objects are seen indeed, and are offered to the common Sensory, but penetrate not to the place of Imagination, so that they may be perceived.

Nodulus, Nodus, is a Bag of fuitable Ingredients as the Difeafe requires, put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink.

Nodus, the fame that Ganglion and Nodulus.

Noli me tangere is a fort of Canker in the Face, especially above the Chin. There arifes a Tumour or Ulcer about the Mouth and Nose, like an

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an exulcerated Canker, which grows flowly at the beginning, like a little Pimple; it remains a whole Year, otherwife is lefs troublefome than a Canker, which gnaws and eats more in one Day than a Noli me tangere doth in a Month.

Nomas is a putrid Ulcer that feeds upon the parts.

Nofocomium is an Hospital for poor fick People, where they are attended, and cured, if poffible.

Nofologia, the fame that Pathalogia.

Nofos, the fame that Morbus. Note materna, the fame that Navus.

Nothe cofte are the five loweft Ribs on each Side, called Baftard Ribs, fo called becaufe they do do not join with the Breaft-Bone as other Ribs; nor are as the others Boney but Cartilaginous. Difeafes are likewife called Nethi, or Baftard, which exceed the ordinary and common Rule; as tertian, quartane, or quotidian Baftard Agues; a Baftard Plurify \mathfrak{C}^*c .

Nothus is the Back, the back part of the Cheft.

Novacula is a Chirurgeons Knife, the fhape whereof differs according to the difference of Operations: And therefore can hardly be defcribed.

Nubecule are little light Particles which mutually, but loofely, clofe with one another, and fwim upon the Urine.

Nucha is the hinder part, or nap of the Neck; called Cervix.

P

Nuciofitas, the fame that Myopia.

Num.o

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Numero, not only Fruits and Seeds are meafured by Number, but likewife the parts of Animals, as Yolks of Eggs. It is commonly noted thus, N° or Num.

Nutrimentum, the fame that Alimentum.

Nutritio is a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any corporeal Substance, is repaired by convenient Nourishment.

Nux is a fort of Pain in the Head, which afflicts a place about as big as a Nut; as an Ovum, a Clavus, and other forts.

Nychthemerum is four and twenty hours space.

NyEtalopia is two-fold : the first is a Dimnefs of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Impediment in the Light : The other is a Dimnefs in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades.

Nymphe are little pieces of Flesh in a Woman's Secrets. So called because they stand near the Water that comes out of the Bladder. Also the hollowness or void space in the nether Lip.

Nymphomania, the fame that Furor Uterinus.

Nymphotomia is a cutting off the Nympha, the too great Protuberance whereof in marriageable Virgins fometimes hinders the Enjoyment, or at least renders it difficult. The Egyptians cut them frequently.

Obelad

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O. O. Belea is the Sagittalis Suture in the Scull (fee Sagittalis) which touches the Corona-Les Suture forward, and the Lamdoides backward; for it is made of the mutual Conjunction

of the Bones of the Forehead.

Oblate Lakative & Furgantes are made of Meal with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblivio, Forgettulneis, is a lofs of the Ideas of Things once perceived out of the Brain. Which happens when things make but a light Impreffion upon the Brain; as a light Motion is fcarce perceived; fo a light Impreffion early decays.

Oboless is half a Scruple; it weighs ten Grains. Phyfitians mark it thus 60, but now the Hollanders do not use this Character.

Obstructio is a shutting up of the Passages of the Body either by Contraction, or by some forreign Body that has entered within them.

Occiput. is the hinder part of the Scull.

Ochema is a Liquor or Vehicle wherewith Medicines are mixed.

Ochthodes are Ulcers whofe fides are callous, or of the nature of Warts, but not malignant.

Oculares dentes, the Eye-Teeth : The fame that Cynodontes.

Oculuz, the Eye, is the external Organ of Sight; it is compounded of fix Muscles, to wit of two Direct, and as many Transverse, to which a seventh is added in Brutes. It has seven Tunics, the Adnata, Innominata, Cornea, Ucea, Re-

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Retiformis, Chrystallina, and Vitrea. It has also the Optick Nerve, the Iris, and the Pupilla. See them fingly in their proper places.

Oculi are the forerunners of Flowers, which are likewife called Gemma, Buds.

Odaxismus is the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth.

Odontagra, see Forfex.

Odonthalgia is the Teeth-ach; which is caufed by black rotten Teeth, or an Effervefcence of fixed and acid Salt; and therefore it is called the Gout in the Teeth. Cold alfo will caufe it.

Odontiasis, the fame that Dentitio, and Odontophyia.

Odontica are Medicines against Pains in the Teeth.

Odontoides, that which is like a Tooth; as the Tooth of the fecond Vertebre, and of other Bones.

Odomophyja, breeding of Teeth.

Odoramentum is a Medicine applyed for its Smell. It is compounded of Landurum, Storax, Benzoin, Musk, Civet, Gc.

Odoratus, the Smell, is a Sence whereby odotiferous Effluviums are offered and reprefented to the common Senfory, from the Motion and Irritation of Nerves, implanted in the Membranes of the Nofe.

Oeconomia is the management of Family-Concerns,

Oedema is fometimes taken in a large Sence by Hippocrates, for any Tumor, but strictly for a white, foft, infensible Tumor proceeding from pitu-

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pituitous Matter heaped up together. It has no Pulfe, and yields eafily to the Fingers. It may proceed likewife in fome measure from the Lympha or nutritious Juice extravasated and turned into a Gelly.

Oenoides is diluted Wine, or a Liquor Analogous to Wine.

Qenomel is Wine and Honey.

Oefophagaus is a Muscle that closes the Gullet, called Sphincter,

Oefophagus, the Gullet, is a membranaceous Pipe reaching from the Palate to the Stomach, whereby the Meat, chawed in the Mouth and mixed with the Juice there, palles to the Ventricle : It has three Tunics; the outermost or membranaceous Tunic, which comes from the Peritonaum, or inner rine of the Belly, and clothes the Ventricle. The innermost is Musculous; the whole Oefophagus feems to confist of two Muscles, which with their opposite Fibres crossing one another make four Parallelograms. The Third is altogether Nervous, which is covered on the infide with an hairy fort of Coat, and which may pass for a fourth Tunic.

Ocfypus, the Filth and Greafinefs of Sheep, proceeding of Sweat, and cleaving fall to their Wooll. Therefore they are miftaken who take it to fignify the little Clods of Dung that flick to their Wooll.

Olecranum, or Ancon, is the greater Process of the first Bone of the Cubit called Ulna. Also the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olecranus, the fame that Anconsus. Olfactus, the fame that Odoratus.

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Oli-

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Oligophoros is a finall Wine, with few Spirits.

Oligotrophia is a Decrease of Nutrition.

Ol.gotrophus is Meat that nourifhes little, to which is opposed *Polytrophus*, that which affords much Nourifhment.

Omentum, Reticulum, the Cawle, is a double Membrane fpread upon the Inteffines, interwoyen with Fat and Vellels like a Fifher's Net, enriched alfo with two or three Glandules, annexed to the Stomach, the Gut Colon, and the Pancreas, and ufeful to cherifh the Inteffines with its warmth : It hath fome milky and Lymphatic Veffels, as alfo a great many Dustus's and little Bags of Fat, concerning which fee our Reformed Anatomy.

Omoplata, and Homoplata, the fame that Scapula.

Omphalocele is a Rupture about the Navel, to wit, when the Cawle or Intestines are protuberant in that part: Which happens from a Relaxation, or bursting of the Periton sum, the inner rine of the Belly.

Omphalos, fee Umbilicus.

Onyx, fee Unguis.

Ophialis is when the Hairs grow thin and fall off here and there, fo that they leave the Head spotted like a Serpent.

Opthalmia is an Inflammation of the Tunics of the Eyes, proceeding from arterious Blood collected and extravafated there, becaufe it cannot return by the Veins.

Opiata, or Electuarium, is a Medicine taken inwardly, of a confiftence like to those Opiates in

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in the Shops, (Triacle or Mithridate) and is made up into feveral Dofes of feveral Ingredients mixed with Honey or Syrup.

Opiatum is a Medicine in form of an Electuary with Opiate mixed in it : As Triacle, Mithridate, Dias-Cordium, Ge.

Opiologia is a Description of Opium.

Opifthotonus, or Tetanus, is a kind of Cramp, or ftretching of the Mufcle of the Neck backwards; which proceeds fometimes from a Palfy of the Muscles in the Neck, whereupon the Antagonists or opposite Muscles move the intermediate parts too much ; or from a fharp and ferous Matter in the Tendons; or from the Animal Spirits which enter the Fleshy Pipes more than is ufual and will not eafily recede, fo that the parts are fwelled and wrinkled up.

Opium is the condenfed Juice of Poppies; the pureft Opimm is made of white Drops.

Opticus Nervus, or Viforius, the Optic Nerve is that which carries the visible Species from the Eye to the common Senfory. The Nerves of both Eyes proceed from the Thalami of the Optic Nerves, afterwards thefe Nerves come together, and as they enter the Scull feparate again. Optica are Medicines against Distempers of the Eyes.

Orchis is a Tefticle, whose Substance in Men is nothing elfe but a Contexture of very little Veffels which make the Seed : But it is quite otherwife in Women; where they are made of feveral Membranes and little Fibres loofely united to one another, betwixt which feveral white Bodies are found, which are there either Dan

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naturally or preternaturally: The Tefficles of Women breed Eggs, and therefore they are rightly called Ovaria. They are also called Teftes, Colei.

Orchstomus is a Gelder: One who gelds Animals that they cannot copulate.

Orexis is a Natural Appetite of Meat, which proceeds from an acid Ferment in the Ventricles that comes from the *Caliac* Arteries, with which the nervous T unic of the Stomach and its Nerves are extraordinarily moved to covet Nourithment.

Organum is a part which requires a right and determinate and fenfible Conformation to its, conftitution and the performance of its Actions; as an Arm, Muscle, Heart, C.c.

Orgafmus is an Impetus and quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits rufh violently upon the Nerves.

Oroboides is a fub' ding in Urine, like to a kind of Pulie called Vetches.

Orthocolon is a preternatural Rectitude of a Joint.

Orthopmen is an ill Refpiration, when the Perfon affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

Os, a Bone, is an hard, dry, and cold Subftance, confifting effectially of earthy and faline Particles, defigned for the upholding of the Body, to render its Motion eafy, and for a Fence for feveral parts Some make their Number 249, others commonly 364, and others as many as the Days of the Year. Yet the number of them is uncertain, because the Bones of Infants differ

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differ from those of Adult Perfons. Also because the Bones called Sefamoidea (see them in their proper place) and the Teeth are not determined to a certain number in old Men and Adult Perfons. They are of different Shapes, some are round, others plain, acute, obtuse, hollow, spungy, solid, oblong, triangular, &c. A Nut-Shell is also called Officulum.

Ofcitatio, Yawning, is a certain light convulfive Motion of Muscles which open the lower Jaw of the Face. Some look upon it as a light Motion whereby Excrementitious and Halituous Matter, which irritates the neighbouring parts, is expelled.

Ofcula are the openings of Veffels at the end.

Ofculum uteri is the Cavity where Conception is made and the Mans Yard enters; it is fo fmall in Maids that it can only receive the bignefs of a fmall Pen we use for Writing Tables, and you cannot thrust your least Finger into it by any means; the Courfes flow out of it. It flicks out in the Vagina, and is like the Mouth of a Tench, or, as Galen will rather have it, like the Nut of a Man's Yard; it has a transverse cleft; in Virgins 'tis very small, but grows bigger in Women who have had many Children; if it be too much stretched, or exulcerated, covered over with a Scarr, or too moilt, Barrenness follows thereupon.

Ofteologia is a Description of Bones.

Ofteon, fee Os.

Offocopi, are Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes and Nerves about the Bones : For Bones as fuch are infenfible.

Otalgia

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Otalgia is a Pain in the Ears, whencefoever it proceeds.

Otenchita an auricular Clyster. Celsus calls it, Oegin. A little Syringe or Squirt which injects Medicines into the Ears.

Otica are Medicines against Distempers in the Ears.

Ovarium is a Womans Tefficle.

Oviductus, the fame that Tuba Fallopiana. .

Ovum is a fort of pain in the Head affecting a place about the bignefs of an Egg.

Oxelaum is a mixture of Vinegar with Oyl.

Oxycratum is a mixture of Vinegar with Water, called Pusca or Posca.

Oxydercica are Medicines which quicken the Sight.

Oxygala is fowre Milk.

Oxymel is a composition of Vinegar and Honey, like a Syrup.

Oxyregmia is an acid fowre Belch from the Stomach.

Oxyrhodinum is Vinegar of Rofes, mixed with Rofe Water, or fo.

'OΞY' NO'ΣHMA, the fame that Morbus acutus.

Ozana is an Ulcer in the infide of the Noftrils that finells ill.

Pachin-

Ρ.

PAchamtica are Medicines of a thickning nature, but withal cold, and full of thick and boughy parts, which if they are mix'd with a thin Juice, by joyning and ftifning the Parts one with another, make a more Denfe and firm Compolition as Bole-armoniack, Mill-duft, Waterlillies, Almonds, Poppies, &c.

Padotropica is a part of Hygrena that concernsthe Management of Boys.

Palatum the Palate is the upper part of the Mouth, which becaufe it fomewhat refembles the upper part of an Houfe, is thence called the Roof of the Mouth.

Palliatio, or Cura Palativa, is a Medicine which helps (as much as is possible) incurable Difeases by the Application of prefent Remedies.

Palindrome is a Difease into which one relapses.

Palma is the infide of a Man's Hand, which we call the Palm.

Palmus is a Shivering, or palpitation of the Heart, caufed by a Convultion, or Irritation of the Nerves; the caufe whereof confills in the Blood or nervous Juice, or in the Water in the Membrane that covers the Heart.

Palpebra are the Coverings of the Eyes, made up of a Skin, a flefhy Membrane, Mufcles, a Tunick, and another little Skin called Tarfus, with Hair upon the uppermost Skin: They are either the upper or the under Eye-lids.

Palpitatio

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Palpitatio cordis naturalis, the natural Palpitation of the Heart, is in the Syftole thereof, whilft the Cone and the Sides are prefs'd together, the Bafis and the Roots of the Veffels, being blown up with the Blood that gathers there, grows big and fwoln. It oft proceeds from an extraordinary Contraction of the Heart, or a thick and irritating Matter which flicks in the Heart,

Panacea is a general fort of Phylick for all Difeafes indifferently; but I queftion if there be any fuch thing. Many People brag much of Tobacco, Tincture of the Sun, the Philosophersftone, vitriolated Tartar, *Oc.*

Panaritium, vid. Paronychia.

Pancanus, vid. Pandemius.

Panchymagoga are purgative Medicines that expel all corrupt Humours.

Pancreas, the Sweet-bread, Pancration, Pancreon, Callicreas, Callicreon, & Lattes, are all fynonimous. It is a conglomerated Glandule in the Abdomen, placed behind the Ventricle, and faftened to the Gut Duodenum, and reaches as far as the Liver and the Spleen; the Ufe and Office thereof is to convey a volatile, Infipid, and Lymphatick Juice, or as others will have it (for 'tis a difputable Point) a fomething acid Juice, by its own Ductus to the Gut Duodenum, in order to a farther Fermentation and Volatilifation of the Chyle, and to attemperate and allay the Qualities of the Gall: It is the biggeft Glandule in the whole Body, but bigger in a Dog than a Man.

Pandalia,

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Pandalea, as the modern Phyficians call it, is the fame with a folid Electuary, but that it remains *intire*, for the Sugar being rightly boiled is let grow hard; the Patient takes a piece of it like a Lambative; it only in the fhape differs from Rolls and Morfels.

Pandemius is a Difease which is rife in some places or other.

Pandiculatio is a certain Dilatation and convultive Diftension of the Muscles, by which the Vapours that annoy them are cast off.

Panicus is a fudden Fear or Confternation.

Panniculus Carnofus is a fat fort of Membrane, in fome parts thick and mulculous; in other parts thir, with many Ductus's of Fat in it; it covers the whole Body.

Panus is a fort of Botch or Sore under the Arm-pits, Jaws, Ears, and Groins, to wit, in the Glandulous Parts. It is alfo taken for Phygethus.

Papilla Inteftinorum are little Glandules wherewith the in-most Tunick of the Entrails is full, they foak in the percolated Chyle, and dispense it to the lacteal Veins.

Papilla is a red Excreferency in the middle of the Breaft, in the Pores whereof are received all the milky Tubes or Pipes, proceeding from the Glandules of the Breafts.

Papillarum processus are the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves, which convey the flimy, viscous Humours by the Fibres, which perforate the Os cribriforme to the Nostrils and Palate.

Papule, vid. Pustule, also a kind of small Pox. See Exanthemata.

P.trace=

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Paracelfiftica Med. vid. Hermetica.

Paracentesis, or Punctio, is a Perforation of the Cheft and Abdomen through a cufpidate Channel: It hapens in the Breast when it is ftuff'd with putrified Matter, or Water, and then there's a pricking in the fide between the fifth and fixth Vertebre It happens in the Abdomen, when it is fwell'd by a Dropfy near the white Seam in the Abdomen, in the Mufcles that either afcend right or oblique. If a Man be ftrong and has taken a Purge, and alfo his Lungs, and the reft of his Entrails be uncorrupted, when the Navel doth protuberate, don't look another way, for there you must make the Incision; don't let Purulency and Water come out both together, for that were to kill the Patient, but one after the other, as in feven days a pound, or a pound and an half as the Patient can endure it : After the Operation is finished, draw the Wound up with an aftringent Plaifter : If the inward Vettels and Pallages be broke through this pricking, it s to no purpose to endeavour the Cure.

Paracheteufis, vid. Derivatio.

Paracmastica is a daily declining Feaver, alfo declining Age.

Paracme, vid. in Acme.

Parachynanche is an Inflammation with a continual Feaver and difficulty of Breathing, excited in the outward Mufcles of the Larynx.

Paralysis is an Aboition of voluntary Motion, or Senfe, or both, either in all the Body, or only fome part. It comes by either an Obstruction, Obscillion, Contusion, or prelling of the Nerves, or

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or by an Indifpolition, or ill Conformity of the Muscles.

Paramefue is the next Finger to the middle one, called the Ring-finger.

Paraphimofis is a fault of the Yard, when the Praputium's too fhort; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

Peraphrenitis is Madnefs accompanied with a continual Feaver through the Inflammation of the Midriff, with difficulty of breathing as the Ancients dream'd. But Dr. Willis has confuted this Opinion of it, and fays the matter of it lies in the Cerebellum, whereby the Animal Spi-Spirits cannot flow, and thence the Midriff and Lungs are troubled.

Paraphrofyne is a flight fort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

Paraphlegia is a Pally which feizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head, through an Obstruction of the spinal Marrow.

Paraplexia, idem quod Paraplegia.

Pararythmus is a preternatural Breathing.

Parastata, vid. Epididymis.

Parafananche is an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper part of the Afophagus with a continued Feaver.

Paremptofis is a falling, as when Blood flides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Parencephalos, idem quod Cerebellum.

Perenchymata are Entrails by which the Blood passes for better Fermentation and Perfection, as the Lungs, Liver, Heart, and Spleen, &c. Sometimes Parenchyma is taken in a large Sence for all the Entrails.

Paristhmia

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Parifthmia, or Amygdala, are two Glandules tied together by a broad flender Production, they have one common Cavity large and oval, opening into the Mouth; the Ufe they ferve for is, to transmit a certain flimy or pituitous Matter into the Jaws and Mouth : They are called alfo Tonfilla.

Paronychia is a preternatural Swelling in the Fingers end very troublefome; it rifes from a fharp, malign Humour, which can gnaw the Tendons Nerves, the Membrane about the Bone, and the very Bore it felf.

Parotides are Glandules behind the Ears, alfo a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules.

Paroxyfmus a Fit, is part of the Period of Difeafes, whereby they encreafe and grow worfe. It is either Ordinate, which returns at certain times, as in a Tertian Ague; or Inordinate, that has no certain time, but comes fometimes one day, fometims another; as the Etratick Ague.

Pars, a part, is a Piece of the whole ferving each for their proper Ufes. The Parts are either fentible or infentible, fpermatick or bloody, fimilar, or the contrary; organical or inorganical, principal or infervient.

Partus is the bringing forth of a Mature Fatus, or Young, in natural Births. The Fatus having broken the Membranes, turns his Head forward, and inclining it towards the neck of the Womb, ftrives to get forth; the ufual manner is after nine Months; yet I have known fome at Amfterdam born at feven Months, who have lived to fifty or fixty.

Parties

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Partns Cafarens is when Children are forc'd for want of Passage to be cut out.

Partus difficilis, idem quod Dystocia.

Parylis is an Inflammation, Rottennefs, or Excretiency belides the Gums:

Paffio, vid. Pathema.

Paftillum is a fweet Ball compos'd of fweet Duft, Wax, the Gum-Storax, and India-Balfam with a little Goats-flower and Turpentine; it ferves for Swelling.

Patella, vid. Mola Genu.

Pathema is all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our Body is molefted.

Patheticus is the Nerve of the fourth pair within the Scull, as Dr. Willis faith, tho Fallopius reckons it one of the eighth pair.

Pathognomonicum is a proper feparable Sign; which agrees only to fuch a thing, and to all of that kind, and tells the Effence of itsSubject, and alfo lafts from the beginning to the end; as in a true Plurify, there's always a continual Fever; hard Breathing, and Stitches, and a Cough.

Pathologia is a part of Phylick that teacheth us the preternatural Conflitution of a Man's Body: Pathos, vid. Pathema.

Pettoralia pectoral Medicines, are fuch, as either by attenuating, or thinking, or allaying, render the Matter which caufes coughing fit to be expectorated.

Pectus is the fore-most part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone down to the Midriff.

Pedicularis Morbus, vid. Phthiziafis. Pedium, vid. Tarfus. Pelicanatio Chymica, vid. Circulatio Chymica. Pelidnus

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Pelidnus is a black and blew Colour in the Face, frequent in Melancholick Men.

Pelvis is the place at the bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contain'd.

Pelvis Aurium, vid. Cochlea.

Pelvis Cerebri, vid. Choana.

Pelvis Renum is a membranous Veffel or Receptacle in either Vein, which receives the Urine and pours it into the Bladder.

Pemphigodes Febris is a Spotted Fever; fome fay a windy, a flatulent Fever.

Penis is the Yard, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin and Foreskin, &c.

Penis Mulicbris, vid. Clytoris.

Pepanfis is a rectifying and bringing to order of the vitiated and corrupt Humours.

Pepasmus is a Concoction, or rather a Fermentation, or ripening of preternatural Humours; which is twofold, One tends to an end, as in an Inflammation; the Other hath no Fermentation, as when it cannot conquer the Difeafe.

Pepafticum is a Medicine that allays and digefts the Crudities.

Pepfis is the Concoction or Fermentation of the Humours and Meat in a Man's natural Conflitution, as when Meat is turn'd into Chyle, and that into Blood.

Peracutissimus Morbus, vid. Acutus M.

Peracutus, vid. Acutus.

Perfecta Crifis, vid. Crifis.

Periamma is a Medicine which being tied about the Neck, is believ'd to expel Difeafes, efpecially the Plague.

Periaptum, vid. Periamma.

Pericardium

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Pericardium is a Membrane which furrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, and contains a Liquor in it to refrigerate the Heart.

Pericholus very Cholerick.

Pericranium is a Membrane which infolds the Scull.

Perinaum is the ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament.

Periodus Morborum is the fpace betwixt the coming of fits of Sicknefs in Intermitting Difeafes.

Periodus Sanguinis is a continued Circulation of the Blood through the Body, which is thus: The Blood is carried out of the Arteries by Fibres, either of the Flesh or of the Entrails, or the membranous parts to the Mouths of the greater Veins. Now we fay that those Fibres are terminated at the Mouths of the Veins, and implanted in them, as we fee many other little Channels in the Veins; fo the Blood, paffing through these out of the Arteries, is prefently fent to the Veins, that it may be carried back again to the right Ventricle of the Heart; and thence by an arterious Vein to the Lungs, in which after the Blood has been accended by fome nitrous Particles, breathed in thither by the Air, it goes into the veinous Artery, thence into the left Ventricle of the Heart; which again empties it felf into the Aorta or great Artery; fo that the Body may be nourished and enliven'd, it goes into every part of it.

Periofteum is a thin Membrane that incloses immediately the Bones, except a few.

Peripheria is the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

Q z Periphis

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Periphimofis, vid. Phimofis.

Peripneumonia is an Inflammation of the Lungs accompanied with a fharp Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough, and an heavy Pain.

Perififtole is the time of Reft between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart.

Periftalticus Motus is a Crawling as it were of the Entrails, whereby the Excrements are voided. Alfo the motion of the Veffels whereby Humours, as Water, Chyle, the Blood, & c. afcend and defcend.

Peristromata are the fick Mans Bed-clothes; alfo the Tunicks about the Entrails.

Peritonaum is a Membrane which cloaths the whole Abdomen on the infide, and its Entrails on the outfide : It confifts of two Tunicks.

Perittoma is an Excrement in the Body, left after Digeftion : Alfo the Reliques of Difeafes.

Pernie is a preternatural Swelling caus'd by the Winter Cold, effectially in the Hands and Feet, which at last breaks out.

Perona is alfo called Fibula, becaufe it joyns the Mufcles of the Leg, whence the first and fecond Mufcle in the Leg is called Peronaus. It is the lefs and slenderer Bone, which is fastened outwardly to the greater Bone of the Leg, called Tibia.

Peronaus, vid. Perona.

Perperacutus, vid. Acutus.

Paffarium is an oblong Medicine, which being made like the middle Finger, is thruft up into the neck of the Womb, and is good against feveral Difeases incident to it.

Peffulus, the fame, Peffus, the fame,

Peftis

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Peftis the Plague, is an epidemick contagious Difeafe, ariling from a poyfonous and too much exalted Nitre in the Air, which fecretly takes a Man, extinguisheth the Spirits, clods the Blood, deads the found parts, and is accompanied with Botches, Boils, and a train of other dreadful Symptomes.

Pestaloides is a fort of Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

Petechialis is a malignant Fever, call'd alfo Pulicaris, becaufe it makes the Skin look as tho it were Flea-bitten.

Petia is Stuff that certain Phylicians Bags are made of.

Petigo, vid. Lichen.

Petrofum Os is the infide of the Bones of the Temples, fo called from the Hardness thereof.

Phacia, vid. Lenticula.

Phacos is a Spot in the Face like a Nit, whence it is called Lenticula and Lentigo.

Phacotos is a Chirurgical Instrument.

Phenomana are preternatural Appearances in the Body.

Phagadena is an exulcerate Cancer.

Phalacrofis is a falling off of the Hair.

Phalangofis is a fault of the Eye-lids, when there are two rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inward and offends the Eyes.

Phalanx is the Order and rank observed in the Finger-Bones.

Phantafia is an internal Senfe or Imagination, whereby any thing is reprefented to the Mind, or impreffed in it. It feems to be a certain Undulation, or waving of the Animak Q 3 Spirits.

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spirits in the middle of the Brain, which are afterwards expanded towards its Circumference.

Phantasima is the fame with Phantasia.

Pharmacum is any fort of Medicine against a Difease.

Pharmaceutica the fame that Pharmaca.

Pharmacia is an art of collecting, chufing, and compounding Medicines : The Apothecary's Art.

Pharmacopaa is the Doctrine, or a Description of things physical in order to cure.

Pharmacopaus is a Man that understands to make up Medicines; he is called the Right-hand of a Physician, and a Surgeon the left.

Pharyngetrum is fometimes used for the Pharinx, fometimes for the Bone Hyades.

Pharyngotomia, vid. Laryngotomia.

Pharynx is the upper part of the Gullet, confifting of three pair of Mufcles.

Philtrum is the hollow dividing the upper Lip; also a Love-cup.

Phimofis, the fame that Paraphimofis; alfo the Inversion of the Eye-lids through an Inflammation.

Phleborragia is the breaking of a Vein.

Phlebotomia opening of a Vein-

Phebotomus the Blocd-letter; alfo an Infirument called a Phleme.

Phlegma is a flimy Excrement of the Blood, caus'd often by too much nitrous Air: It is likewife a watery diffilled Liquor, opposite to fpirituous Liquor; also those Clouds which appear upon diffilled Waters. Hippocrates uses it often

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often for an Inflammation : It is also the Difease of Hens, called the Pip, and is fometimes taken for a viscous Excretion.

Phlegmagoga are Medicines to drive away the Phlegme.

Phlegmafia an Inflammation, Heat or Burning. Phlegmatici those that are much troubled with

Phlegme. Phlegmone is a Tumour of the Blood in the Flefh or Muscles, caufing Heat, Rednefs, Beating and Pain.

Phlegmonodes is an Inflammation like the former.

Phlogofis the fame that Phlegmone.

Phlystana is a Pimple in the Skin; alfo a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

Phlystenodes are hot watery Pustules, like the former.

Phanygmus is a Medicine that makes the Skin red.

Phrenes, vid. Diaphragma.

Phrenefis the fame with Phrenitis.

Phrentiafis the fame.

Phrenetici Nervi are those which belong to the Midriff.

Phrenetis is a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madnefs and Anger, proceeding from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits, not from the Inflammation of the Brain, as the Antients thought. Willis thus defines it, namely, an Inflammation of the whole fenfitive Soul and Animal Spirits.

Phricodes is a dreadful Fever, whereby befides the Heat, Men fancy terrible things.

Q4

Phthar-

Phtharticum is a corrupting Medicine. Phthirafis is the loufy Difeafe; also a skaly Scab of the Eye-brows:

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Phthisicus, a Man in a Confumption.

Phthifis a Confumption of the whole Body, rifing from an Ulcer in the Lungs, accompanied with a flow continued Fever, fmelling Breath and a Cough.

Phthoe, the fame.

Phygethlon is a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules, wherein Nature expels fomething; as in the Plague about the Groins.

Phyma is a Swelling: There are five forts, Verruca, Calli, Vari. Farunculi, & Hydroa, or Defadationes. Of which in their order. Others reckon it a Tumour in the Glandules only, which guickly fuppurates.

Phymatodes, like the former.

Physema an Inflammation in any part of the Body, as a Tympany; also the Roline of the Pine. Physelis, the fame.

Physiognomica are Signs whereby we conjecture fomething by the Countenance.

Physiognomia is the Art of knowing Natures. Physiologia is a part of Physick, that teaches the

Constitution of the Body, so far as it is sound. Physocele, vid. Pneumatocele.

Phyfodes that which is very flatulent.

Pra Mater, vid. Mater tenuis.

Pica, vid. Citta.

Picatio, vid. Iropacifmus.

Picra, vid. Hiera picra.

Pichrocholus a Man troubled with a black Bile. Pilula

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Pilula is a folid Medicine, made like a little Ball of Powder, Gums, Extracts, Gc. mixed with a glutinous Liquor.

Puli, the Hairs, are round, oblong, flender Bodies, confifting of much Sulphur and Earth; and of different Colours according to the difference of the Conflitution: They grow out at the Pores of the Skin, that the vapours may may more eafily exhale through them, as through fo many little Tubes or Pipes. I have difcovered through my Microfcope feveral little Knots or Valves in them.

Pinealis Glandula, vid. Conarium.

Pinguedo, vid. Adeps.

Pinna Auris is the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.

Pittacium is a little Cloth fpread with a Medicine, and applied to the part affected.

Pituita, vid. Phlegma.

Pituitaria Glandula, vid. Glandula pituitaria. Pityriasis, vid. Fupfurratio.

Pityroides a fetling in the Urine like Bran.

Placenta Oterina is a red Subftance, like the Liver, full of Glandulous Kernels : It has an Artery and a Vein from the Navel-ftring, and perhaps lymphatick Veffels from the neighbouring parts; outwardly flicks to the Womb, to either lide indifferently, yet more commonly to the middle; within it is covered with the Chorrium. It has its nourifhing Moifture from the Porofitics of the Womb, (as it happens with the Papilla of the Guts which drink in the Chyle and communicate it to the milky Veffels) which through the Navel-vein feeds the Young. The fuperfluous
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ous part whereof the Arteries lodg in the Ammion, that the Young may be nourifhed by its Mouth. The Placenta together with the Membranes is expelled after the Birth, and are called Secundine, Secundines.

Pladarofis are little foft Tumors which grow under the Eye-lids.

Plagula, vid. Splenia.

Planta Noctis, vid. Sudamina & Hydroa.

Plastica Virtus is that which can form or fafhion any thing ; it's an old faying and a fure Refuge of Ignorance, for what the Ancients could not explain they called a plastick Virtue.

platifma is a broad Linnen-cloth put upon Sores.

Platyfina Myodes, vid. Myodes.

Plectrum, vid. Cion.

Plenitudo is when a Man has too much Blood : The fame that Pletbora.

Plerotica are Medicines that breed Flesh and fill up Wounds.

Plethora, when there's more good Blood than's requisite. It happens either to the Veslels, when they are firetcht out and cannot hold all; or to the Strength, for sometimes tho the Veslels be not over full, the Strength is over loaded.

Plethoricus, a Man troubled with a Plethora.

Pleura is a Membrane that incloses the Breafls and its Entrails.

Pleuritis a Pleurify, is a Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercoftal Mufcles, attended with a continual Fever and Stitches in the Side, difficulty of Breathing, and fometimes fpitting Blood, and it's either a true Pleurify, this

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this which we have described, or a bastard Pleurify.

Pleuritis Notha a baftard Pleurify, that differs in fome things from the other.

Plexus choroides feems to hang over the pineal Glandule, as it were over a Button. It is an admirable Contexture of fmall Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus nervofus is when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus reticularis, vid. Choroides.

Plica is an epidemical Difeafe in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail; befides, they are crook'd-back'd, have loofe Joynts, it wrenches their Limbs and loofens them, breeds Lice, with other Symptoms.

Pleumaceola, vid. Splenia.

Pneumatocele is a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is diffended with Wind.

Pneumatodes is a fhort Breathing.

Pneumatofis is the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied, and the Spirits distil, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and Invigorate all the Nerves.

Pneumatomphalus is a fwelling in the Navel, got by Wind.

Pneumon, the Lungs.

Pnigalium, vid. Epialtes.

Pnigmus, Strangling or Choaking.

Podagra, vid. Arthritis, the Gout in the Feet. Pollutio nocturna is an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caufed by lecherous Dreams.

Polychro-

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Polychronius is a Difease that holds a Man many Years or Months.

Polygophora are Drinks or Wines full of excellent Spirits.

Polypus is a Swelling in the hollow of the Noftrils, and is twofold; either like a Tent, and goes by the general name of Sarcoma; or fuch a one that has a great many diffinct Branches or Feet, which extend either to the outfide of the Nofe or the infide of the Mouth: Their Colour is white, oftentimes reddifh, and fometimes black and livid. Excreferencies of this nature happen not only in the Noftrils, but fometimes in the Heart and in the Cavities of the thicker Membrane of the Brain.

Polytarcia, Corpulency.

Pompholigodes, Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which are frequent if the Body be puft up or pained.

Pomum Adami is a Protuberance in the forefide of the Throat; fo called, becaufe tis commonly thought a piece of the Apple fluck in his Throat as part of his Punishment, and hence derived to his Posterity.

Pondo a Pound-weight. Job. Rhodius writes, That of all the Roman Weights and Measures, a Pound was the chief and Standard of the Reft.

Poplitea Vena, a Vein that confifts of a double crural Branch, which being covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg even to the Heel.

Pori, Pores, are little unperceptible Holes in the Skin, through which Sweat and other vaporous Effluviums perfpire through the Body.

Porocele

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Porocele is a Rupture proceeding from callous Matter, or the Stone.

Poromphalus is a brawny piece of Fleih, or a Stone protuberant in the Navel.

Porofis is the breeding of callous Matter.

Porotica are Medicines which by drying, thickening, and aftringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny callous Matter.

Porus bilarius, or Hepaticus, is a Channel which transmits the Bile from the Liver, by the common Ductus or Passage, into the Gut Duodenum, which Bile is fegregated in the Liver, by the Intervention of fome small Glandules.

Porrigo, vid. Furfurratio. Porta Vena, vid. Vena. Posca, vid. Oxycratum. Postbrachiale, vid. Metacarpus. Potio, vid. Haustus.

Pracipitatio is a certain Subfiding and Revivifcence of very finall Particles diffolved in a convenient Liquor, by the Infusion of another Liquor.

Precordia are all the Entrails in the Cheft, or Thorax.

Prafocatio Uterina, vid. Hysterica passio. Praparantia Med. vid. Digerentia.

Praparantia vafa, the preparing Veffels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Tefficles and Epididymes (which fee;) fo called by the Ancients, thinking that they prepared the Seed : The Vein has feveral Branches and Anaftomofes; the Artery goes streight on, but for two, or at the most three Divisions, or Branches.

Praputium is the fore-Skin, also the Prominency of the Clytoris.

Prasepia

Presepia the holes of either Jaw, wherein are contained the Teeth.

Prefervatoria Indicatio is a way whereby we prevent Difeafes.

Pregma, vid. Bregma.

Presbytia is a dimnefs of Sight in things nigh at hand, tho a Man fee tolerably well things at a diftance : Ufual with old Men.

Priapifmus is a continual Erection of the Yard without Luft : Alfo the Yard it felf.

Primores Dentes the fore-Teeth, wherewith we chaw our Meat, and which we flow in laughing.

Principes dies, vid. Critici dies.

Principia, vid. Elementa.

Probole, vid. Apophifia.

Procatarctica is the pre-existent Cause of a Difease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which beget ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Feaver.

Procatarxis, the fame.

Proceffus, vid. Apophyfis.

Proceffus Peritonai are as it were two oblong Pipes or Channels, reaching to the Skin of the Cods through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles, in which Productions, or *Didymi*, as the Ancients call'd them, the seminary Vessels descend and return towards the Stones they grow under and cover them.

Procidentia Ani, is a falling of the Gut Rethum by reason of too much looseness through the Fundament.

Proci+

Procidentia uteri, is a relaxing of the inner Tunick of the Vagina of the Womb, which falls through the Privities, and was cut off by Phyficians: Formerly, and even still fome think the Womb may fall down, but the Ligaments of the Womb hinder any fuch fall.

Procondyli are the Bones of the Fingers next the back of the Hand.

Prodromus is a Difease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Confumption, or the Rickets.

Productio, vid. Apophysis.

Prægumena is an antecedent internal Caufe of a Difeafe in the Body occafioned by another, and fo caufing the Difeafe, that if it be taken away, the Difeafe may still continue; as a Pletbora, or ill Juice in the Blood, produced by an ill way of Diet, whence proceeds an Obstruction of Veffels and Passages, and a Constipation of the Entrails.

Prognofis & Signa prognoftica are Signs whereby we know what will become of the Patient.

Projectura, vid. Apophysis.

Prolabia the outmost prominent parts of the Lips.

Prolapsus uteri, vid. Uteri prolapsus.

Prolepticus is a Difease always anticipating; fo as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to Morrow one Hour sooner, and fo on.

Prophasis is a Fore-knowledg in Diseases; also an Occasion or antecedent Cause.

Prophylactica is a part of that part of Phylick called Hygieina, (or what refpects the Prefervation vation of Health) which gives notice of future but imminent Difeafes.

Prophylaxis, the fame.

Propoma is a Drink made of Wine and Honey, or Sugar.

Propoti/ma is the taking a Dofe.

Proprofis is the falling down of fome part, as of the Eye, the Caule, &c.

Prospheromena are Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

Profphysis is a Coalition, or growing together; as when two Fingers are connected to each other.

Proftata, Adftantes, or Corpora glandulofa, are two Glandules under the feminal Bladders, near the Passage of the Seed, which (as may be guessed) Lubricitates the common Passage of the Seed and Urine, and is a Vehicle to the feminal Matter, and are faid to provoke the Titillation in Coition : Their Moissure being conveyed by certain little Tubes, which terminate in the Passage near where the Seed is ejected, is emitted at the fame time with it : The Learned Bartholine has observed fome fuch thing in Women.

Proftethis is the fore-fide of the Breaft; alfo a flefhy part in the Hollows of the Feet and Hands, and betwixt the Fingers.

Proftefis a part of Surgery which fills up what is wanting; as we fee in hollow and fiftulous Ulcers fill'd up with Flesh by Chirurgery.

Protopathia is a primary Difeafe, not caus'd by another.

Protuberantia, vid. Apophysis.

Provo-

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Provocatorii Dies, see Critici Dies, and Inter-

Pruna, see Carbunculus.

Pruritus, the Itch, is a dry Unevennefs of the Skin caufed by Saline fixed Particles, pricking the Skin, and kept in by others more retentive which cannot exhale.

Pfammismus, a Bath of dry and warm Sand, wherewith the Feet of Men in the Dropfy are dryed.

Pfammodea are fandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

Pfammos, a Gravel which breeds in Mens Bodies, and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Pfilothron is a Medicine wherewith Hairs are either taken out of the Body, or thinned, if they be extreme rough.

Pfons are Mulcles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebres of the Thorax, and the three uppermost Vertebres of the Loins or Flank: They defcend obliquely upon the Rotator minor of the Thigh, and bend the Thigh.

Pfora is a wild Scab that makes the Skin Scaly.

Pforiafis is a dry itching Scab of the Cods, which is often accompanied with an Exulceration.

Pforica are Medicines against the Scab.

Pforophthalmia is an itching Scab of the Eyes. Pfyitica are cooling Medicines.

Pfydracia, according to Paulus and Alexander, are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. Celfus R fays,

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fays, they are an hard fort of Puftle fomething whitish, and acute, out of which is squeezed a moist Matter.

Pfydraces, according to others, are little Puftles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reafon of the Winter cold.

Pfylothrum, see Pfilothron.

Ptarmica, or Sternuta loria, are those things which being endowed with a more piercing Acrimony than their Errhinaceous Medicines, do fo extreamly irritate and shrivel up the Membranes of the Brain, that it fends forth the pituitous Humour at the Nostrils in an extraordinary Meafure.

Pterna, fee Calx.

Pterygium is the Wing or round Rifing of the Nofe or Eye, or the Procefs of the Bone Sphenoides which is like a Wing. Alfo a membranous Excrefcence above the horney Tunic of the Eye, called \mathcal{U} nguis and \mathcal{U} ngula, growing for the most part from the inner corner towards the Apple of the Eye, and often obfcuring it: Alfo the Nymphe of a Womans fecret Parts.

Pterygoides are the Proceffes and Mufcles of the Wedg-like Bone.

Pterystaphylini are Muscles of the peice of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth called Gargareon, which proceed from the Wing-like Process, and are terminated in the fides of the Uvula, or Gargareon.

Ptylofis is when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick the Hairs of the Eye-Brows fall off.

Ptisana, Ptisan, is a Decoction of Barley husked,

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husked, Liquorish, Raisins.

Ptyalismus is a too great Spitting.

Pryalon is Spit, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing; for Saliva (which we English Spittle too) properly fignifies the Moisture which is excerned by the Ductus Salivales.

Ptysma, fee Ptyalon.

Pugillus is an handful of any Herbs. Others interpret it as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

Pulmones, the Lungs, are Organs of Refpiration. The Famous Malpighues makes the Subftance of the Lungs (excepting the Nerves, a few Velfels, and the Branches of the Wind-Pipe) to be nothing but an Heap of little Bladders, the contexture whereof is to ordered, that there's a Pallage into them from the Wind-Pipe, and into one another; till they all open into the Membrane which clothes the Lungs. The use of the Lungs is to breathe withal, and to mix and accend the Blood with the Nitre they fuck in.

Pulpa is the fleshy part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies, which is extracted by Infusion or Boyling, and passing through a Sive : As the Pulp of Tamarinds, Cassia, Althea, Dates, &c.

Pulfus, the Pulfe, is the immediate Index of the Heart, by the mediation whereof the Blood is diffufed through the whole Body, and is differently affected thereby according to the different Influx of the Animal Spirits; the Motion whereof is chiefly to be attributed to the circular and direct Fibres. Others affirm it to be the Dilatation and Contraction of the Heart and Blood. R 2 A

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A Pulfe is either natural or preternatural; of the former we have fpoken already; the latter is fuch as is different according to the different Circumftances of the Fibres and Animal Spirits, to wit, ftrong, weak, fwift, flow, equal, unequal, intermittent, &c.

Pulvilli, the fame with Splenid. Pulvis, fee Species.

Punctum lachrymale, see Lachrymale punctum.

Punctum faliens, in the growth of an Egg you fee a little Speck, or Cloud as it were, in the innermost Tunic of it, called Amnios, which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you fee first this Punctum faliens(a little Speck that seems to leap;) afterward the rude Body of an Embrio, just like a shapeles kind of Maggot; which tends every Day more and more to Perfection.

Pupilla, or Pupula, is the opening of the Tunic of the Eye, called Uvea or Choroides; it is round in Man, and is wont to be contracted or dilated like a Muscle, according to the different Influx of the Animal Spirits.

Pupula, see Pupulla.

Purgantia; Purging Medicines are those, which by reason of a peculiar disposition of their parts irritate the fleshy Fibres of the Ventricle, which become swoln and consequently contracted at the right end, so that the whole Substance of the Stomach is drawn up together and inclined towards the Pylorus, whence follows an Excretion downwards.

Purgatio, Purging, is an Excretory Motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly

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orderlyContraction of the carneous Fibres of the Stomach and Inteflines; whereby the Chyle, and Excrements, and corrupted Humors, either bred or fent there from other parts, are protruded from part to part, till they be quite excluded the Body.

Pus, fee Pyon.

Puffula, Pimples, are the Recrements of ill Blood that floot forth in the Skin, and for want of Perfpiration, or too vifcous a Matter, flick there and caufe an unequal Surface.

Putrefactio Chymica, is the Diffolution of a concrete Body, by natural Rottennefs, in a moift Heat which corrupts the very Subfrance of it, and penetrates its most intimate Parts.

Pyon, or Pus, is putrified Blood concocted into white Matter.

Pycnofis, fee Pycnotica.

Pycnotica, fee Incraffantia.

Pyelos, fee Choana.

Pylorus, or Janitor, is the right Orifice of the Ventricle, which fends the Meat out of the Stomach.

Pyofis is a Collection of Pus in any part of the Body.

Pyramidales Musculi are placed in the Abdomen, and lye upon the loweft Tendons of the right Muscles. They are not parts of the right Muscles, as Vesalius and Columbus are of opinion, but difting, as Falopius proves, tho with some pertinent fome impertinent Arguments. The peculiar Membrane wherewith they are clothed, and the order of their Fibres, shew them to be different from the right Muscles. They proceed R 3 from

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from the external Os Pubis, and the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam; fometimes they are wanting, or the left is lefs than the right, or the right than the left.

Pyramidalia are Velfels which prepare the Seed, of which in their proper place. Alfo Mufcles of the Nostrils and of the *Abdomen* called *Pyramidales*, or of a Pyramidical Figure. Alfo two Strings of Marrow about the Balis of the oblongated Marrow.

Pyrctologia, is a Defcription of Fevers: Of which Dr. Willis has writ most accurately.

Pyrotechnia, the fame that Chymia.

Pyretica, or *Oremia*, are Medicines virtually hot, which being applied to Human Bodies, grow extreamly hot; becaufe that having Particles and Fores fo ordered, that Vapors and Humors infinuating into them, the fubtileMatter finds fuch Paffages, that it being moved extream violently, forces certain earthy, hard, and acute Particles, which flote in the Paffages, upon the neighbouring parts with great Impetuolity, and fo excites an Heat which corrupts, or changes differently, according to the diverfity of its Motion, and the Particles which are moved. Such are things that caufe Rednefs, that blifter, that ripen or rot, that clofe up and bring Wounds to a Cruft, and that pull Hairs out of the Body.

Tyuleus is an Inftrument wherewith Pus, or co:rupted Matter, is evacuated.

Pyxis is the Cavity of the Hip-Bone, which is canto Acceptedium.

Quadrans

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Q.

QUadrans, Phyfitians reckon a Weight of three Ounces, that is the fourth part of a Roman Pound.

Qualitas is a Difpolition or Contexture of little Particles, whence our Bodies may be any way denominated of fuch a Quality. Quality is manifeft, hidden, poyfonous, contagious, Peflilent, &c.

Quartana febris intermittens, a Quartan Ague, which the Ancients called Saturn's Daughter. It is at this Day a Scandal to Phylicians, becaufe it is fo hard tobe cured by thofe who follow the old way. It is a preternatural Effervefcence of the Blood, which attaques a Man every fourth Day, and then leaves him. It is caufed by an acid auftere Blood, and nutritious Juice hindred in its Affimilation.

Quartarium, the fame that Quadrans.

Quid pro Quo is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another, which is not to be done without the confent of Physicians.

Quinta Esfentia, see Esfentia quinta.

Quotidiana febris intermittens, an intermitting Quotidian Ague, is that which returns every Day, and proceeds from crude Blood and an ill Affimilation of Chyle.

R4

Rabdoides

R.

Rabies, the fame that Sutura Sagittalis. Rabies Hydrophobica, fee Hydrophobia. Rachita and Rachiai are Muscles belonging to the Back.

Rachitis, fee Rhachitis.

Radicales dies, fee Critici dies.

Radius is the lefs Bone of the Cubit, called Focile minus; it is more oblique than the great Bone called Ulna, and is diffant a little from it in the middle, where there occurs a fmall Ligament : Above the Ulna receives the Radius, and below the Radius receives it. The upper part of the Radius is jointed with the outward Procefs of the Arm by Diarthrefis (which fee); the lower by way of Appendix with the wrift Bone at the middle Finger. Its upper end is fmall, and the lower thick. It is also the greater Bone of the Leg.

Leg.

Ramex, see Hernia. Ranula, see Hypoglossum. Raphe, see Sutura.

Rarefacientia, rarifying Remedies, are fuch as by diffipating a little the Vapours and Humors make the Pores of Bodies larger.

Rafeira, the fame that Carpus.

Raspitorium, or Scalprum Rasorium, is a Chirurgeons Instrument to scrape or shave filthy and fealy Bones with.

Rancedo, the fame that Branchus.

Reci-

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Recidivus morbus, a Relapfe, is when the morbifick Matter, that was left in the first Distemper, begins to work and ferment again.

Rectificatio is a repeated diffillation of Liquors, to exalt and purify them the more.

Reduvia is a certain light Cleft or Chap in the Skin at the Roots of the Nails.

Refrigeratorium is a wooden Vellel, full of Water with a ftreight or fpiral Pipe in it of Tin or Lead, which diltilled Water is to flow through to cool it.

Regius morbus, see Icterus.

Relaxantia, see Chalastica.

Relaxatio is a Dilatation of Parts or Veffels.

Reminifcentia, Remembrance, is a Perception whereby the Ideas of things before perceived, and imprefied upon the Mind by Senfation or other Perception, are again offered and reprefented to the Soul, by the Mediation of Animal Spirits, in the common Senfory; either by their former Footsteps and Images impressed upon the Brain, or by fome Words or other Signs which awakened and stirred them up. Or Reminiscence is an arbitrary drawing out of things, which were before impressed upon the Brain, for its own use.

Remifio Febrium, a remitting of Fevers, is a boyling down of hot and over-boyling Blood, which is Abfolute in intermittent Fevers, and but Partial in continued ones.

Renes, the Reins or Kidneys; there are two of them in the Abdomen, placed under the Liver and Spleen; the right Kidney is lower in a Man than the left: They are chiefly made up of little

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tle Channels, or Conduits, which arife from the Glandules that lye about the Extremities of the Arteries, whence they receive the Serum, which paffes on to the Caruncula Papillares, or little pieces of pappy Flesh, to the Pelvis, (or Basin) to the Ureters, the Bladder, and so out of Doors.

Renes succenturiati, see Capsula atrabilaria.

Repellentia are fuch things as by ftopping the Heat and Afflux of Humors, and by fhutting up the Pores with their cold or binding Qualities, decrease the fwelling of a part, and drive the Humors another way.

Res naturales, Natural Things are three; Health, the Caufes of Health, and its Effects. Others reckon feven, as the Elements, Temperaments, Humors, Spirits, Parts, Faculties, Actions; but Elements and Temperaments belong to natural Philofophy; Humors, Spirits and Parts are reckoned amongft the Caufes of Health, which confift of a good Temperature and a due Conformation; Faculties and Actions are comprehended under the Effects of Health.

Res non naturales, Things that are not Natural are Six: Air, Meat and Drink, Motion and Reft, Sleep and Waking, the Affections of the Mind, Things that are let out of, and Things retained in the Body. They are fo called, becaufe that if they exceed their due Bounds, they often occafion Difeafes.

Res preter Naturam, things belide Nature are Difeases, their Causes, their Symptoms and Effects.

Refol-

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Refolventia, diffolving Remedies are fuch as are apt to diffipate or featter Particles, that are driven into the Body or any part of it, with their own fpirituous and fulphureous Particles.

Respiratio, Breathing, is an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the nitrous Air is taken in by the Wind-Pipe for the accention of the Blood, and by and by is driven out again with other vaporous Effluviums. The Caufe of Respiration does not feem to confist in the Dilatation and Contraction of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic which covers the upper part of the Oesophagus and the Wind-Pipe as far as its Closeft Receives.

Rete mirabile, the wonderful Net, in the Brain, is fo called by reafon of its admirable Structure; it confifts of feveral finall Arteries; it is under the Bafis of the Brain, and comprehends the pituitary Glandule, by the fides of the Bone Ophenoides: The Ufe of it is, that the Blood may caft off its ferous parts into the pituitary Glandule, that it may afford finer and purer Spirits : Secondly, left the Blood by rufhing too fuddenly upon the Brain, fhould in fome meafure fupprefs it; it is not fo found in a Man and an Horfe, which perform noble things.

- Reticularis plexus, the fame that Choroides. Reticulum, the fame that Omentum.
- Retiformis plexus, fee Plexus retiformis.

Retiformis tunica is a certain Expansion of the inner Substance of the Optic Nerve in the Eye, which is to the Eye like a whited Wall in a dark Cham-

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Chamber, which receives and reprefents the vifible Species that are let in by a hole in a darkened Room.

Retina tunica, fee Retiformis and Amphiblestroides,

Retorta, a Retort, is a Chymical Veffel, made of Glafs, Stone, or Iron; of a round Figure, to the fide whereof there is fastened a bended, retorted, and hollow Beak or Nose, whereby the things that are to be distilled are put in and out.

Reverberatio chymica is a Burning, whereby Bodies are calcined by an actual Fire in a Furnace called *Reverberium*.

Reverberium is a Chymical Oven or Furnace, wherein Bodies that are to be burned or diftilled are calcined.

Revulforia, V.S. is whereby the Blood that gufhes upon one part is diverted a contrary way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote and convenient place.

Rhachitis is the Spinal Marrow, which fee in its proper place : Alfo a Difeafe common amongit the English, which is an unequal Nourithing of parts accompanied with Loofenefs of parts, Softnefs, Weaknefs, Faintnefs, Drowzynefs, a great fwelling Head, with Leannefs below the Head, with Protuberances about the Joints, Crookednefs of Bones, Straitnefs of the Breaft, Swelling of the Abdomen, Stretching of the Hypochondres, a Cough, & C. The English call it the Rickets : But because the occasion of it often lyes in the Spinal Marrow, the Famous Glisfon calls it appolitely enough Rhachitis.

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Rhagades, the Latines fay Sciffure, Fiffure, Rime, Chinks, Clefts, which as they happen in other parts of the Body, Hands, Feet, Lips, the entrance of the Womb; fo they may happen in the Fundament, in the Extremity of the Gut Reitum, and in the Sphincter or Mufcle which clofes the Fundament. Rhagades in the Fundament are certain oblong little Ulcers, without Swelling, like those which are sometimes occasioned in the Hands by great Cold. Some are superficial, others deep: Some are not hard nor callous, others are: Some are moist and fend forth Matter, others dry and cancrous.

Rhegma is a Breaking or Burfting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, Cc.

Rheuma, Rheum, is a Deluxion of Humor from the Head upon the parts beneath, as upon the Eyes, or Nofe.

Rheumatismus is a wandring Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Swelling, Inflammation, &c.

Rhexis, the fame that Rhegma.

Rhinenchytes is a little Syringe to inject Medicines into the Nostrils.

Rhodinum is Rofe-Vinegar, or any thing made of Rofes.

Rhomboides is a pair of Mufcles proceeding from the three lowermost Vertebres of the Neck, and as many upper Spinal Process of the Vertebres of the Back : By and by they defcend, and being fleshy at the beginning and end, go as far as the Bass of the Shoulderder-blade, which they move backward and obliquely upward.

Rhyptica are fouring Medicines which cleanfe away Filth.

Rhythmus is a certain proportion of Pulses, Time, Life, Age, &c.

Rhythidofis is a Wrinkling of any part.

Rigor is a Vibration and Concuflion of the Skin and Mufcles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilnefs.

Rima pudendi, or Fiffura magna, is fo called, becaufe it reaches from the lower part of the Os Pubis almost as far as the Fundament, fo that the space betwixt the one and the other, which is called *Perincum*, or *Interforamineum*, is fearce a Fingers breadth. By frequent Coition it grows larger. The use of it is for Generation, Excretion of Urine and other Excrements, and for the bearing of Young.

Rifus Sardonius is a Contraction of each Jaw.

Rob, fee Apochylisma.

Robub, the fame.

Roriferus ductus, the same that Ductus chyliferus.

Ros, in the account of the Ancients, was the first Moisture that falls from the Extremities of Vessels, and is dispersed upon the Substance of the Members. Ros, fays Galen, is a third fort of Moisture whereby the parts of our Body are nourissed, and is contained in all the parts of an Animal, like a certain Dew sprinkled upon them: This is the Opinion of the Ancients.

Rofa

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Rosa, the same that Erysipelas. Rostriformis processus, see Coracoides.

Rotator major & minor, are two Apophyses in the upper part of the Thigh-Bone, called Trichanteres, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

Rotula, the fame that Mola genu.

Rotula, see Tabella.

Rubrica, see Impetigo.

Ructatio, Belching, is a depraved Motion of the Stomach, occafioned by an Effervefcence there, whereby Vapours and flatulent Matter are fent out at the Mouth. And it is either acid, or flinking, or favours like fomething burnt or roafted.

Ructus, fee Bombus and Ructatio.

Rugitus is an Effervescence of Chyle and Excrements in the Blood, whereby Wind and several other Motions are excited in the Guts, and rowl up and down the Excrements, when there's no easy Vent nor upwards nor downwards.

Ruptio, fee Rhegma.

Ryas is a too plentiful and preternatural falling of Tears.

Safet . Safet Sciences is an inight I

Chewron of Marketter and Anna Anna Anna Anna

Сассия Сассия Accus is the Gut called Restum.

Sacculus Chyliferus, or Roriferus, is the lower part of the Pallage of the Chyle, into which are inferted all the Lacteal Veins of the fecond fort, and a great number of the Lymphatic Veffels.

Sacculus Cordis, fee Pericardium.

Sacculi Medicinales, are when feveral Simples, according to the Nature of the Difeafe, are compounded and beaten together, and tied up in a little Bag, to be applyed to the part affected. The Bag is to be fewed or quilted down in feveral places, that the Ingredients run not altogether in a Lump.

Sacer Ignis, see Herpes Exedens. Sacer Morbus, see Epilepsia.

Sacrum Os, the Holy Bone, confifts of the fix lower Vertebres, to which are joyned the Offa Coccygis, or Hip-Bones; in the hinder part of the Abdomen it makes that Cavity which is called Pelvis or the Bafon.

Sagittalis Sutura, or Veruculata, is that Suture of the Scull, which begins at the Coronal or Crown Suture, and ends in the Lambdoidal Suture.

Saliva & Salivum, Spittle, is an infipid Liquor, which being feparated in the Maxillar Glandules or Glandules of the Jaws, and by proper Passages flowing into the Mouth, ferves to moisten its Mouth and Gullet, and allists to the chewing of Meat, and in fome measure to the

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the Digestion and Fermentation of it in the Stomach.

Salivatio, Salivation, is an Evacuation of Spittle by Salivating Medicines, of which fort principally are Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is fometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle.

Salvatella, is that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

Sanguificatio, fee Hamatofis.

Sangus, Blood, is a red florid Liquor contained in the Veins and Arteries, and confifts of all those parts of the Chyle which pass through the Papilla, the little fost risings of the Intestines. This is that which gives Nourishment, Life and Strength to all the parts of the Body. The Microscope discovers that the parts of the Blood are round or globular naturally, but that in Fevers 'tis full of Worms.

Sanies, is a thick and bloody Pus, or Matter. Sanitas, see Hygieia.

Sapa, fee Apochylisma.

Saphana is the Vein of the Leg, or Crural Vein." Saphatum is a dry Scurf in the Head, see Achor. Saponea is a Lambitive made of Almonds. Sapor, see Gustus.

Sarcocele is a Rupture, which confifts in a flefhy Excrefcence of the Tefticles.

Sarcoma is a flefhy Excrefcence.

Sarcomphalum is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

Sarcophagum, see Cathareticum. Sarcofis, see Sarcoma. Sarcotica are those Medicines which fill up S Wounds

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Wounds with Flefh, fuch as by their moderate Heat and cleanfing qualities keep Wounds and Ulcers free from Filth and preferve the natural temper of the Parts, fo that the Aliment eafily fupplies the Solution of the Parts.

Sare, see Esfere.

Satyriafis, five Priapifmus, is an immoderate defire of Venery, which upon Coition vanishes. 'Tis taken fometimes for the Leprofy, because in that Difease the Skin acquires the Roughness of a Satyr: 'Tis likewise used for the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears.

Satyria mus, see Satyriasis.

Scabies, the Itch: 'Tis of two forts, moift and dry; the Moift is an inequality or roughness of the Skin with moift and purulent Pustles, accompanied with a constant Itching; the Dry Itch is fourfold *Pruritus*, *Impetigo*, *Pfora*, and *Lepra*, which see.

Scalenum, is that pair of Muscles which extend the Neck. They are perforated to make way for the Veins and Arteries, and the Nerves of the hinder part of the Neck as they go to the Arm.

Scalpellum Umbilicarium, is the Knife with which the Midwife cuts off the Navels of Children.

Scalprum Chirurgicum, a Lancet.

Scalprum Raforium, fee Raspatorium.

Scamnum Hypocratis, Hypocrates's Bench, is an Inftrument of fix Ells long,'tis used in fetting of Bones.

Scapha, is the Inner Rim of the Ear.

Scaphoides, is the Third Os Tarfs in the Foot, "tis joyned to the Ancle-Bone and the three hin-

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der Bones : 'Tis called alfo Os Naviculare from fome refemblance it has of a Boat.

Scapula, fee Homoplata.

Scarificatio, Scarification, 'tis an Incifion of the Skin with a Pen-knife or Lancet: This is done either with or without Cupping-Glaffes; without Cupping-Glaffes if there be any Mortification or Gangrene, becaufe the Separation is by all means to be haftned; with Cupping-Glaffes, if there be a neceffity of taking away Blood.

Sceletum, a Skeleton, is when the Bones are dryed and put together according to Art in their natural Order and Polition.

Scelotyrbe, is a wandring Pain in the Legs, proceeding chiefly from the Scurvey. Hence the Water proper for this Diftemper is called Aqua Scelotyrbitis.

Schefis, is the Difpolition of the Body.

Schetica febris, is opposed to the Hectic Fever; because it is feated mostly in the Blood and is eafily cured, but a Hectic Fever is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be removed without great difficulty.

Schisma, a Cut in any part either hard or fost. Schiatica, see Arthritis.

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Schirrofis, fee Schirrus.

Schirrus & Schirroma, is a hard, livid Swelling, that refifts the touch and is without Pain.

Scleriafis, is a Hardneis of any part. Scleroma, the fame.

Scleropthalmia is a hard Blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain, a flow Motion of the Eyes, with redness and dryness of 'em.

S 2

Selero-

(258) Sclerotica, fee Cornea.

Sclerotica, or hardning Medicines, are fuch as unite the parts more firmly amongst themselves, and that either by diffipating the thin and fost parts, or elfe fometimes by retaining them; the first by hardning the Matter into a Schirrus by too hot Medicines, the latter is done when the part affected acquires a Hardness by cooling and aftringent Medicines, fuch are Sengreen, Night-Shade, Porcelan, and Water-Lintels. Therefore these Sclerotic Medicines are either healing, or elfe cooling and astringent.

Scleruntica, the fame with Sclerotica.

Scoliafis, is a Diffortion of the Back-Bone to one or t'other fide.

Scolopomacharion, is a Chirurgions Knife, with which Wounds of the *Thorax* are widened; 'tis ufed alfo in opening larger Swellings; as alfo in opening the *Abdomen*.

Scorbutus, the Scurvy, is a Difeafe that is Epidemial to the Hollanders. The Symptoms of it are generally, livid Spots on the Hands and Feet, weaknefs of the Legs, flinking Breath, loofenefs of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulfions, Pains, running Gout, Cholick, &c. This is of two kinds, either Salino-Sulphureus, when the Sulphur is predominant to Salt; or Sulphureo-Salinus, when the Salt is predominant to the Sulphur; this is likewife either in the Blood or nervous Juice.

Scriptulus, fee Scrupulus.

Scotoma, the fame with Scotomia.

Scotomia, Dizzinefs or Swimming of the Head, is when the Animal Spirits are fo whirled about that

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that the External Objects feem to run round. Scrobiculus Cordis, fee Anticardium.

Scroptula, are preternatural hard Glandules, or preternatural Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears; they are contained in a proper Tunic.

Scrotum, the Cod, is a Bag which contains the Tefficles of the Male, it confifts of a Skin flefhy Panniculus, the two Tunics Erythrois and Elythrois. In the middle of it is a Line extended in the length, which divides the right part from the left. For more eafy Differition or Contraction 'tis void of Fat.

Scrotum Cordis, fee Pericardium.

Scrupulus, a Scruple, it is the third part of a Drachm and contains twenty Grains.

Scutiforme Os, see Mola Genu.

Scutiformis Cartilago, fee Ensiformis.

Scutum, see Mola Genu.

Scybala, are Sheeps, or Goats, &c. Buttons, or Excrement.

Scypho, is the Infundibulum in the Brain : Likewife those Passages which convey the Spittle from the Os Cribriforme to the Pallat.

Sectio Cafaria, fee Hysteratomotocia.

Secundina, the Secundine, or After-Birth, are the three Membranes, Chorion, Alantois, and Amnion, which with the Placenta, are excluded after the Birth.

Sedimentum Urine, the Sediment of Urine, are parts of the nutritious Juice, which being feparated from the Blood, with the Serum, becaufe of their gravity, fink to the bottom of the Urine.

5 3

Sella

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Sella Equina, seu Turcica, it is compounded of four Procelles of the Bone Sphenoeides, or Wedglike Bone; it contains the Pituitarian Glandule, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile.

- Sella Sphenoeidis, the fame with Sella Equina.

Sella Turcica, the fame.

Semeiofis, see Diagnofis.

Semeiotica, is that part of Phylick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sicknefs.

Semen, Seed, is a white, hot, fpirituous, thick, clammy, faltish Humor, which is made out of the thinness parts of the Blood in the Tefticles and Epididymides, and by proper Passages is ejected into the Womb of the Female. There is alfo in the Female a Matter which is called Seed, which proceeds from the Prostates, and frequently in their Lechery is emitted forth : The use of this is to raise Titillation, and render the Coition more pleasant.

, Semicupium, is a Bath in which the Patient is only up to the Navel in Water.

Senforium Commune, or the Seat of common Senfe, is that part of the Brain in which the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senfes are terminated, which is in the beginning of the Medulla Oblongata.

Senfus, Senie, is when the Motion imprefied by the outward Objects upon the Fibres of the Nerves is convey'd, by the help of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves, to the common Senfory or Medulla Oblongata.

. Sephyros, is a hard Inflammation of the Womb. Septa, the fame with Septica.

Septica, sive Putrefacientia, are those things

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which by a malignant Heat and sharpness rot and corrupt the Flesh.

Septum Lucidum, is a Partition, upon the account of its thinnefs Diaphanous, which diftinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain.

Septum Transversum, see Diaphragma. Serpigo, see Lichen. Serapium, see Syrupus. Serra, a Saw.

Serum, is a watery, thin, yellowifh, and faltifh Humor, which confifts chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur: The Ufe of it is to be a Vehicle to the Blood.

Sefamoeidea Offa, are 16, 19, 20, and fometimes more little Bones, fo called from the likenefs they have to Sefamam Seeds, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet.

Setaceum, is when the Skin of the Neck is taken up and run through with a Needle; and the Wound afterward kept open by Briftles, a Skean of Silk, &c. that fo the ill Humors may vent themfelves.

Sextans, is the fixth part of a Pound, containing two Ounces.

Sialifmus, see Ptyalismus. Sialochus, see Ptyalismus. Sialon, see Sielos & Saliva. Sideratio, see Spacelos.

Sief Album, fee Collyrium.

Sigmoides, are the Apophyles of the Bones, reprefenting the Letter C of the ancient Greeks. Alfo the three Valves of the Great Artery that hinder the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

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Signum

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Signum Morbi, the Symptome of a Difease. Siliqua, is half a Lupin, of which fix weigh a

Scruple. This is to be understood of the Seed contained in it.

Similares partes, Similar Parts, are fuch as are throughout of the fame Nature and Texture.

Simplicia, Simples, are Medicines unmixt and uncompounded.

Sinapifmus, is a Medicine applyed to the Head, and is prepared of Muftard, wild Radish, Salt, and Leven.

Sinciput, the fides of the Head. Singultus, fee Lygmus.

Sinus Meningis, are those Cavities which Galen calls the Ventricles of the Thick Membrane. The first and fecond, or the lateral Sinus's, are leated between the Brain and the Cerebellum, and end in the Vertebral Sinus's. The third begins from the Os Cribiforme, and ends in the middle of the former Sinus's. The fourth arifes from the Rimealus Glandule, and ends in the middle of the lateral Sinus's. The Infertion of these Sinus's is called Torcular Herophili. The Sinus's after they have passed through the Skull, are partly continued with the Jugular Veins, and partly defcend through the whole length of the Spinal Marrow down to the Os Sacrum. The Use of them is to supply the place of Veins, for they convey the Blood from the Brain and Cerebellum, partly into the Jugular Veins, and partly into the Vertebral Sinus's.

Sinus Offium, are those Cavities of the Bones which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sircafis

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Sircafis, is an Inflammation or rather great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes, occasion'd by the heat of the Sun: This is frequent in Children, becaufe of the thinnefs of their Skulls.

Sirones, are a fort of Puffles which arife in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, and contain in them a very little fort of Worms or Lice.

Sitis, Thirst, is a Defect of the Salival Juice which occasions the fancy and defire of Drink-

Solutio chymica, is a refolving any Body into its Chymical Principles; which are, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth.

Solutio continui, is a Diffolution of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts : As in Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, Oc.

Somnambulo, fee Nottambulo.

Sommifera, or Sleeping Medicines, are fuch which confifting of fætid Sulphureous parts, diffipate and extinguish the Animal Spirits, and hinder their increase, whence follows Sleep.

Sommus, Sleep, is a ftreightning of the Pores of the Brain, caufed by the Reft of the Animal Spirits, by which means the outward Senfes reft from their Operations.

Somnolentia continua, is a constant Drouzines and Inclination to Sleep; this comes to pafs when the Pores of the outward or Cortical Sub-Itance of the Brain are quite closed up by fome viscous Matter, fo that the Animal Spirits cannot freely pais.

Spagyrica Medecina, fee Hermetica,

Sparadrapum, is a piece of Linnen ting'd of both fides, either with a thick Ointment, or Plaister, 483396

(264) Plaister, and is made this way; after you have melted your Ointment, or Plaister, dip your

Linnen in it, extend it and keep it for ufe.

Sora, fee Essere.

Sparganum, sec Fascia.

Sparganofis, is a Diftention of the Breafts, occafioned by too much Milk.

Spasma, see Spasmns.

Spafmodica, are Medicines against Convulsions.

Spafmologia, is a Treatife of Convultions."

Spafmus, is any Convultive Motion. Cardan makes two forts of Convultive Affections, viz. Tetanus and Spafmus; by the former he underftands a constant Contraction, whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; by the latter he understands fudden Concustions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

Spatha, is an oblong Inftrument, broad at the lower end : Its Ufe is to take up Conferves and Electuaries without fouling the Hands.

Spathomela, is an oblong Inftrument, made of Silver or Iron, which Chirurgions and Apothecaries ufe.

Species, or Pouders, are those Simples which are defigned to make Compounds with. So Species of Treacle are those Ingredients of which Treacle is compounded : By the fame Name are called the Species of ordinary Decoctions. This Name is chiefly given to fome Aromatick and Purging Pouders: Perhaps because heretofore they were made up into Electuaries, Bohus's, C.

Specin

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Specifica Medicamenta, are those Medicines which have a peculiar Virtue against some one Difease.

Specillum, a Probe.

Speculum lucidum, see Septum Lucidum.

Speculum Oculi, the Apple or Pupil of the Eye: fee Aranea Tunica Oculi.

Speculum Oris, fee Dilatatorium.

Spermatice Partes, are those Arteries and Veins which bring the Blood to and convey it from the Testicles : Likewise those Vessels through which the Seed passes : Likewise all whitis parts of the Body, which because of their whiteness were anciently thought to be made of the Seed : Of this fort are Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Griffles, $\mathfrak{Gr}c$.

Spermatocele, a Rupture caufed by the Contraction of the Vellel which ejects the Seed, and its falling down into the Scrotum.

Sphacelodes, like to the Apoplexy.

Sphacelus, is a fudden Extinction of Life and Senfe in every part.

Sphagitides, are the Jugular Veinsin the Neck. Sphenocides, fee Sphenois.

Sphenois, fee Os Cuneiforme.

Sphenopharyngaus, is a pair of Muscles arising from the Sinus of the inner Wing of the Os Cuneiforme, or Wedg-like Bone, and going obliquely downward, is extended into the fides of the Gullet; it dilates the Gullet

Sphincter, is a Muscle that contracts the Gullet, Anus, Bladder, &c.

Sphygmica, is that part of Phylick which treats of Pulfes.

Sphyg-

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Sphygmus, the Pulie.

Spina Dorfi are the hinder Prominences of the Vertebra's.

Spina Ventofa, is an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a malignant Humor without any pain of the Perioftium, or Membrane that covers the Bone, after that a Swelling being rifen without any Pain, the part affected is quite eaten out with the Ulcer, from whence frequently follows a necessity of Amputation.

Spinalis medulla, fee Medulla Spinalis.

Spiritus, Spirits, are reckond of three forts, the Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, the Natural in the Liver ; but late Authors dillinguish em only into two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, the Vital and Natural (which are accounted the fame) in the Mafs of Blood. The Animal Spirits are a very thin Liquor, which diftilling from the Blood in the outward or Cortical Substance of the Brain, are by the proper Ferment of the Brain exalted into Spirits, and thence through the Medullar Subitance of the Brain, the Corpus. Callofum, and Medulla Oblong at a, are derived into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, and in them perform all the Actions of Senfe and Motion. The Vital or Natural Spirits, are the fubtileft parts of the Blood which actuate and ferment it, and make it fit for Nourishment.

Splanchnica, are Medicines proper against Difeafes of the Intestines.

Splanchnon, fee Intestina.

Splen, five Lien, the Spleen, is a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that

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that there, by the affiftance of the Animal Spirits, it may be volatiliz'd, and returning again into the Blood may concur to its farther Fermentation. The Spleen confifts of a great number of little Bladders, between which the Glandules are fcatter'd up and down and fupply the place of Veins : The Spleen has likewife an Artery, Nerves, and Lymphatick Veffels, first difcovered by Fr. Ruifch. It's very like the Sole of the Foot, and in Cows is exactly like a Beeves Tongue.

Splenia, are Bolfters made of Linnen, three, four, or five times doubled, even to the thicknefs of the Spleen, they are used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures. The Figure is threefold according to the manner of Application, viz. at length, obliquely, or transversely : They are called alfo *Plumaceoli* and *Plagula*,

Splenica, Splenical Medicines, are fuch as by attenuating and volatilizing the groffer parts, remove the Diftempers and Obstructions of the Spleen.

Splenii Musculi, arife partly from the five lower Vertebra's of the Neck, and partly from the points of five of the upper Vertebra's of the Thorax; the Fibres of these Muscles tend obliquely, and are fastned to the hinder part of the Head: The Use of 'em is to draw the Head backward.

Spongoeidea Offa, fee Cribroformia.

Sporadici morbi, are those Difeases which (different in Nature) feize several People at the same time, and in the same Countrey.

Sputum, a Liquor thicker than ordinary Spittle. Squammofa Sutura, see Lepidoides.

Stagma
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Stagma, are Juices of Plants mixt together in order to Diftillation.

Stalagma, is that which is diffilled from the Stagma.

Staltica, fee Sarcotica.

Stapes, see Incus.

Staphyle, fee Cion. most of anis vito only

Staphyloma, is a Difeafe of the Eye, in which the two Tunics of the Eye Cornea and Ovea, being broken, fall outward in the shape of a Grape.

Status Morbi, fee Acme.

Steatoccle, is a Rupture or Tumor in the Scrotum of a Fatty or Suet-like Confiftence.

Steatoma, is a preternatural Swelling, which confifts of a Matter almost like Suet, of the fame Colour throughout, foft, and tho not eafily yielding to the touch, yet fuddenly returns, the Fingers removed, to its proper shape and bigness.

Stegnosis, is a Constriction and stopping up of the Pores.

Stegnotica, fee Aftringentia.

Storeus, is that Excrement which is voided by Stool; it confifts of those parts of the Aliment and Bile which is unfit for Nourishment.

Sterilitas, see Agonia.

Sterman Os, the Breaft-Bone, is joyn'd to the Ribs in the foremost part of the Breast; it confists of 3 or 4 Bones, and frequently in those that are come to ripeness of Age grows into one Bone; to this is joyned in the lower part of it the Cartilago Ensistermis.

Sternobyoides, is that pair of Muscles which from the uppermost part of the Breast-Bone, goes outwards and ascends up to the Basis of the Os Hyoeides. Sterne-

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Sternotburoeides, is a pair of Muscles of the Cartilago Scutiformis which draw it downward; this arifes from the uppermost and inward part of the Breast-Bone, and is inferted into the lower fide of the Cartilago Ensiformis.

Sternutatio, Sneezing, is a forcible driving out of the Head fome tharp Matter which vellicates and diffurbs the Nerves and Fibres : 'Tis defin'd likewife an involuntary Motion of the Brain, which alfo contracts the Mufcles of the Thorax and *Abdomen*, to the intent that the Matter which vellicates the Noftrils and Brain may be driven out.

Stigma, a Scar.

Stoma, the Mouth, as also the Mouths of any Vessels.

Stomachus, is properly the left Orifice of the Ventricle, or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it. To this part defcend Nerves from the par Vagum, and intercostal Nerves, and are mix'd and woven with one another.

Strabilismus, see Strabismus.

Strabifmus, Squinting, is occafioned by the Relaxation, Contraction, Difforfion, too great Length, or too great Shortness of the Muscles which move the Eye.

Strabofitas, fee Strabismus.

Sternutatorium, sive Sternutamentum, a Sneezing. Medicine, or Snuff.

Stillicidium Urine, fee Stranguria.

Strangurid, the Strangury, is a difficulty of Urine, when the Urine comes away by Drops only, accompanied with a conftant Inclination of making Water.

Strati-

Stratificatio, is a corroding of Metals by corrofive Pouders. The Operation is performed in this manner: Put first in the bottom of the Crucible fome of the corroding Pouder; then some of the Metal you are to corrode beaten into thin Plates; then some of the Pouders, and upon them some more Plates of your Metal, and so on till the Crucible be full; then make Ignemrota, or a Fireround your Crucible to the top, or elfe place it in a Reverbatory, according as the Operation shall require.

ni Strumas fee Scrophula: estesilisy doidw rottaM

Stryphna, fee Aftringentia. due noverbod vom

Stupefacientia, see Narcotica. Stupea, seu Stupa, is a piece of Linnen dipt in a Liquor, and applied to the part affected.

Stupor, Numnefs.da vinadora el

Stylocerathoeides, are the Muscles of the Os Hypeides which draw upwards: They arife from the outward Appendix of the Os Styliforme, and are extended to the Horns or Points of the Os Hypeides.

Stylogloffum, is that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue; they arise from the Appendix of the Os Stylaforme, and are inferted about the middle of the Tongue.

Styloeides, are Proceffes of Bone fashioned backward like a Pencil, fastened into the Basis of the Skull it felf.

Stylopharyngaus, is a pair of Muscles that dilate the Gullet, descending from an Appendix of a Bone in fashion of a Pencil, and which reaches the fides of the Gullet.

Stymma

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Stymma, is that thick Mafs which remains after the fteeping of Flowers, Herbs, &c. and preffing out their Oil.

Styptica, see Astringentia. Subcartilageneum, see Hypocondrium. Subeth Avicenne, see Coma.

Sublimatio, is a dry Extract, confifting of the more fubtile parts raifed above the Mafs, and flicking to the Sides and Neck of the Veffel.

Sublaxatio, a diflocation, or putting out of Joint.

Subfidentia, see Sedimentum. Succago, see Apochylisma. Succedaneum, see Antiballomenon. Succenturiati Renes, see Capsula atrabilaria. Succus Pancreaticus, see Ductus Pancreaticus.

Sudamina, are little Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; this is frequent in Children and Youths, effectially those that are of a hot Temper, and use much Exercise: They break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms and Thighs, and mostly about the Privities.

Sudationes, the fame with Sudamina.

Sudor, Sweat, is a watry Humor which confifts of Water chiefly with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur: This is driven through the Pores of the Skin by the Heat and Fermentation of the Blood, and fometimes by its Weaknefs and Colliquation.

Sudorifera, see Hydrotica.

Suffimentum, the fame with Suffitus.

Suffirus, is a thickish Powder, prepar'd of odoriferous Plants, Gums, & r. which thrown upon Coals produces a pleasant Smell.

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Suffocatio Uterina, see Hysterica passio. Suffumigium, see Suffitus. Suffusio, see Hypochyma & Catarasta.

Sugillata, fee Enchymoma.

Sugillatio, fee Enchymoma.

Summitates, the tops of Herbs-

Supercilium, fee Cilium.

Superfactatio, is when after one Conception another fucceeds, fo that both are in the Womb together : Sennertus makes mention of frequent Cafes of this Nature.

Superpurgatio, see Hypercathars.

Supplantalia, are Plaisters applyed to the Feet; these for the most part are made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Sope, Gun-Powder, &c.

Suppositorium, a Suppository, it is compounded. of Honey, Salt, and Purging Powders.

Suppuratio, see Abscessus.

Sura, the fame with Os Fibula.

Sutura Offium, a Suture is the Juncture of Bones (of the Scull) like the Teeth of Saws meeting together.

Sutura, is a Connexion of the Sides or Lips of a Wound: This is of two forts, Actual, which is done with a Needle of a triangular point, a Pipe, or Cane, and waxed Thread, first in the middle of the Wound you must few it together with a double Thread, and having made a knot, cut it off; the rest of the Wound must be fewed up with a fingle Thread; care must be taken that the Stitches are not set too wide, nor too close, especially not too close, that there may be room for any corrupt Matter bred in the Wound to work out: The other fort of Suture is much like the

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the way that Skinners use to few Skins together; this is proper in Wounds of the Inteftines, and in Cuts of the Veins and Arteries.

Sycofis, is an Excrefcence of the Flesh about the Fundament. 'Tis alfo an Ulcer fo called from the refemblance of a Fig; this is of two kinds, one hard and round ; the other foft and flat : Out of the hard iffues a very fmall quantity of glutinous Matter; out of the Moift proceeds a greater quantity, and of an ill Smell : Thefe Ulcers grow in those patts only which are covered with Hair; the hard and round chiefly in the Beard, the moift for the most part in the Scalp.

Syderatio, fee Apoplexia.

Symbebecora, are Accidents which happen to those that are well, to diftinguish 'em from Symptoms which happen in Difeafes.

Symmetria, is a good Temper.

Sympasma, see Phenigmus.

Sympepfis, is a Coction of those Humors which are growing into an Imposthume.

Symphysis, is the Joining of two Bones of which neither has a proper diffinct Motion : This is either without any Medium, or elfe with it, as with a Cartilage or Grifle, a Ligament or Flefh.

Symptoma, is a preternatural Disposition of the Body occasioned by some Difease : This is either a Difease caused by another Difease; or elfe the Caufe of a Difeafe proceeding from another Difeafe; or elfe fimply a Symptome : This last is either fome Action of the Body hindred or difturb'd, fome fault of the Excrement, or change of the natural Temper. Syn-

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Synactica, are Medicines that contract any part.

Synaitia, see Continens causa.

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Synanche, is a fort of Squinancy, which quite ftops the Breath; or a preternatural Inflammation of the Muscles of the Jaws.

Synarthrofis, is a joyning of Bones by a Grille.

Synch ndrofis, is the joyning of Bones by a Gritle.

Synchyfis, is a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humors in the Eye.

Syncope, is a fudden Prostration or Swouning with a very weak or no Pulfe, and a Depravation of Sense and Motion.

Syncritica, are relaxing Medicines.

Syndesmus, see Ligamentum.

Syndrome, is a Concurrence of feveral Symptoms in the fame Difeafe.

Synedreuonta, are common Symptoms which accompany the Difeafe; and yet neither flow from the Nature of the Difeafe, nor are neceffary Concomitants of it; but do notwithstanding fignify the Greatness, Continuance, Gr. of the Difeafe.

Synocha, is a continued intermitting Fever; this lafts for many days with a great Heat, fometimes Putrefaction of the Blood: It is either quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

Synochos, is a continued Fever without any Intermiflion or Abatement of the Heat, which continues for many days : This is either Simple, or accompanied with Putrefaction.

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Syntafis, is a preternatural Diftention of the parts.

Synteretica, is that part of Phylick which gives Rules for the Prefervation of Health.

Syntexis, is a Confumption and Colliquation of the Body, in which first the Flesh is wasted, and afterward the Substance of the more folid parts.

Synthesis, is either the Frame and Structure of the whole Body; or more strictly the Compofure of the Bones.

Synulotica, see Cicatrisantia.

Syringa, a Syringe, is an Inftrument which is used in injecting Liquors into the Fundament, Womb, Ears, &c.

Syringomata, are Chirurgions Knives which they open Fistula's with.

Syringotomia, is the Incision of the Fistula. Syringotomus, the fame.

Syrupus, Syrup.

Syfarcofis, is the connexion of Bones by Flefh. Syfygia, is the Natural Temper.

Syftema, the fame that Synthefis.

Systele, is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery.

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Tabella

T Abella, is a folid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar, diffolved in a convenient Liquor, boiled to the Confiftence of a Syrup, and made into little round Cakes upon a Marble-Stone.

Tabes, fee Atrophia.

of Phancie wintch

Tabés dorfalis, a Confumption in the spinal Marrow, most incident to Lechers, and fresh Bride-grooms; they are without a Fever, eat well, and melt or confume away : If you ask one in this Difease an account of himself, he will tell you, that there feem fo many Pifmires to fall from his Head down upon his ipinal Marrow; when he eafes Nature either by Urine or Stool, there flows thin liquid Seed plentifully; nor can he generate, but when he fleeps, whether it be with his Wife or no; he has lafcivious Dreams. When he goes or runs any way, but especially up a steep place, he grows weak and fhort breathed, his Head is heavy, and his Earstingle : So in progrefs of Time being taken with violent Fevers; he dies of a Fever called Lipyria, wherein the external Parts are cold, and the internal burn at the fame time.

Tabula, 1ee Tabella & Morfuli.

Tabum, is a thin fort of Matter that comes from an ill Ulcer.

Tattus, the Touch, is a Senfe whereby the tactile Qualities of Bodies are offered to the common Senfory (and there perceived) by the

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the different motion of Nerves diffused through the whole Body, the Skin being intermediate : Or Touch is the Senfe of a thing touched, offered to the common Senfory by the Nerves, the Skin being intermediate, and there perceived.

Talpa, is a Tumor, fo called, because that as a Mole (in Latine Talpa) creeps under ground ; fo this feeds upon the Scull under the Skin : It may be referred to the Species of Atheromas; which fee.

Talparia, the fame that Talpa.

Talus, fee Aftragalus.

Taraxis, is a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, the Stomach, or the Entrails.

Tarfus, is a cartilaginous Extremity of the Eye-lids, whence the Hairs fpring, called Cili-Alfo eight backward Bones of the Foot, 35772. ordered like Grates.

Tecmarsis, is a Conjecture at Diseases.

Telephium, is the fame Ulcer with Chironia, which fee; it is fo called from Telephus, who was a long time troubled with this Difeafe.

Temperamentum, Temperament, is a Quality that refults from the Union and Mixture of Elements : See Crafis.

Temperies, fee Crasis.

Tempus, the Temple, is a lateral part of the Scull in the middle betwixt the Ears and Eyes, where Cephalick Plaisters are applied for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tendo, a Tendon, is a fimilar nervous part annexed to Muscles and Bones, whereby the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly perfor-

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performed : The generality of Chirurgeons fcarce ever diffinguith betwixt a Tendon and a Nerve.

Tenefmus, Tenafmus, is a continual Defire of going to Stool, yet attended with an Inability of doing any thing, but bloody flimy Matter.

Tentigo, see Priapismus.

Terebrum, fee Modiolus.

Teredum, the fame that Caries.

Teretrum, see Modiolus.

Tergum, fee Dorfum.

Terminthus, is a fwelling in the Thighs with a black Pimple at the top, as big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

Terra mortua, is the earthy part that remains after Elixivation, destitute of all active efficacious Qualities.

Tertiana Febris intermittens, a Tertian Ague, is an Effervefcence of the Blood every third day, which with its various Symptoms, comes exactly at a fet time. The Caufe of it is Nitro-fulphureous Blood; and it is either a true Tertian or a fpurious.

Testes Muliebres, see Orchis.

Testes viriles, Mens Testicles, confist of feveral finall Vessels wherein the Seed is generated : It is covered on the out-fide with feveral Tunicks.

Testes Cerebri, are two backward Prominences of the Brain, called Testes, from the likeness they have to Testicles: They are bigger in Men than in Brutes.

Testudo Cerebri, fee Fornix.

Testudo

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Teftudo, is a foft, large Swelling, or not very hard, in the Head, broad, in form of an Arch or Tortoife, from which Refemblance it takes its Name. At the beginning it grows like a Cheft-nut, afterwards like an Egg, wherein is contained a foft Matter clothed with a certain Tunick (whence fome refer this fort of Tumour to *Meliceres*, which fee) which flicks fo clofe to the Scull, that many times it infects and corrupts it.

Tetanus, is a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. The Caufe of it is, fometimes a Relaxation or Palfy in fome other Mufcles, which when they are relaxed, the opposite Muscles act too strongly, fo that they draw the part wholly to themfelves, which ought to confift as it were in an Aquilibrium betwixt both: Yet fometimes fuch a permanent Contraction may proceed, from the Tendons being loaded and obstructed with ferous Matter, which thereupon grow rigid and ftiff: This Diftemper is frequent in the Scurvies, that the Patient can extend neither Joint nor Limb : The Tendons in the Back are fometimes contracted into a round globular Form, which by reafon of fuch an Afflux of Humours upon them, draw the Bones out of their due place, and caufe an hunched Back, or a ftooping and bending of it : It is ufually diftinguished into Universal, of which there are three forts, Emprosthotonos, Opisthotonos, and Tetanos, properly fo called ; and Particular, which refpects a certain Member, or a particular Joint.

Tetraphar=

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Tetrapharmacum, is a Medicine confifting of four Ingredients, as Onguentum Basilicum.

Theorema, fee Theoria.

Theoretica, fee Theoria.

Theoria, is the fpeculative part of Phyfick; whence Theorema, a Speculation, and Theoretica, those things which belong to the speculative part of Phyfick.

Therapeutica, is that part of Phyfick which delivers the Method of Healing.

Theriaca, Triacle, is a Medicine that expels Poyfon.

Therioma, is a wild cruel Ulcer, like Carcinoma, which fee.

Therma, are natural Baths.

Thermantica, are healing Medicines.

Therminthus, fee Terminthus.

Thermomethron, is natural Heat, which is perceived by the Pulfes.

Thlipfis, is a Comprehion of Veffels.

Thorax, or medius Venter, the Cheft, is all that Cavity which is circumfcribed above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragme, before by the Breaft-bone, behind by the Back-bones, on the fides by the Ribs; it is of an Oval Figure, contains the Heart and Lungs, and is covered on the infide with a Membrane called Pleura. Hippocrates and Ariftotle took all that fpace from the Neck-bone to the very Secrets, both the middle and lowermost Cavity, for the Thorax.

Thorexis, is the drinking of a generous Wine, which warms the Breaft.

Thrombus

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Thrombus, is the Coagulation of Blood or Milk into Clots or Clufters.

Thymiama, fee Suffitus.

Thymus, is a Glandule in the Throat, which feparates the watery Humour, called Lympha, from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Veffels. It is alfo a flefhy Tumour that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a Colour like the Flower of Time, whence it has its Name.

Thyroarytanoides, is a pair of Muscles that proceed from the Cartilage called Scutiformis, and extending themselves forward to the Sides of the Arytanoides (the fourth and fifth part of the Larynx) ferve to contract and close the opening of the Larynx.

Thyroides Glanduls, are two, of a vifcous, folid, bloody Subftance, wonderfully adorned with Veffels of all forts, and hard Membranes, almost of the bignefs and shape of an Hen's Egg, situate about the lower feat of the Larynx, at the sides of the Cartilages of the Thorax, Cricoides, and some first rings of the Wind-Pipe, upon which Parts they immediately lye; yet so as they may be easily separated, unless where they stick something obstinately, about the beginning and the end; Nature has placed them in those parts, that they may warm them when cold, receive superfluous Moisture, and contribute to the Ornament of the Neck.

Thyroides, is the Cartilage, called Scutiformis, of the Larynx : Alfo the Hole of the Os pubis.

Tibia, the Leg, is the part betwixt the Knee and the Ancle. It confifts of two Bones : One outward,

outward, called Focile minus; another Inward and larger, which has usurped the Name of the whole, and is called Tibia, Focile majus others. call it, & Cauna major. The upper end has a Process which is received by a Cavity in the Thigh, and two oblong Cavities to admit the Heads of the Thigh-bone, the Depth of which Cavities is encreased by a Cartilage that is annexed thereunto by Ligaments : This Cartilage is movable, foft, flippery, moistened with an unctuous Humour, thick in its Circumference, and finaller towards the Center, whence it is called Lunata, made like an Half-moon ; there are rugged sharp Ligaments before, which Encreafe the Lunary Cartilages. The fore part, which is acute and long, is called Spina : There is below a prominent and gibbous Procefs in the inner fide, nigh the Foot, and is called Malleolus externus; one of the Ankle-bones.

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Tinctura, a Tincture, or Elixir, is the Extraction of the Colour, Quality, and Strength of any thing.

Tinea, if running Sores in the Head full of little Holes, called Achores, continue long, or be too flowly or ill cured, they grow into Tineac, crufty flinking Ulcers of the Head, which gnaw and confume its Skin; therefore it is defervedly reckoned amongft the Difeafes of Children, but when they are a little grown; for tho Adult Perfons are fometimes troubled with this Difeafe, yet they contracted the Rudiments and Seeds of it in their Infancy. It is called Tinea, which fignifies a Moth, from those little Worms which eat and confume Clothes; becaufe

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caufe those Ulcers prey upon the Skin of the Head, as those Animals upon Clothes. What the Greeks called this Diftemper is not fo obvious.

Tinnitus Aurium, is a certain Buzzing or tingling in the Ears, proceeding from Obstruction, or fomething that irritates the Ear, whereby the Air that is fhut up is continually moved by the beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly verberated, whence arifes a Buzzing and Noife.

Tometica, the fame that Attenuantia. Tomotocia, the fame that Hyfterotomia.

Tonica, are those things which being externally applied to and rubb'd into the Limbs, ftrengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonotica, the fame that Tonica.

Tonicus, the lame that Tetanus.

Tonfilla, fee Paristhmia.

Tophus, is a ftony Concretion in any part. Topica, are Medicines applied outwardly, as a Plaister, Cataplaim, Oc.

Topinaria, the fame that Talpa.

Torcular Herophili, is that place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joyned.

Tormina alvi, the fame that Colica Paffio.

Toxica, are poyfonous Medicaments, wherewith Barbarians use to anoint their Arrows.

Trachea, the fame that aspira Arteria.

Trachoma, is a Scab, or Afperity of the inner part of the Eye-lid.

Tragea, differ not from Powders, but that the Ingredients whereof they are prepared, are not

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not beat fo fmall : And they are applied externally to the Body, either put to or refolved into Smoak, or they are put into a Linnen Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, that they may communicate their Strength and Qualities to it. Yet fometimes they are compounded of fome fort of Antidotes, or Counter-poifons, and other odoriferous things, and of fimple Medicines reduced into a Powder, with an Addition of Sugar. In the making thefe, they commonly take one Ounce of Sugar to every Dram of Ingredient, efpecially thofe which are bitter and unpleafant.

Tragema, the fame that Tragaa.

Tragus, is the extream Brim of the Ear.

Traulus and Traulotes, is a Stammering, or fault in pronouncing the Letters L and R:

Trauma, fee Troma.

Traumatica, are those things, which being taken in Decoctions and Potions, fetch the ferous and sharp Humours out of the Body, and so attenuate the Blood, that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruifed parts.

Tremor, fee Tromos.

Trepanum, the fame that Modiolus.

dionts when sof they are prepared, are

Triangulare officulum, the triangular little Bone, is that which is placed betwixt the Suture called Lambdoides, and another called Sagittalis; which they fay conduces too to the Falling-Sicknefs.

Trichiasis, the same that Phalangosis: Also hairy Urine, such as by reason of pituitous Humours Hairs seem to swim in.

Tricongius

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. Tricongius, is a Measure that contains eighteen Sextaries, a Sextary being about a Pint and an half.

Triens, is the Third part of a physical Pound, containing three Ounces.

Tripfis, is Contrition, or Contufion.

Trifmus, is the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convultion of a Muscle of the Temples, whereby the Teeth gnash whether one will or no.

Tritaophyes, is an Ague that comes every Third day.

Tritaus, the same that Febris Tertiana intermittens.

Trituratio, is a Pounding, whereby Medicines are reduced to Powder, that they may be the better mixed.

Trochanter, the fame that Rotator.

Trochifci, Trochies, are round marked things made of Pouders, mixed with vifcous Extracts and made up into Pafte, and then into round little Bodies, which are to be dried up in the Shade: They are called alfo *Paftilli*.

Trochlea, the fame that Bathmis.

Trochlearis, is the upper, or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

Troma, is a Wound from an external Caufe.

Trombofis, is a Coagulation of Milk or Blood in Human Bodies.

Tromos, is a Trembling, or a Depravation of the voluntary Motion of Members.

Trysmus, fee Trismus.

Tube Fallopiana, are two flender Paffages, proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow gradually wider; they they have large Holes or Orifices, which almost lye flut, the extream Edges falling flat; yet if they be diligently opened and dilated, they represent the extream Orifice of a brazen Pipe. Their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Tefticles and carry them into the Womb, according to the excellent R. de Graaf. the Truth whereof is evident from the Inspection of Rabits diffected.

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Tubercula, the fame that Phymata.

Tulus, the fame that Callus.

Tumor, Swelling, is when the parts of humane Bodies are enlarged and extended beyond their due Proportion, fo that they cannot perform their Operations.

Tunica, the fame that Membrana.

Tunica retiformis, see Retina and Amphiblestroides.

Turunda, the fame that Turundula.

Turundula, fignifies a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

Tuffis, a Cough, is a vehement Efflation of the Brealt, whereby that which is offensive to the Organs of Breathing is expelled by the Force of the Air.

Tympanias, the fame that Tympanites.

Tympanites, Tympanias, Aqua intercus ficca, a Tympany, is a fixed, conftant, equable, hard, refifting Tumour of the Abdomen, which, being beat, founds: It proceeds from a ftretching Inflaation of the parts, and of the membranaceous Bowels, whofe Fibres are too much fwoln with Animal Spirits, and hindred from receeding by the nervous Juice which obstructs the Paffage;

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Passage; to which Diftemper there is confequently added, as the Complement of all, an abundance of flatulent Matter in the places that T Seneria, fee Eve are empty.

Tympanum, the Drum of the Ear, is a finall, thin, orbicular, transparent Membrane, ftretched over the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, which contains the natural congenite Air : Its life is Hearing. There is also a Cavity in the Ear, called Concha. mode no novie of the poars

Typhodes, is a fymptomatical, continued, burning Fever ; as if it were from the Inflammation of the Bowels. We is control at buy stasM

Typhomania, is a Delirium with a Phrenfy and a Lethargy in another to bus purged anot

Typhonia, the fame. I and to say the

Typus, or Periodus and Circuitus, is an Order of Fevers, confifting of Intenfion and Remiffion, or encreasing and decreasing.

Tyria, the fame that Ophiafis.

Tyroides, fee Thyroides.

Tyrofis, is when Milk which is eaten curdles into a Substance like Cheefe.

and are intle thin Membrane in Volicis

on Fibre , her fielding-doors as is were; they

Patuate in the second and the second in the Patuate

and a View my lound in Veine Arterices manifestand hade at Veilels, and minifeabits, which were first diffeovered by our

Vitan score, a diday

and an internet v. distant of all,

Acuatio, fee Evacuatio.

V Vacui dies, are those Days wherein an imperfect and ill Crisis frequently happens; and those are 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18. to which some add, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39. these are called medicinal Days, because Medicines may be given on them.

Vagina uteri, it is called alfo Matrix, Oteri Oftium, Oteri Cervix, is that Pallage in which a Man's Yard is fheathed as it were in Coition; it is placed in the Hypogastrium, and is of an oblong Figure, and of different Magnitude according to the Age of the Woman, and her Use of Men; its upper part is as thick as the breadth of a Straw, but the lower twice or thrice as thick again : It is about as broad as the Gut Rectum, nervous and wrinkled within : It is perforated with a great many little Pores, especially in the lower part, about the end of the urinary Pallage.

Vaginalis tunica, fee Elythroides.

Valetudo, is either a good or ill Difposition of the Parts of the Body.

Valvule, are little thin Membranes in Veffels or Fibres, like Folding-doors as it were; they have received different Names, according to the Diverfity of their Figuration, as Sigmoides, like the Letter Sigma, Semilunares, like an Halfmoon, &c. They are found in Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick and Lacteal Veffels, and in mufculous Fibres, which were first difcovered by our Curio-

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Curiofity, and of which we have difcourfed in a particular Tract : The Ufe of them is to hinder the Blood and other Liquors, from returning the fame way they came.

Valvula, Valves, are also found in the Inteftines, in the fmall and great Guts, efpecially in the Jejunum, and about the beginning of the Ileum, which are called Semi-circular from their Figure. These Valves or Folds grow more and more oblique by little and little the nearer you come to the Ileum, and at the beginning of the Ileum they are lefs oblique than farther on. In like manner near the end of the Jejunum, they are gradually more and more diftant from one another; and fo in the Ileum too. At the beginning and in the middle of the Jejunum, they are scarce distant half a Thumbs breadth ; in the Ileum a whole Thumbs breadth and more. They yield a little if thrust with your Finger, and move here and there: At the beginning of the Colon there is a flefhy and circular Valve, belides feveral others in that Gut. The Use of them is to ftop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle diffributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat, and laftly, that it afcends not again.

Vaporarium, is when the Patient does not fit in Liquor, but receives Vapours through an Hole, under which there is placed a Pot full of appofite and boyling hot Ingredients, which cooling, fresh Matter is added.

Varicofum corpus, is that Contexture of Spermatick Vessels which enters the Testicles.

V 2

Variola,

Variole, the finall Pox, confifts in a contagious Diforder of the Blood, contracted from the Air, or otherwife ; accompanied with a continued wandring Fever, which fometimes increafes, fometimes decreafes, with a Pain in the Head and Loins, Anixety and Inquietude, and with a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals, which fwell and fuppurate. The famous Willis attributes the Caufe of this Diftemper to fome filthy and fermentative Matter, which is communicated to the Fatur, together with the Nourishment, from the Womb; but how this can hold in Adult Perfons, whofe Blood has undergone fo many Alterations, I could never yet understand from his Writings. It feems rather to confift in a depraved Temperature of Air, with a peculiar Difpolition of the Blood and the nervous Juice towards this Diftemper. This poyfonous Quality of the Air first infects the nervous Juice (whence proceeds the Pain of the Head and Loins) wherewith the Blood boils and ferments, and parts into little Pieces or Clots, which in the Courfe of Circulation flick to the outward Parts, and to the inner Vifcera too; after a while they grow ripe and fuppurate.

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Varix, fee Cirfos.

Varus, fee Jonthus.

Vas breve, fee Breve vas.

Vafa, the Vellels, are Cavities through which the Liquors of the Body pafs, as a Vein, an Artery, lymphatick Vellels, the *Ductus* that conveys the Chyle, and those of the Spittle.

Vala

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Vafa lattea, the Milky Veffels, in the Mefentery, they which reach from the Guts, efpecially the finall Guts, to the Glandules in the Mefentery, are faid to be of the First fort; and they which reach from those Glandules to the Bag that carries the Chyle, are of the Second fort. Their Use is to convey the Chyle from the Guts to the little Bag that holds the Chyle, and thence to the Dustus, which conveys it along the Thorax. Afellius was the first who discovered them, and the dextrous F. Ruischius afterwards discovered Valves in them.

Vafa Lymphatica, fee Vene Lymphatice.

Vena, a Vein, the Species of them are the Vena cava, the Vena porta, the lymphatick and milky Veins. Arteries are fometimes taken for Veins. They confift of four Tunicks, a nervous, a glandulous, a mufcular, and a membranaceous one. The Branches of the Vena cava above the Heart, are called Jugular Veins, which go towards the Head; they which go towards the Arms, are called Axillary; that about the Heart Coronary; in the Lungs Pulmonary; in the Liver Hepatick, or Liver-Vein; in the Diaphragme Phrenica; in the Thighs Crural; in the Reins Emalgent; and fo from its various Ramification, it is varioufly denominated.

Vena porta, is only in the Abdomen, and extends its Roots to the Liver, Spleen, Ventricle, Mefentery, Intestines, Pancreas, Cawl, &c. The Office of the Vena cava and porta, is, to convey the Blood that is more than what ferves for Nourifhment, to the Liver, or Heart, or Lungs.

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Vene

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Vena Lymphatica, the Lymphatick Veins, receive the Lympha from the conglobated Glandules, and difcharge themfelves either into the Sanguinary Veins, or into the Receptacle of the Chyle.

Vene lattee, see Vafa lattea.

Vena fettio, is the Opening of a Vein, which is either for Evacuation, or to derive the Blood to another part, $\mathcal{O}c$. In Bleeding refpect muft always be had to the Strength of the Perfon. There never ought to be taken away above a Pound; but the better way is, to take away first fix or eight Ounces, and if Occasion require, to repeat the Operation. A Vein is to be cut according to the length of the Fibres, and not Acrofs or Traverfe.

Veneris OEstrum, the same that Clitoris. Venter infimus, see Hypogastrum. Ventosa, see Cucurbitula. Ventres, see Cavitates.

Ventriculus, the Stomach, is a membranous Bowel in the Abdomen, under the Diaphragme, betwixt the Liver and the Spleen, confifting of four Tunicks; a nervous, fibrons, glandulous, and membranous one: It has two Orifices, one on the Right-hand, called Pylorus or Janitor, whereat the Meat is fent out into the Guts; another on the Left-hand, at which the Meat enters: Its Office is to concoct or ferment the Meat; it is called alfo Stomachus and Aqualiculus.

Ventriculi cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, are four; the Use of them is to receive the serous Humours, and to bring them by the Pelvis

to

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to the Pituitary Glandule; or into the Proceffus mammillares by the Os cribriforme to the Noftrils. They are nothing but Complications of the Brain, which happened there as 'twere by accident.

Ventriculi cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, are two; the first or Right Ventricle receives the Blood from the Vena cava, and sends it to the Lungs; the Left receives the Blood from the Lungs, and sends it through the whole Body by the Arteria Aorta: In the Systole or Contraction of the Ventricles the Blood is sent out : In the Diastole or Dilatation it is let into the Heart: Yet others explain it on the contrary, because they understand not Greek.

Vermes, see Lumbrici.

Vermiformis processus, is the Prominence of the Cerebellum, fo called from its shape.

Vertebra, fee Spondylus.

Vertigo, fee Scotomia.

dista?

Verruca, Warts, are a fort of Tubercula; they are called alfo Porri, becaufe if you look into the tops of them, they feem to refemble the Capillaments, or little Threds of Onyons: They are an hard, high, callous, little Tuberculum, or Swelling, which break out of the Skin, and breed in any part of the Body.

Vertex, the Crown of the Head, is the gibbous middle part of the fore and back part of the Head.

Vefica, the Bladder, is an hollow membranaceous Part, wherein any Liquor that is to be excerned, is contained; as the Bladder that contains the Urine, the Gall, the Seed.

V 4

Vefica

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Vesica, destillatoria, is a Brazen or Copper Vesiel, which contains any thing that is to be destilled.

Vesicatoria, are Medicines which act upon and rarify the Spirits and serous Particles, gather them betwixt the Skin and Cuticula, the thin fine Skin, and confequently separate them, and raife little Bladers full of serous Matter.

Vesicula fellis, see Folliculus fellis.

Vespertilionum ala, Bats Wings, are two broad membranous Ligaments, on each fide one, wherewith the bottom of the Womb is loofely tied to the Bones of the Flank. Aretaus likens them to Bats-wings.

Veternus, fee Lethargus. Vibez, fee Enchymoma.

Victus ratio, is a way Living, whereby Health is preferved, and Difeafes repelled by things convenient: It confifts in the Ufe of things called non Naturales, not natural (which fee in their place;) and it is in Difeafes threefold, thick, moderate, thin; the thin is again either fimply thin, more thin, or the thinneft of all.

Vigilia, Waking, is an Agitation and Expanfion of animal Spirits in the Pores of the Brain, whereby the Motions of Objects are eafily reprefented to the common Senfory by the external Organs; which Spirits if they be too much expanded and agitated, they caufe an obftinate long Wakening.

Vigor Morbi, fee Acme.

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Vinum Cos, is a Wine of good Colour, Smell, and Tafte.

Vinum

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Vinum Hypocraticum, is a Wine wherein Sugar and Spices have been infused, and is afterwards strained through a Bag, which they call Manica Hypocratis, which fee.

Vinum Medicatum, is a Wine wherein Medicines have been infused for the use of fick People.

Virga, fee Penis. malao a mo 1 gaibasar , www

Virginale claustrum, see Hymen. It to enter

Viscera, are Organs contained in the three great Cavities of the Body : They are called alfo Exta and Interranea.

Vifus, Sight, is a Sence whereby Light and Colours, are perceived from the Motion of fubtile Matter upon the Tunica retina of the Eye.

Vitalis facultas, the Vital Faculty, is an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed, whether we defign it or no; fuch are the Motions of the Heart, Refpiration, Nutrition, & c. It depends chiefly upon the Cerebellum. It is the fame with Natural Faculty, tho the Ancients diftinguished them, placing the Natural in the Liver, and the vital in the Heart.

Vitalis Indicatio, is a way whereby Strength and Vigor are continually renewed and preferved.

Vitiligo, a fort of Leprofy; there are Three kinds of them. Alphus where the Colour is white, fomething rough; and not continued, like fo many Drops here and there; but fometimes it fpreads broader, and with fome Intermissions. Melas differs in Colour, because it is black, and like a Shade; in the rest they agree. Lence has fomefomething like Alphus, but it is whiter, and defcends deeper, and in it the Hairs are white, and like Down : All these spread, but in some quicker, in others flower.

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Vitreus Humor, see Humores Oculi.

Ulceratio, fee Exulceratio.

Ulcus, an Uucer, is a Solution of the Continuum, proceeding from a confuming Matter, in the foft parts of the Body, and attended with a Diminution of Magnitude.

Ulna, or Focile majus, is the greater Bone betwixt the Arm and the Wrift, which is jointed upward with the Shoulder by Ginglimus (which fee,) and therefore it has there both Processes and Cavities : Two oblong Proceffes, and as it were triangular, and rugged, that the Ligaments may knit it ftrongly. The fore-most and upper-moft is lefs, and goes into the Cavity of the Shoulder : The backward Process is thicker and larger, ends in an obtuie Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder ; the Latines call it Gibberus : In the middle of these there's a great Cavity like a Semicircle. It has yet another external lateral Cavity for the Head of the Radius, or leffer Bone of the Cubit; it is joynted at the lower end with the Wrift, both by a Cartilage in the middle, and by an acute Procefs, and therefore called Styloides (or like a sharp-pointed Pen used in Writing-Tables) whence there arifes a Ligament, which faftens the Gubit and the Joynt of the Wrift together.

b Vlomelia, is a Soundnefs of the whole Body.

in the relt they agree. Leave has

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Umbilicus

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Umbilicus, the Navel, is a Bols in the middle of the Abdomen, to which the Navel-string in a Fatus is joined, which is cut off after Delivery.

Uncia, an Ounce, is the Twelfth part of a Phylicians Pound, containing eight Drams. is or the F

Undimia, the fame that Oedema.

Unguentum, an Ointment, is a Medicine outwardly applied, of a Confiftence fomething thicker than a Linimentum : It is called alfo Unguen.

Unguis, a Nail, is a fimilar, flexible, white, and hard part, which defends the Fingers from external Injuries, and in fome measure adorns them. The root of it is joined to a certain Ligament, and by reason of the neighbouring Ten-, dons it becomes fenfible : They feem to be made of a Collection of very little Pipes, which adhere extreamly thick to one onother, and fhoot out into length. Where they begin, there you find certain nervous Fibres like fo many fmall Nipples lengthened, the lengthened parts whereof are feen as far as the Nail : If they be forcibly torn off, they leave divers Holes, fo that the Horney Substance of the Nails looks like a Net. Under the Nails there is a pappy fort of Body, which has its Vellels of Excretion. The Apices, or tops of the Nails, are they which grow beyond the Flefh; the Parts which are cut, are called the Segmina, the parings of the Nails, the parts under the Nails, are the neurla. the hidden parts; the White femilunar part next the Root, is the Rife of the Nail; the very beginnings that grow into the Skin, are called the

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the Roots of the Nails; the Sides, the Clefts; the white Spots, Nubecula, little Clouds, &c.

Ungula, is a fort of hooked Instrument to draw a dead Fatus out of the Womb.

Ungula Oculi, the fame that Pterygium.

Vola, is the Palm of the Hand ; also the Cavity of the Foot.

Volatica, the fame that Lichen.

Volfella, or Vulfella, is an Inftrument to pull up Hairs with by the Root, Tweezers: Or a Chyrurgions little Tongs, which are of different fhape according to the Diversity of their Use.

Volvulus, fee Ileon and Chordapfus.

Vomica, is a fault in the Lungs, from Heterogeneous Blood, which being lodged perhaps in one of the little Bladdery Cells there, occafions neither a Fever nor a Cough; but afterward when it is encreafed, it opprefies the neighbouring Sanguiferous Velfels, and impregnates the Blood as it paffes along with its Effuviums; whereupon there fucceeds a finall Fever, accompanied with Inquietude and Leannefs; at laft when it is full grown and concocted into Matter, it makes a Neft as it were and lodges there.

Vomitorium, is a Medicine taken inwardly, made of *Emeticks*, or things that provoke Vomiting, infufed, diffolved, or decocted.

Vomitus, a Vomiting, is a violent and inverfe Motion of the Ventricle, wherein its flefhy Fibres being irritated, and contracted towards the left Orifice, fend out at the Mouth whatfoever is contained in the Stomach.

Vrachus

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Urachus is the urinary Pallage in Fatus's, reaching from the Bladder to the Membrane called Allanitodes; which after the Fatus is born becomes like a Ligament, and is that which fufpends the Bladder; it is joyned with the Navel and the bottom of the Bladder.

Uranismus, the fame that Palatum.

Urentia, see Pyrotica.

Ureter, is a fiftulous membranaceous Vellel, which proceeds from both Reins, and opens between the Membranes of the Bladder, by which the Urine passes from the Reins to the Bladder : Celfus calls it the White Vein.

Capitre y

Urethra, or Fiftula, is the urinary Paffage, whereby the Urine is difcharged at the Yard in Man, and in like manner in Women: It ferves alfo for the Ejection of Seed. The feminal little Bladders, empty themfelves into it by two Holes at the beginning of it, when there is occafion; which Bladders or Velfels are furrounded with glandulous Proftates, perforated with feveral Holes; to which there is a little peice of Flefh affixed.

Urinaria Fistula, the same that Urethra.

Oretica, the same that Dinretica.

Vrina, fee Uron. 26 - (Del Mill 21 3

Urocrifis, the fame that Urocritica.

Urocriterium, is a Judgment upon Urine.

Urocritica, are Signs which are observed from Urines.

Uromantia, fee Urocriterium.

Oromantis, is one who can divine fomething from Urines.

Vron

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Ink

Uron, Urina, Lotium, is a ferous Excrement conveyed from the Blood, that palles the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and fo is excerned when occasion requires: It confifts of much Salt, a little Sulphur, of Earth and Spirit.

Uroscopia, is the Inspection of Urine. Uteri osculum, see Osculum uteri. Uteri Procidentia, see Procidentia uteri. Usnea, is Moss which grows upon Bones or Trees.

Uterns, the Womb, is an organical part placed in a Woman's Abdomen, which is divided into the Bottom, the Neck, and the Sheath: It has two broad Ligaments, and two round: It is of a nervous and fibrous Substance; and is of different Thickness according to the difference of Age, and time of going with Child. At the bottom within, there is a Cavity whence the Courses flow, wherein likewise Generation and Conception are made: Beforeit is the Bladder; behind it is the Gut Rectum.

Vulneraria, fee Traumatica.

Vulnas a Wound, is a Solution of the Continuumu with fome external Inftrument. It is different, as well according to the place or part whence it is inflicted, as upon a Nerve, or the Flefh, as according to the Inftrument which inflicts it; fo that if it be done by a fharp keen Inftrument, it is called Sectio & Incifio, cutting or Incifion; if by pricking, 'tis called Punctura or Punctio.

Fulfella, See Volfella.

Vulva

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Vulva, is a Woman's fecret Parts : See Cun-

nus. Ovula, fee Cion.

Uvea Membrana, or Choroides, is almost alltogether Continuous on the infide to the Tunica Scelerotis; it is perforated in the fore part, and leaves a space for the Apple of the Eye, which may be contracted or dilated.

X.

X Erophthalmia, is a dry Bleardness or Bloodshot of the Eyes.

Xerotes, is a dry Disposition of Body.

Xiphoides, is the pointed Cartilage of the Breast.

Xyster, is an Instrument to shave and scrape Bones with.

Theoph. Bouners' Amatemis. Prodices, Fol. 2 vol. Bauer and Geographies, orfine Latter aron differences

TErna, the fame that Lichen.

D Zirbus with the Arabians, is the fame that Omentum the Cawl.

Zone, is that part of the Body where we are begirt; also a fort of Herpes called Holyfire.

Zoogonia, is a Generation of perfect Animals born alive.

Zootomia, is an artificial Diffection of Animals.

Zotica

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Zotica, is the vital Faculty.

Jan

Zygoma, is the jugal Bone about the Temples.

Zymoma, is a Ferment, as the nitrous Air, the Watery Juice in the Mouth, the acide Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, Cc. at 10 Storage Stor Zymofis, fee Fermentatio. bolostinoo od year

-boold to staab The E.N.D. including with

Naphoiders, is the pointed Cartilage of the These Books fold by John Gellibrand, at the

etes, 1. dry Dilpolition of Body.

fliot of the Eves

born alive.

Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Theoph. Bonnetti Anatomia Practica, Fol. 2 vol. Baudrandi Geographia, ordine Litterarum disposita, Fol. 2 vol.

Zodiacus Medico-Gallicus, in tribus Tomis, in

Quarto. The Morals of Plutarch translated from the Greek Original, by feveral Hands in Oltavo, now in the Prefs.

Publ. Virgilii Maronis Opera, cum Notis Selectiffimis Johannis Minellin, in Twelves.

Zostamia is an artificial Diffedion of Ani-











