

S. L. James
1782

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THE
YOUNG SURGEONS
DICTIONARY;
S. L. O. R., James 1702
PUPILS INSTRUCTOR;

WHEREIN

Their Terms are explained from the best GREEK Authors;

AND

AN INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY,

By inserting the Definition of the Structure of Man,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL,

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH:

TOGETHER WITH

RULES FOR CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,

AND

A TABLE OF ALL THE CHARACTERS

USED IN

SURGERY AND PHYSIC.

THE SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

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DICTIONARY

OR
PUPIL'S INSTRUCTOR

IN
THE
ARTS AND MYSTERY OF SURGERY

AS INTRODUCED TO ANATOMY
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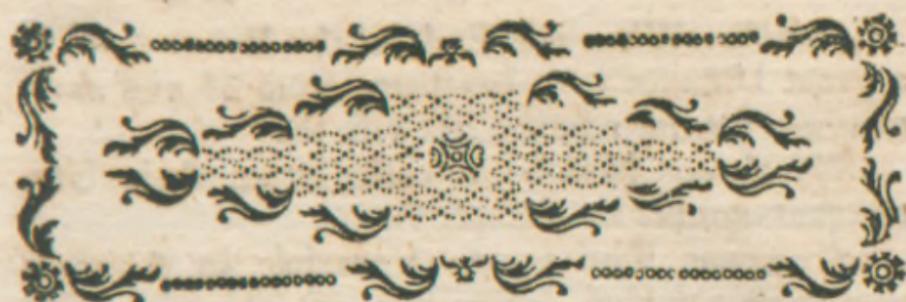
T H E
P R E F A C E.

CUSTOM has made it almost necessary to say something prefaratory to every work that appears in the world, though of ever so little importance; but that is not the reason of this compliance, as I am convinced an apology may be expected, for venturing to publish a book of this kind, among the multitude of Lexicons, Dictionaries, &c. that have appeared, in order to explain the sense and derivation of all the technical terms, in every branch of physick and surgery; and I believe it will not appear unsatisfactory on the perusal of this, by observing in what particulars it differs from

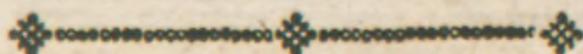
every other. My first view was its conciseness, by not inserting obsolete words, such as are used only in a few authors, and those likewise that are used by one single author, merely on his own authority; by avoiding all pompous definitions, or giving variety of such as seem mere conjectures, of which there are multitudes to be met with in voluminous writers; by laying aside all these terms that are merely physical, and have no relation to surgery, it being calculated only for the use of Pupils in that art; by avoiding all descriptions of instruments, medicines, or their qualities, unless it has some immediate relation to the etymology of the word to be explained; and by thus contracting it to a small volume, the price is low, and the book convenient for the pocket; which to those it is intended for are reasonable considerations. In every one

of these articles it differs from most Dictionaries in use amongst us, as it is not very expensive to the buyer, nor in a language useless to an English reader: besides, in this volume, you are not obliged frequently to put up with the physical sense of a word, when you are desirous of the etymology; nor in this are you obliged, as in many others, to take derivation on conjecture, that looks like a thorough inacquaintance of the subject or language. If at any time, this science should be the subject of conversation, in which a young surgeon should corrupt any of his terms, it would make a very ill impression on the bye-stander, acquainted with the language from whence it is derived; and by this means, even a proficient in his business may be looked on as an ignorant quack, from the abuse of the terms he ought to be well acquainted with.

and is what every man of credit should endeavour to avoid. What has been said, it is presumed will be a sufficient apology for the publication, of what was at first collected for amusement only; nor, indeed, would it ever have appeared abroad, but at the desire of particular friends. If the manner in which it is executed, should need no censure, it is owing entirely to the friendly assistance of a gentleman as unexceptionable as any in the physical world, whose kind assistance has added much to the advantage of this useful little Tract.



THE
YOUNG SURGEON'S
DICTIONARY.



A B

ABAPTISTON, *Trepanum*. An Instrument used in the Operation of the *Trepan*, so called from a privative, and βαπτίζω to dip, it being prevented by its Rim or Circle from plunging into the Brain.

Abarticulatio. That Species of Articulation that has manifest Motion. See *Diarthrosis*.

Abdomen. The Cavity of the Body from the *Diaphragm* downwards to the *Os Pubis*. *Martinius* and others derive it from *abdere* to hide, *Omentum* the *Caul*. But the Characteristick Letter of *Omentum* (which is *t*) being left out, I chuse to follow *Vossius* in his *Etymology*, who makes it only a Termination, and says as from *lego Legumen*, so from *abdo Abdomen*.

Abductio,

Abductio. When the Ends of the Bones stand at a great Distance in a Fracture, from *ab* and *duco*, to draw: from whence likewise the

Abductores. Muscles so called from their Use, the Antagonists to *Adductores*.

Abomasum. The fourth Ventricle in Animals that chew the Cud. The first of which is called *Venter*, or rather *Ventriculus*, the Word used for it in *Aristotle* being *χοιλία*, the second *Reticulum*, and the third *Omasus*. See *Omasus*.

Abortio. The untimely Exclusion of the *Fætus*, from *ab*, which in Composition, according to *Martinius*, implies *Defect*, and *Orior* to arise. *Aborior*, *intempestive orior*, ut *ab* significet *Vitium*: See *Martinius* in *Aborior*.

Abrasio. A superficial raising of the Skin, from *abrado* to rub off.

Abscessus. A Cavity containing Matter, from *abs* and *cedo* to retire; because the Parts are dis-united by the Matter contained.

Abscissio. The cutting off any Part, from *ab* and *scindo* to cut.

Absorb, to drink, consume.

Abstergentia. Cleansing Medicines, from *abstergeo* to wipe off.

Acantha. Is properly any sort of Thorn, but is sometimes used for the *Spina Dorsi*, or Spine of the Back-Bone, from *ακμή* *Cuspis*, a Point.

Acanthabolus. An Instrument to pull out a Thorn with, from *ἀκανθα* *Spina*, a Thorn, and *βάλλω* *ejicio*, to throw out.

Acatharsia. Is that Filth or Impurity in a diseased Body which is not yet purged off; from *αρον*, and *καθαίρω* *purgo*, to purge.

Acceleratores. Muscles so called from their Use, which is *accelerare* to hasten the Urine.

Aceretio. Growing together, as it sometimes happens to the Fingers when the Skin is by any Accident taken off. Also an Increasing, from *ad* and *creasco* to grow to.

Acerides. Plaisters without Wax, from *a non*, and *κηρός* an *Cera*, Wax.

Acetabulum. The Socket for the Head of the Thigh-Bone; so called from its Resemblance to the *Acetabulum* or *Cruet* of the Ancients.

Achlys, ἀχλὺς, Caligo. A Dimness of the Eyes, a Primitive in the Greek.

Achores. Ulcers of the Head running from a small Orifice, for which reason *Galen* derives it from *a non*, and *χωρος* *Locus*, *Space*: these Eruptions having a very small Vent. But the *Etymologicum Magnum* thinks that ἀχὺς is used for ἀχὺς, (only throwing out the *v*) which comes from ἀχὺς, by which was meant any thing light and soft, as the Chaff of Corn, the Froth of the Sea, the Down of Fruit, or Dandriff of the Head.

Acid, sour, sharp, opposite to *alkali*.

Acinestia, Immobilitas. A privation of Motion, from *a non*, and *κινῶ* *moveo* to *move*.

Aciniformis. The Epithet to one of the Coats of the Eye, from *Forma* its Resemblance to *Acinus* a Grape or Berry.

Acme, Ἀκμή. The third State of a Disease, in which the Diltemper is at its Height. It signifies also the Vigour of Constitution, from *a non* and *κάμνω* *lassesco*, to be weary.

Acop. m. A Medicine to cure Weariness; from *a non* and *κοπῆ*, *Lassitudo*, *Weariness*.

Acoustica. Medicines to prevent Deafness, from ἀκούω *audio* to *hear*.

Acrochordones. Warts with large Heads, and small Roots; that seem to hang by a String, from ἀκρον *Summum* the *extreme Part*, and χορδή a *String*.

Acromion. The upper Process of the Shoulder-Bone; from ἀκρον *Summus* the *Top* of ὤμος *Humerus*, the *Shoulder*.

Acromphalum. The Middle of the Navel, from ἀκρον *Summus* the *Tip* of ὀμφαλον *Umbilicus*, the *Navel*.

Acropis. An Inarticulation of the Voice arising from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue, from ἀκρον *Summus*, and ἄψ *Vox*, the *Voice*. It is used once adjectively in the spurious Works of *Hippocrates*, but no where determined in its Signification or Orthography,

Acroposthia. The Extremity of the *Præputium*, from ἀκρον *Summus*, the *End* of πρόσθη *Præputium*, the *Skin* of the *Yard*.

Acropylon. The Extremity of the *Glans* that is naked, from ἀκρον *Summus* and ψιλός *Nudus*, *naked*.

Acroteriasmus. The Amputation of any extreme Part, ἀκρωτηρίαζω signifies to *cut off* the *extreme Parts*, of the *Body*, from Ἀκρωτηρία, *Extremities*; and that from ἀκρον *Summus*.

Adductores Musculi. From *adduco* to *draw to*.

Adenoides. The Epithet to the *Prostata*, from ἀδεις the *Genitive Case* of ἀδην *Glandula*, a *Gland*, and ἴδιος *Forma*, *Shape*.

Adiapneustia. A Difficulty in Perspiration, from ἀ non δια *per*, *through*, and πνέω *Spiro*, to *breathe*.

Adnata. The Epithet to the outward Coat of the Eye, called also *Conjunctiva*, it adheres to the *Cornea*; from *Adnascor* to *grow to*.

Ægilops. A Distemper in the Eye to which Goats are much subject, from *αἰγός* the Genitive Case of *αἶξ* Caper, a Goat, and *ὤψ* *Oculus*, the Eye.

Ægirinon. Unguentum Populeon, from *αἰγιονος* *Populus*, the Poplar-Tree.

Ægyptiacum Unguentum. An Ointment so called from its Colour, tho' it is rather of a dusky brown, than the Colour of an *Ægyptian*.

Aeromeli. A certain sweet Dew, from *αἶρος* the Genitive Case of *ἀήρ* Air, *μελι* *Mel*, Honey.

Æther, a fine fluid, supposed in, and above our gross air, even as far as the fixed stars.

Æthiops. A Chymical Preparation, so called from its Colour, which is like *αἰθίοψ*, a Black-moor, from *αἰδω* Uro to burn, and *ὤψ* *Vultus*, the Countenance.

Ætholices. Hot, fiery *Psstules*, from *αἰδω* uro, to burn.

Ætiologia. A Treatise of the Causes of Diseases, from *αἴτιον* *Causa*, and *λόγος* *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Aglossostomographia. The Title of a German Author's Book that describes a Mouth without a Tongue, from *α non*, and *γλῶσσα* *Lingua*, a Tongue; *στόμα* *Os*, a Mouth, and *γράφη* *Scriptura*, a Treatise.

Agonia. A violent Passion, or Agony, from *ἀγων* *Certamen*, a Struggle. Sometimes it is used for a Defect of Seed, and is then derived from *α non* and *γόνη* *Semen*, *Seed*; in which Sense, tho' it be short in the Antepenult, it must be lengthened for Sound's sake.

Aistherium. The common Sensory in the Brain, from *αἰσθάνομαι* *Sentio*, to perceive.

Albuginea Oculi. The *Tunica adnata* which makes the White of the Eye; from *Album*, white, as is likewise,

Albumen Ovi. The White of an Egg.

Alæ Nasi. The Wings or Sides of the Nose.

Alexipharmaca. Medicines that expel Poison of any kind, from ἀλίξω *arceo* to drive away, and φάρμακον *Venenum, Poyson.*

Alexipyreta. Medicines against Fevers, from ἀλίξω *arceo*, to drive away, πῦρ *Ignis, Fire.*

Alexiterium. Any Preservative Medicine, from ἀλίξω *arceo*, to drive away.

Aliformis Musculus. A Muscle in *Forma*, the Shape, of *Ala*, a *Wing.*

Alkali, a fixed salt from calcined plants, opposite to *acid.*

Allantoides. A Membrane that envelops the *Fætus*, from ἀλλῶς *Farcimen*, or *Intestinum fartum*, a Gut stuffed, and ἴδος *Forma, Shape.*

Alogotrophia. The undue or unnatural Nourishment of any Part, from ἄλογος *unreasonable*, and τροφή *Nutrimentum, Nourishment.*

Alopecia. The Falling off the Hair, a Distemper frequent with ἀλώπιξ *Vulpes, the Fox.*

Alpbitidon. The Epithet to a Fracture, when the Bones are smashed or crumbled to pieces like ἄλφιτον *Fariua, Bran or Meal.*

Alratica. An *Arabic* Term, the same with *Atreti.*

Alvearium. The Cavity of the Ear that contains the Wax, from *Alvcare* a *Bee-Hive.*

Alveoli Dentium. The Sockets of the Teeth.

Aluta. Leather.

Amatorius Musculus. One of the Muscles that move the Eye obliquely, and give that Cast of the Eye called *Ogling.* from *Amo* to *Love.*

Amaurosis. A Total Darkness of the Eye; from μαυρόω *obscuro*, to *darken.*

Ambe. An Instrument used in Dislocations of the Arm; the Part of it that goes under the Arm, has some resemblance of ἀμβη *Labium a Lip, or Supercilium.*

Ambidexter. One that uses both Hands well; qu. d. *dexter, dextrous, ambabus with both Hands.*

Amblosus. Abortive, from ἀμβλώω *abortum facio, to make abortive.*

Amblyopia. A Dimness of Sight; from αμβλῦς *obtusus, dull, and ὤψ, Oculus, the Eye.*

Amethodica. An irregular Proceeding in Physick or Surgery, from α non and μέθοδος *Method.*

Amma, Hamma, laqueus, or nodus, a Truss used in Ruptures, from ἀπτω *connecto.*

Amnion. One of the Membranes of the *Fœtus*, that contains the Liquor in which it floats. There are various Conjectures about the Derivation of this Word, but I chuse to follow *Martinius*, who thinks it is so called in allusion to ἀμνιον, a Vessel the Ancients used for the Reception of Blood in Sacrifice.

Amphiblestroides. The *Retina*, or net-like Coat of the Eye, from ἀμφίβληστρον *Rete, a Net, and εἶδος Forma, Shape.*

Amphibranchia. The Parts near the Jaws, from ἀμφί *circum, about, and βράγχια Fauces, the Jaws.*

Amphimetrion. The neighbouring Parts of the Womb, from ἀμφί *circum, about, and μήτρα Uterus, the Womb.*

Amphismile. A dissecting Knife with two Edges, from ἀμφί *utrinque, on both Sides, and σμίλη Scalprum, a scraping Knife.*

Amputatio. The cutting off of a Limb: *Amputo* signifies to cut off.

Amyon. A Limb so emaciated, that the Muscles scarce appear, from α priv. and $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ *Musculus*, a Muscle.

Anabrochismos. The taking out Hair from under the Eye-lids, by passing a fine double Thread through the Eye of a Needle, and in a manner ensnaring of them, from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ *sursum*, and $\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\chi\omicron$ *Laqueus*, a Halter or Loop.

Anabrosis. The Corrosion of a Part from any acrimonious Matter, from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ *peredo*, to eat through.

Anacatharsis. Some define this Word *Purging* by *Vomit*; but *Hippocrates* always uses *Anacathartica* for *Expectorants*; from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ *supra*, above, and $\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\zeta\omega$ *purgo*, to purge.

Anacollema. A glutinous Medicine applied to the Forehead in Defluctions of the Eyes and Nose, from $\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\lambda\lambda\omega$ *conglutino*, to glue together.

Anance. Any desperate Operation in Surgery, from $\alpha\nu\alpha\gamma\kappa\eta$ *Necessitas*.

Anaplerosis. The Restitution of any wasted Part, from $\alpha\nu\alpha\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\upsilon$ *impleo*, to fill up; from whence those Medicines are called.

Anaplerotica. That fill up Wounds with Flesh.

Anapleuris. When a Bone corrupted with vitious Juices falls out of its Sockets, from $\alpha\nu\alpha\pi\lambda\upsilon\nu\omega$ *eluo*, to wash out.

Anasarca. A Species of the Dropsy, when the Water lies between the Skin and Muscles, from $\alpha\nu\alpha$ *per*, through, and $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\xi}$ *Caro*, Flesh.

Anastamosis. The Inosculation, or mutual Opening of the Vessels into one another, from $\alpha\nu\alpha$ *per*, and $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha$ *Ois*, a Mouth.

Anatomia. The Dissection of a Body, from *ανα dis, asunder*, and *τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Ancyle. The Contraction of a Joint, from *αγκυλος curvus, crooked*.

Ancyloblepharon. When the Eye-lids grow to any Part of the Eyes, or to one another from *αγκυλο- curvus, crooked*; and *βλεφαρον Palpebrae, the Eye-lid*.

Ancyloglossum. The Contraction of the Ligament of the Tongue, from *αγκυλο- curvus, crooked*; and *γλωσσα Lingua, the Tongue*.

Ancylomele. A crooked Probe, from *αγκυλος curvus, and μηλη Specillum, a Probe*.

Ancylofis. The same with *Ancyloglossum*.

Ancylotomus. A crooked Knife to cut the Ligament of the Tongue, from *αγκυλος curvus, and τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Ancyroides. A Procefs of the *Scapula*, so called from *αγκυρωμα Anchora, an Anchor*, and *ειδος Forma, Shape*.

Anconæus Musculus. A Muscle that extends the Cubit, from *αγκων Cubitus, the Elbow*.

Ancoralis. The same with *Ancyroides*.

Ancyryfma. A Rupture of the Coats of an Artery, whereon the Blood makes a great Tumour under the Skin, from *ανευρηνω dilato, to dilate*, and that from *ανα dis, asunder*, and *εργος latus, broad*.

Angiotomia. The opening of any Vessel, from *αγγειον Vas, a Vessel*, and *τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Angiglossum. The same with *Anchyloglossum* in Sense and Derivation, according to our physical Dictionaries; but it is a mistaken corrupted Term.

Angina. A Tumour in the Throat called a Quincy, from *ango* to grieve, and that from *αγγω* *strangulo*, to strangle.

Aniscalptor. The Epithet to a Muscle, from *scalpo* to scratch, *Anus* the *Arse*, which is one of its Motions.

Annularis Cartilago. A Gristle, so called from its Shape of *Annulus*, a Ring.

Anodynum. A Medicine to assuage Pain, from *α priv.* and *οδυν* *Dolor*, Pain.

Anomphalos. One that wants a Navel, though I believe that has not happened since *Adam's* Time, from *α priv.* and *ομφαλος*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Antagonistes. The Epithet to a Muscle that acts contrary to another; from *αντι* *contra*, against, and *αγων* *Certamen*, a Struggle.

Antaphroditica. Medicines against the Venereal Disease, are so called from *αντι* *contra*, against, and *Αφροδιτη* *Venus*.

Antcheir. The Thumb, from *αντι* *χειρος*, *loco manus*; because it is of as much Use as the rest of the Hand.

Antbelix. That Part of the Ear opposite to the *Helix*.

Anthelminthics, or *Antielminthics.* Medicines to kill worms.

Anthracosis. A corrosive Humour in the Eye, together with an Inflammation of the Whole, from *ανθραξ* *Carbo*, a Coal.

Anthropologia. Any Treatise concerning Man, from *ανθρωπος* *Homo*, a Man, and *λογος* *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Antiades. Two Glands on the Sides of the *Uvula*, called *Tonsils*, from *ανταω* *occurro*, because they answer one another.

Anticardium. The little Hollow at the Bottom of the Breast, commonly called the Pit of the Stomach, from *αντι contra*, against, and *καρδια Cor*, the Heart.

Anticnemion. The Skin or Fore-part of the Tibia, from *αντι* against, and *κνημη Tibia*, the great Bone of the Leg.

Antidotus. Any Medicine or Application against Poison, from *αντι contra*, against, and *διδωμι do*, to give.

Antilobium. From *αντι. contra*, against, *λοβος* the Bottom of the Ear.

Antispasis. The Revulsion of any Humour into any Part, from *αντι contra*, and *σπασω traho*, to draw.

Antisternon. The Back-bone, from *αντι contra*, opposite to, *σπρον Pectus*, the Breast.

Antitbenar. One of the Muscles that extend the Thumb, from *αντι contra*, and *θιναρ Vola*, the Palm of the Hand.

Antitragus. A Prominence of the Ear opposite to the Tragus, from *αντι contra*, against, and *τραγος*.

Hircus. See *Tragus*.

Antivenerea. See *Antaphroditica*.

Antrum genæ, the Hollow of the Cheek.

Antrum maxillæ superioris, a large Cavity in the Inside of the maxillary Bone, which opens by a small Hole into the Nostrils.

Anus. The Fundament, so called from its circular Fibres, a Contraction of *Annulus*, a Ring.

Aorta, αορτη Vas. The great Artery of the Heart. *Gorræus*, *Blancard*, and after them some others, derive this Word from *αηρ Air*, and *τηρηω serwo*, to keep. This indeed may serve for *Arteria*; but I must own I can see no Traces of these

two Words in *Aorta*. The Word is expounded by *Aristotle* αλλειον *Vas*: and as the Stomach is called the *Ventricle*, by way of Eminence, this, as it is the largest Artery in the Body, is called *Aorta*, the *Vessel*; and, according to *Martinius*, is derived from αἶμα *tollo*, to *take up*. But the Difference of Etymologists shews that it has no certain Derivation, and may therefore be counted a Primitive.

Apagma. The breaking off the End of a Bone, from απαλυμι *defringo*, to *break off*.

Aparthrosis, from απο *ab*, and αρθροσ Articulus, the same with *Abarticulatio*.

Apechema. A Contra-fissure; when the Blow is given on one side, and the Fracture made on the other, which some very good Authors deny ever to have happened. Its true Signification is an Echo; and, in Allusion to that, has this physical Sense, because it answers at a Distance the Stroke, as the other the Sound.

Apella. One that wants a Foreskin, from α non, and Pellis, the *Skin*. Most of our Lexicons, and all our physical ones in general, are led into this mistaken Derivation, I believe, from that Expression of *Horace*, in *Satyr. Lib. 1. Eclog. 5*.

—————*Credat Judæus Apella,*
Non ego.

Lambin, *Schaliger*, and with them *Cruquius*, in his Notes upon that Passage, are surprized at the Absurdity of those who render it *circumcised*, and are convinced it was the proper Name of a Man. Indeed *Cicero* mentions one *Chius Apella*; and *St. Paul*, in his first Epistle to the *Romans*, desires to be recommended to *Apella*, which is a Proof there

was

was such a Family at *Rome*. Further, the Derivation of the Word from two Languages is what is scarce to be met with in any chaste Author. *Vossius* likewise, in his *Etymol.* confirms this Judgment.

Aperient. Opening.

Aphæresis. The taking away any superfluous thing, from ἀφαιρέω *aufero*, to take away.

Aphrodisius Morbus. The Venereal Disease, from Αφροδιτη *Venus*.

Apocaptismos. A mistaken Term in *Bruno*, perhaps for

Apocapnismos. Fumigation, from καπνιος *Fumus*, *Smoak*.

Apoclasma. The same with *Apragma*, from αποκλαω *defringo*, to break off.

Apocope. Amputation, from απο *ab*, from, and κοπτω *scindo*, to cut.

Aponeurosis. The Tendon or Tail of a Muscle, from απο *de*, and νερον *Nervus*, a *Nerve*; for which some have mistaken it.

Apophthora. Abortion; from αποφθειρω *corrumpo*, to corrupt.

Apophysis. The Process or Protuberance of a Bone, from αποφυω *produco*, to grow out.

Apophysis gracilis. A slender Protuberance.

Apoplexia. From αποπλησσω *percutio*, to smite suddenly.

Aposceparnismos. A Species of Fracture, when Part of the Bone is chipped off; from απο *ab*, and εκσιπαρευζω to strike with a Hatchet.

Aposchasis. A slight Wound in the Skin, from απο, and χαζω, to scarify.

Apospaclesis. A mistaken Term for

Aposphacelisis. Mortification, from απο, and σφακιλω *Sphacelus*.

Apospasma. A Solution of Continuity, from *αποσπᾶω* *divello*, to pull asunder.

Apostasis. When a Fragment of a Bone comes away by a Fracture, from *αφίστημι*, to revolt, or fly off.

Apostema. An Imposthume, or Collection of Matter, or Abscess, from *απο* *ab*, and *στημι* *sto*, to stand.

Apostolorum Unguentum. So called from the twelve Ingredients in the Composition.

Aposyrma. A raising the Skin, from *αποσyrω* *abrado*, to rub off.

Apothesis. The Reduction of a dislocated Bone, from *απο*, and *τιθημι* *pono*, to place.

Apozema. A Decoction, from *αποζεω* *fervefacio*, *decoquo*, to boil down.

Apparatus. The Medicines, Instruments, &c. to be got ready before an Operation, from *απαρῶ* *to make ready*.

Appendix. See *Epiphysis*. From *ab* and *pendeo*, to hang; from whence likewise the Diminutive.

Appendicula. A little Appendix.

Aqueous humour. One of the Humours of the Eye.

Arachnoides. The Epithet to one of the Coats of the Eye, resembling a Spider's Web; from *αράχνη*, a Spider, and *ειδος*, Shape.

Argemon. An Ulcer in the White of the Eye, from *αργος* *candidus*, white.

Armilla. The round Ligament that confines the Tendons of the *Carpus*: it is properly a Bracelet, from *Armus*, an Arm.

Aroma. from *αγι* *particula intensiva*, and *οσμη*, *vel* *οδυν* *odor*.

Aromata. Spices.

Arteria.

Arteria. An Artery, from *αἴρ* *Air*, and *τηρεῖν* *servo*, to keep; which the Ancients imagined to be their Office.

Arteriotomia. The opening of an Artery, from *ἀρτηρία*, an *Artery*, and *τεμνω* *seco* to cut.

Artrembo us. The Reduction of a Dislocation, from *αρθρον* *Articulus*, a *Joint*, *εν* *in*, and *βαλλω* *jaicio*, to cast.

Artrodiā. Articulation in general, from *αρθρον* *Articulus*, a *Joint*.

Arytænoides. The Epithet to the Cartilages of the Larynx, from *αρυταννα* *concha*, *ligula*, *cyathus*, &c. an *Ewer*, and *εἶδος* *Forma*, *Shape*.

Asaphia, *ασαφια*. A Hoarseness of Voice, from *α* *priv.* and *σαφης* *manifestus*, *plain* or *open*.

Ascites. A watry Tumor in the Abdomen, from *ασκη* *Uter*, a *Water-bottle*.

Aspera Arteria. The Wind-pipe; called *Aspera* from the Inequality made by the Cartilages of it.

Astma. A Difficulty of Breathing, from *ασ*, or *αημι* *spiro*, to breathe.

Astragalus. One of the Bones that constitute the *Tarsus*.

Astringentia. Medicines that bind up, from *astango*, to bind.

Astrobolismus. Mortification by a Blast; from *αστρον*, a *Star*, and *βαλλω* *incutio*, to strike upon, *i. e.* Planet-struck. This Term is brought into our Lexicons, but is used only by *Theophrastus* of Plants.

Atheromia. A Tumor, containing Matter like *Pap*, from *αθηρον* *Pulse* or *Pap*.

Atlas. That *Vertebra* of the Neck that sustains the Head, as the fabulous *Atlas* is supposed to do the World; from *ατλημι* *fero*, to carry.

Atomus. An Atom, or indivisible Body, from *a priv.* and *τεμνω seco*, to cut.

Atreti. Those whose Genitals (either Male or Female) are not perforated; from *a priv.* and *τρηνω perforatus*.

Atrophia. A Consumption, from *a priv.* and *τρεφω nutrio*, to nourish.

Attenuantia. Medicines that thin the Juices of the Body; *attenuo* signifies to make thin.

Attritio. Is that Motion of the Stomach that assists in Digestion. In granivorous Fowls it is very strong; from *attero*, to rub together.

Auditorius Meatus. The Passage that conveys the Air to the auditory Nerve, from *audio*, to hear.

Auricularis Digitus. The Little Finger; so called, because frequently applied to

Auris, the Ear. The Diminutive of which is

Auricula Cordis. There are two Orifices of the Heart that answer the two Ventricles called so.

Auriscalpium. An Instrument to cleanse the Ears with, from *Auris*, an Ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.

Axilla. The Arm-pit.

Axis. The first Vertebra of the Neck: The Axle, round which it turns.

Axungia. Hog's-lard, from its Use of *ungendi*, anointing, *Axem*, the Axle, of a Chariot, or such like.

Azygos. A Vein, so called from *a priv.* and *ζυγω Jugum*, a Yoke; because it has no Fellow.

Balanus. Βαλανός, a Primitive in the Greek. The *Glans* or *Nut* of the *Yard*. It signifies the *Fruit* of the *Oak*, from whence it has this Sense metaphorically, because the *Glans Penis*, resembles the *Glans Quercus*.

Ballistæ Os. Sometimes called the *Sling-bone*. The same with *Astragalus*, from βαλλω *jacio*, to cast.

Balsamic. Balsamic-like.

Baryacoia. Thick of *Hearing*, from βαρυ, *grave*, difficulty; and ακουω, *audio*, to bear.

Basilica Vena. Called so by the *Arabians*, as peculiarly belonging, according to their Notions, to the *Liver*, the principal Organ of *Sanguification*, from βασιλευς, *Rex*; as is likewise

Basilicon Unguent. The *Royal Ointment*.

Basilare Os. The same with *Os cuneiforme*, so called, because it is seated at the *Basis* of the *Brain*.

Basioglossi. Two *Muscles* that depress the *Tongue*, from βασις, *Fundamentum*, the *Bottom* or *Root*, and γλωσσα, *Lingua*, the *Tongue*.

Bathmis. A *Cavity* in the *Bone* of the *Arm*, from βαιω, *ingredior*, to enter; of no Use, according to *Castellus*.

Batrachus. A *Tumour* under the *Tongue*, that makes the *Voice* sound like the *Croaking* of Βατραχος, a *Frog*.

Belemnoides Processus. The *Process* of a *Bone* fixed in the *Basis* of the *Skull*; the same with *Styloides*; from βελεμην, *Telum*, a *Dart*; and ειδος, *Forma*, *Shape*.

Belulcum.

Belulcum. An Instrument to draw out the Head of an Arrow from a Wound, from βηλ[⊙], *Telum*, an Arrow, and ελω, *traho*, to draw.

Bezoardic Medicines. Cordials.

Biceps Musculus. A double-headed Muscle, from *Bis* and *Caput*, a Head.

Bicorne Os. The Bone of the Tongue, called also *Hyoides*, from *Bis* and *Cornu*, i. e. *Two-horned*.

Bilious. Full of Bile, Choler.

Biwenter. See *Digastricus*, from *Bis* and *Venter*, i. e. *double-bellied*.

Blæsus. Βλαισ[⊙], a Primitive in the Greek. A particular kind of *Distorsion* of the Feet, the same with *Valgi*.

Blepharides. That Part of the Eye-lids where the Hair grows, from βλεφαρον *Palpebra*, the Eye-lid.

Blepharoxystum. An Instrument to pull out the Hair from the Eye-lids, from βλεφαρον, *Palpebra*, the Eye-lid, and ξυω, *abrado*, to scrape off.

Bottrion. The Sockets of the Teeth; also an Ulcer in the *Tunica Cornea*, from βοδρ[⊙], *Scrobs*, a Ditch.

Bracherium. A Truss used in Ruptures. Used by the barbarous Latin Writers, probably from *Brachiale*, a Braclet.

Brachicus Musculus. A Muscle of the Arm, from *Brachium*, the Arm.

Bregma. The side and shelving Bones of the Cranium, on each side the *Sagittal Suture*, from βροχω, *rigo*; because these Parts are generally observed to be moist.

Bronchia. Pipes in the Lungs from the Wind-pipe.

Bronchocele.

Bronchocele. A Tumour in the Throat, from $\beta\rho\omicron\gamma\chi\circ$, *Guttur*, the Throat, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Bronchotomia. The Operation of cutting the Wind-pipe, from $\beta\rho\omicron\gamma\chi\circ$, *Guttur*, the Throat, and $\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$, *feco*, to cut.

Bubo. A Tumour in the Groin, from $\beta\upsilon\beta\lambda\omega\nu$, *Inguen*, the Groin.

Bubonoccele. A Rupture in the Groin when the Intestines fall into it, from $\beta\upsilon\beta\lambda\omega\nu$, *Inguen*, the Groin, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Buccinator. The round, or rather triangular Muscle of the Cheek, called the *Trumpeter's* Muscle, from $\beta\upsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\nu$, a *Trumpet*.

Buccula. The fleshy Part under the Chin, a Diminutive of *Bucca*, the Cheek.

Bursa. The *Scrotum*; it signifies a *Purse*.

Bursalis Musculus. A Muscle of the Thigh; so called from its Resemblance to *Bursa*, a *Purse*.

Cacoehymia. An ill Habit of Body, from $\kappa\alpha\kappa\circ$ *malus*, and $\chi\upsilon\rho\circ$ *Succus*, *Juice*.

Cacoethes. The Epithet to a virulent Ulcer; from $\kappa\alpha\kappa\circ$ *malus*, and $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, *Mos*.

Cæcum Intestinum. The blind Gut; so called from being perforated at one end only.

Cæsarea Sectio. The Operation of cutting a Child out of the Womb of the Mother, so called from *Cæsar*, or rather *Cæso*, the first of that Name, who was cut out of his Mother's Womb. See *Hysterotomatocia*.

Calcine. To burn.

Calcis Os. The Bone of the Heel.

Calculi. Little Stones in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Callositas. Any Hardness from

Callus, which signifies the same; and likewise that Gristle, that in a manner solders the Bones after a Fracture.

Calva, or *Calvaria.* The upper Part of the Head.

Camarosis. A Fracture in the Skull, when a Part of the Bone is struck into the Form of an Arch, from *καμαρα Fornix*; an Arch or vaulted Roof.

Canales. Canals or Pipes for the Circulation of the Juices of the Body.

Cancer. See *Carcinoma*.

Canini dentes. The Dog-teeth; the Corner-teeth.

Cannæ. The two Fossils of the Leg, *viz. Tibia* and *Fibula*. It signifies a Pipe or Reed.

Cantus, *Κανθός*, a Primitive in the Greek, and signifies the Angle of the Eye.

Capillaria Vasa. Vessels so called from their being small as *Capillus*, a Hair.

Capistratio. See *Phymosis*.

Capistrum. A Headstall for a Horse, properly; but is used for a Bandage of the Head.

Capreolaria Vasa. The Blood-vessels of the Testicles, that wind and twist like *Capreolus* the Tendril of a Vine.

Capsula Cordis. The *Pericardium*. *Capsula* signifies any little Chest or Bag.

Campulum. A Distorsion of the Eye-lids, from *καμπύλω contorqueo*, to twist about.

Carbasus. Lint.

Carbunculus. A fiery Pimple, from *Carbo*, a Coal.

Carchesium. A Bandage with two Stays. It is properly the Top of a Ship-mast.

Carcinodes. A Tumour like a *Cancer*, has its Derivation from the same Word as

Carcinoma. *Cancer*, a Tumour wherein the Veins swelling round it, resembling the Claws of *καρκινος*, *Cancer*, a Crab.

Cardialgia. A Heat in the upper Orifice of the Stomach, commonly called the *Heart-burn*, from *καρδια* *Cor*, the *Heart* or *Pit* of the *Stomach*, and *αλγη* *Dolor*, *Pain*.

Cardinamentum. See *Ginglymos*; from *Carbo*, a *Hinge*.

Caries. Foulness of the Bones.

Carminativa. Medicines that expel Wind. Some Etymologists derive this from *Carmino*, to card Wool, or cleanse it from Foulness; and that the Physicians, by a Metaphor, used it to signify the Expulsion of, or cleansing from Wind. Others from *Carmina*, *Charms*, which were formerly superstitiously used in several Cures; others, because they produce *Carmen*, *Musick*.

Carotides. The Epithet to two Arteries; from *καρω*, *Soporem induco*, to cause Sleep. The Compression of these Articles, as some say, will induce a *Lethargy*.

Carpus, *καρπος*. The Wrist; a Primitive in the Greek.

Cartilago. A Gristle.

Cartilago lunata. A Cartilage between the Bones of the Leg.

Caruncula. A little Bit of Flesh; the Diminutive of *Caro*, *Flesh*.

Cataclasis. Signifies any Fracture; it is sometimes used for a Distortion, sometimes for a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Eye; from *κατακλαω*, *frango*, to *break*.

Catacleis. The first Rib, so called from its Situation *juxta claviculum*, which is *κατω infra*, *below*, and *κλεις*, *Clavis*, the *Scapula* or *Blade-bone* of the *Shoulder*.

Catagma. A Fracture, from *καταγνυμι*, *defringo*, to *break*; from whence likewise is derived

Catagmatica. Emplasters used in Fractures.

Catamenia. The menstruous Flux in Women, from *κατα secundum*, *according to*, *μηνη Mensis*, a *Month*, its periodical Time.

Cataphracta. A Bandage for the Breast, from *καταφρασσω Munio*, to *fortify*; so called from its Resemblance to a Coat of Mail.

Cataplasma. A Pultice, from *καταπλασσω*, *illino*, to *smear over*.

Cataracta. A Skin growing over the Pupil of the Eye, from *καταρασσω*, *frango*; used only by the barbarous Writers.

Catarrhus. A Defluention of Humours, from *καταρρω*, *defluo*, to *flow down*.

Catachasmus, Scarificatio, from *σχαζω* to *scarify*.

Cathartica. Purging Medicines, from *καθαιρω* *purgo*, to *purge*.

Catheter. A hollow Instrument that is introduced into the Bladder, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone, from *καθημι* *dimitto*, to *let down*.

Catheterismus. The Operation of injecting into the Bladder, by the *Catheter*.

Cathidrusis. The Reduction of a Fracture, from *καθιδρυνω*, *colloco*, to place together.

Catholicon. The Epithet to a Medicine, from *κατα* *per*, *through*, and *ολον* *totum*, the *whole*, i. e. *Universal*.

Catias. An Instrument to pull out a dead Child with, from *καθημι* *dimitto*.

Catopter. Vid. *Speculum*; from *κατα*, *per*, *through*, *οπωμαι* *video*, to see.

Catulotica. Medicines that cicatrize Wounds, from *καταλω*, *Cicatricem inducere*, to skin over.

Cauledon. The Epithet to a rugged transverse Fracture, because it breaks like *καυλον*, a little Stalk or Branch.

Causfica. Causticks or burning Medicines, from *καω* *uro*, to burn.

Cauterium. A Burning-iron, or actual Cautey, from *καω*, to burn.

Cele. *Κηλη*, any Tumour; but chiefly used for those in the *Scrotum*:

Celotomia. The Operation of the *Hernia*, from *κηλη* *Hernia*, a Rupture, and *τινω* *seco*, to cut.

Celsa. A little Collection of vagrant Spirits that endeavour to make their Exit by their continual Motion, at any Part of the Body. Some call it the Life-blood: a barbarous Term of *Paracelsus*.

Cenchrus. A Species of *Herpes*, that resembles *κορυχε*, *Milium*, Millet.

Cancangia. Palebotomy or Bleeding, from *κεινω* *evacuo*, to empty, and *αγγε*, *Vas*, a Vessel.

Cephalalgia. A Pain in the Head, from *κεφαλη*, *Caput*, a Head, and *αλγη*, *Doler*, Pain.

Cephalopharyngæi. A Pair of Muscles that take their Name from their Origin and Insertion; κεφαλή, *Caput*, the Head, and φαρυγξ, *Guttur*, the Throat.

Cephalic. Good for the Head, belonging to it.

Ceræa. The Horns of the Womb, from κέρασ, *cornu*, a Horn.

Ceratoides Tunica. The same with *Cornea*, from κεράτιον, the Genitive Case of κέρασ, a Horn, and εἶδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Ceratoglossum. The proper Muscle of the Tongue, from the Genitive of κέρασ, a Horn, and γλωσσα, *Lingua*.

Ceratum. A Cerate or Plaster, from Cera, Wax, which is generally part of the Composition.

Cercis. The same with *Radius*, from κερκίς, it having a Resemblance to the Spoke of a Wheel.

Cercosis. A fleshy Excrescence out of the Womb, sometimes resembling κερκίς, *Cauda*, a Tail.

Cerebellum. The Diminutive of

Cerebrum. The Brain.

Cerebri galea. The Skull.

Cervix. The Neck.

Chalazion. A little Tubercle upon the Eyelid, resembling χαλαζα, a Hail-stone.

Cheilocace. The Canker in the Mouth or Lips, from χηλῶν, *Labrum*, a Lip, and κακῶν, *malus*.

Chelone. An Instrument to make a gradual Extension in any fractured Member, in which Motion it resembles the Slowness of χελωνή, a Tortoise.

Chelonion. A Hump Back, so called from its Resemblance to the Shell of χελωνή, a Tortoise.

Chemosis. A Tumour in the White of the Eye, wherein it seems to be at a Distance from the black Part, from χημη, *Hiatus*, a Gaping.

Chiragra. The Gout in the Hands, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *Manus*, and $\alpha\rho\eta$ *Captura*, as if seized by the Hand.

Chironium. An inveterate Ulcer that stands in need of *Chiron's* Art to cure it.

Chirurgia. The Art of Surgery, which is manual Operation, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ *Manus*, and $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$ *Opus*, a *Work*.

Chlorosis. The Green-sickness, from $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ *viridis*, *Green*.

Choana. The Funnel that carries the Excrement of the Brain to the *Glandula Pituitaria*; $\chi\omicron\alpha\alpha\eta$, is properly a Funnel.

Choenicis. See *Terebellum*, from $\chi\omicron\iota\iota\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the Nave of a Wheel.

Choeras. The same with *Struma*; from $\chi\omicron\iota\iota\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, a Hog, because that Creature is subject to that Distemper.

Choledochus Ductus. The common *Bile Duct*, from $\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\eta$ *Bilis*, *Bile*, and $\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ *recipio*, to receive.

Chondrosyndesmos. A cartilaginous Ligament, from $\chi\omicron\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, *Cartilago*, and $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\omega$, *colligo*, to tie together.

Chor'ia. A Tension of the *Penis*, when its Head is drawn towards the *Perinæum*.

Chorion. One of the Membranes that envelops the Fœtus, $\alpha\pi\omicron$ $\tau\alpha$ $\chi\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, vel $\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\alpha$. Vid. *H. Steph. Thes.*

Choroides Plexus. The Foldings of the carotid Artery, from $\iota\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, its Resemblance, to *Chorus*, a Company.

Chronicus. The Epithet to a Disease of long Continuance, from $\chi\omicron\upsilon\omicron\iota\iota\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *Tempus*, *Time*.

Chylus

Chylus. The white Juice that is separated from the Food in the Stomach and Guts, from $\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, *Succus, Juice.*

Chymosis, properly *Chemosis,* which see above.

Cicatrix. A Scar, from $\kappa\iota\upsilon\omega$, *valeo,* to be well.

Ciliare ligamentum. A Collection of small slender Fibres round the chrystalline Humour.

Cilium. The Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow.

Cion. The *Uvula,* or little fleshy Cover of the Orifice of the Wind-pipe, from $\kappa\iota\omega\nu$, *Columna,* a Pillar.

Circumossalis. See *Periostrium.* From *circum,* about; and *Os,* a Bone.

Cirsocèle. A Tumour of the *Vasæ præparantia,* about the Testicles, from $\kappa\iota\sigma\omicron$ *Varix,* a Dilatation of a Vein; and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, *Hernia,* a Rupture.

Clasis. A Fracture, from $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omega$, *frango,* to break.

Claviculæ. The two Bones that keep the Breast-bone and Shoulders firm, from *Clavis.* They are supposed to resemble the Key of the Antients that was like a f .

Clinoides. The Epithet to a Process of the sphenoid Bone in the Head, from $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omicron\delta$, its Resemblance, to $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omicron$, a Bed.

Clitoris. A Part of the *Pudendum Muliebre,* resembling a Man's Yard, whose Use is Titillation.

Clyster. A Glyster, from $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\zeta\omega$ *eluo,* to wash out.

Coagulum. The thick Part of the Blood, that floats in the Serum when it is cold.

Coarticulatio. See *Synarthrosis.*

Coccyx, $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\upsilon\zeta$. The Spine of the *Os Sacrum.*

Cochleare. A Spoon; but used in Prescription for a Spoonful.

Cocblea. The inner Part of the Cavity of the Ear.

Cæliaca. The Epithet to an Artery, and a Disorder of the Intestines, from *κοιλια* *venter*.

Cæcoma. A hollow Ulcer about the Iris of the Eye. *Κοιλωμα* signifies *Cavitas*, a *Hollow*.

Colliculum. The same with *Nympha*, a Diminutive of *Collis*, a *Hill*.

Collyrium. A Medicine to wash Eyes with; from *κωλυω* *inhibeo*, to *stop*, and *ρως* *Fluxio*, a *Running*.

Coloboma. The growing together of the Eyelids, from *κολοβω* *mutilo*, to *maim*.

Colon. The fifth Gut from the Stomach, from *κολον* *cavum*, *hollow*.

Colamella. The same with *Cion*.

Columna Cordis. The Basis of the Heart.

Commisura. A Suture. It signifies any Joint, Seam, or Closure.

Compressus. A Compress, from *con* and *premo*, to *press together*.

Conarium. The *Glandula Pinealis*; so called from the Shape of a Cone.

Concha. The Winding within the Ear, &c.

Conductor. An Instrument used in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone, from *conduco*, to *guide*; which is its Use.

Candyloma. A Wart; so called, because it sticks out after the manner of *κονδυλο*, a *Joint*.

Condylus. A Joint, or the Knobs on Bones.

Conglobata Glandula. Is a Gland subsisting by itself, as the Glands of the Mesentery; from *conglobo*, to *gather in a heap*.

Conglomerata Glandula. Is that which consists of various Glands, from *conglomerato*, to *heap up together*.

Conglutinatio. A glewing together, from *conglutino*, to *glew together*.

Conjunctiva Tunica. The Coat of the Eye, so called from its Use; which is to keep the Eye firm, and close together.

Conoides. See *Conarium*, from $\kappa\omicron\nu\textcircled{\circ}$, a *Cone*, and $\mu\textcircled{\circ}$, *Shape*.

Consolidans Med. A Medicine that produces new Flesh, from *consolido*, to *make firm*.

Continuitas. The Connection of solid Bodies.

Contorsio. When any Member is a little dislocated from its Joint; from *contorqueo*, to *turn aside*.

Contractio. The Contraction of any Muscle or Part, from *contraho*, to *draw together*.

Contractores alae nasi. Muscles which draw the Nose down.

Contrafissura. A Fissure of the Bone in the opposite Part to that which received the Blow; from *contra*, *over-against*, and *Fissura*.

Contusio. A Contusion, from *contundo*, to *knock together*.

Convoluta ossa. The lower Shelves of the Nose.

Convulsio. A Motion of the Muscles, independent of the Will; from *convello*, to *draw together*.

Cophosis. Deafness, from $\kappa\omega\phi\textcircled{\circ}$ *surdus*, *deaf*.

Coracobrachialis. A Muscle of the Arm, that arises from the *Processus Coracoides*; from $\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\zeta$ *Corvus*, and *Brachium*.

Coracohyoideus Musculus. A Muscle that arises from the *Processus Coracoides*, and is inserted into the *Os hyoides*.

Coracoids. A Process in the Shoulder-bone, so called from $\mu\textcircled{\circ}$, *Shape*, and $\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\zeta$, *Corvus*, a *Crow*.

Cornua Uteri. Two lateral Parts of the Womb resembling Horns.

Coronalis Sutura. A Suture upon the Crown of the Head. *Corona* signifies a *Crown*.

Corone. An acute Process of the lower Jaw, formed like a Beak.

Coronaria Vasa. Vessels that surround the Heart, like *Corona*, a *Crown*.

Corpus Callosum. A hard Substance of the Brain, from *Callus*; which see above.

Corrosio. Eating away by Medicine, or any salt Humour, from *corrodo*, to eat away.

Corticalis Substantia, or Bark-like Substance of the Brain; from *Cortex*, *Bark*.

Coryphe, κορυφή, Vertex. The very Top of the Head where the Hair turns.

Costæ. The Ribs; perhaps from *custodiendo*, guarding the Intrails; or from *consto*, as *Littleton* says, on account of their Firmness.

Cotyle. Acetabulum. The Socket of the Hip-bone.

Coxendix. The Hip-bone.

Cranium. The Skull.

Cyasis. The Temperature or Mixture of the Blood, from *κρᾶσις*, *misceo*, to mingle.

Cremasteres. The Muscles of the Testicles, from *κρεμάω*, *suspendo*, to hang up; which is their Use.

Cremnos. The Lip of the *Pudendum*; *κρημνός* signifies a *Precipice*, or any shelving Place: it is also used for the Lips of an Ulcer.

Cribriform Os. A Bone of the Nose, resembling *Cribrum*, a *Sieve*.

Cricoarytenoides. Muscles that dilate the *Larynx*, arising from the *Cartilago Cricoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytænoïdes*.

Cricoides. An Epithet to one of the Gristles of the *Larynx*, from *κρημνός*, *Annulus*, a *Ring*, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, *Shape*.

Cricothyreoides. A Pair of Muscles of the *Larynx*, arising from the *Cartilago Cricoides*; and are inserted into the *Thyreoides*: which see explained in its proper Place.

Crisis. The sudden Change of a Disease, either towards Health or Death, from κρινω, *judico*, to judge.

Crista Galli. A Portion of the *Os Ethmoides*, so called from its Resemblance of a Cock's Comb.

Crotaphites Musc. The Temporal Muscles, from κροταφον, *Tempus*, the *Temples*.

Crudity. Rawness.

Cruræus Musculus. An Extender of the *Tibia*, is inserted into the *Crus*, or *Leg*.

Crypsorchis. When the Testicles are hid in the *Abdomen*, from κρυπνω, *abscondo*, to *hide*, and ορχις, a *Testicle*.

Crustula. A little Scab.

ChrySTALLINUS Humor. The transparent Humour of the Eye, from χευσταλλον, *Glacies*, which comes from γηυ, *Frigus*, *Cold*, and συλλομαι, *concreasco*, to grow together.

Cubitus. That Part of the Arm from the Elbow to the Wrist, from cubando; because the Antients used to lie down upon that Part at their Meals.

Cuboides, or *Cubiforme Os.* The third Bone of the *Tarsus*, resembling κυβον, a *Cube*.

Cucullaris Musculus. The first Muscle of the *Scapula*, from Cucullus, a *Cowl* or *Hood*, which it is supposed to resemble.

Cuneiformia Ossa. Bones situate in the Basis of the Brain, from *Forma*, their Resemblance, to Cuneus, a *Wedge*.

Cunnus. The *Pudendum muliebre*, from *κυω πα-
rio*, to bring forth.

Custos Oculi. An Instrument to guard the Eye
in any Operation near it.

Cuticula. The Scarf-skin; a Diminutive of
Cutis. The Skin.

Cyathiscus. An Instrument to pour any thing
into a Wound with, from *κυαθισ*, *Cyathus*, a Cup.

Cycliscus. An Instrument formerly used in the
Operation of the *Trepan*, from *κυκλις*, *Circulus*.

Cyclopion. The White of the Eye, so called,
because it surrounds the Eye; from *κυκλω*, *cir-
culo*, to surround, and *ωψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Cyllum. A Luxation of the Leg, from *κυλλω*,
claudum reddo, to make lame.

Cymbiforme Os. One of the Bones of the Foot,
resembling *Cymba*, a Boat.

Cynanche. An Inflammation of the Muscles of
the *Larynx*; a Distemper Dogs are subject to,
and is derived from *κυων*, *Canis*, a Dog, and
αγχη, *Dolor*, Pain.

Cynodesmos. The Bridle of the Yard, from *κυων*,
Membrum virile, the Yard, and *δεω*, *ligo*, to tie.

Cynadontes. The Dog-teeth, from *κυων*, *Canis*,
a Dog, and *οδον*, *Dens*, a Tooth.

Cyphosis. A Bending of the Back, from *κυπτω*,
inclino, to lean.

Cyrtoides Gibbiformis. From *κυρσις*, *gibbus*, crook-
ed, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Cyrtoma. The same with *Cyphosis*, from *κυρσις*,
Cibbus, Hump-backed.

Cysaros. The *Intestinum Rectum*, *κυσος* signi-
fies the *Breech*.

Cysticus Ductus. The Passage of the *Bile*, from
the *Liver* to the *Duodenum*, Gall-bladder.

Cystis, κυστις. A Bag.

Cystomia. The cutting the Bladder in the Operation for the Stone, from κυστις, *Vesica*, and τιμνω, *seco*, to cut.

Dacryodes. A weeping Ulcer, that perpetually sends forth a Kind of *Ichor*, from δακρυ, *Lachryma*, a Tear.

Darfis. An Excoriation of the Skin, from δερω, *excorio*, to excoriate.

Dartos. One of the Skins that cover the Testicles, from δερμας, *Corium*, a Skin.

Dasyμμα. An Inequality in the internal Part of the Eye-lid, from δασως, *asper*, rough.

Dearticulatio. See *Diarthrosis*.

Decorticatio. Stripping of the Husk or Bark from any Fruit or Root, from *de*, from, and *Cortex*, Bark.

Decussorium. An Instrument to depress the *Dura Mater*, after trepanning, *quia decutit membranam*, or from its Extremity being grooved *decussatim*.

Defensativum Emplastrum, from *defendo*, to defend.

Defluxio. The flowing down of Humours upon any inferior Part, from *defluo*, to flow down.

Deglutitio. The Action of Swallowing, from *deglutio*, to swallow.

Degmos.

Degmos. That gnawing at the upper Orifice of the Stomach, which is generally called the *Heart-burn*, from *δακνω*, *mordeo*, to bite.

Delapsio. A falling down, as of the *Anus*, *Uterus*, or *Intestines*, from *delabo*, to slip down.

Deligatio. Bandage of any Kind, from *de* and *ligo*, to tie.

Deliquium. A sudden fainting or retiring of the Spirits, from *delinquo*, to faint.

Delirium. A kind of Madness, from *delirio*, to rave.

Deltoides. The Epithet to one of the Muscles that lift up the Arm, from Δ *δύλα*, the Greek Letter, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, *Shape*; it having some Resemblance of that Letter.

Dentagra. Forceps to pull out the Teeth with, from *Dens*, a Tooth, and *αἴτην Captura*, a laying hold of.

Dentes. The Teeth.

Dentifricium. A Medicine to clean the Teeth with, from *dentes fricare*, to rub the Teeth.

Dentitio. Breeding of Teeth.

Denuatio. A laying bare, as when a Bone appears in a Fracture.

Deobstruens. The Epithet to any Medicine that removes Obstructions, from *de priv.* and *obstruo*, to obstruct.

Deprimens. A Muscle that pulls the Globe of the Eye downwards.

Deras, or *Derma.* *Δεραξ*, *δερμα.* *Cutis*, the *Skin*.

Dermatodes. The Epithet to the exterior Membrane, that invests the Brain, Skin-like, from *δερμα*, *Cutis*, the *Skin*.

Desiccativum Ung. Drying Ointment, from *desicco*, to dry up.

Desmos. Any Bandage, from *δω, ligo, to tie.*

Detergens Med. A cleansing Medicine, from *detergeo, to wipe off.*

Detritio. A Galling, as of the *Scrotum*, from *detero, to rub off.*

Deuterion. The *Secundine*, or After-birth, from *δευτερον, secundus*; because it comes next to the Child.

Diabetes. A Distemper in which the Urine comes away involuntarily and constantly, from *διαβαινω, pervado, to pass through.*

Diabrosis. The Corrosion of any Part by Medicine or salt Humour, from *διαβρωσκω, peredo, to eat through.*

Diachylon. A Plaister made of Juices and Gums, from *δια ex, and χυλον, Succus, Juice.*

Diacinema. When a Bone recedes a little from its Place, from *διακιννω, dimoveo.*

Diaclasis. A Fracture, from *διακλαω, defringo, to break off.*

Diacodion. Syrup of Poppeys, from *δια ex or cum, and κωδια, Papaveris Caput, the Head of a Poppey.*

Diacope. The cutting off of any Part, from *διακοπεω, perscindo, to cut through.*

Diaeresis. The Separation of any Vessel by Corrosion, from *διαιρω, divido, to divide.*

Diagnosif. Is that Knowledge that acquaints us with the present Condition of a Distemper, either in relation to the Part affected, the Disease itself, or its Cause; from *διαγνωσκω, dignosco, to distinguish.*

Diagrydium. qu. *δακρυδιον.*

Dialepsif. That Space that is left in the Bandage of a Fracture, for the Application of Dressings

ings to a Wound; from *δαλειπω* *interrelinquo*, to leave a Space between.

Diamotefis. The Filling an Ulcer with Lint, from *μολο*, *Linteamentum carptum*.

Diapedefis. The Transudation of Blood through the Coats of an Artery; from *δια*, *per, through*, and *πηδω*, *salio*, to leap.

Diaphoresis. Sweating, from *δια*, *per, through*, and *φειω* *fero*, to carry; from whence likewise

Diaphoretica. Medicines that produce Sweat.

Diaphragma. The transverse Muscle that separates the two Cavities of the Body, from *διαφραττω*, *iniersepio*, to inclose; from hence also

Diaphrattontes.

Diaplasis. The Reduction of a Fracture or Dislocation, from *διαπλασσω* *conformo*, to put together or fashion.

Diaplasma. Unction or anointing, from *διαπλασσω* *illino*, to smear over.

Diapnoe. Perspiration or Sweating, from *δια* *per, through*, and *πνια* *spiro*, to breathe.

Diaompholygos. Because it is made of *πομφολυξ*, a Recrement of Brass.

Diarrhæa. A Looseness, from *δια*, *per, through*, and *ρευω*, *fluo*, to flow.

Diaſtole. The Dilatation of the Heart, from *δια*, and *σπλω* *contraho*, to contract.

Diaſtremma. Distortion or Luxation, from *διαστροφω*, *distorqueo*, to turn aside.

Diatasis. Distension of any Sort, particularly of a Limb, in case of Fracture, from *δαλεινω*, *distendo*, to stretch out.

Diateſſaron. A Medicine composed of four Ingredients, from *δια* *ex*, and *τεσσαρες* *quatuor*, four.

Diazoma. The same with *Diaphragma*, from *δια* and *ζωννμι*, *cingo*, to surround.

Dichophya. A Fault in the Hairs when they split, from *διχα* *dupliciter*, double, and *φω* *creſco*, to grow.

Dictyoides. Net-like, from *δίκτυον* *Rete*, a Net, and *μορφη* *Forma*, Shape.

Digaſtricus. A Muſcle with two Bellies; from *δις*, *bis*, and *γαστηρ*, *venter*, i. e. *double bellied*.

Digeſter. A Veſſel invented by Dr. *Papin* to diſſolve Bones, &c.

Digeſtion. [Animal], Diſſolution of Food in the Stomach for Nutrimēt to the Body.

Digital. Belonging to a Finger.

Dilatatorium. An Inſtrument to open any Part, as the Mouth, Womb, or Fundament; from *dilato*, to dilate.

Dionyſſici. People that have boney Prominences on their Temples, from *Dionyſius*, a Name of *Bacchus*, who is frequently deſcribed by the Ancients with Horns.

Dioptra. See *Speculam Matricis*; from *διοπτρας*, *perſpicio*.

Diorthoſis. The Reduction of any diſlocated or fractured Limb, from *διορθω* *dirigo*, to direct.

Diploe. The two Tables of the Skull, from *διπλοη*, *duplex*, double.

Diploma. The written Inſtrument that gives Authority to Practiſe, from *διπλω* *duplico*, to fold.

Dipuronon. A double-headed Probe, with a Knob at each End, reſembling the Kernel of a Nut, from *δις* *dupliciter*, and *πυρονν*, *Nucleus*, a Kernel.

Dirac-

Director. A hollow Instrument, used to guide the Incision-knife, from *dirigo*, to *direct*.

Discoides. The Epithet to the crystalline Humour of the Eye, from *discus*, *Discus*, the *Quoit* used in the *Roman Games*, and *εἶδος* *Forma*, *Shape*.

Discutient. Medicines, dissolving and driving away gross Matter.

Dislocatio. When a Bone is out of its Place, from *dis*, *asunder*, and *locus*, *place*.

Dissectio. See *Anatomia*; from *dis*, *asunder*, and *seco*, to *cut*.

Diuresis. Secretion of Urine, from *δια*, *per*, *by*, *σπον*, *Urina*, *Urine*; from whence also comes

Diuretica. Med. Medicines that provoke Urine.

Dodecadactylon. The *Duodenum*, sometimes so called, because it was supposed to be *δωδεκα*, twelve, *δακτυλοι*, *Fingers* in Length.

Dorsum. The Back, so called, as most of the Etymologists say, because it tends *deorsum*, downwards.

Dracunculus. An Ulcer made by a little Worm, like *δρακων*, a *Serpent*.

Ductus. A Channel or Passage, from *duco*, to lead.

Duodenum. See *Dodecadactylon*. *Duodeni* signifies twelve.

Dysenteria. A Bloody Flux, from *δυσ* *male*, and *εντερων*, *Intestinum*.

Dyspepilotos. An Ulcer difficult to cure, from *δυσ*, *male*, *difficultly*, and *επελω* *ad cicatricem duco*, to cicatrize.

Dysbeles. One that has Ulcers very difficult to cure, from *δυσ* *male*, and *υλκος*, *Ulcus*, an Ulcer.

Dysphonia. Difficulty of Speech, from *δυσ male*, and *φωνη Vox*, the *Voice*.

Dyspnœa. Difficulty of Breathing, from *δυσ male*, *difficultly*, and *πνεω spiro*, to *breathe*.

Dysuria. Difficulty in making Water, from *δυσ male*, *difficultly*, and *ουρον Urina*, *Urine*.

Echymosis, quia *χυμοι succi, extra vasa sunt.*

Ecclisis. A Dislocation or Luxation, from *εκκλιω, deflecto*, to *turn from*.

Eccope. The cutting off of any Part, from *εκκοπω, excindo*, to *cut off*.

Echinophthalmia. An Inflammation of the Eye-lid, from *εχινος, a Sea Hedge-Hog*; and *οφθαλμια, Disease in the Eyes*. I suppose this Term is distinguished thus, because the Eye-lid is set with Hairs, as the *Echinus* is with Prickles.

Echymosis. Any Excrecence, from *εκφυω, to grow out*.

Expnoe. Expiration, from *εκ ex*, and *πνεω spiro*, to *breathe*.

Ectoma. A Luxation, from *εκ ex*, *out*; and *πιπω cado*, to *fall*.

Ectarcoma. Any fleshy Excrecence, from *εκ ex*, and *σαρξ Caro*, *Flesh*.

Ectrapeloyastros. One that has a monstrous Belly, from *εκτροπος monstrifus*, and *γαστηρ Venter*, *Belly*.

Ectropium. An Excrecence on the under Eye-lid, that by its Weight turns it downward, from *εκτροπω deflecto*, to *turn down*.

Eëtrosis. Abortion, from ἀκλίωσκω, *abortum facio*, to make abortive.

Eisprnoe. Respiration, the Opposite to *Ecprnoe*; from εις *in*, and πνέω *spiro*, to breathe.

Elastic Force. Explosion of Spirits, as in Cramps.

Elephantiasis. The Leprosy.

Elevatorium. An Instrument to raise a Depression in the Skull, from *elevo*, to raise up.

Elongatio. An imperfect Luxation, when the Legament is relaxed and lengthened, from *elongo*, to lengthen out.

Elytroides. One of the Coats of the Testicles, from ἐλύτρον *Vagina*, a *Sheath*, and εἶδος *Forma*, *Shape*.

Embrosche. Fomentation, from ἐμβρέχω, *made-facio*, to make wet.

Embryo. An imperfect Child in the Womb, from εν *intus*, within, and βρω *pullulo*, to hatch.

Embryothlastes. An Instrument to break the Bones of a *Fœtus*, for the easier extracting it out of the Womb, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*; and θλάω, *contundo*, to bruise.

Embryotomia. See *Cæsarea Sectio*, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*; and τέμνω *seco*, to cut.

Embryulcus. An Instrument to draw out the *Fœtus* from the Womb, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*, and ἄλω *traho*, to draw.

Emetic. Medicines that cause Vomiting.

Emeticum Medicamentum. A Vomit, from ἐμέω *Vomo* to vomit.

Emmenia. See *Catamenia*.

Emmenagogics, or Emmenagogues. Medicines, provoking the Courses in Women.

Emolliens.

Emolliens. The Epithet to a Medicine that softens and dissipates Tumours, from *emollio*, to soften.

Emphysema. Any flatulent Tumour, from *εμφυσω inflo*, to blow up.

Empiricus. A Quack, or Trier of Experiments, from *εμπειρω tento*, to try.

Empyothotonia. A Convulsion of the Neck that draws the Head forwards, from *εμπροσθεν ante*, before, and *τεινω tendo*, to stretch.

Empyema. A Collection of Matter in the *Thorax*, from *εν, intus*, and *πυον, Pus*.

Emulgentes. Epithet to the Arteries and Veins of the Kidneys, from *emulgeo*, to milk out; because, according to the Antients, they strained, and, as it were, milked the *Serum* through the Kidneys.

Emulso. A milky Liquor drawn from Almonds, the cold Seeds, &c.

Emunctoria. Glands, which, according to the Antients, received the Excrements from the noble Parts, as the Parotides from the Brain, the auxiliary Glands from the Heart, and the inguinal from the Liver, from *emungo*.

Enarthrosis. A Species of Articulation, from *εν*, and *αρθρον Articulus*, a Joint.

Enanthis. A Tumour in the great Angle of the Eye, from *εν in*, and *κανθος Canthus*, the Corner of the Eye.

Encauma. A fiery Pustule of the Eye, from *εν intus*, within; and *καιω uro*, to burn.

Encharaxis. Scarification, from *χαρασσω, sculpo*.

Enchymoma. See *Ecchymosis*.

Encoilia.

Encoilia. The Intestines, and whatever is contained in the *Abdomen*, from *εν in*, and *κοιλια Venter*, the *Belly*.

Encope. Incision, from *εν in*, and *κοπιω scindo*, to *cut*.

Encranium. The Brain, from *εν in*, and *κρανιον*, the *Skull*.

Enema. A Glyster, from *ενημις*, *immitto*, to *send in*.

Engisoma. A Fracture in the Skull, when a large Fragment of the Bone presses upon the Membranes, and makes the Appearance of *γαισον*, the *Eaves of a House*; from *εγγιζω appropinquo*, to *draw near*.

Engomphosis. See *Gomphosis*.

Ensiformis. The Epithet to the pointed Gristle of the *Sternum*; from *Ensis*, a *Sword*, and *Forma*, *Shape*.

Enteron, Intestinum. A Gut; from *ενλῶ intus*, *within*.

Enterocoele. A Rupture in the Groin, from the falling down of the Guts; from *εντερον Intestinum*, a *Gut*, and *κηλη Hernia*, a *Rupture*.

Entero-epiploocoele. A Rupture, when the *Omentum* falls down with the Gut into the Groin, or *Scrotum*; from *εντερον Intestinum*, a *Gut*, *επιπλοον Omentum*, the *Caul*, and *κηλη Hernia*, a *Rupture*.

Enteromphalos. A Rupture of the Navel. This seldom happens but to Women from Labour; from *εντερον Intestinum*, and *ομφαλῶ Umbilicus*, the *Navel*.

Entiposis. The *Acetabulum*, or Socket of the Shoulder; from *εντοπω*, *imprimo*, to make an Impression. It is used by no physical Writer, but mentioned only by *Jul. Poll.*

Epiglutis. The upper Part of the Buttock; from *επι super, above, γλουτῶς, Nates,* the Buttock.

Epigonatis. The Knee-pan; from *επι super, above, γονυ Genu,* the Knee.

Epilepsia. The Falling-sickness; from *επιλαμβανω invado,* to invade.

Epiphysis. From *επιφω adnascor,* to grow to.

Epiplocele. When the *Omentum* falls into the *Scrotum*; from *επιπλοον Omentum,* the *Caul,* and *κίλη Hernia,* a Rupture.

Epiplocomistes. The Epithet to a Man that has a large Belly; from *επιπλοον Omentum,* the *Caul,* and *κομίζω gero,* to carry; as if it was a Burden. It seems to be only a Term of Raillery.

Epiplocephalum. A Rupture in the Navel; from a Tumour in the *Omentum,* from *επιπλοον Omentum,* the *Caul;* and *ομφαλῶς Umbilicus,* the Navel.

Epiploon. *Omentum,* the *Caul,* from *επιπλω supervavigo,* to swim over; because it seems to float upon the Guts.

Epiporoma. Any indurated Tumour in the Joints, from *επιπρωρω induro,* to harden.

Epischion. The *Os Pubis,* so called, because it is *επι supra, above, ισχιον, Ischium,* the Bone so called.

Epispastica. *Blistering Plaisters,* from *επισπασω attraho,* to attract.

Episphæria. The winding Vessels on the outer Part of the Substance of the Brain; from *επι super, above,* and *σφαιρα Sphæra,* a *Globe,* or *Sphere;* the Brain having in some measure that Shape.

Epistrophæus. The first Vertebra of the Neck that turns round upon the Axis or second; from ἐπι super, upon, and στρέφω *verto*, to turn.

Epomis. See *Acromion*, from ἐπι super, upon; and ὤμῳ *Humerus*, the Shoulder.

Epopalum. Any Application to the Navel, from ἔπι super, upon; ομφαλῷ *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Epulis. A Tumour on the Gums; from ἐπι super, upon; and ἔλον *Gingiva*, the Gum.

Epulotica. Medicines that incarn and cicatrize; from ἐπιθελω, to cicatrize.

Erysipelas. St. *Anthony's-Fire*: Authors vary in their Derivation of this Word. *Constantine* and *Martinius* derive it from ἔρυν *traho*, to draw, τὸ πλάσ, the neighbouring Parts. *Pollux* calls the Word ἐρυθροπιδῶ, from ἐρυθρῶ *ruber*, red, and πιδῶ *Niger*, Black, from the Variety of Colours.

Erysipelatodes. A spurious *Erysipelas*. See *Erysipelas*.

Erythroïdes. One of the Coats of the Testicles adjoining to the *Elythroïdes*, so called from its Colour, i. e. ἐρυθρῶ *ruber*, red.

Escharotica. Medicines so called, that skin over a Wound; from ἐσχαρῶ, *crustam induco*, to skin over, to scab over, to burn into a Crust. *De ἐσχαρῶ*, vide *Schol. Hom. ad Il. 1. 418*.

Esoche. An internal Tumour in the *Anus*, from ἐσω *intus*, within; and ἔχω *habeo*, to have.

Esthiomenos. The Epithet to any inveterate Ulcer, from ἐσθιω *comedo*, to eat. More properly, the *Herpes exedens*.

Ethmoidal. Sieve-like.

Ethmoides. A Bone in the Nose, so called from $\epsilon\theta\mu\omicron\delta$ *Cribrum*, a Sieve, and $\iota\delta\delta$ *Forma*, Shape.

Etron. See *Hypogastrium*.

Euembolos. One expert at setting of Bones, from $\epsilon\upsilon$ *bene*, $\epsilon\upsilon$ *in*, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ *jacio*, to cast.

Eugeos. The Womb, so called from its Fertility; from $\epsilon\upsilon$ *bene*, and $\gamma\alpha\iota\alpha$ *Tellus*, the Earth.

Euphorbium. A fat succulent Plant, from *Euphorbus*, a Physician, in Honour of whom King *Juba*, who first found it out, gave it that Name, from $\epsilon\upsilon$ *bene*, and $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\beta\omega$ *pasco*, to feed.

Exercis. The pulling out any thing hurtful to the Body; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$ *capio*, to take.

Excortatio. Stripping off the Skin, from *ex* and *Corium*, the Skin.

Excrementum. Excrement of any Sort; from *excerno*, to divide, part, or separate.

Excrescentia. From *ex*, *out*, and *cresco*, to grow.

Exoche. The Reverse of *Esoche*; from $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ *extra*, *without*, and $\epsilon\chi\omega$, *habeo* to have.

Exomphalos. A Tumour of the Navel; from *ex*, *out*, and $\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\delta$, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Exonchoma. Any large prominent Tumour; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\omicron\chi\chi\omicron\delta$, *Tumor*.

Exophthalmia. When the Eye juts out beyond its natural Situation; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\omicron\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\omicron\delta$ *Oculus*, the Eye.

Exostosis. An unnatural Swelling or Excrescence of the Bones; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*; and $\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\omicron\delta$ *Os*, a Bone.

Exoticus. Any Medicine brought from foreign Countries; from $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ *extra*, *without*.

Extensio. Extension, from *extendo*, to stretch out.

Extractio. The pulling out of any thing; from *extraho*, to pull out.

Extravasatus Sanguis. Blood burst out of the Vessels, and lodged in any Part; from *extra*, out of, and *Vas*, a Vessel.

Farcinialis. See *Allantoides*.

Fascia. A Ligature or Bandage.

Fauces. The upper Part of the Gullet.

Febrifugus. The Epithet to a Medicine, whose Use is *Febrem, fugare*, to drive away a Fever.

Fenestra. There are two Holes in the inner Cavity of the Ear, near the *Membrana Tympani*, so call'd. It signifies properly a Window; from *Φανω λυκο*, to shine.

Fibula. The lesser Bone of the Leg; *Περων*, *Fibula*, a Buckle. *Hippocrates* sometimes uses the Word for that Part only of the Bone that forms the outer Angle, perhaps because they used to buckle their Shoes in that Place.

Fissura. When a Bone is split lengthways, from *fin* to, to cleave; and in the Skull, when the Bone is split without Depression, Rising, or a Piece being wholly divided.

Fistula. Is any Pipe or oblong Cavity; but with us signifies a hollow Ulcer in any Part, whose Sides are callous and hard.

Flexor.

Flexor. A Muscle serving to bend any Parts.

Focile. The two Bones of the Leg, and of the Arm below the Elbow, *Ulna* and *Radius*, are called *Focils*; *Tibia* the *Major*, and *Fibula* the *Minor*. It is an *Arabick* Term, used by the Writers of barbarous Ages.

Fœtus. A Child in the Womb, *a fovendo*, vel *a fovendo*, *coire*; or rather *fetus*, from *feo*. See *Voss. Etymol.*

Foliaceum Ornamentum. The Foliage Leaf-like Ornament, at the Extremity of the *Tubæ Fallopi-anae*.

Folliculus Fellis. The Gall-bladder; *Folliculus* signifies a little Bag.

Fomentatio. The external Application of any warm liquid Medicine, from *foveo*, to cherish.

Fontanella. An Issue; the Diminutive of *Fons*, a Fountain.

Foramen. Any Orifice.

Forceps. Pincers, from *formum*, or *forbum*; an obsolete Word, signifying *hot*, and *capere*; or from *ferrum* and *capere*: an Iron Instrument to hold any thing with.

Fossa. The great Chink of the *Pudendum muliebri* is sometimes so called; it is properly a Ditch.

Fotus. From *foveo*, to cherish. See *Fomentatio*.

Fractura. A Fracture, from *frango*, to break.

Frænulum. The little Ligament of the Tongue, a Diminutive of

Frænum. A Bridle; with us the Ligament of the *Penis* is so called.

Frontalis Vena. A Vein in *Fronte*, the Fore-head.

Frontis Os. The Forepart of the Skull.

Fumigatio. Fumigation, from *Fumus*, Smoak.

Fungus. A spongy Excrecence in Ulcers. It signifies a Toad's-tool.

Furunculus. A Sore called a Felon; from *Fur*, *quia corpus conficit.* Plin. N. H. l. 26. c. 12.

Galaetophori Ductus. The lacteal Vessels; from *γαλα*, *Lac*, *Milk*, and *φερω porto*, to carry.

Galea. A Helmet; and by Analogy, a Pain that seizes the whole Head.

Galeancones. Those that have short Arms are called so; from *γαληη*, *Mustela*, a Weasel, and *αγκων*, *Cubitus*.

Gambelæ. The Jaws, from *γαμψος*, *aduncus*, crooked.

Gangamon. The *Omentum*, so called from the various Intertexture of Veins and Arteries, resembling *γαγλαμον*, a Fishing-net.

Ganglion. A knotty Tumour in the nervous or tendinous Parts from a Sprain or Blow; a Primitive in the Greek.

Gangræna. The cadaverous Corruption of any Part; the Fore-runner of a Mortification; a Primitive in the Greek.

Gargarisma. A Medicine to wash and cleanse the Mouth and Throat with; from *γαργαριζω*, *Os colluo*, to wash the Mouth, and that from *γαργαριων*, *Guttur*, the Throat.

Gastroc-

Gastrocnemion. The Calf of the Leg; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, a Belly, and κνήμη, *Tibia*, the Shin-bone.

Gastro epiploica. The Vein and Artery that goes to the Stomach and *Omentum*, are so called; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and επιπλοον, *Omentum*, the Caul.

Gastrorrhaphia. The Suture of Wounds in the Belly; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and ραφή, *Sutura*, a Stitching.

Gastrotomia. The cutting open the *Abdomen*, as in the *Cæsarean Section*, from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and τέμνω, *seco*, to cut.

Gelastinus. An Epithet to the Teeth, shewn in Laughing; from γέλω, *rideo*, to laugh.

Gemelli. Δίδυμοι, *Twins*.

Genioglossi. A Pair of Muscles arising from the lower Part of the Chin, and are inserted into the Basis of the Tongue; from γενειον, *Mentum*, the Chin, and γλωσσα, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Geniobyoides. A Pair of Muscles arising from the lower Part of the Chin, and are inserted into the *Os Hyoides*; from γενειον, *Mentum*, the Chin, and *Hyoides*, the Bone of the Tongue.

Genitalia. The Organs of Generation in both Sexes.

Gingivæ. The Gums.

Ginglymos. A Primitive. When a Bone receives and is received.

Glandula. A Gland, the Diminutive of

Glans. The Head of the *Penis*, resembling an Acorn.

Gland. A Kernel in the Flesh.

Glaucoma. A Defect of the Eyes, wherein the crystalline Humour loses its transparency, and appears

pears blueish; from *γλαυξ Νοκτασ*, an Owl, whose Eyes are of that Colour.

Glenoides Processus. Any Process of a Bone that has a shallow Cavity; from *γληνη*, the Socket of the Eye, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Glossocatochos, or *Spatula Linguae*. An Instrument to depress the Tongue with; from *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, the Tongue, and *κατιχω*, *reprimio*, to repress.

Glossocomon. A Cradle for a broken Leg or Thigh. It signifies properly a Case for the Reeds of a musical Instrument, (*Tibiae*, or Haut-boys;) from *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, a Tongue, and *κομειω*, *curo*, or guard.

Glottis. The Chink of the *Larynx*; from *γλωττα*, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Gluteus Musculus. A great Muscle that makes Part of *γλην*, *Nates*, the *Buttock*.

Gomphosis. A Species of Articulation, wherein the Bone is drove in like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaw-bone, from *γομφος*, *Clavus*, a Nail.

Gonagra. The Gout in the Knee; from *γονυ*, *Genu*, the Knee, and *αγρη*, *Captura*, laying hold of.

Gongrona. A hard round Tumour, upon any nervous Part; so called from *γογυρ*, the Wart of a Tree.

Gonorrhæa. Is the involuntary Profusion of Seed, from whatever Cause it happens; from *γον*, *Semen*, Seed, and *ειω fluo*, to flow.

Grandinosum Os. The same with *Cuboides*; so called from its Resemblance to a Hail-stone.

Graphoides Processus; or *Styliformis*: A Process of the *Ossa Temporum*, and of the *Ulna* toward the Writ; from *γραφης*, *Stylus*, a Pencil, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Grumus Sanguinis. Clotted or coagulated Blood.

Gula. See *Pharynx*.

Gummata. A Sort of Tumours, so called from the Resemblance of their Contents to Gums.

Gutta Serena. Blindness, either from a Defect in the optick Nerve, or Pressure upon it, when the Eye itself looks perfectly clear; the clear Drop.

Gynæcomastros. A præternatural Tumour in the Breast of a Man, when it grows as big as a Woman's; from *γυνή*, *mulier*, and *μαστός*, *Mamma*, a Teat.

Gynæcomystax. The Hair on the upper Part of a Woman's Secrets; from *γυνή*, *Mulier*, a Woman, and *μυσαξ*, *Barba*, a Beard.

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HAbena. A Bandage used to draw the Lips of a Wound together; it signifies properly a Bandage.

Hæmatocele. Any Tumour charged with Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *κελή* Tumour.

Hæmatomphaloccele. A Tumour in the Navel turgid with Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, *ομφαλός*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel, and *κελή*, Tumour.

Hæmophobicus. One that is fearful of being blooded; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *φοβέω*, *metuo*, fear. It is used more commonly of Physicians averse to Blood-letting.

Hæmotoicus. One that spits Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *πτύω*, *spuo*, to spit; from whence likewise

Hæmoptysis. A Spitting of Blood.

Hæmorrhagia. A Flux of Blood from any Part; αιμα, *Sanguis*, and ρηγνυμι, *frango*, to break, viz. the Vessels.

Hæmorrhoids. The Piles, or bleeding at the Veins of the Fundament; from αιμα, *Sanguis*, Blood, and ρεω, *fluo*, to flow.

Hæmostaticum. A Medicine to stop Blood; from αιμα, *Sanguis*, Blood, and ιστημι, *istto*, to stop.

Halo. The Circle round the Nipple of the Breast; it signifies properly the Meteor that forms a Circle round the Sun or Moon.

Hamus, or Hamulus. A hooked Instrument made use of to extract the Child out of the Body in difficult Labour.

Hætica Febris. A continual slow Fever; from ἕξις, *habitus*, as if it was riveted in the Constitution.

Heilamides. The Membranes that invest the Brain are sometimes so called; from ειλεω, *verfo*, to turn.

Helcoma. Exulceration; from ελκος, *Ulcus*, an Ulcer.

Helyster. An Instrument to draw the *Fætus* out of the Womb; from ελκυω, *traho*, to draw.

Helix. The circular or spiral Rim of the *Auricle*. The Word signifies a spiral Line; from ελιω *verto*, to turn.

Hemiceraunius. A Bandage for the Breast and Back. Vid. *Galen de Fasciis*.

Hemicrania. A Pain that seizes one Side of the Head only; from ημι, *semis*, half, and κρανιον, *Cranium*, the Skull.

Hepar, atis. The Liver. *Martinius* and *Goræus* derive it from επειω, *operari*, to work, and αιμα, *Sanguinem*, Blood; upon a Supposition that its Use was to prepare the Blood.

Hermaphroditus. A Hermaphrodite, one that is both Male and Female. The Prolongation of the *Clitoris*, is the most common Cause of this Mistake. It is derived from *Ερμης*, *Mercury*, and *Αφροδιτη*, *Venus*.

Hernia. A Rupture. A primitive Word in Latin.

Herpes. A little creeping Ulcer; from *ερπεο*, *serpo*, to creep.

Heterogenenus. Of another Kind; from *ετερον*, *alterum*, and *γενος*, *Genus*, Kind.

Hiera Picra. i. e. The *ιερος*, *sacer*, sacred, and *πικρο*, *amarus*, bitter.

Homogeneous. Of the same Kind; from *ομοιον*, *simile*, like, and *γενος*, *Genus*, Kind.

Hoplochrisma. The Weapon Salve, *χρισμα τυ οπλα*.

Hordeum. A Tumour on the Eye-lid, in the Shape of a Barley-Corn.

Humerios. The Bone in the upper Part of the Arm.

Humilis, *humble.* A Muscle of the Eye, so called from its drawing the Eye downward.

Hyatrides. The vitreous Humour of the Eye; from *υαλον*, *Vitrum*, Glass, and *υδρον*, *Forma*, Resemblance.

Hyboma. Is a hump'd Back; *υβον* signifies the Bunch on a Camel's Back.

Hydarthros. A Gleet from a wounded Joint, according to *Hildanus*; from *υδωρ*, *Water*, and *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Hydatoides. The aqueous Humour of the Eye; from *υδαλον*, the Genitive Case of *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *υδρον*, *Forma*, Shape.

Hydros. The same as *Hydrops*, a Dropsy.

Hydragoga. Medicines against a Dropsy; from *υδωρ*, *Water*, and *αγω*, *duco*, to draw.

Hyrargyros. Quicksilver; from *υδωρ*, Water; I suppose, because, a Fluid; and *αργυρος*, *Argentum*, Silver.

Hydrenterocele. A falling down of the Intestines with Water, into the *Scrotum*; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *εντερος*, *Intestinum*, a Gut, and *κηλη*, a Rupture.

Hydrocardia. The Water in the *Pericardium*; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *καρδια*, *Cor*, the Heart.

Hydrocele. A watry Tumour of the *Scrotum*; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *κωλη*, Tumour.

Hydrocephalum. A watry Tumour of the Head, from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, and *κεφαλη*, *Caput*, the Head.

Hydromphalon. A watry Tumour of the Navel; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *ομφαλον*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Hydrophobia. A Dread of Water; one of the Symptoms that attend the Bite of a mad Dog; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *φοβισω*, *metuo*, to fear.

Hydrops. The Dropsy; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water.

Hydrophthalmion. An œdematous or watry Swelling of the Eye-lids; from *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *οφθαλμος*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Hygrocirsocele. A compound Tumour of the *Scrotum*, part watry and part varicose; from *υγρος*, *humidus*, moist, and *κισσος*, *Varix*, the Dilatation of a Vein, and *κηλη*, Tumour.

Hymen, Membrana. It is used only for the Membrane of the *Uterus*, supposed to be the Token of Virginity, and broke in the first Coition: for which Reason it seems probable the same Word came to signify the God presiding over Marriages,
and.

and the Song of Joy which was used upon these Solemnities.

Hyoides, or *Hypsiloides*. The Bone of the Tongue resembling the Greek Letter υ , *Upsilon*; from whence, together with $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron$, *Forma*, it takes its Derivation.

Hyothyreoides. Two Muscles of the *Larynx*, arising from the *Os Hyoides*, are inserted into the *Thyreoides*; which see explained in their proper Places.

Hyperoon. The Palate of the Mouth; from $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, above.

Hyperjarcosis. Any fleshy Excrecence, from $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, *super*, above, and $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\xi}$, *Caro*, Flesh.

Hypnoticus. A Medicine to procure $\omicron\omega\upsilon\omicron$, *Somnus*, Sleep.

Hypochondrium. The upper Part of the *Abdomen*, next the Gristles of the *Thorax*; from $\upsilon\pi\omega$, *sub*, under, and $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\rho\omicron$, *Cartilago*, a Gristle.

Hymochyma. A Suffusion of the Eye; from $\upsilon\pi\omega\chi\epsilon\tau\omega$, *suffendo*, to pour under.

Hypocælon. That hollow Part that lies under the Eyes, so called from $\upsilon\pi\omega$, *sub*, under, and $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\omicron$, *cavus*, hollow.

Hypochophosis. The same with *Cophosis*, but in a less Degree.

Hypogastrium. The lowest Region of the Belly, from $\upsilon\pi\omega$, *sub*, under, and $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\gamma$, *Venter*, the Belly.

Hypoglossis. The Vein that lies under the Tongue; called also *Ranularis*, or a Tumour in that Place called also *Ranula*; from $\upsilon\pi\omega$ *sub*, under, and $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$ *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Hypoglutis. The fleshy Part under the *Buttocks*; from

from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *γλετ*, *Nates*, a Buttock.

Hyponomon. An Ulcer that has many *Sinusses*; from *υπονομη*, *Cuniculus*, a Mine, or subterraneous Passage. Perhaps from *υπο*, and *νομη*, *Domicilium*, a Settlement.

Hypophoræ. Deep ulcerous Fistulas; from *αποφερω*, *subtus fero*, to be carried under.

Hypopyon. A Collection of Matter under the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *πυον*, *Pus*.

Hypospadiæus. One whose *Urethra* is terminated underneath the Glans, so named, perhaps, *quasi aliquo medo spado*.

Hypofarcidias. See *Anasarca*; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *σαρξ*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Hypothenar. One of the Muscles that contract the Thumb; from *υπο*, *sub*, and *θεναρ*, *Vola*, the Palm of the Hand.

Hypothecsis. A Supposition; from *υποτιθημι*, *suppono*, to suppose.

Hypsiloides. See *Hyoides*.

Hypulus. An Ulcer that lurks under the *Cicatrix*; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *υλη*, *Cicatrix*.

Hysterica. Medicines against the Diseases of the Womb; from *υτερα*, *Uterus*, the Womb.

Hysterocèle. A Womb-Rupture, when it falls through the *Annuli* of the *Abdominal* Muscles into the Groin; from *υσηρο*, *Uterus*, the Womb, and *κηλη*, *Tumor*.

Hysterotomatocia. See *Cæsarea Sectio*; from *υτερα*, *Uterus*, *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut, and *τοκ*, *Partus*.

Hysterotomia. The Dissection of the Womb; from *υσηρα*, *Uterus*, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut.

Ichor.

Ichor. A kind of Serum ting'd with Blood.

Icterus. The Jaundice.

Jejunum. One of the Intestines so call'd, because it is commonly found empty.

Ignis sacer. See *Erysipelas*, or *Herpes exedens*.

Ilion. The third Gut from the Stomach; so called from *εἰλεω*, *circumvolvo*, to turn about; because it makes a great many *Convolutions*.

Ilium Os. The upper Part of the Bone, called *Os Innominatum*.

Impetigo. A Tetter.

Impostume. A gathering together of corrupt Matter.

Incarnans. A Medicine to produce Flesh; from *incarno*, to heal.

Inciso. Incision, from *in*, and *cædo*, to cut.

Incisures Dentes. The Fore Teeth; from their Use, which is *incidere*, to cut.

Incus. The Anvil, or little Bone of the Ear, that the *Malleus* strikes upon.

Index. The Fore-finger: from *indico*, to point; from whence likewise

Indicator Musculus. The directing Muscle.

Indignatorius Musculus. This Muscle is supposed to give a Cast of Scorn, but it is done by the Assistance of another; from *indignor*, to scorn.

Infrascapularis Musc. From *infra*, below, *Scapula*, the Shoulder-blade.

Infundibulum Renum. The Funnel of the Reins; from *infundo*, to pour in; from whence likewise

Infusio. Infusion.

Inguen, inis. The Groin.

Innominatum Os. The Bone adjoining to the *Coccyx*, so called from its having no proper name.

Inosculatio. See *Anastomosis*, from *in*, and *Osculum*, a little Mouth, or Orifice.

Intercostales Musc. The Muscles that lie *inter*, between, *Costas*, the Ribs.

Intercus. See *Hydrops*; from *inter*, between, and *Cutem*, the Skin.

Interfemineum. See *Perinæum*; from *inter*, between, *Femen*, the Inside of the Thigh.

Internodii. The mutual Connection of the Bones of the Fingers; from *inter*, between, and *Nodus*, a Joint.

Interossei Musc. Muscles that move the Fingers sideways; so called from their Progress, *inter*, between, *Ossa*, the Bones.

Interscapulium. That Process in the *Scapula*, that is commonly called the Spine, from *inter* and *Scapula*.

Intertrigo. A Galling or Chafing between the Thighs; from *inter*, between, and *tereo*, to rub.

Intestinum. A Gut, from *intus*, within.

Involucrum Cordis. See *Pericardium*; from *involvere*, to wrap up in.

Iris. The Circle round the Pupil of the Eye, so called from the many Colours in it like *Iris*, the Rainbow.

Ischæmon. A Medicine to stop Blood; from *ισχομας*, *reprimo*, to stop the Force of, *αιμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood.

Ischium. The Hip-bone, so called, because it lies near *ισχια*, *Lumbus*, the Loin.

Ischnophonia. A small Voice; from *ισχυος*, *tennis*, and *φωνη*, *Vox*.

Ischuria.

Ichuria. A Suppression of Urine; from *ισχυμι*, to stop, *ουρον*, *Urina*, the Urine.

Ithmoides. Falsely for *Ethmoides*.

Jugale Os. See *Zygoma*; from *Jugam*, a Yoke. From whence likewise

Jugularis Vena.

Junctura. Articulation; from *jungo*, to join.

L *Abia.* The Mouth, the Womb, a Wound, &c.

Labis. Any Forceps; from *λαμβάνω*, *prehendo*, to lay hold of.

Labyrinth. The second Cavity of the Ear.

Lacerated. Torn.

Lachrymalia Puncta. Two Perforations at the Edge of the Eye-lids, through which *Lachrymæ*, the Tears, pass.

Lactea Vasa. Vessels that carry the Chyle, which resembles *Lac*, Milk.

Lactumina. Little Ulcers, or crusty Scabs in the Skin, so called, because they happen chiefly to sucking Children; from *Lac*, Milk.

Lacunæ. Little Pores in the *Urethra*, or Passage of the Yard, and *Vagina Uteri*; they pour a viscous Liquor into the Passage, that lubricates and defends it from the Salts of the Urine. It signifies any Drain or Furrow, from *Lacus*, a standing Pool.

Læmos. *λαίμος*. A Primitive in the Greek, the Throat.

Lagochilus. A Hare-lip, from λαγος, *Lepus*, a Hare, and χειλος, *Labinum*, a Lip.

Lagophthalmus. A Disease of the upper Eyelid, when it is so contracted or maimed, that it cannot cover the Eye, which is common to Hares. It is derived from λαγος, *Lepus*, a Hare, and οφθαλμος, *Oculus*, an Eye.

Lambdoides. A Suture of the Skull, so called from the Greek Letter Δ *Lambda*, and ειδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Lamina. A Scale, or Plate. It is used for the Tables of the Skull.

Lancetta, or rather *Lanceola.* A Lancet, the Diminutive of *Lancea*, a Lance.

Lapara. The fleshy Part between the Ribs and the Hips, from λαπαζω, *evacuo*, to empty; because it falls in as if it was empty.

Larynx. The Top of the Wind-pipe.

Laryngotomia. See *Bronchotomia*; from λαρυγξ, *Guttur*, the Throat, and τεμνω, *seco*, to cut.

Latissimus Dorsi. A Muscle of the Back, so called, because it is *latissimus*, the broadest.

Lens. The chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

Lepidoides Sutura, i. e. *Squammosa*; the scaly Suture of the Skull, from the Genitive Case of ληπις, *Squamma*, a Scale, and ειδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Lepidosarcoma. A Tumour, so called by *Severinus*, from ληπις, *Squamma*, a Scale, and σαρξ, *Caro*, Flesh.

Lepra. A dry Scab that makes the Skin scaly; from λεπρος, *scaber*, rough.

Levator Musculus. A Muscle that raises the *Scapula*; from *levo*, to lift up.

Lethargus. A Lethargy, Drowsiness, and Forgetfulness; from ληθη, *Oblivio*, Forgetfulness, and ηργος, *iners*, slothful.

Leucoma, Albugo, Nubecula, &c. A Disease of the *Cornea*; from λευκος, *candidus*, white.

Leucopblegmata. A pituitous and almost transparent Tumour of the Body; from λευκος, *candidus*, and φλεγμα, *Phlegm*.

Leucorrhœa. The *Fluor Albus*, or Whites in Women; from λευκος, *candidus*, white, and ρεω, *fluo*, to flow.

Licentria. A Distemper in which the crude Aliment is discharged with little or no alteration; from λειον, *leve*, smooth, and εντερον, *Intestinum*, the Gut.

Ligamentum. A Ligament; from ligo, to tie.

Linea alba. A white Line, formed by the meeting of the Tendons of the abdominal Muscles.

Lipodermus. One that has lost his *Prepuce*, or Foreskin, from λειπω, *linquo*, to leave, δερμα, *Cutis*, the Skin.

Lippitudo. Blear-eyedness; a Disease primarily of the *Cilia* and their Vessels, from the Decay of their natural Moisture. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Lithargyros. A Recrement of Lead thrown off from Silver when it is refined; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and αργυρος, *Argentum*, Silver.

Lithiasis. The Generation of Stones in the Bladder; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone. Also a Disease of the Eye-lids, when little hard Concretions grow between their Coats.

Lithoides Os, or Petrosum. So called from its Hardness; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and ειδος *Forma*.

Litholabon. The Instrument that extracts the Stone from the Bladder; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and λαβη, *prehensio*, a laying hold of.

Lithontriptica.

Lithonriptica. Medicines that dissolve the Stone in the Kidnies or Bladder; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and τριβω, *tero*, to wear or rub.

Lithotomia. The Operation of cutting for the Stone; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and τεμνω, *seco*, to cut.

Lividus. The Epithet to a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its Colour; i. e. black and blue.

Lobus. The Tip of the Ear. *Eustathius* derives it from λαβειν, *apprehendere*, because it is the Part you lay hold of.

Lochia, λοχεια. The cleansing of the Uterus after the Fœtus comes away; from λοχος, *Letus*, a Bed.

Longissimus Dorsi, i. e. the longest Muscle of the Back.

Longitudinal Suture. From one Side of the Skull to the other.

Lophia, according to *Dr. Keil*, is the upper Part of the Back of the Neck; λοφος is the Original, and signifies the Neck.

Lordosis. The bending of the Vertebrae of the Back inward; from λορδος, that particular Sort of Crookedness.

Lues Venerea. The Venereal Disease, or Plague of *Venus*.

Lumbago. A Pain in the Loins; from *Lumbus*, a Loin.

Lumbricalis Musculi. Four Muscles of the Hand, so called, because they are long and slender, like *Lumbricus*, a Worm.

Lunare Os. The second Bone of the *Carpus*.

Lupus. A Cancer, distinguished by this Name, because it devours the Flesh like a Wolf.

Luxatio.

Luxatio. When a Bone slips out of its Cavity.

Lygismos. The same with *Luxatio*; from *λυγιζω*, *torqueo*.

Lymphæ Ductus. The Vessels that carry the *Lympha* into the Blood.

Macrocephalos. One that has a long Head; from *μακρος*, *longus*, and *κεφαλη*, *Caput*, a Head.

Macula Matricis. A Spot that a Child brings with him from the Womb.

Madarosis. A falling off of the Hair; from *μαδος*, *depilis*, without Hair.

Mala. The Ball of the Cheek; so called from its Resemblance to *μαλον*, *Dorice*; or rather from the Latin, *Malum*, an Apple, according to *Martinius*.

Malaxatio. The softening of any thing; from *μαλασσω*, *mollio*, to soften.

Malleus. The Hammer, or little Bone of the Ear, that strikes upon the *Incus*.

Malleolus. The Ankle.

Mammæ. The Breasts of a Woman; from *μαμμα*, *Vett. Mater.* V. *Voff*.

Mammiformis Proccessus. A Process of the Occipital Bone; in (*forma*) the Shape of (*Mamma*) a Teat.

Mandibula. The Jaw; from *mando*, to chew.

Manducatores Musc. See *Masseteres*; from *manduco*, to chew,

Manubrium.

Manubrium. The Handle of an Instrument; from *Manus*, a Hand.

Marasmus. A Consumption; from *μαρμαίνω*, *marcesco*, or *macresco*, to make clean.

Marmarygæ. Flashings of Light that appear before the Eyes, in some Disorders of the Head; from *μαρμαρίζω*, *resplendo*.

Marsupialis Musc. The *Obturator internus*, is so called by some Authors; but by most, I think, that, with the two *Gemini*, are named so, taken together, resembling *Marsupium*, a Purse.

Martiatum Unguent. (*quia Martiis Viris convenit.*) The Soldier's Ointment.

Maschale. The Armpit.

Masseteres. Two Muscles that assist in chewing; from *μασθαομαι*, *manduco*, to chew.

Masticatio. The Action of Chewing.

Mastoides. See *Mammiformis Processus*; from *μαστός*, *Mamma*, a Teat, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Mater Dura & Pia. The Membranes of the Brain; so named by the *Arabians*, because they thought them the Origin of all the other Membranes of the Body.

Matrix. The Womb; from *Mater*.

Maxilla. The Jaw; from *μασθαω*, *manduco*, to chew.

Meconium. Juice of Poppies; from *μηκον*, *Papaver*, a Poppey.

Mediana Vena. The Middle Vein of the Arm, between the *Basilic* and the *Cephalic*.

Meditullium. The spongy Substance between the two Tables of the Skull; from *Medium*, the Middle.

Megalocoelos. One that has a large prominent Belly; from *μεγας*, *magnus*, and *κοιλια*, *Venter*, the Belly.

Melancholia. Melancholy; from *μελαινα*, *niger*, black, and *χολη*, *Bilis*, Bile.

Meliceris. A Tumor that has a proper *Cistis*, or Bag, in which is contained a Matter like *μελι*, *Mel*, Honey, and *κηρος*, *Cera*, Wax.

Melosis. The searching of any Part with a Probe; from *μηλη*, *Specillum*, a Probe.

Membrana. A Membrane; so called, because it covers *Membrum*, a Limb.

Mendosæ Costæ. The false Ribs; from *mendax*, counterfeit. There are Sutures also so called.

Meningophylax. An Instrument described by *Scultetus*, that defends the Brain and its Membranes from any external Pressure; from *μηνιγξ*, *Membrana*, and *φυλασσω*, *custodio*, to guard.

Meninges. The Membranes of the Brain, so called. See *Mater Dura* & *Pia*.

Menses. The Purgations of Women; so called from *Menses*, a Month, their Period.

Mesarcæum. From *μεσος*, *medius*, and *αραια*, *Venter*, the Belly; the same with

Mesenterium. The Mesentery, or Membrane, to which the Guts are fasten'd; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *εντερον*, *Intestinum*.

Mesocolon. That Part of the Mesentery that adheres to the *Colon*; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *κωλον*, the Gut *Colon*.

Mesocranon. The Crown of the Head; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *κρανον*, *Caput*, the Head.

Mesomphalon. The Middle of the Navel; from *μεσος*, *medius*, and *μφαλον*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Metacarpus. The four Bones of the Hand next the *Carpus*; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *καρπον*, *Carpus*, the Wrist.

Mytacondyli.

Metacondyli. The last Joints of the Fingers ; from *μετα*, *Post*, after, and *κονδυλῶς*, *Condylus*, a Knuckle.

Metaphrinum. The Region of the Diaphragm ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *φρενες*, *Præcordia*, the Diaphragm.

Mitatarfus. The little Bones annexed to the *Tarsus*, that make the Sole of the Foot ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *ταρσῶς*, *Tarsus*.

Metopium. The Forehead ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *ὠψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Metrenchyta. A Syringe for the Womb ; from *μητρα*, *Matrix*, *εν*, in, and *χευω*, *fundo*, to pour.

Metroproptosis. A falling down of the Womb ; from *μητρα*, *Matrix*, the Womb, and *προπίπτειν*, *procidencia*, a falling down.

Miliaris Herpes. A Tettar or Ring-Worm, commonly called the Shingles, in which the Pimples resemble *Milium*, a Grain called Miller.

Milphosis. The falling off of the Hair of the Eye-brows ; a Primitive in the *Greek*.

Miserere mei. The Iliack Passion, wherein the exquisite Torture of the Patient draws Compassion from the By-standers.

Mitralis Valvulae. Valves at the left Ventricle of the Heart ; so called from their Resemblance to *Mitra*, a Mitre.

Modiolus. A circular Trepan, resembling in shape the Nave of a Wheel, which is its true Signification.

Mochlia. The Reduction of a Dislocation ; from *μοχλῶς*, *Victris*, a Lever.

Mogilalos. One that has a Difficulty in Speaking ; from *μογισ*, *ægre*, difficultly, and *λαλεω*, *loquor*, to speak.

Mola. The Knee-Pan; it signifies likewise a Grinder; as also the Lump of concremented Blood, or glandulous Flesh in the Womb, called a false Conception; from $\mu\upsilon\lambda\eta$.

Malares Dentes. The Grinders.

Monorchis. He that has but one Testicle; from $\mu\omicron\nu\sigma$, *solus*, and $\omicron\rho\chi\iota\varsigma$, *Testiculus*.

Mons Veneris. The Mount of *Venus*. An Eminence on the upper Part of the *Os Pubis*.

Morsus Diaboli. Devil's Bit, the Name of a Plant. The Fringes of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* are wantonly so called by some Authors.

Mortariola. The Sockets of the Teeth.

Mucronatum Os. See *Ensisiformis*; from *Mucro*, a Point of a Sword.

Mundificativus. A cleansing Medicine; from *mundifico*, to cleanse.

Musculus. A Muscle; from $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, which signifies both a Mouse and a Muscle. The Reasons which some Lexicons give for it, is, that a Muscle in its Parts resembles a Mouse, having a little Head, a large Belly, and a long Tail: others from its Resemblance to a Muscle Fish in its Texture; others from its being like a flay'd Mouse.

Mycteres. The Nostrils; $\mu\upsilon\kappa\tau\eta\rho$, is a Primitive.

Mydesis. Corruption from too much Moisture; from $\mu\upsilon\delta\alpha\omega$, *nimio Humore putresco*, to rot with too much Moisture.

Mydriasis. A Dimness of Sight, from an extraordinary Dilation of the Pupil of the Eye. This is an Original.

Myloglossi Musc. A Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Part of the Jaw, under the *Dentes*

Molares, and are inserted into the Tongue; from *μολη*, *Dens Molares*, and *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, a Tongue.

Myocephalum, A small Tumour in the *Uvea Tunica*, of the Eye, like the Head of a Fly; from *μυια*, *Musca*, a Fly, and *κεφαλη*, *Caput*, a Head.

Myodes Platysma, A musculous Expansion in the Neck; from *μυς*, *Musculus*, and *πλατυσμα*, *Dilatatio*, and that from *πλατυς*, *latus*, broad.

Myologia. A Treatise of the Muscles; from *μυς*, a Muscle, and *λογος*, *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Myopia. Short Sight; from *μυω*, *claudo*, to shut, *ωψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye; because People so affected generally half shut their Eyes when they look intently on an Object.

Myotomia. Dissection of the Muscles; from *μυς*, *Musculus*, and *τιμω secō*, to cut.

Narcotica. Medicines that produce Sleep; from *ναρκη*, *Torpedo*, a Fish, which the Naturalists say has a Power of stupifying any Thing it touches.

Naviculare Os. The third Bone of the *Tarsus*, somewhat like *Navicula*, a little Vessel.

Necrosis. Mortification; from *νεκρος*, *Mortuus*.

Nephritis. Any Distemper in the Kidnies; from *νεφρος*, *Ren*, a Kidney.

Neurochondrodes. A Ligament partly Cartilaginous, partly Membranous; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, and *χονδρος*, *Cartilago*, a Gristle.

Neurotomia.

Neurotomia. A Dissection of the Nerves; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, a Nerve, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut.

Neurodes. Nerve-like; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, a Nerve.

Neurotroton. One who has a Nerve wounded; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, and *τιτρανω*, *quulnero*, to wound.

Nodosus. Knotty, as in the Gout; from *Nodus*, a Knot.

Noli me tangere. A cancerous Sore; which, because it is usually provoked by Medicines, is called, touch me not.

Nomas. A corroding putrid Ulcer; from *νημω*, *depasso*.

Nosocomium. An Hospital; from *νοσος*, *Morbis*, a Disease, and *νομω*, *curo*, to take care of.

Notha Costæ. See *Mendosæ*; from *νοθος*, spurious.

Nucha. The back Part of the Neck; an *A*-*bick* Term.

Nyctalopia. A Defect, wherein a Man sees better in a dusky or shady Day, than in the clear Light; from *νοξ*, *Nox*, Night, and *ωψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Nymphæ. A semicircular glandulous Membrane in the *Pudendum Muleibre*; *sic dictæ, quia Urinæ cursum regunt.*

Nymphomania, Furor Uterinus. A Distraction, proceeding from the Heat of the Womb; from *νυμφια*, *Nymphæ*, and *μανια*, *Furor*.

O *Belæa Saturas* or *Sagittalis*. The strait Suture of the Head; from οβελος, *Veru*, a Spit.

Ochetcumatu. The Passage of the Nostrils; from οχητω, *aquas duco*, to carry Water.

O. hithodes, *Callous*; from οχθη, *Ripa*, a Bank.

Odontagogus. An Instrument to draw Teeth with; from αγω, *duco*, to draw and οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth, and αλγη, *Dolor*, Pain.

Odontiasis. Breeding of Teeth; from οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth.

Odontoides. Tooth-like; from οδου, *Dens*, a Tooth, and μορφη, *Forma*, Shape.

Odontotrimma. See *Dentifricium*; from οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth, and τριβω, *terō*, to rub.

Oedema. A soft pituitous Tumour yielding to the Pressure, without returning; from οιδεω, *tumescō*, to swell.

Oesophagus. The Gullet; from οισω, the future Tense of φερω, to carry, and φαγω, *edo*, to eat; because it carries what you eat into the Stomach.

Oestrum Veneris. See *Clitoris*.

Olecranon. The great Process of the *Ulna*, also the Head of the *Humerus*; from ωληνη, *Cubitus*, and κρηνον, *Caput*, the Head.

Olisthema. A perfect Luxation; from ολισθη, *lapsus*, a falling out.

Omasum. See *Abomasum*.

Omocotyle. The *Acetabulum* of the *Scapula*.

Omopectus. The Shoulder-blade; from ομο, *Humerus*, the Shoulder, and πλατος, *latus*, broad.

Omphalos, *Umbilicus*, the Navil.

Omphalocela.

Omphalocele. A Rupture in the Navel; from *ομφαλῶς*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel, and *ρηλη*, *Ruptura*.

Oνειρογμος. Lascivious Dreams; from *ονειρωτῶ*, *semen in somno profundere*.

Ophthalmia. Inflammation of the Eye; from *ὀφθαλμῶς*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Opisthotonos. A Convulsion in the Neck, that bends it backward; from *οπισθεῖν*, backwards, and *τενω*, *tendo*, to stretch.

Opisthocyphosis. When the Spine of the Backbone is bent outwards; from *οπισθεῖν*, backwards, and *κνιπω*, *inclino*, to lean.

Oplochrisma. Sympathetic Ointments, with which the Instrument that made the Wound is anointed; from *ὄπλον*, *Arma*, and *χρῆω*, *ungo*, to anoint.

Opticus Nervus. The visual Nerve; from *ὄπτω*, *video*, to see.

Orchotomia. Castration; from *ὄρχις*, *Testiculus*, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut.

Organica Pars. A Composition of dissimilar Parts, formed for Sense or Motion, as the Ear or a Muscle.

Ornamentum foliaceum. The Ends of the Fallopiian Tubes, fringed like Leaves.

Orthocolon. A stiffness in the Joint that hinders it from bending; from *ὀρθος*, *rectus*, straight, and *κῶλον*, *Membrum*, a Limb.

Ostagra. A Forceps to take out Bones with; from *ὀστιον*, *Os*, a Bone, and *αἴψα*, *Captura*, a laying hold of.

Osteologia. A Treatise of the Bones; from *ὀστιον*, *Os*, a Bone, and *λόγῶς*, *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Otenchytes. A Syringe for the Ears; from $\omega\tau\theta$, the Genitive of $\upsilon\varsigma$, *Auris*, an Ear, and $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, *infundo*, to pour in.

Oxycroceum. An Emplaster, so called, because it has in it both $\omicron\zeta\theta$, *Acetum*, Vinegar, and $\kappa\rho\omicron\kappa\theta$, *Crocus*, Saffron.

Oxymel. A Composition of Vinegar and Honey; from $\omicron\zeta\theta\varsigma$, *Acetum*, Vinegar, and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$, *Mel*, Honey.

Ozaena. A foetid Ulcer in the Nostrils; from $\omicron\zeta\eta$, *Fæter*, Stench,

PÆdarthrocace. A Disease incident mostly to Children, where the Joints swell, and most commonly the Bones are Rotten; so called by *M. Aurel. Severin*, in his Treatise *de Recondita Abcessuum Natura*: the Joint-Evil; from $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$, *Puer*, a Boy; $\alpha\rho\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *Articulus*, a Joint; and $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu$, *Malum*.

Palmus. A Palpitation of the Heart; from $\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, *vibro*, to beat.

Palpebra. The Eye-lid.

Pampiniforme Corpus. The Veins and Arteries of the Testicles, included in a common Coat, which resemble the Tendrels of Vines, curled and knotty; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-leaf, and *Forma*, Shape.

Panacea. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$, a Medicine that cures all Diseases; from $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, *omne*, all, and $\alpha\pi\omicron\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *sano*, to cure.

Pancreas. A Gland of the *Thorax*, so called from *παν*, *omne*, and *κρεας*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Panniculus Carnosus. A Membrane commonly described as investing the whole Body, as it does indeed in Brutes, lying between the Skin and *Membrana adiposa*; but in Men is to be found only in the Face. *Panniculus* signifies a Piece of Cloth.

Papilla. The Teat of the Breast.

Paracentesis. The Perforation of the Belly in Hydriopical Cases, or of the Breast in Imposthumations; from *παρακέντηω*, *perforo*, to pierce.

Paracoe. Deafness; from *κατακουα*, *male vel vix audire*, to hear difficultly.

Paracynanche. See *Angina*. From *παρα*, *de*, *κυνων*, *Canis*, a Dog, and *αγγχω*, *ango*, to strangle; it being a Distemper that Dogs are much subject to.

Paralampsis. A bright Speck in the back Part of the Eye; from *παραλαμπω*, *splendeo*, to shine.

Paralopbia. The lower and lateral Part of the Neck, according to *Keil*; from *παρα*, *prope*, and *λοφια*, *Cervix*, the Neck.

Paramesis. The Ring-finger; from *παρα*, *prope*, *μεσο*, *Medius*, the Middle.

Paraphimosi. A Contraction of the *Prepuce*, so that it will not cover the Nut: from *παρα*, *de*, and *φιμων*, *camo obligo*, to tie with a Bridle. *φιμων* signifies properly a Stricture, such as the Neck of a Purse.

Parathrema. A Luxation, when a Joint is a little slipped from its Place; from *παρα*, *de*, and *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Parasceue, Apparatus. The Preparation of all Things necessary before an Operation; from *παρασκευαζω*, *præparo*, to make ready.

Parastate. From παραστημι, *juxta stas*, to stand near.

Parastrema. A Distortion of the Face by Convulsion; from παραστρεφω, *pervertō*, to turn aside.

Paregoricus. A Medicine that assuages Pain; from παραγορευω, *lenio*, to mitigate.

Parencephalos. The *Cerebellum*; from παρα, *juxta*, near, and εγκεφαλον, *Cerebrum*, the Brain.

Parenchyma. Any of the *Viscera*, through which the Blood is strained; as the Liver, Spleen, &c. from παραρχεινω, *infundo*, to pour in.

Parietalia Ossa. The Bones of the Temples; so called, because they defend the Brain, like *Paries*, a Wall.

Paristhmia. The *Tonsils*; from παρα, *prope*, near, and ισθμιοι; a Part of the Throat so called.

Paronychia. A Tumour at the Fingers-ends, called by some a Whiteflaw; from παρα, *prope*, near, and νυξ, *Unguis*, a Nail.

Parotis Glandula. The Gland under the Ear; from παρα, *prope*, near; and ωρ, the Genitive of αυρ, *Auris*, the Ear.

Paroxysmus. The Fit of a Distemper which comes by Intervals; from παραξυνω, *exacerbo*, to make very sharp.

Parulis. An Inflammation in the Lungs; from παρα, *prope*, and ελον, *Gingiva*, a Gum.

Patella. The Knee-pan; Diminutive of *Patina*.

Patheticus. The Epithet to the fourth Pair of Nerves; so called from παθη, *Passio*, because they direct the Eyes to imitate the Passions of the Mind.

Pathognomicus. The Epithet to a Symptom, or Concourse of Symptoms, that are inseparable from a Distemper, and are found in that only, and no other;

ether ; *quod convenit omni, soli, & semper* : from $\pi\alpha\delta\theta$, *affectus*, and $\gamma\iota\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$, *cognosco*, to know.

Pathologia. A Description of Diseases, and their Symptoms ; from $\pi\alpha\delta\theta$, *Passio, Affectio*, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\theta$, *Sermo*.

Peltalis Cartilago. From its Resemblance to *Pelta*, a Buckler.

Pelvis. The Basin of the Kidnies, or the lower Part of the *Abdomen*, in which the Bladder (and in Women likewise the *Uterus*) and *Rectum* are contained.

Pennis Veruoca. See *Achrochordones*.

Pereterion. A Trepan ; from $\pi\epsilon\tau\alpha\omega$, *transfolio*, to dig through,

Pericardium. The Membrane that surrounds the Heart ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, *Cor*, the Heart.

Periclasis. A Fracture, with a great Wound, wherein the Bone is laid bare ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omega$, *frango*, to break.

Pericnemia. The Parts about the *Tibia* ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\upsilon\eta\mu\eta$, *Tibia*.

Pericranium. The Membrane that lies next the Skull ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\rho\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon$, *Caput*, the Head.

Perinæum. See *Interfemineum*. From $\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\omega$, *circumfluo*, to flow round ; because that Part is generally moist.

Periosteon. The thin Membrane that covers the Bones ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$, *Os*, a Bone.

Peripneumonia. An Inflammation of the Lungs ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\pi\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omega\nu$, *Pulmo*, the Lungs.

Peristalticus. A worm-like Motion of the Guts ; from $\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, *contrabo*, to contract.

Peristerna. The Parts round the Breast ; from $\pi\alpha\tau\iota$, *circum*, and $\varsigma\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$, *Pectus*, the Breast.

Peritonæum. The Membrane that covers the inside of the Abdomen; from *περι*, *circum*, and *τινω*, *tendo*, to stretch.

Pernio. A Kibe on the Heel; from *πτερυα*, Heel.

Perspiratio. See *Diapnoe*.

Petrosum Os. See *Lithoides*.

Phagedæna. An eating Cancer; from *φαγω*, *comedo*, to eat.

Phalangostis. A Fault in the Eye-lids, when they have two or more Rows of Hair in the Eye-lashes.

Pharmacopæus. One that makes up Medicines, an Apothecary; from *φαρμακον*, *Medicamentum*, and *ποιω*, *facio*, to make.

Pharyngotomia. From *φαρυγξ*, and *τινω*, *seco*, to cut. The same with *Bronchotomia*.

Philtrum. A Love-Cup; and by Analogy, the Division in the upper Lip; from *φιλειω*, *oscular*, kiss.

Pbimosis. Vid. *Paraphimosis*.

Pbleorrhagia. The bursting of a Vein; from *φλεψ*, *Vena*, a Vein, and *ρυνωμι*, *rumpo*, to break.

Pblebotomia. Blood-letting; from *φλεψ*, *Vena*, and *τινω*, *seco*, to cut.

Pbl-gmone. A Tumour with Inflammation; from *φλεγω*, *uro*, to burn.

Pblegmonodes Tumor. A Tumour like a *Pblegmone*.

Pblyctenæ. Pustules in the Skin from a hot Humour in the Body; from *φλυζω*, *ferveo*, to be hot.

Pbrenitis. A Phrensy, a Disease of the Mind; from *φρη*, *Mens*, the Mind.

Pbthifis. A Consumption; from *φθιω*, *tabesco*, to grow lean.

Pbygethon. From *φω*.

Phyma. Is any preternatural Humour; from *φω*, *produco*.

Physocèle. See *Pneumatocèle.* From *φύσα*, *Flatus*, and *κλῆη*, *Hernia*, A Rupture.

Pia Mater, *quia cerebrum accurate, sicut Mater Infantem, involvit, sic ab Arabibus dicta.*

Piestron. An Instrument to bruise the Bones in the Head of a *Fætus*, to extract it the easier; from *πιεζω*, *firmiter tenco*, to lay strong hold of.

Pinealis Glandula. See *Conarium.* From *Pinea*, a Pine Apple; which it has some Resemblance to.

Placenta. Part of the *Secundine*; or, as the good Wives call it, the *Woomb-Cake*, that comes away after the *Fætus*; from *πλακούς*, *Placenta*, a Cake.

Plantaris Musculus. The Muscle, whose Tendon covers *Planta*, the Sole of the Foot.

Plethora. A Redundancy of Blood in the Body; from *πλεθω*, *Copia*, Fulness.

Pleura, *πλευρα.* The Membrane that lines the Cavity of the *Thorax*.

Pleuritis. A Pleurisy; from *πλευρα*, *Latus*, the Side.

Pneumatocèle. A Wind-Rupture in the *Scrotum*, or *Cod*; from *πνευμα*, *Ventus*, Wind, and *κλῆη*, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Pneumatomphalos. A Protuberance, or thrusting out of the Navel by Wind; from *πνευμα*, *Ventus*, Wind, and *μφαλω*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Podagra. The Gout in the Feet; from *πους*, *Pes*, a Foot, and *αγειν*, *Captura*, a laying hold of.

Polychrestum Bals. A Medicine so called; from *πολυ*, *multum*, and *χρηστω*, *utilis*, useful.

Polyosteon. That Part of the Foot that has a great many Bones; from *πολυ*, *multum*, and *οσσω*, *Os*, a Bone.

Polypus. A Tumour in the Nostrils that has commonly several Roots; from πολυς, *multus*, and πους, *Pes*, a Foot.

Poplitæus Musculus. One of those that move the Leg; from *Poples*, the Ham, the Place of its Situation.

Populeon Unguentum. An Ointment so called from *Populus*, a Poplar Tree.

Porocelc. A Rupture, proceeding from a cal-
lous or stony Substance; from πωρῶς, *Callus*, and κηυη, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Porus Biliaris. The Bile Duct; from πορῶς, *Transitus*, a Passage.

Præcordia. The Parts about the Heart.

Præparantia Vasa. The preparing Vessels, so called, because it was conjectured, that the Seed was prepared by them.

Præputium. The Fore skin; so called, because some Nations used to cut it off in Circumcision; from præputo, to lop off before.

Presbyia. A Defect in the Sight, when a Man sees better at a Distance than near; from πρεσβυς, *senex*, old, because it is frequent with old Men.

Priapismos. A continual Erection of the *Penis*; from *Priapus*, a Heathen God, whose *Penis* is always painted erect.

Procatarietica Causa. The pre-existent Cause of a Disease; from προκαταρχομαι, *antigredior*.

Processus. A Process in Protuberance, as in a Bone; from procedo, to start out.

Procidencia. Is the falling out of any Part from its proper Situation, as of the *Intestinum Rectum*, or the *Uterus*; from procido, to fall down.

Procondylos. The first Joint of each Finger next the *Metacarpus*, *ante internodium*; from πωρῶς, *post*, and κονδυλῶς, *Digitus*.

Progaster. One that has a prominent Belly ; from *προ*, and *γαστήρ*, *Venter*, the Belly.

Prolabia. The Extremities of the Lips ; from *pro*, before, and *Labium*, a Lip.

Proptosis. See *Procidentia* ; from *προ*, *extra*, out, and *πιπτω*, *cado*, to fall.

Prospbyfis. A growing together of the Fingers ; from *προ*, *ad*, and *φω*, *creasco*, to grow.

Prostatae. See *Parastatae* ; from *προ*, *ante*, and *στημι*, *sto*, to stand.

Prosthefis. That Part of Surgery that supplies any Thing defective ; from *προσθημι*, *arpono*, to fix to.

Prostomia. The red Part of the Lips ; so called because they are *προ*, *ante*, before, and *σoma*, *Os*, the Mouth.

Psoas Musculus. One of the Muscles that bend the Thigh. It arises near the Loins, which, according to *Galen*, *Pollux*, &c. are called *ψοαι*, *Psoai*.

Psoiasis. Is a scurfy Scabbiness in the Body ; from *ψωρα*, *Scabie laboro*.

Pterygoides Processus. The Process of a Bone so called ; from *πτρυγξ*, *Ala*, a Wing, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Pterygostaphylini Musc. Two Muscles arising from the *Osfphænoides*, and are inserted into the *Uvula* ; from *πτρυγξ*, *Ala*, a Wing, and *σαφυλη*, *Uvula*, the Palate.

Ptisana. A Decoction made of peeled Barley ; from *πτισσω*, *decortico*, to pull off the Skin.

Pudenda. The Privities in Man or Woman ; from *Pudor*, Shame.

Pupilla. The round Aperture of the *Tunica Uvea* in the Eye ; so called, because it represents

your Image, when looked into, no bigger than *Pupilla*, a little Puppet.

Pus. Corruption ; from whence comes

Pustula. A little Pimple.

Pylorus. The lower Orifice of the Stomach ; from *πυλη*, *Janua*, a Door, and *ωρεω*, *custodio*, to guard, as if it kept the Door.

Pyosis. A Collection of Matter in any Part ; from *πυον*, *Pus*, Matter.

Pyramidales Musculi. Muscles in the Shape of a Pyramid.

Pyrenoides Processus. A Process so called ; from *πυρην*, *Nucleus*, a Kernel, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Pyropus. One that has a carbuncled Face ; from *πυρ*, *Ignis*, Fire, and *ωψ*, *Vultus*, a Face.

Pyulcon. An Instrument to fetch out the Matter from the Cavity of the Breast, or any sinuous Ulcer ; from *πυον*, *Pus*, Corruption, and *ελκω*, *traho*, to draw.

Quadratus Musculus. The four-square Muscle.

Quadrigeminus Musculus. A Muscle that moves the Thigh.

Quatrio. See *Astragalus* ; having four Sides.

R*Habdoides Sutura.* The strait Suture; from $\rho\alpha\beta\delta\circ$, *Virga*, a strait Twig, and $\iota\delta\circ$, *Forma*, Shape.

Rachitæi Musculi. Muscles belonging to the Back, so call'd from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, *Spina*, Dorfi.

Radiæi Musculi. Muscles belonging to *Radius*, a Bone of the Arm.

Radius. The lesser Bone of the Arm. It signifies a Staff or Beam.

Ranulæ Venæ, quia nigrae sunt instar ranularum.

Raspatorium. An Instrument to scrape rotten Bones with; from *rado*, to scrape.

Rectum Intestinum. The strait Gut.

Reductio. The replacing of a dislocated Bone.

Respiratio. The Dilatation of the Thorax, by drawing in the Air.

Retiformes. Net-like.

Retina Tunica. A Coat of the Eye, like *Retè*, a Net.

Rachitis. The Rickets, so called by Dr. Glisson; from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, *Spina Dorfi*, because he supposes a Fault in the Spinal Marrow produces it.

Rhagades. Clefts or Chaps in the Hands, Feet, or any Part of the Body; from $\rho\eta\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota\varsigma$, *abrumpo*, to break off.

Rhagoides Tunica, or Uvea. One of the Coats of the Eye, so called from $\rho\alpha\zeta$, *Acinus*, a Grape-stone, or Berry, and $\iota\delta\circ$, *Forma*, Shape.

Rhaphe, ραφη, Sutura, a Suture; from $\rho\alpha\pi\tau\omega$, *suo*, to sew.

R H

R O

Rheumatismus. From $\rho\epsilon\omega$, *fluo*, to flow.

Rhinenchytes. A Syringe for the Nostrils; from $\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, *Nasus*, the Nose, a $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, *infundo*, to pour in.

Rhomboides Musculus. A Muscle so called; from $\rho\omicron\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a four-square Figure, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron$, *Forma*, Shape.

Rima Pudendi. The Cleft of a Woman's Privities.

Rimula Laryngis. The Orifice of the Larynx that is covered by the *Epiglottis*, lest any of the Food should fall down.

Rotula. The Bone of the Knee-pan: It signifies a little Wheel.

Rotundus Musculus. The round Muscle.

S A

S A

Salvatella. A Vein in the back of the Hand, so called from *Salus*, Health; because it has been a received Opinion, that the opening that Vein was a Cure for Melancholy.

Saliva. Spittle, a $\sigma\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron$.

Salivales Ductus. The Passages of the *Saliva*, or Spittle.

Saniodes, properly *Sanidodes*. When the Breast is straitned and flattened like ($\sigma\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta\omicron$, the Genitive of $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\iota\varsigma$, *Tabula*) a Table.

Saphæna. A Vein of the Leg, so called, because it is almost $\sigma\alpha\phi\eta\varsigma$, *manifestus*, visible.

Sarcocele. A fleshy Tumour of the Testicles, with a Rupture; from $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\xi}$, *Caro*, Flesh, and $\pi\eta\lambda\eta$, *Hernia*.

Sarcoepiploocle. A fleshy Tumour in the Navel; from σαρκίς, *Caro*, Flesh, περιπλοοῦν, *Omentum*, the Caul, and κηλη, *Hernia*.

Sarcoma. Any fleshy Tumour; from σαρκίς, *Caro*, Flesh.

Sarcophalus. A fleshy Excrescence in the Navel; from σαρκίς, *Caro*, Flesh, and ομφαλός, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Sarcotica. Medicines that produce Flesh; from σαρκω, *Incarno*, to heal.

Sartorius Musculus. The Taylor's Muscle, so called, because it brings the Legs across.

Saxifraga. See *Litbontriptica*; from *Saxum*, a Stone, and *frango*, to break.

Scala. An Instrument to reduce a Dislocation. See *Ambe*.

Scaleni. A Pair of Muscles of the Neck, so called from their Shape, σκαληνός, a Figure with three unequal Sides.

Scaphoides, or Cymbiformis. The third Bone of the *Tarsus*; from σκαφή, a Skiff, or little Vessel, and εἶδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Scarificatio. Little Incisions in the Flesh; from σκαριφός, *Scalpellum*, a little Knife.

Sceletus. A proper Connection of the Bones of the Body, after they are dried; from σκελλω, *siccō*, to dry.

Scelotyrbe. A wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; from σκελός, *Crus*, the Leg, and τυρβη, *Tumultus*, Disorder.

Scirrhus, σκίρρ. A hard Tumour, livid, and void of Pain. A Primitive in the Greek.

Sclerophthalmia. A hard Tumour with Pain in the Eye-lid; from σκληρός, *durus*, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, *Dolor Ocularum*, a Pain of the Eyes.

Sclerosarcoma. A hard Tumour, with an Ulceration in the Gums; from *σκληρ*⊙, *durus*, hard, and *σαρξ*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Sclerotica. See *Tunica Cornea*; from *σκληρ*⊙, *durus*, hard.

Scolecoides Processus. The Worm like Process of the Cerebellum; from *σκωληξ*, *Vermis*, a Worm, and *ἰδ*⊙, *Forma*, Shape.

Scholopomachæion. An Incision Knife, shaped like a Woodcock's Bill; from *σκολοπασξ*, *Gallinago*, a Wood-Cock, and *μαχαίριον*, *Cultellus*, a Knife.

Scotomia. A Darkness of Sight; from *σκοτ*⊙, *Caligo*, Darkness.

Scrobiculus Cordis. The Pit of the Breast just below the *Cartilago Ensiformis*. The Diminutive of *Scrobs*, a Ditch.

Scrophula. A Tumour in the Glands of the Ears and Throat, the King's Evil; from *Scrofa*, an old Latin Word for a Hog, which Creature is much subject to this Distemper.

Scrotocelo. A Rupture in the Cod; from *Scrotum*, the Cod, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*.

Scutiformis. A Gristle so called; from *Forma*, Shape, and *Scutum*, a Shield.

Sepæ. Large corrosive Pustules; from *σηπω*, *putrefacio*, to putrefy.

Secretio. The Separation of Juices from the Blood; from *secerno*, to separate.

Secundæ. The *Secundine*, or After-birth.

Sigmoides. See *Sigmoides*.

Semimembranosus Musc.

Semispinatus Musculus.

Septum Cordis. The fleshy Substance that divides the right and left Ventricle of the Heart: *Septum* signifies an Inclosure, from *Sepes*, a Hedge.

Serangodes

Serangodes Ulcus. A Fistulous Ulcer; from *σηραγξ*, *Fistula*.

Serratus Musculus. A Muscle so called, because it resembles the Teeth of *Serra*, a Saw.

Serum. The white and most fluid Part of the Blood.

Sesamoidea Offa. Several small Bones, chiefly in the Hands and Feet, so called from *σησαμη*, *sesamum*, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Sialismos. Salivation; from *σιαλ*, *Saliva*, Spittle.

Sigmoides. Valves of the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, and *Aorta*; so called from Σ , the old Greek Sigma, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Singultus. A Sobbing.

Sinus. A Cavity in an Ulcer.

Solen, *σωλην*. A Cradle for a broken Limb. It signifies any Tube or Channel.

Sophronesteres. The Eye-Teeth, or Teeth of Wisdom, so called, I suppose, because they don't come till the Years of Discretion; *σωφρονιζω*, *ad sanam Mentem reduco*, I come to my right Senses.

Spargariofis. The immoderate Distension of the Breast of a Woman with Milk; from *σπαργαω*, *tumeo*, to swell.

Spasmus. A Convulsion; from *σπασω*, *contraho*, to contract.

Spatha, *σπαθη*. A Spatula.

Specillum. A Probe, *quo aliquid specimus*, i. e. *observamus*.

Sperma, *σπειρμα*, *Semen*. The Seed whereby Things are generated; from *σπειρω*, *semino*, to sow.

Spermatica Vasa. The Vessels that contain the Seed; from *σπειρμα*, *Semen*, Seed.

Spermatocoele. A Rupture in the Scrotum caused by the Tumour and Relaxion of the Vessels that prepare the Seed, or of the Epididymis; from *σπαιρμα*, *Semen*, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*.

Sphacelus. A perfect Mortification of any Part; *σφακελ*, is the Theme.

Sphenoides. Wedge-like; from *σφην*, *Cuneus*, a Wedge, and *ειδ*, *Forma*.

Sphenopharyngæus. A Muscle arising from the *Os sphenoides*, and is inserted into the *Pharynx*. It has its Name from the Place of its Origin, and that of its Insertion.

Sphincter. The Muscle that draws up the *Anus*, the Neck of the Bladder, &c. so called from *σφιγγω*, *stringo*, to bind.

Spica. A Bandage used in *Hernia's*, called so from its Resemblance to an Ear of Corn. See *Dionis Treat. of Operat.*

Spina Ventosa. So called by the *Arabick* Writers, because they supposed the Tumour to arise from Wind, and had the Sense of pricking, as by a Thorn.

Splanchnia. Medicines against Diseases of the Bowels; *σπλαγχιον*, *Viscus*, a Bowel.

Splenitis Vena. The same with *Salvatella*; it comes from *σπλην*, the Spleen.

Spondylus. A Vertebra of the Back; a Theme in the Greek.

Spongoides Os. The *Cribriforme Os* is sometimes so called, because it is porous; from *σπογγ*, a Sponge, and *ειδ*, *Forma*, Shape.

Squammosa sutura. See *Lapidoides*.

Squimanthia. A barbarous Word corrupted from *Cynanche*. See *Angina*.

Staltica. Astringent Medicines; from *σπλω*, *contra-*
traho.

Stapes. One of the three Bones in the Ear, the
Stirrup.

Staphule. The *Uvula*. It resembles *σταφυλη*,
Uva, a Grape.

Staphyloma, Uvatio. A Disease in the Eye,
when the *Tunica Cornea* is burst, and the *Uvea*
stands out, like *σταφυλη*, a Grape.

Steatoccele. A Hernia or Rupture in the *Scrotum*,
that contains Matter like Suet; from *σπασ*, *Sevum*,
Suet, and *κηλη* *Hernia*.

Steatoma. A Tumour that contains in a proper
Cistis or Bag, Matter like *σπασ*, *Sevum*, Suet.

Sternum, Στεργον. The Breast-bone.

Sternohyoides. A Pair of Muscles, so called from
their Origin and Insertion, at *στεργον*, *Sternum*, the
Breast-bone; and *Os Hyoides*; which see in their
proper Place.

Sternothyreoïdes. A Pair of Muscles of the
Breast; from *στερνον*, *Pectus*, the Breast, and *θυ-*
ρεοειδης: which see in its proper Place.

Stypticum. Any astringent Medicine; from
στυπω, *astringo*, to bind.

Stomachus. The Stomach, or rather the upper
Orifice of the Ventricle; from *στομα*, *Os*, a Mouth,
and *χω*, *fundo*, to pour; because it sends the Food
into the Orifice of the Guts.

Strabismus. A Distortion of the Eyes; from
στρεβιζω, *Oculis distortus sum*; and that, from *στρε-*
φω, *verto*, according to *Scapula*, though remotely.

Stranguria. A Stoppage in the Water, when it
flows only drop by drop; from *στραγγις*, the Ge-
nitive Case of *στραγγις*, *Gutta*, a Drop, and *ουρα*,
Urina, Urine.

Stremma. A Dislocation; from *σπρω*, *verto*, to turn.

Styloceratomyoides. A Pair of Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into the *κίρρατα*, *Cornua*, the Horns, of the *Os Hyoides*. Of which three Words this is compounded.

Styloglossi. A Pair of Muscles that lift up the Tongue, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Stylohyoides. See *Styloceratomyoides*.

Styloides. A Process of the *Os Temporum*, so called from *στυλ*, *Stylus*, a Pencil, and *μορ*, *Forma*, Shape.

Stylopharyngæus. A Pair of Muscles that dilate the Throat, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into *φαρυγξ*, *Fauces*, the Jaws.

Subalaris. A Vein so called from its Situation, *sub*, under, *Ala*, the Arm-pit.

Subclavia Vasa. Vessels that lie, *sub*, under, *Clavicula* the Channel-bone.

Sudorifica. Medicines so called from their Use, which is *Sudorem elicere*, to create Sweat.

Supinatores Musculi. Muscles so called from their Use; because they make the Hand supine, or with its Palm upwards.

Suppositorium. A Medicine like a Paste of the Length and Form of one's Finger, made to put into the *Anus*; from *suppono*, to lay under.

Sycosis. A little Ecrecence on the *Anus*, like *συκον*, *Ficus*, a Fig.

Sympathia. The natural Agreement of things; from *συ*, *simul*, together, and *πάσσο*, *passio*, suffering.

Symphysis. Is that Articulation of Bones that has no manifest Motion; from *συμφύω*, *Concreasco*.

Symptoma. The Sign or Token of a Distemper; from *συμπίπτω*, *simul cado*, to happen together.

Synanche. A Species of the *Angina*, or an Inflammation in the Muscles of the Pharynx; from *συναγχω*, *coarcto*, to strengthen.

Synarthrosis. A Species of Articulation that has manifest Motion; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *ἄρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Synchondrosis. The Articulation of a Joint by an intervening Gristle; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *χονδρῶς*, *Cartilago*, a Gristle.

Syncope. A Deficiency of Spirits and Strength; from *συνκοπτω*, *concido*, to cut down.

Syndesmosis. The Connection of Bones by a Ligament; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *δέσμη*, *Vinculum*, a Chain.

Synneurosis. The Connection of Bones by the Intervention of a Tendon or Ligament; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *νεῦρον*, *Nervus*.

Syntenosis. The Connection of Bones by a Tendon; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *τένω*, *Tendo*.

Synthesis. Is the anatomical Connection of the Bones of a Skeleton; from *συντίθημι*, *compono*, to compose.

Synymenesis. The Connection of Bones by a Membrane, as in the Skull of an Infant; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *μῆν*, *Membrana*.

Syringotomia. The cutting of a Fistula; from *σπυγξ*, *Fistula*, and *τεμνω*, *feco*, to cut.

Syrupus. Syrup. This Word is not of the Greek Extraction, but from *Sirab*, which in *Arabick* signifies *potio*, according to *Martinius*. *Bruno* asserts,

ferts, that the Greeks knew no such Form of Medicine.

Syffarcosis. The Connection of a Bone by Flesh, as in the *Os Hyoides*; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *σαρξ*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Systole, The Contraction of the Heart; from *συσάλλω*, *contraho*, to contract.

Tabella. Used for the same Form of Medicine as Lozenges.

Tabes. A Consumption, from *τηνω*, *liquefacio*, to waste away.

Tabes Dorsalis. The Back-Consumption, a seminal Weakness, or simple Gonorrhæa.

Tabum. A thin Sort of Matter, proceeding from a Want of due Circulation, very different from a *Pus*, or salutary Maturation.

Tænia. A broad flat Worm, like a Piece of Tape; from *ταμια*, a Tape-worm.

Talpes. Tumours on the Head, commonly the Consequence of the Venereal Disease. They raise the Skin from the *Pericranium*; and generally indicate the Foulness of the Bone underneath.

Talus. A Bone of the Heel, with a convex Head. See *Astragalus*.

Tapping. An Operation in which any of the *Venters* are pierced, to let out Matter, in a Dropsy, &c. See *Paracentesis*.

Taraxis. A Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, &c. from *ταρασσω*, *turbo*, to disturb.

Tarsus.

Tarsus, ταρσος, the Space between the Bones of the Leg and the *Metatarsus*. It consists of Seven Bones, the *Astragalus*, or *Talus*, *Calcaneum*, *Naviculare*, three *Ossa Cuneiformia*, and the *Cubiforme*.

Technical. Appropriated to such Terms as are peculiar to the Rules and Documents of particular Arts; from τεχνη, Art.

Telephium, τεληφιον. A Name for an incurable Ulcer; from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Ac' illes*, which was never cured.

Temperantia, and *Temperata*. Sweetners or Correctors; such things as bring the Body to a due Temperament.

Temporalis Musculus. A Muscle arising from a Part of the *Os Frontis*, and inserted by a short and strong Tendon into the *Processus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw. See *Crotaphites*.

Tenacula. A surgical Instrument, much like the *Forceps*; which see.

Tendon. The Extremity of a Muscle, whereby the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed; from τεινω, *tendo*, to stretch.

Tenesmus. A continual Desire of going to Stool; from τεινω.

Tenontotrotus. One that is wounded in the Tendon; from τεινω, *Tendo*, and τραυμα, *Vulneratus*.

Terebellum. See *Modiolus*, the Diminutive of *Terebrum*, an Auger or Piercer.

Teres Musculus. The same with *Rotundus*.

Terthra. The middle and lateral Parts of the Neck; according to *Keil*, τερθρον signifies the Parts about the Throat.

Terminthus. A Tumour on the Legs that has
I black

black Pustules on its resembling the Fruit of *τεριμιρῖδος*, the Fir-tree.

Testes. The Testicles.

Tetanus. A Convulsion; from *τενω*, *tendo*, to stretch.

Thenar. One of the Muscles that extends the Thumb; so-called, because it makes a Part of the *Θεραγ*, which is strictly the Palm of the Hand.

Theriaca. A Medicine so called, because good against the Bite of *Ἰνς*, *Vipera*, a Viper.

Tholus Dioclis. A Bandage of the Head, so called.

Thorax. The upper Cavity of the Body; *Θωραξ* is an Original in the Greek, signifying the Breast.

Thrombus. A Coagulation of the Milk, from *θρομβῖς*, *grumus*.

Thymus. A Wart resembling the Flower of Thyme; also a Gland in the *Thorax*.

Thyreothyroideus Musculus. A Pair of Muscles arising from the *Cartilago Thyroidea*, and are inserted into the *Arytænoides*; They contract the *Larynx*, of which two Words it is compounded, whose Derivation see in their proper Places.

Thyreoides Cartilago. A Gristle so called, from *Θυρεῖς*, *Scutum*, a Shield, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Tibia. The great Bone of the Leg, from its Resemblance to the Pipe so called.

Tibialis. Muscles belonging to the *Tibia*.

Tinea. An Ulcer in the Head of Children, that eats like *Tinea*, a Moth.

Tinnitus Aurium. A Ringing of the Ears; from *τιννῖς*, to ring.

Torcular Herophilli. That Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

Torrefactio. Toasting, as in order to powder Rhubarb.

Trachea. See *Aspera Arteria*; from *τραχος*, *asper*, rough.

Tragus. A little Eminence in the Ear, on which there frequently grows Hair, like the Beard of *Tragus*, a Goat.

Trapezius. A Muscle so called from its Shape; which resembles the quadrilateral geometrical Figure *Trapezian*.

Traumaticus. A vulnerary Medicine; from *τραυμα*, *Vulnus*.

Trepanatio. The Operation of Trepanning.

Triangulare Os. The little Bone between the Lambdoidal and Sagittal Suture; so called from its triangular Figure.

Trichismos. A Species of Fracture that is scarce discernable, it being as small as *τριξ*, a Hair.

Trochanter. Two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-bone; from *τροχω*, *curro*, to run, because several Muscles that move the Thigh are inserted into them.

Trochlea. The Gristle through which one of the Tendons that move the Eye passes contracted; from *τροχλια*, a Pully: from whence

Trochlearis Musculus. The Muscle whose Tendon passes through the *Trochlea*.

Tubæ Fallopiæ. Two Passages in the Womb, that resemble Trumpets, found out by *Fallopianus*.

T U

T Y

Tubercula. The same with *Phyma*.

Tunica. A little Coat, or Covering, it is used chiefly to the Coats of the Eyes.

Tyloma. Callous, or hard Flesh, or that Substance that grows about fractured Bones; from *τυλοσ*, *Callus*.

Tympanites. A watery Tumour in the Abdomen, with a Mixture of Wind that makes it, when struck, sound like *Tympanum*, a Drum; from whence, likewise, the Membrane of the Ear is called,

Tympanum. The Drum of the Ear.

Tyriasis. The same with *Elephantiasis*.

V A

V E

Vagina Uteri. The Passage of the Womb that sheaths the *Penis*.

Valvulae. Little Membranes in the Veins that stop the return of the Blood, like to *Valvae*, folding Doors.

Vasti Musculi. Muscles that extend the Thigh, so called from their Bigness.

Velamentum Bombycinum. The interior soft Membrane of the Intestines; from *Bombyx*, a Silk-Worm.

Ventriculus. The Stomach, Diminutive of *Venter*.

Verformis.

Vermiformis. A Prominence of the *Cerebellum*, so called from *Vermis*, a Worm, and *Forma*, Shape.

Verricularis Tunica. See *Amphiblestroides*; from *Verriculum*, a Net.

Verrucæ. Warts.

Vertebra. See *Spondylus*; from *verto*, to turn.

Vertex. The Crown of the Head, so called, because the Hairs turn there; from *verto*, to turn.

Vesica. The Bladder.

Vesicatorium. A Blistering-Plaster; from its raising *Vesicæ*, Blisters.

Viscera. The Bowels.

Ulceratio. An Ulceration, or superficial Ulcer; from *Ulcus*, and Ulcer.

Ulna. The great Bone of the Arm contracted; from *ωλενη*, the Cubit.

Umbilicus. The Navel, qu. *Umbo Ilium*, the Middle of the Loins.

Volsalla. Little Forceps, or Pincers; from *vello*.

Urachus. The Urinary Passage of the *Fœtus*, that goes into the *Allantois*; from *ουρον*, *Urina*, and *εχω*, *habeo*.

Ureter. The Passage of Urine from the Kidneys to the Bladder; from *ουρον*, *Urina*.

Urethra. The urinary Passage in the Penis; from *ουρον*, *Urina*, Urine.

Uterus. The Womb.

Uvea Tunica. See *Aciniformis*.

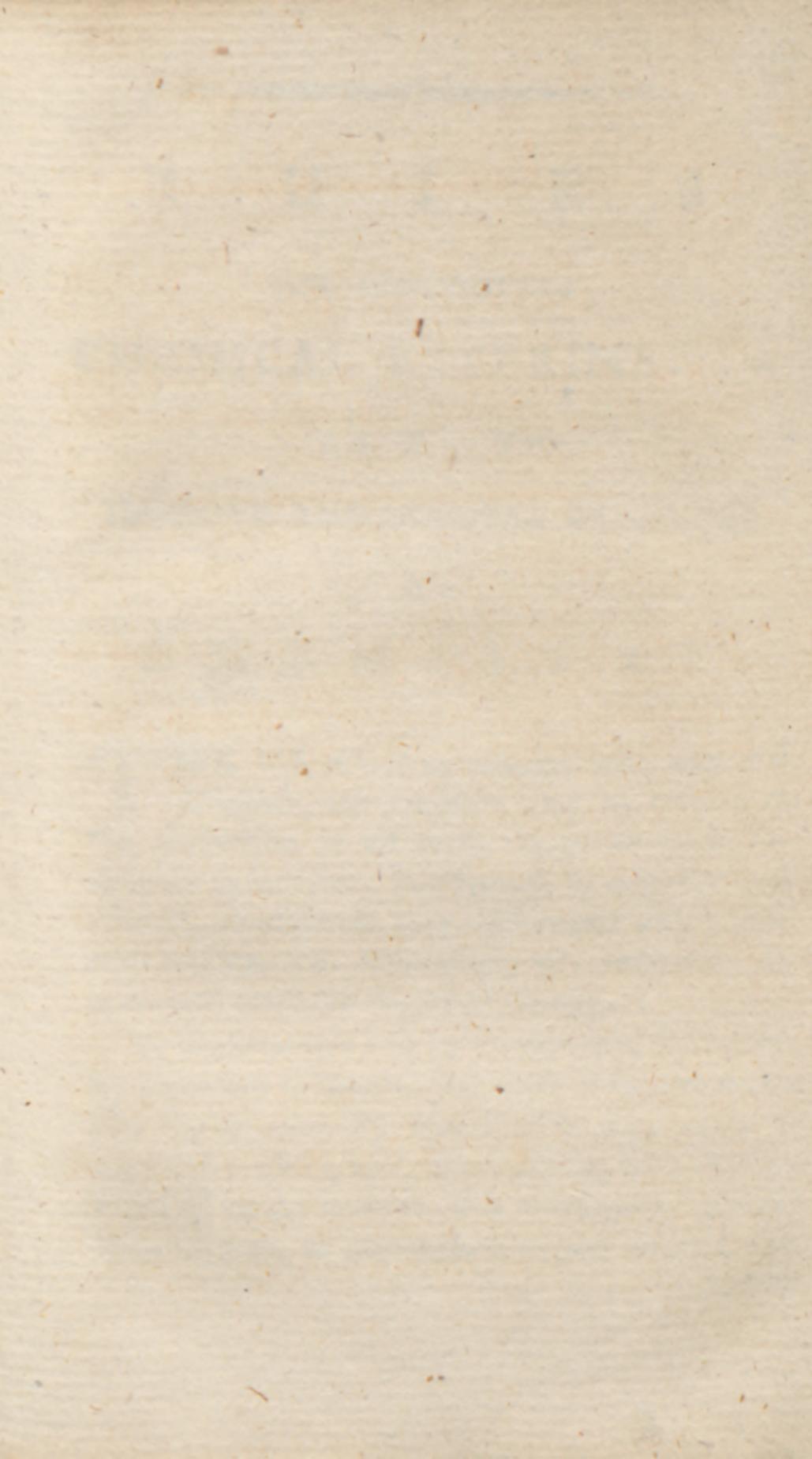
Uvula. The Palate of the Mouth.

X*erophthalmia.* A dry Soreness of the Eyes; from ξηρος, *siccus*, dry, and οφθαλμια, *Oculorum Dolor*.

Xiphoides Cartilago. A Gristle so called, from ξιφος, *Ensis*, a Sword, and ειδο, *Forma*, Shape.

Z*ona.* A Kind of Herpes, that runs round the Body: It signifies a Girdle.

Zootomia. The Dissection of Animals; from ζων, *Animal*, and τεμνω, *seco*, to cut.





R U L E S
FOR CONDUCTING
CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,
SO AS TO
IMPROVE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES
O F
C H E M I S T R Y.

THE first rule is to observe, with care and diligence, the processes used by Nature in the production of all these things we would endeavour to imitate. For Nature, as a most expert chemist, employs the very instruments which men also employ, viz. fire, water, air, and earth, as is evident from the nature of things.

To illustrate this rule by an example, it appears by numerous instances, that there is an acid or saline liquor naturally contained in the bowels of the earth; which acid, there mixing with various kinds of earthy matters, as a menstruum, changes their natures, or makes them appear under different

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ent forms, And, hence, common brimstone, allum the native vitriol, &c. seem to have their origin.

For, by an exact scrutiny and attentive consideration, it appears, that, when this general acid dissolves a certain bituminous earth, it makes brimstone; when a chalky earth, allum; when iron or copper, vitriol, &c. And, accordingly by using the same kind of general acid (which may be procured by burning brimstone under a glass bell, in the same manner as nature seems to employ it. We can likewise by art produce brimstone, allum, or vitriol, when and where we please. And thus, if we could universally discover the processes and instruments which Nature employs in the production of her effects, we should have certain rules for imitating her.

The second rule is to gain a habit of transferring, diversifying, enlarging, and improving an experiment till it ends in some certain discovery; either of light to the understanding, or of use in life; one of which points out what all just experiments will end in, when duly prosecuted and considered.

For unsuccessful experiments are no less instructing than those that succeed, which ought to be well remarked. The head must in all places cooperate with the hands; so that the mind should be constantly endeavouring to discover the causes of failure, as well as of success. And this is a sagacity which may be procured by use, and turned into a habit of invention and discovery; so that

no single experiment shall be performed, but some advantage will be immediately derived from it; nor no experiment be made without some solid grounds of hope for success.

The third rule is to prosecute experiments in an orderly series, with a view to some particular enquiry of use in life; and to let the enquiry suit the genius and temper of the enquirer; so as that it may be prosecuted by him with vigour and pleasure.

Thus, if any one should be averse to the use of fire and furnace, he may still improve chemistry and arts, or perform many serviceable chemical operations, without much apparatus or expence, or without the utensils or instruments commonly made use of in that art; which may therefore be practised as well in a study or parlour, as in a laboratory. And to those disposed to operate in this way may be recommended the business of fermentation, and concentration of liquors by cold, and the prosecution of the nature and history of cold begun by Mr. Boyle. We might also recommend the extracting of the finer essences of vegetables; the making of the more noble and spirituous infusions, tinctures and elixirs; the examining and tabling the solutive power of water, with regard to salts, and of spirit of wine, with regard to different oils and resins; the determining the force of all the menstruums in the cold; the discovery of new menstruums, and particularly a solvent for the stone. These, and many other
chemical

chemical enquiries, may be prosecuted without the use of fires and furnaces ; and even such temperas are more delighted with speculation than practice, may greatly contribute to the improvement of chemistry, by sorting, ranging, and digesting experiments with tables, shewing what they prove, and how far they reach ; how far they fall short, and how they may be carried farther ; others might to advantage employ themselves upon drawing things of use in life, from the experiments already known and published. And, lastly, others might, from a due consideration of experiments, deduce new directions and rules of practice for producing in a sure and constant manner much greater effects than are usually hoped for. If these rules are observed, we may soon hope for discoveries in every branch, which will tend to the advantage of society in general, and of the discoverers in particular.

CHARACTERS

CHARACTERS

I N

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| Acid, | — | — | — |
| Acid Marine, | — | — | — ⊖ |
| Acid Nitrous, | — | — | — ⊖ |
| Acid Vitriolic, | — | — | — ⊕ |
| Air, | — | — | — Δ |
| Alembic, | — | — | — ☒ |
| Alkali Fixed | — | — | — ⊖ |
| Alkali Volatile | — | — | — ⊖ |
| Alum, | — | — | — ⓪ ☐ |
| Amalgama, | — | — | — $\frac{a a a}{a a a}$ |
| Ana or of each, | — | — | — $\frac{a a}{a a}$ |
| Antimony, | — | — | — ⚗ ⬠ ⬠ |
| According to Art, | — | — | — S. A. |
| Aqua Fontana, | — | — | — Von. ☽ on. |
| Aqua Fortis, | — | — | — ☿ ☽ |
| Aqua Regia, | — | — | — ☿ ☽ |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Aqua Rosarum, | — — | Wof. |
| Aqua Vitæ, | — — | ☉☉ |
| Arsenic, | — — | X ○—○ |
| As much as you please, | — — — — | ℞ P. |
| As much as you will, | — — | ℞ V. |
| As much as is sufficient | — — | ℞ S. |
| Ashes, | — — | E. A. |
| Auripigmentum, | — — | ⊕ ○=○ |
| Balneum, | — — | B. |
| Balneum Mariæ, | — — | B M. MB. |
| Balneum Vaporis, | — — | B V. VB. |
| Bole of Armenia, | — — | ⊕ AB. |
| Borax, | — — | ∩ ☑ ℞ |
| Brick, | — — | □ |
| Calamile, | — — | L. C. |
| Calcine, | — — | A. ☿ |
| Calx Viva, | — — | ψ C. V. |
| Caput Mortuum, | — — | ⊙ ☹ |
| Cement, | — — | Z. |
| Cerufs, | — — | ‡ * ⊕ 1/2 |
| Cinnabar, | — — | ⊕ ☿ ⊕ 1/2 |
| Cineres Clavellati, or Pot-ashes, | | ‡ |
| Chrystal, | — — | C. |
| Coagulate, | — — | H. E. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Common Salt, | ————— | ☉ | ☩ |
| Copper or Venus, | ————— | | ♀ |
| Cornu Cervi, or Harts-horn, | ————— | C. C. | |
| Crocus Martis, | ————— | | △ ▽ |
| Crocus Veneris, | ————— | ⊕ | ⊖ |
| Crucible, | ————— | X | Ω |
| Day, | ————— | | ♁ |
| Distil, | ————— | ♁ | ♁ |
| Distilled Vinegar, | ————— | ⋈ | ⋈ |
| Digest, | ————— | ♁ | ♁ |
| Dram, | ————— | | ℥ |
| Drop, | ————— | | gt. |
| Earth, | ————— | | ⊖ |
| Filings of Steel | ————— | | ♁ |
| Filtre | ————— | | ℥ |
| Fire, | ————— | | △ |
| Flowers of Antimony, | ————— | | F O |
| Fix, | ————— | ♁ | ⊖ |
| Gold, or Sol | ————— | | ☉ |
| Glass, | ————— | | ⊖ |
| Grain, | ————— | | gr. |
| Gum, | ————— | | ⊖ |
| Half Quantity, | ————— | ℥ | ss. |
| Handful, | ————— | | M. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| Hour, | _____ | _____ | $\frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$ |
| Jesuits Bark | _____ | _____ | P. P. |
| Ink, | _____ | _____ | \odot |
| Iron or Mars | _____ | _____ | δ |
| Lead or Saturn, | _____ | _____ | ν |
| Lime, | _____ | _____ | \odot |
| Litharge, | _____ | _____ | δ |
| Lute, | _____ | _____ | L. |
| Magnet, | _____ | _____ | δ |
| Marcasite, | _____ | _____ | δ |
| Mercury of Saturn, | _____ | _____ | δ ν |
| Metallic Substances | _____ | _____ | M. S. |
| Month, | _____ | _____ | ν \square |
| Night, | _____ | _____ | ρ |
| Nitre, | _____ | _____ | \odot |
| Number, | _____ | _____ | N ^o . |
| Oil, | _____ | _____ | \odot \oplus |
| Ounce, | _____ | _____ | ζ |
| Parts one, two, or equal | _____ | _____ | P. I. II. P ^o . |
| Phlogiston, | _____ | _____ | Δ |
| Pound, | _____ | _____ | lb. |
| Powder, | _____ | _____ | F U |
| Precipitate, | _____ | _____ | \approx \checkmark |
| Pugil, | _____ | _____ | P. |

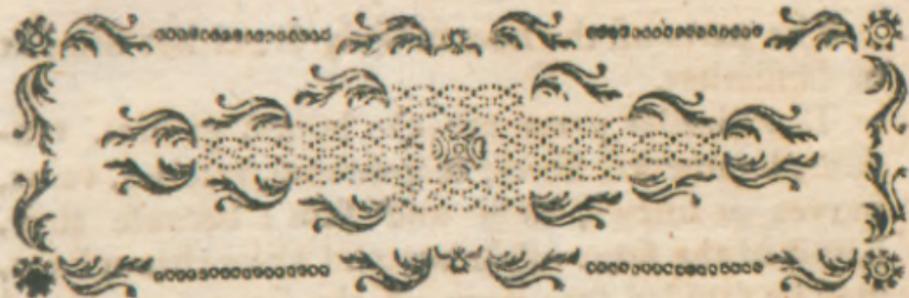
| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Purify, | — | — | ⊗ 8 |
| Quickfilver or Mercury, | | — | ☿ |
| Quint-essence, | — | — | Q. E. |
| Regulus, | — | — | ☉ |
| Retort, | — | — | ∞ |
| Recipe, | — | — | ℞ |
| Salt Armoniac, | — | — | * |
| Sal Gemmæ, | — | | 8 ◊ — |
| Salts Neutral, | — | | ⊖ |
| Sand, | — | — | ⚙ |
| Scruple, | — | — | ℞ |
| Siver or Luna, | — | | ☾ |
| Soap, | — | — | ◊ |
| Spirit, | — | — | Sp. ⊖ — |
| Spirit of Wine, | — | — | ∇ V |
| Stratum Super Stratum, | — | — | S. S. S. |
| Sublime, | — | — | ☉ 8 |
| Sulphur, | — | — | ⚗ ⚙ |
| Sulphur Vive, | — | — | ⚗ ⁵ ⚙ |
| Talk, | — | — | × |
| Tartar, | — | — | ⊕ |
| Tincture, | — | — | Tr |
| Tin or Jupiter, | — | — | ♃ |
| Verdegrease, | — | — | ⊕ |

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|----|
| Vinegar, | — | — | ⊕ |
| Vitriol, | — | — | ⊕+ |
| Urine, | — | — | ⊕ |
| Water, | — | — | Δ |
| Wax, | — | — | ⊕ |
| Wine, | — | — | V |
| Zinc, | — | — | Z |

APOTHECARIES WEIGHTS.

Twenty Grains make a Scruple
Three Scruples ——— a Drachm
Eight Drachms ——— an Ounce
Twelve Ounces ——— a Pound.





T H E

DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

O F

M A N.

MAN is compounded of a rational soul, and of a body rightly framed or disposed for an intimate union with the rational soul. For the essence of man wholly consisteth in this union. However, we are not now to consider man in this state. I only propose to describe his body in its natural state, as it is organical and consisting of all its parts.

Very wonderful, indeed, we shall find the structure of the human body, if we consider all its parts, and the use and end for which they were framed, a theme by far too copious for one essay. Therefore, I shall content myself with touching only upon the more principal parts.

A

The

The parts of the human body are either Similar or Dissimilar.

The Similar parts are the bones, gristles, tendons, ligaments, fibres, membranes, arteries, veins, nerves or sinews, flesh and skin; because they, being of the same substance and alike throughout, may be divided into parts of the same nature and denomination.

The bones are the hardest and most firm of all the similar parts; are in number 304 in the human body; and may be said to be the principal supports of the other parts. The gristles come nearest to the bones in solidity and firmness, and are particularly serviceable in the formation and support of the ear. The tendons are the white extremities of the muscles, by which they are joined to the bone. The ligaments, much of the same nature as tendons, serve to join bones to bones. fibres are, as it were, the woof of the other parts, and being variously interwove or wound up, form the various solid parts of an animal body. The membranes are thin broad substances covering other parts, as the ribs, the bladder, and the stomach. The arteries are channels conveying the vital blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The veins are the channels by which the said blood returns from those parts to the heart. The nerves or sinews carry the animal spirits from the brain and the marrow of the back-bone to all parts, and consequently are the instruments of sense and motion. The flesh and the skin need no illustration. But to these similar parts some anatomists add also the fat, nails, and hair.

The Dissimilar parts are composed of several similar parts; under this division, therefore, I shall

shall rank the head, neck, breast, belly, shoulders, arms, hands, legs, feet, &c.

The head is the principal part of the human body, because it contains the organ of sense and motion, and is the house and abode of the soul itself; and here the eyes are placed, as it were, in a watch-tower covered with bones, and to survey every object. This is divided into the scalp, which is hairy, and the face which is smooth. And again, each of these are subdivided, the fore part of the hairy scalp to the Sutura Coronalis is called the fore part of the head; that which reacheth from the Sutura Lambdoidea to the first joint of the neck, is called the hinder part of the head; and the middle and gibbous part between both these, is called the crown. The face is composed of the smooth forehead, which is the upper part, and indicates the disposition of the mind; and of the eyes, nostrils, ears, mouth, and tongue, which are the lower parts, and the organs of our senses.

The neck supports the head, and is the organ by which the voice is tuned. Where observe, that those animals, a crane, a goose, &c. that are created with long necks, have the strongest voices, and a fish, which utters no voice, wants a neck. In the human body, the hind part of the neck is called Cervix, and the fore part Guttur, or the throat; and it consists of seven joints, which are the upper part of the spine. In the fore part of it, are two great pipes, whereof one is called the wind-pipe, or rough artery, because of its unequal grilly rings, and serves to convey the air to the lungs, and from thence out of the body; the other inward pipe is the gullet, by which the meat

and drink is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

The breast joins below the neck, and contains the heart, the lungs, and the vital parts. Behind, it comprehends the shoulder-blades, the back, and twelve joints of the spine; from whence there proceed seven ribs, encompassing the hollow of the breast, reaching to the Sternum, and ending downwards in the gristle, that resembles the figure of a sword; each side of the breast is supplied and adorned with a dug or pap, through which the God of nature has ordained proper nourishment for new born infants, by the means of a spongy excrescence, called a nipple; the pap itself is composed of a membrane, vessels, kernels, flesh, fat, and skin.

The belly, which is formed below the breast, has diverse parts also. Its fore part is called Abdomen, the upper part is the Hypochondrium, and its middle is the navel; beneath are the groins, and parts designed for generation. The upper part of the abdomen, reaching up to the midriff, is the stomach, which lies cross-ways, and receiving the food from the mouth, through the gullet, digelleth it into Chyle, and afterwards sends the purer part of the said Chyle into the Vena Cava by the subclavial branches of the said vein.

To the shoulder-blades are joined the shoulders, and to them the arms, which from their beginning at the extremity of the collar-bones, to the finger's ends, contain three principal parts. The arm consists of the Lacertus, which is the part above the elbow, and has but one bone; the Cubitus, which is the part from the elbow to the wrist, and contains

tains two bones, the Ulna, which is the lower, and the Radius, which is the upper; and the hand, which also consists of three parts, viz. the wrist, the metacarpum, or part between the wrist and fingers, and the fingers. These fingers have each of them three joints.

Under the shoulders backward, are the loins, and near to them the Os Sacrum, distinguished, as it were, into five bones, having on each side of the bone Ilium, jetting out like a bow, and the hip-bone, and under these the buttocks.

This whole composition is supported by the leg, which is itself composed of the thigh, the shin, and the foot. The thigh is that part above the knee, joined to the hip-bone, and contains but one bone. The shin is the part from the knee-pan to the ankle. The use of the knee-pan is to prevent the leg from bending forward. From the ankle is contained the foot, which is made up of the heel, the sole, and five toes.

These are the external parts of a man's body, and which is thought absolutely necessary to be premised before we enter into its anatomical structure.



A
T R E A T I S E
O F
A N A T O M Y,
O R A
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F A L L

The Parts of the HUMAN BODY.

ANATOMY (derived of ἀνατομή, of ἀνατέμνει, to cut in pieces) implies a curious, neat, and dextrous dissection, or taking animal bodies to pieces, by a proper instrument, in order to discover their structure and component parts; for the improvement of the practice of Surgery, Physic, and Natural Philosophy. This art is divided into two parts, viz. (1.) Osteology, or the doctrine of the bones in general; and (2.) Sarcology, which treats of all the soft parts of the body.

And both of these are subdivided into several other branches. Osteology is divided into three parts, viz. (1.) Osteogony, which treats of the origin of the bones, of what matter they consist, and of the condition of them when joined together, in the same manner as they existed in the body.

body. (2.) Osteography, which teaches the knowledge of the fabric of the bones, or the structure and compages of a skeleton, and the diversity of parts in the bone itself now perfect. (3.) Synosteography, which shews the method of connecting one bone to another, with motion or without, with a cartilage or without it.

Sarcology has also a threefold division, viz. (1.) Myology, which treats of the muscle. (2.) Splanchnology, which exhibits a description of the viscera or bowels, and the great organs of animal life, as the lungs, brain, stomach, &c. explaining their nature, connection, site, &c. (3.) Angiology, which teaches the doctrine of the several vessels in a human body, as the arteries, veins, &c. shewing their nature and uses. All which I shall give a concise account of in their proper order.

Osteogony being a description of all the changes a bone undergoes, from its first conception in the womb, to its last state of perfection in the adult skeleton, it naturally falls under the following considerations, viz. (1.) The definition of a bone; which is said to be the hardest, whitest, and lightest part of the body, inflexible and insensible, consisting of a complex substance of a vascular, fibrous, membranous, and cartilaginous nature. (2.) The genesis of a bone; this consisteth of various states and gradations from its origin to its full perfection. For (1.) the first state of a bone is that of a terrestrial nutritious fluid matter flowing among the fluids in ovo, designed for the formation of the other parts of the body. (2.) The parts of this original earthy fluid, at a proper time, begin to cohere, unite, and thus form themselves into very small or fine capillaments,

pillaments, threads, or fibres, soft or porous, which being filled with a lymph of the same nature, they begin to increase, harden, and grow close to one another. (3.) The fibres, thus formed, strike into various directions, and being interwoven in the manner of a web, they constitute a sort of hard, white, broad, elastic substance, called a membrane. (4.) These membranes, as their fibres become gradually hard and dry, begin to consolidate and form hard, thin, white substances, which lie on one another in the manner of Lamellæ, or thin plates, between which run a great number of vessels, carrying fluids proper for moisture and nourishment; which, all together, constitute or make up the white, hard, friable, and elastic substance, called a Cartilage. (5.) Since the largest artery hath the greatest pulsation, and this being in the middle of the bone, it will then first become a Cartilage, which, by degrees, grows harder and more compact, till at last it is perfectly ossified, or arrived to the proper consistence and firmness of a bone; and the blood-vessels, being now compressed on all sides, bring no more blood than is sufficient to supply the place of the decaying particles; they having now obtained their utmost extent, hardness, and solidity. And hence, since bones begin to ossify in the middle parts first, it is easy to understand they will of consequence be there both hardest and smallest; while, on the contrary, they will be more extended towards the extremities, and of a more soft and cartilaginous nature. Thus much for Osteogony.

The next thing I shall give an account of is Osteography, which teaches the fabric of the bones, or the structure and compages of a skeleton.

ton. A skeleton is a system of bones joined together in their respective places, and as they existed in the body; after all the flesh is boiled off and cleared. For a right understanding of this, it will be necessary to mention the several affections of a bone, and the manner of their articulations. The affections of a bone are of two sorts, viz. Cavities, and Prominencies. The cavities of bones are deep or shallow. A deep cavity is called Cotyle, from the Greek *Κόβλη*, *Cavitas*. The superficial one is called Glene, from the Greek *Γληνη*. The prominencies of a bone are of two sorts, viz. (1.) An apophysis, or a protuberance made by the fibres of a bone; and, (2.) an epiphysis, or a small bone set on the extremity of a bigger, which in time unite in one. Both of them are usually on the extremity of the bones, and serve either for the insertion of muscles, or the articulation of the bones. The articulations of the bones are of three kinds, viz. (1.) *Diarthrosis*, where there is a manifest motion. (2.) *Synchondrosis*, which is by means of a cartilage, and with a small and obscure motion. (3.) *Synarthrosis*, without any motion at all.—*Diarthrosis* is again of three sorts, (1.) *Enarthrosis*, which is when a large round head of a bone is received into a large cavity, as of the thigh-bone in the Ischium. (2.) *Arthro-dia*, which is when a flat plane head of a bone is received into a shallow cavity, as of the articulation of the *Humeris* with the *Scapula*. (3.) *Ginglymas*, which is when the bones articulated mutually receive and are received by each other, as that of the *Humerus* and *Cubit*.—*Synchondrosis*, is when the extremities of two bones are joined together by means of an intervening cartilage, as in

in the vertebræ, &c. where though the motion of all is manifest, yet that of any two is scarce to be perceived.—Synorthrosis is also of three kinds, (1.) Harmonia, which is by a simple contact of the extremities of bones without any mutual ingress, and is designed by a right or oblique line. (2.) Sutura, which is when two bones are mutually indented into each other, and look like the teeth of a saw, as in the articulations of the bones of the skull. (3.) Gomphosis, or Gomphoma, is when one bone is inserted and fastened into another, as the teeth in the jaw-bones. In the Skeleton, I shall take a view of the bones in the following order, viz. of the Skull, the Spine, the Thorax, the Pelvis, the Arms, and the Legs. The bones of the Skull are six, viz. (1.) The Os Frontis, which forms the upper part of the orbits, or two sockets where the eyes are placed, and the forehead; and joins the bones of the Sinciput and Temples, by what is called the Coronal Suture. (2.) and (3.) The Parietalia, or the two bones of the Sinciput, which makes the sides of the skull, and are joined to one another in the crown of the head by the Sutura Sagittalis. (4.) and (5.). The Ossa Temporum, situated in the lower parts of the sides of the skull, and are joined to the Parietalia by the Sutura Squamosa. (6.) The Os Occipitis, which joins the Ossa Parietalia by the Sutura Lambdoidalis.

The lower parts of each temporal bone being thick and broad, is called Os Petrosum; each also have three processs; viz. (1.) The Zygomatic, which runs forward, and unites with the process of the upper jaw-bone, making the bridge called Zygoma under the ear. (2.) The Mamillary or Mastoide process, situated behind.

hind the passage of the ear. (3.) The Styliiform process, which strikes down from the basis of the Skull, like the end of a quill. There are two bones common to the skull and upper-jaw, viz. (1.) The Sphænoides, which is situated in the middle of the skull's basis; on its lower side it has five apophyses, two called the Pterigoides, or wing-like processes; two which make the lower and internal part of the orbit of the eyes, and the fifth, a very small one received in a cavity at the farther end of the Vomer. On its inside it has four processes called Clinoides, which form a cavity, in the middle called Sella Turcia. (2.) The Os Ethmoides, which is situated in the middle of the basis of the forehead bone; in the middle of it, is a small thin process called Crista Galli, from its likeness to the comb of a cock. This bone has its name from the number of small holes in it, which make it like a sieve. From its under side there goes a thin bone, which divides the cavity of the nose into two parts, called Nostrils: the lower edge of this bone is grooved with the Vomer. On each side this partition are the Offa Spongiosa; the two external plates of which make part of the orbit at the greater Canthus, or corner of the eye.

There are eleven bones in the upper-jaw, five on each side, and one in the middle, viz. The Os Nasi, or bone of the nose.—The Os Unguis.—The Os Mali.—The Os Maxillare, or jaw-bone.—The Os Palati, and the Vomer or share-bone.

The bones of the nose, though they be very small, are of a solid substance, and of a pyramidal figure; they are all placed on the upper part of the nose, and compose what is called the Bridge.

The

These bones are terminated above by the transversal future, whereby they are joined with the Os Frontis, and on the sides of the two harmonia's,— i. e. one of those futures joins them together, and is in the middle of the nose, and the other unites them with the two jaw-bones.

The French call Os Unguis two bones of the bigness and figure of a nail, placed at the great corner of the eye; they are of a thin substance like a scale, and the smallest bones of the upper-jaw. These bones touch four others, the Os Frontis, the Os Nasi, the Jaw-bone, and that part of the Os Ethmoides which forms the orbit of the eye; though they hold fast neither of those bones, and are but very seldom found in a skeleton, being easily lost in the boiling.

The bones of the cheeks, which are the fifth and sixth bones, are very large, and of an hard and solid substance; their figure is triangular, their middle part is a little prominent outward, and round like an apple. These bones compose the highest part of the cheek, and the lower part of the orbit, and are fastened to the Os Frontis, the Sphænoides, the Jaw-bone, and the Os Petrosum: each of them hath three processes, one forms an eminence, which rising upwards, makes the little corner of the eye; another, advancing towards the nose, makes the greatest part of the lower eyebrow of the orbit; and the third, joining with a prominence of the Os Petrosum, helps towards the formation of the Zigoma.

The jaw-bones are the greatest of all the bones of the face, and the most spongy: they make some part of the cheek contribute to the formation of the inferior part of the orbit; compose the
greatest

greatest part of the palate : and articulate all the upper teeth. They are situated on the side, and under the bones of the *Os Malæ*, possessing the inferior part of the upper jaw, and they touch the bones of the nose, the palate, the *Os Malæ*, and those of the orbits.

The two bones of the palate, which are the ninth and tenth bones of the upper jaw, are situated at the bottom of the palate, and make the deepest part of the roof of the mouth : they are joined together by the suture of the palate, which advancing forward near the *Dentes Incisores*, unite also the two jaw-bones. They are likewise fastened to the *Apophyses, Pterigoides*, by the *Sphæ-noidal Suture*.

The bone that divides the nostrils into two, is called the *Plough-bone*, from its likeness to the *Coulter* of a plough : it is the eleventh bone of the upper jaw, is placed in the middle above the palate, is hard and small, is a single bone, and is joined with the *Os Ethmoides* and *Sphænoïdes*, which have both small eminencies that are received in the cavities of the plough-bone, and which thereby strengthen it in his position.

The lower jaw consists of two bones until the seventh year of age, after which they turn into one, joining together in their anterior and middle part by *Symphysis* without a medium. They serve for a basis to sixteen teeth articulated into them ; their substance is very hard, that they may be strong enough to bite and chew.

The teeth, defined by anatomists, are small hard bones, white and smooth, articulated in the jaws by *Gomphosis*, and are of the following sorts,
(1.) The *Incisores*, so called, because they cut
B
the

the meat like a knife ; are eight, four in each jaw, placed before the rest outwardly, and in the middle of the others. Their outward surface is like an arch, and the anterior is hollow ; they are sharper and shorter than the rest, and each hath but one single root, which terminates in a point.

(2.) The Canini or Dog-Teeth, so called, because they break the hardest bodies ; there are two in each jaw, one on each side of the Incisores ; they are thick, strong and solid, fastened in their Alveoli by single roots, like the Incisores, but deeper ; for they exceed all the rest in length. The upper dog-teeth are called Eye-Teeth, because part of the nerve, which move the eye, is ramified or branched towards them. (3.) The Molares or Grinders, so called, because with these we grind, as it were, our aliments, to a state fit for digestion in the stomach : there are twenty of them, ten in each jaw, and five on each side. They are large and hard, and increase in bulk, according to their deeper situation in the mouth ; they have divers roots, which serve the better to fasten them in their Alveoli. The lower grinders have but two or three roots, and the upper ones three or four ; because those upper ones being in an hanging position above, have occasion for a great quantity to keep them fixed and firm. From the bones of the Cranium, I descend gradually to those of the Spine.

The Spine is a complex of many bones articulated together, to serve for habitation and rampire to the marrow. These small bones are called Vertebrae, from Verto, to turn, because by their means, the body turns several ways ; of these there are reckoned seven in the neck, twelve in the back,
five

five in the loins, six in the Os Sacrum (which coalesce in adults, and make but one large triangular bone) and four in the Os Coccygis. Each of the Vertebrae hath its body in its internal part, wherewith they support one another; they have all a great foramen through which the Medulla Spinalis passes; all three sorts of processes, four oblique, two transverse, and one acute; and all five epiphyses or appendages, viz. two at their body, two at the extremities of their transverse processes, and one at the end of their acute process. They are likewise all pierced through on their sides for the passage of the nerves that come through them; i. e. that two vertebrae make an hole between them, but one half of the hole appearing in each of them, the other half being hidden in the cartilage, which ties two vertebrae together; if they are not perforated in the middle part, it is because such perforation would weaken them too much. The end of these bones always bends inward, that it may be no inconvenience in setting; but they draw backwards a little for the better extraction of the excrements, as they do in women at the time of their delivery, to facilitate a passage to the infant.

We come now to the Thorax or Breast; its figure is oval, especially when the Diaphragma moves downwards; it is terminated above by the Clavicles, before by the Sternum, behind by the Vertebrae of the back; on the side by twenty-four ribs, and below by the cartilages of the Costae Nothae, and the cartilage Xiphoides. The larger and deeper the cavity of the Thorax is, the parts contained therein move with greater facility, and we are supposed to live longer. It is composed of

the following bones : (1.) The ribs, which are twenty-four in number, and of two sorts, viz. seven true ribs, which have their cartilaginous extremities inserted into the Finus of the Sternum ; and five false ribs, which are shorter and softer, and their extremities tied one to another ; except the last, which is tied to the midriff, or else to the descending oblique muscle. (2.) The Sternum ; in adults, it consists of one bone, but in infants, of several, according to their age ; many of the learned are of opinion that it never exceeds six ; though others pretend to have found eight in some infants, which, by growing together, are frequently reduced to four ; and commonly to three. The Sternum is all that anterior part of the Thorax, which above touches the Clavicles, and ends below at the Cartilage Xiphoides, and laterally both on the right and left is joined to the ends of the ribs before. Its body proceeds forward, but bends towards the ribs, in order to form the round and oval figure of the breast, on which it appears, as if couched. (3.) The Claviculæ or Channel-bones ; these shut the superior part of the Thorax, and fasten the Sternum to the shoulders. There is one on each side, and they both have a transverse situation at the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, a little above the first rib. Their substance is thick, but porous and fungous ; whence it is, that they are often fractured, and, when fractured, sooner reunited than any other bone. Their figure is like a () convex outwardly towards the neck, and a little concave inwardly, that the vessels under them may not suffer compression. The Clavicles help the different motions of the arms, which move
easier

easier backwards and forwards, because supported on these bones as on a basis; they are likewise of great use to hinder the arms from too great an extension forwards.—(4.) The Scapulæ or Shoulder-blades; these are two large and broad bones in form of a scalenous triangle; they are situated on each side of the upper and back part of the Thorax. The broad end is called the Basis, and each hath three processes; one running along the middle, called the Spine, the end of which is called Acromion, and receives the Clavicles: the second is a little below, called Coracoides, from its likeness to a crow's bill: the third is called Cervix, and receives the head of the Humerus, or Arm-bone, in its Sinus.

The Pelvis or Basin of the skeleton, which is formed by the following bones, viz. (1.) The Os Sacrum, and (2.) the Os Coccygis on the hinder part, both already mentioned. (3.) The Ossa Innominata, or nameless bones; which, in infants consist of three separate bones, but in adults they unite, and make but one bone, in each of which they distinguish three parts, viz. (1.) The Os Ilium; it is so called, because it contains the intestine, the Ilium being the greatest of the three; it is articulated with the Os Sacrum by Ginglymos, strengthened by a cartilage, and is a very strong membranous ligament. Its figure is semicircular, having two surfaces, the one internal, filled with one of the Musculi Flexores. (2.) The Os Ischium or Coxendix; in it there are three parts to be considered. Its superior, which makes the greatest part of the Cotyla; its anterior, which makes the greatest part of the Foramen Ovale; and the inferior, in which two processes

are observed ; the one posterior, called the Spine Process, and the other anterior and inferior.— There is also seen a Sinus or Cleft, which gives passage to the Obturator Internus. (3.) The Os Pubis ; this is situated at the middle and interior part of the trunk. Its anterior part is joined by means of a cartilage with its fellow ; its posterior forms one part of the Cotyla.—These three are all joined together by Cartilages, which remain such until the tenth or twelfth year of age, but grow drier with time, till they become so dry, that they seem to make but one bone with the others in adult persons.

In the arm are the following bones, viz. (1.) The Humerus or Shoulder-bone ; it is long and round ; it hath an internal cavity all its length which contains the marrow : its figure is not absolutely strait, but a little hollow on the inside, and raised on the outside, for the strengthening of it in its actions. This bone is articulated at both its ends ; the upper end with the Scapula by Arthrodia, and the lower part by Ginglymus with the Cubitus, and by Arthrodia with the Radius. It is also joined by Arthrodia with the Radius, having a prominence at its end, which is received into the cavity placed at the end of the Radius. This articulation causes the motions of the Cubitus inwards and outwards.

(2.) The Ulna, a long and hard bone of the Cubitus or fore arm ; it reaches from the elbow to the wrist : at its upper end it hath two processes, which are received into the fore and hind Sinus's of the extremity of the Humerus ; the external or hindmost is the biggest and longest, called Olecranon, and makes the sharp point of the elbow.

bow. At its lower end it is articulated with the Radius, and the bones of the wrist.

(3) The Radius of this accompanies the Ulna from the elbow to the wrist. In its upper end it receives the outer protuberance of the Humerus in a small cavity which receives the end of the Ulna; and, in its extremity, it has two Sinus's, which receive the bones of the wrist.

(4.) The bones of the Carpus or wrist: they are little bones, and differ as to their figure and bigness; are eight in number, placed in two rows, four in each row. The first row is articulated with the Radius, the second with (5.) the bones of the Metacarpus, or back of the hand. These are four long, slender, and unequal bones, each of them having a cavity that contains a marrow. These four bones are joined with the Carpus, by a strong connection, by means of many cartilaginous ligaments, which allows them but an obscure motion; and with the fingers by Arthrodia; each of them having a round head at their end, which enters into the Glenoide cavity, placed at the end of the first bone of the fingers.

(6.) The bones of the fingers: they are fifteen, three in each finger, placed in three ranks, called Phalanxes, from their resemblance to the ranks in battle-array.

The first rank is of larger bones than the second, and the second than the third, which is the smallest, and whose extremities end in a semi-circle or crescent.

The figure of these bones is hollow on the inside for the convenience of flexion, convex on the outside for strength sake, and a little flattened on the
inside

inside, that they might not hurt the tendons of of the Hexores, and for the better bending the fist.

They are joined together by Ginglymus, all of them having both little bones, and little cavities, which reciprocally receive one another; their articulation with the Metacarpus is by Arthrodia.

Each finger has likewise ligaments the whole length, on the inside, and these ligaments tie these bones mutually together.

The first finger is called the Thumb, and is bigger and stronger than the rest. The second is called the Index, because we make use of it when we point at any thing. The third is called the Middle Finger, by reason of its situation, and is the longest of them all. The fourth is called Annularis, because the ring is worn upon it; and the fifth Auricularis, because, being little and pointed, some commonly use it to cleanse their ears of fordes.

I shall conclude this Treatise with an account of the bones of the lower limb, which are those of the leg; they are very analagous to those of the arm; for

(1.) In the thigh there is one large bone answering to the Humerus. At its upper end it has three Epiphyses; the first is the large round head, by which it is articulated in the Acetabulum of the Coxendix; the second is called the Trochanter Major, and the third the Trochanter Minor. The lower end of this bone is articulated by the Ginglymus, with

(2.) The Tibia; this is the largest bone of the leg, hollow within, its whole length, to contain
the

the marrow, situated on the inside of the leg, articulated at both its ends by *Ginglymus*, above, with the *Femur*; and below, with one of the bones of the *Tarsus*, called *Astragalus*. It is also joined at both its ends, but laterally by *Arthrodia*, with

(3.) The *Fibula* or *Perone*: these two, i. e. the *Tibia* and the *Fibula*, answer to the *Ulna* and *Radius* of the cubit; and their articulations with each other are much the same.

(4.) The *Patella* or *Knee-pan*; it is a little bone, and lies under the tendons of the muscles which extend the leg, and serves as a pulley to facilitate their motion.

(5.) The *Tarsus*; it is the first and largest part of the foot; composed of seven bones, four of which have distinct names, and the three others only that of *Cuneiformia*.

The first is *Astragalus*, articulated under the bones of the leg, and which has six several surfaces.

The second is *Calcaneum* or *Heel-bone*, the greatest and most porous of all the bones of the *Tarsus*, and situated at the posterior part of the foot.

In this bone the tendon *Achilles*, the biggest and strongest of all the tendons, is inserted. It is doubly joined with the *Astragalus*, and also by a flat head with the *Os Cuboides*.

The third is the *Os Scaphoides* or *Naviculare*, from its resemblance to a little boat; it has a pretty large cavity that goes from one of its ends to the other, for the insertion of the large head of the *Astragalus*, which joins them both strongly together;

together ; and to the three protuberances, found on the other side of this cavity, the three last bones of the Tarsus are articulated.

The Os Cuboides is the fourth bone of the Tarsus, and is situated before the Calcaneum ; to which it is joined by an unequal surface, and articulated with the seventh bone of the Tarsus, whose fifth, sixth, and seventh bones are called Cuneiformia, because they have the figure of a wedge that cleaves wood.

These three bones, although the same in figure, differ moreover in magnitude, for one of them is greater than the rest, another of a middle size, and the other is the least of all. They are all three articulated with the Os Scaphoides by one of their ends ; and by the other, they do one of them support one of the bones of the Metatarsus, the two others being supported by the Os Cuboides.

(6.) The Metatarsus or back of the foot ; it consists of five bones, situated sideways to one another, for the sustaining each of them a toe ; they are compactly joined together at that end where they are united with the Tarsus, but they separate from one another in the middle, for the insertion of the Musculi Interossei.

They are convex outwardly, hollow within, long and slender, and end with a little head, which, entering the cavity at the end of the first Phalanx of the toes, unite them together by Arthrodia. They differ in magnitude, like the bones of the Tarsus, and have at their slenderest end an head covered with a little cartilage, for the freer motion of the toes.

(7.) The

(7) The bones of the toes ; there are fourteen, two to the great toe, and three for each of the four others, distributed into three phalanxes or ranks, like those of the fingers

Those of the first order or rank, are greater than those of the second ; those of the second are less, and so of the rest.

They are of the same figure as those of the hand, convex without, and concave within ; and are articulated with the Metatarsus by Arthrodia and by Ginglymus, with one another.

(8.) The *Ossa Sefamoidea*, like grains of *Sesamum* ; their number is uncertain, although we commonly count twelve of them in each hand, and the same in each foot : those bones, small as they are, not only serve to strengthen the joints, and hinder luxation, but their principal use is to serve as pulleys to the tendons of the muscles which go to the fingers, in order to keep them in their due places, and hinder them from falling upon the joint.



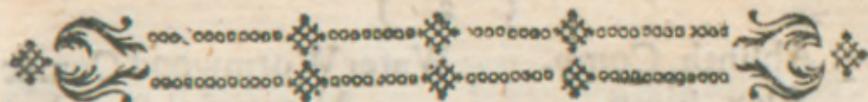
(7) The bones of the toes; these are numbered two to the great toe, and three for each of the four others, distributed into three phalanges, or joints, like those of the fingers.

Those of the first order or toe, are greater than those of the second; those of the second are less, and so of the rest.

They are of the same figure as those of the hand, convex without, and concave within; and are articulated with the Metatarsals by Arthrodesis, and by Ginglymus, with one another.

(8) The Cilia Sclerotidis, the grains of Salt, &c. Their number is uncertain, although we commonly count twelve of them in each hand, and the same in each foot; these bones, I think as they are, not only serve to strengthen the joints, and hinder flexion, but their principal use is to serve as rollers in the tendons of the muscles which go to the fingers, in order to keep them in their due place, and hinder them from falling upon the joints.





A

CATALGOU E

OF

CHYMICALS AND GALENICALS,

IN

L A T I N,

E N G L I S H.

A C E T. Dist.
Scillit,

Adianth. Alb.
Nig.

Ærugo Æris Ang.
Gall.

Æthiops Mineral.
Vegetab.

Agaricus

Aloes Barbad,
Hepatic.
Succ. Opt.

Alum. Com.
Rup.
Uff.

Ambragryfea

Amygd. Amar.
Dulc.

Antihect. Poter.

Antimon. Crud.
pp.

V I N E G A R Distilled
of Squills

Maiden Hair White
Black

Verdigrease English
French

Æthiops Mineral
Vegetable

Agaric

Aloes Barbadoes
Hepatic
Succotrine best

Allum Common
Roch
Burnt

Ambergrease

Almonds Bitter
Sweet

Antihectic of Poterius

Antimony Crud
Prepared

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Aq. Absinth. Comp. | Water Wormwood Comp. |
| Alex. Simp. | Alexiterial Simple |
| Spirit | Spirituos |
| c. Acet. | with Vinegar |
| Bryon. Comp. | Bryony Compound |
| Castorei | Castor |
| Chamom. Comp. | Chamomile Comp. |
| Cinnam, Simp. | Cinnamon Simple |
| Spirit. | Spirituos |
| Cort. Aur. Simp. | Orange Peel Simple |
| Spirit. | Spirituos |
| Epidemica | Plague |
| Flor. Aurant. | Orange Flower |
| Samb. | Elder Flower |
| Fort. Comp. | Fortis Compound |
| Dup. | Double |
| Simp. | Simple |
| Gentian Comp. | Gentian Compound |
| Hyssopi | Hyssop |
| Junip. Comp. | Juniper Compound |
| Lactis Alex. | Milk Alexiterial |
| Lavend. | Lavender |
| Mellis Odor. | Honey Aromatic |
| Simp. | Simple |
| Menth. Piper. Simp. | Pepper-mint Simple |
| Spirit. | Spirit. |
| Vulg. Simp. | Mint Simple |
| Spirit. | Spirituos |
| Mirabilis | Wonderful |
| Nephritic. | Against the Gravel |
| Nuc. Mosch. | Nutmeg |
| Piper Jamaic. | Jamaica Pepper |
| Pæon. Comp. | Piony Compound |
| Palegii Simp. | Penny-royal Simple |
| Spirit. | Spirituos |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Aq. Raphan Comp. | Wat. Horse Radice Com. |
| Regia | Regia |
| Regin Hungar. | Hungary |
| Rosar. Damas. | Damask Rose |
| Rutæ | Rue |
| Saphirina | Saphirina |
| Sem Anisi Comp. | Aniseed Compound |
| Cardam. | Cardamon Seed |
| Carui | Caraway Seed |
| Styptic. Regal. | Royal Styptic |
| Sulp. <i>vel Gas Sulp.</i> | Sulphur <i>or Gas Sulp.</i> |
| Vitriol. Cærul. | Vitriol Roman |
| Vulnerar. | Arquebuscade |
| Argent. Viv. | Quicksilver |
| Arsenic. Alb. | Arsenic White |
| Fluv. | Yellow |
| Auric. Jud. | Jews Ears |
| Aurum. Musiv. | Mosaic Gold |
| Axung. Ursi. | Fat of the Bear |
| Viper. | Viper |
| Bacc. Junip. | Juniper Berries |
| Laurii | Bayberries |
| Bals. Anodyn. | Balsam Anodyne |
| Capaiva | Capivi |
| Gilead. | Gilead |
| Guaiachin. | Guaic |
| Locatell. | Locatellus's |
| Peruv. | Peru |
| Succin. | Amber |
| Sulph. Simp. | Sulphur Simple |
| Anis. | with Oil of Aniseed |
| Tereb. | Turpentine |
| Tereb. | Turpentine |
| Tolut. | Tolu |
| Traumatic. | Vulnerary |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Bals. Veride | Balsam Green |
| Bezoar Mineral. | Bezoar Mineral |
| Bol Armen. | Bol Armenian |
| Com. | Common |
| Gallic. | French |
| Borax | Borax |
| Calx Antim. <i>vel A. D.</i> | Diaphoretic Antimony |
| Cantharides | Spanish Flies |
| Canella Alba | Winter's Bark |
| Cap. Papav. Alb. | White Poppy-heads |
| Cassia Fist. | Cassia Fistula |
| Lignea | Bark |
| Castor. N. A. | Castor New England |
| Russ. | Russia (Seed) |
| Cataplasm. e Cymino | Cataplasm of Cummin- |
| Maturans | Ripening |
| Cauft. Antim. | Causlic Antimonial |
| Com. Fort. | Strong Common |
| Mitius | Weak Ditto |
| Lunas. | Lunar |
| Cera Alb. | Wax White |
| Flav. | Yellow |
| Cerat. Alb. | Cerat White |
| Citrin. | Yellow |
| Epulotic. | Turners |
| Mercur. | Mercurial |
| Cim. Mart. | Steel Filings |
| c. Acet pp. | Prepared with Vineg, |
| Sulph. pp. | Sulphur |
| Tart. pp. | Tartar |
| Chel. Cancer. | Crabs Claws |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Cinnab. Antimon. | Cinnabar of Antimony |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Fact. | Artificial |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Cinnab. Nativ. | Cinnabar Native |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Cochinell. | Cochineal |
| Colocoth. Vitriol. | Colcothar of Vitriol |
| Colocynth. | Bitter Apple |
| Conf. Alkerm. | Confection of Alkermes |
| Cardiac. | Cordial |
| Paulina | Paulina |
| Conf. Absinth. | Conserve of Wormwood |
| Aurant. | Orange Peel |
| Cochlear. | Scurvy Grass |
| Cynosb. | Hips |
| Lavend. | Lavender |
| Lujulæ | Wood-sorrel |
| Rosar. Rub. | Red Roses |
| Rutæ | Rue |
| Corallina | Sea Moss |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Corall. Alb. | Coral White |
| Rub. | Red |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Corn. Cerv. Calc. | Hartshorn Calcinated |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Cort. Aurant. | Bark Orange |
| Granator. | Pomegranate |
| Guaiaci | Guaicum |
| Limon. | Lemon |
| Peruv. Opt. | Peruvian Best |
| Secund. | Second |
| Parv. | Small |
| Sassafr. | Sassafras |
| Crem. Tart. | Cream of Tartar |
| Cretæ pp. | Chalk Prepared |
| Gallic. | French |
| Croc. Anglican. | English Saffron |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Croc Antim. <i>vel Met.</i> | Crocus of Antimony |
| Lot. | Washed |
| Mart. Aper. | Martis Opening |
| Astring. | Astringent |
| Cubebæ | Cubebes |
| Eau de Luce | Eau de Luce |
| Ebor. Raf. | Ivory Shavings |
| Ust. | Burned |
| Elaterium | Elaterium |
| Elect. e Bacc. Lauri. | Electuary of Bayberries |
| Caryocost. | Clove and Caustus |
| e Cassia | of Cassia |
| Lenitiv. | Lenitive |
| e Scammon. | of Scammony |
| e Scordio. | of Scordium |
| Elix. Aloes <i>vel Propriet.</i> | Elixir of Aloes or <i>Prop.</i> |
| Antiven. | Antivenereal |
| Hypochond. | Hypochondriac |
| e Myrrh. Comp. | of Myrrh Compound |
| Paregor. | Paregoric or <i>Asthmatic</i> |
| Proprietat. Tart. | Proprietatis Tartariz. |
| Salutis | of Health |
| Vitæ | of Life |
| Vitriol. Acid. | Vitriol Acid |
| Dulc. | Sweet |
| Myns. | Mynsicht's |
| Uterin. | Uterine |
| Emp. Adhæsiv. | Plaster Sticking |
| ex Am. c. Merc. | Ammoniac with <i>Mer.</i> |
| Anodyn. | Anodyne |
| Attrahens | Drawing |
| e Boli | Bole |
| Cephalic | Cephalic |
| c Euphorb. | with Euphorbium |
| Cicut. c. Ammon. | Hemlock with Amm. |
| Com. <i>vel Diach. Simp</i> | Com. or <i>diach. Simp.</i> |

| Emp.Com. cum Gum. Merc. | Plaster Com. with Gums Mercury |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| e Cymino | Cummin |
| Flos Unguent. ad Herniam | Flower of Ointments Against Ruptures |
| Melilot. | Melilot |
| Minio Rub. | Red Lead |
| e Mucilagibus | Mucilages |
| Oxycroceum | Oxycroceum |
| Paracels. | Paracelsus's |
| Roborans | Strengthening |
| e Sapon. | Soap |
| Stomach. | Stomach |
| Vesicat. <i>vel</i> <i>Episp.</i> | Blistering <i>or</i> <i>Epispastic</i> |
| Epithem Vesicat. | Blistering Epithem. |
| Ess. Ambragryf. | Essence of Ambergrice |
| Aurant. | Oranges |
| Bergamot | Bergamot |
| Limon | Lemons |
| Extr. Absinth. | Extract of Wormwood |
| Cathar. <i>v.</i> <i>Pil Rud.</i> | Cathartic <i>or</i> <i>Pills Rud.</i> |
| Cort. Peruv. Durum. | Bark Hard |
| Molle | Soft |
| Croci | of Saffron |
| Gentian. | Gentian Root |
| Glycyrrhizæ | Liquorice |
| Helleb. Nig. | Hellebore Black |
| Jalap. | Jalap |
| Lign. Campechensis | Logwood |
| Guaiac. Durum | Guaiacum Wood Hard |
| Molle | Soft |
| Rutæ | Rue Leaves |
| Sabinæ | Savin Leaves |
| Thebaic. | Thebaic |
| Flor. Antim. | Flowers of Antimony |
| Balaust. | Balaustines |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Flor. Benzoin. | Flowers of Benjamin |
| Chamomel. | Chamomile |
| Lavend. | Lavender |
| Martial | Steel |
| Stæchad. | Stæchas Arabian |
| Sulph. | Sulphur |
| Lot. | Washed |
| Fol. Dict. Cret. | Leaves of Ditany of Candy |
| Malab. | Indian Leaf |
| Mari Syriaci | Syrian Mastick |
| Rosar. Rub. | Roses Red |
| Senæ Alex. | Sena from Alexandria |
| Gallæ | Galls |
| Gran. Parad. | Grains of Paradise |
| Gum. Aloes | Gum Aloes |
| Ammon. | Ammoniac |
| Ammon. Colat. | Ammoniac Purified |
| Arabic. Opt. | Arabic Best |
| Sorts | in Sorts |
| Afæcæt. Opt. | Afæcætida Best |
| Secund. | Second |
| Bdellium | Bdellium |
| Benzoin. | Benjamin |
| Caranna | Caranna |
| Elemi | Elemi |
| Colat. | Purified |
| Euphorb. | Euphorbium |
| Galban. | Galbanum |
| Col. Ver. | Purified |
| Guaiaci | Guaiacum |
| Gutt. Gamb. | Gumboge |
| Juniper | Juniper |
| Labdan. | Labdanum |
| Lacc. Seed | Lac Seed |
| Shell | Shell |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Gum. Lacc. Stick | Gum Lac Stick |
| Mastich. | Mastich |
| Myrrhæ Opt. | Myrrh Best |
| Secund. | Second |
| Oliban. | Olibanum |
| Opoponax | Opoponax |
| Sagapen. | Sagapenum |
| Scammon. Alep. | Scammony Aleppo |
| Smyrna | Smyrna |
| Sarcocoll. | Sarcocol |
| Senica | Senica |
| Styrax Calam. | Storax Calamita |
| Colat. | Purified |
| Liquid. | Liquid |
| Tacama. | Tacamahac |
| Colat. | Purified |
| Tragac. | Tragacanth |
| Gutt. Vitæ | Drops of Life |
| Hepar Sulph. | Liver of Sulphur |
| Hord. Gall. | Barley French |
| Perlat. | Pearl |
| Icthyocolla L. S. | Ifinglass Long Staple |
| S. S. | Short Staple |
| Lap. Bezoar Occid. | Bezoar Occidental |
| Orient. | Oriental |
| Calaminar. | Calamine |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Contrayerv. | Contrayerva Balls |
| Gascoign. | Gascoign's do. |
| de Goa | Goa Stone |
| Hæmat. | Blood Stone |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Hybern. | Irish Slate |
| Infernalis | Infernal Stone |
| Medicament. | Medicinal |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lap. Tutiaë | Tutty |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Laud. Lond. | London Laudanum |
| Lig. Aloës | Aloës Wood |
| Tinct. Campech. | Liver of Logwood |
| Guaiaci Raf. | Guaiacum Shavings |
| Rhodii Raf. | Rose Wood do. |
| Sant. Citrin. Raf. | Yellow Saunders do. |
| Rub. Raf. | Red do. do. |
| Sassafr. | Sassafras Wood |
| Raf. | Shavings |
| Linim. Alb. | Liniment White |
| Sapon. <i>vel</i> <i>Opodeldœ</i> | Soap or <i>Opodeldœ</i> |
| Tripharm. | of 3 Ingredients |
| Litharg. Auri | Litharge of Gold |
| Lix. Sapon. | Lie of Soap |
| Tart. <i>vel</i> <i>Ol. T. per D.</i> | Tartar |
| Magist. Bismuth. | Magistery of Bismuth |
| Magnesia Alb. | Magnesia Alba |
| Manna Flakey | Manna Flakey |
| Opt. | Best |
| Sorts | in Sorts |
| Commun. | Common |
| Margarit Ragg. | Pearls |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Mel Angl. | Honey English |
| Ægyptiac. | Ægyptian |
| Elatines | of Fluellin |
| Elleb. | Hellebor |
| Rosaceum | Roses |
| Solutiv. | Soluteive |
| Merc. Alcalifat. | Mercury Alcalized |
| Calc. <i>vel</i> <i>Præ.p. se</i> | Calcined |
| Corallinus | Coralinus |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mer. Corall. Arc. | Merc. Corallinum Arcan. |
| Cor. Rub. <i>vel</i> Præ. R. | Corrosive Red <i>or</i> R. P. |
| Dulc. | Sweet |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Emetic. Flav. | Yellow |
| Præcipitit. Alb | Precipitate White |
| Virid. | Green |
| Sublimat. Corros. | Sublimate Corrosive |
| Mithrid. <i>vel</i> Conf. Dam. | Mithridate <i>or</i> Conf. Da. |
| Milleped. pp. | Millepedes Prepared |
| Moschus | Musk |
| Nard. Celtica | Spikenard Celtic |
| Ind. | Indian |
| Nitrum Purificat. | Salt Petre Purified |
| Vitriol. | Vitriolated |
| Nux Vomica. | Vomiting Nut |
| Ocul. Cancer. | Crabs Eyes |
| pp. | Prepared |
| Ol. Absinth. Chym. | Oil of Wormwood |
| Amygd. Dul. | Almonds Sweet |
| Anethi | Dill |
| Anisi | Anniseed |
| Aurant. | Oranges |
| Buxi | Box |
| Camphor. | Camphor |
| Carui | Caraway |
| Caryoph. | Cloves |
| Ceræ | Wax |
| Chamom. Chym. | Camomile Chym. |
| Galenic. | Galenic. |
| Cinnamom | Cinnamon |
| Capaiv. Comp. | Capaiva Comp. |
| C. C. | Hartshorn |
| Cymini | Cummin |
| Excestrens. | Exeter |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Ol. Fœnic. Com. | Oil Fennel Common |
| Dulc. | Sweet |
| Hyperici | St. John's Wort |
| Hyffopi | Hyffop |
| Junip. | Juniper |
| Lateritum | Bricks |
| Lavend. | Lavender |
| Laurin. Fland. | Bay Berries |
| Lilliorium | Lillies |
| Limon. | Lemons |
| Lini Com. | Linseed Common |
| S. I. | Cold Drawn |
| Lumbricor. | Earth Worms |
| Macis per Expr. | Mace per Expression |
| Majorana | Marjoram |
| Menth. Piper. | Pepper Mint |
| Myrrh. per Deliq. | Myrrh by Resolution |
| Mucilag. | Mucilages |
| Nuc. Mosch. | Nutmegs |
| Olivar. Com. | Olives Common |
| Opt. | Best |
| Origan. | Origanum |
| Palmæ | Palm |
| Petrol. Barb. | Tar Barbadoes |
| Petrofelini | Parsley |
| Puleg. | Penny-Royal |
| Rhod. | Rhodium |
| Rorismar. | Rosemary |
| Rosar. | Roses |
| Rutæ | Rue |
| Sabinæ | Savin |
| Salviæ | Sage |
| Sambuc. | Elder |
| Sassafr. | Sassafras |
| Sinap. | Mustard Seed |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Ol. Succin. Com. | Oil of Amber Common |
| Rect. | Rectified |
| Tereb. Com. | Turpentine Common |
| Thymi | Thyme |
| Limon | Lemonated |
| Viper. | Viper |
| Virid. | Green |
| Opium | Opium |
| Os Sepiæ | Scuttle Fish Bone |
| Oxymel ex Allio. | Oxymel Garlick |
| Scilliticum | Squills |
| Simplex | Simple |
| Phil. Lond. | London Philonium |
| Pil. Aromat. | Pills Aromatic |
| Benedict. | Blessed |
| Ecphractic | Ecphractic |
| Fœtid. | Asafœtida |
| Gummos. | Gum |
| Mathæi | Mathew's |
| Mercur. | Mercurial |
| Ruffi | Ruffus's |
| Sapon. | Soap |
| Starkei | Starkey's (Gums |
| Stomach. c. Gum. | Stomachic with |
| e Styrace | Storax |
| e Succin. | Amber |
| Piper Alb. | Pepper White |
| Guinea | Guinea |
| Jamaic. | Jamaica |
| Long. | Long. |
| Pix Burgund. | Burgundy Pitch |
| Plumb. Alb. | Lead White |
| Rub. | Red |
| Nig. | Black |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Potest. Succin. &c. | Powd. Ambers, &c. |
| Amygd. | Almonds |
| Anis | Anniseed |
| Antilyfs. | Against the Bite of a Mad Dog |
| Ari Comp. | Arum Compound |
| Bazilicus | Royal |
| Bezoardicus | Bezoar |
| e Bolo Com. c Opio | Bole Com. with and |
| f. Opio | without Opium |
| Carui | Caraway |
| e Cerussa Comp. | Cerufs Compound |
| e Chel. Can. Comp. | Crabs Claws Com. |
| in Balls | in Balls |
| Colocynth. | Bitter Apple |
| Contrayer. Comp. | Contrayerva Com. |
| Cornachin. | Cornachin |
| Cort. Peru. Opt. | Peruv. Bark Best |
| Secund. | Secund |
| Curcum. | Tumeric |
| Cymini | Cummin Seed |
| Diapent. | Sanicle |
| Enulæ | Elicampane |
| Equin. Arom. | Horse Spice |
| Fœnugr. | Fenugreek |
| Gascoign. | Gascoigns |
| Gentian. | Gentian Root |
| Glycyrrhz. Com. | Liquorise Common |
| Opt. | Best |
| Elleb. Alb. | White Hellebore |
| Jalapii | Jalap |
| Ipecac. | Ipecacuanha |
| Lini | Linseed |
| e Myrrh. Comp. | Myrrh Compound |
| Rub. Tinct. | Madder |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pulv. Salop. | Powd. Salop |
| Sint. Rub. | Red Saunders |
| e Scam. Comp. | Scammony Comp. |
| e Sena Comp. | Sena Compound |
| Serp. Virg. | Virginian Snake |
| Stann | Tin (Root |
| Sternu. <i>vel</i> Cephalic. | Sneezeing or Cephalic |
| e Suc. Comp. | Amber Compound |
| | Tragacanth Ditto |
| Valesian. | Valerian |
| Viper. | Vipers |
| Rad. Anchusæ | Roots Alkanet |
| Angelic. Hysp. | Angelica Spanish |
| Ari | Arum |
| Arist. Long. | Birthwort Long |
| Rotund. | Round |
| Afari | Asarabacca |
| Bistort. | Bistort |
| Calam. Aromat. | Sweet Scented Flag |
| Cassamun. | Cassamunair |
| Chiræ. | China |
| Contrayerv. | Contrayerva |
| Curcumæ | Turmeric |
| Diæt. Cret. | Dittany of Candy |
| Enulæ Camp. | Elicampane |
| Eringii | Eringo |
| Cond. | Preserved |
| Galang. | Galangal |
| Gentian. | Gentian |
| Ginzang. | Ginseng |
| Glycyrrhizæ | Liquorice |
| Elleb. Alb. | Helebore White |
| Nigr. | Black |
| Hermodact. | Hermodactils |
| Jalapii | Jalap |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Rad. Ipecac. | Roots Ipecacuanha |
| Irid. Flor. | Orris |
| Mei Athh. | Spignel |
| Pimpinell. Saxif. | Burnet Saxifrage |
| Pœon. | Piony |
| Pyrethri | Pellitory of Spain |
| Rhei Turkey | Rhubarb Turkey |
| E. Ind. Opt. | Indian Best |
| Secund. | Secund. |
| Rub. Tinct. | Madder |
| Sarsaparill. | Sarsaparilla |
| Incis | Incis. |
| Scillar. | Squills |
| Siccat. | Dryed |
| Serpent. Virg. | Virgian Snake |
| Torment. | Tormentil |
| Turpeth. | Turbith |
| Valerian. Sylv. | Valerian Wild |
| Zedoarizæ | Zedoary |
| Zingib. | Ginger |
| Cond. | Preserved. |
| Regulus. Antim. | Regulus of Antimony. |
| Resin. Aloes | Resin of Aloes |
| Cort. Peruv. | Bark |
| Flav. | Yellow |
| Guaiac. | Guaiacum. |
| Jalipii | Jalap |
| Nig. | Black |
| Scammon. | Scammony. |
| Rob. Sambuc. | Elder Berries |
| Sacc. Saturni | Sugar of Lead |
| Sago | Sago |
| Sal. Absinth. | Salt Wormwood |
| Ammon. Crud. | Ammoniac Common. |
| Cathart. Amæ. | Purging Bitter. |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sal. Diureticus | Salt Diuretic |
| Enixum | Tin |
| Jovis | Enixum of Paracelsus |
| Glaub. Opt. | Glaubers Best |
| Secund. | Second |
| Nitri | Petre |
| Polychrest | of Many Virtues |
| Prunell. | Prunel |
| Rochell. | Rochell |
| Succin. Vol. | Amber Volatile |
| Tart. | Tartar |
| Viper Vol. | Vipers Volatile |
| Vitriol. | Vitriol |
| Vol. Ammon. | Ammoniac Volatile |
| Lavend. | with Lavender |
| Vol. C. C. | Hartshorn Volatile |
| Salop | Salop |
| Sang. Dracon Opt. | Dragons Blood Best |
| Secund. | Second |
| Sapo Amygd. | Soap Almonds |
| Castill. | Castile |
| Nig. | Black |
| Tart. | Tartar |
| Ven. | Venice |
| Scæn. vel Junc. Odorat. | Squinanch or Sweet Rush |
| Sem. Acetos | Seed Sorrel |
| Anameos | Bishops Weed |
| Amomi | Amomum |
| Anethi | Dill |
| Angelic | Angelic |
| Anisi | Anniseed |
| Cardam. Min. | Cardamon the Less |
| Cartham. | Bastard Saffron |
| Carui | Caraway |
| Citrulli | Citruls |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Sem. Coriand. | Seed Coriander |
| Cucumer. | Cucumber |
| Carcurbit | Cucurbit |
| Cydonior. | Quince |
| Cymini | Cummin |
| Dauc. Com. | Carrot Common |
| Cret. | of Crete |
| Fœnic. Duk. | Fennel Sweet |
| Fænugr. | Fenugreek |
| Lini | Linseed |
| Melon. | Melons |
| Papav. | Poppies White |
| Petros. Com. | Parsley Common |
| Maced. | Macedonian |
| Pœon. | Piony |
| Santon. | Worm |
| Sefeloes | Heath Wort |
| Staph. Agr. | Staph. Agre |
| Thlaspio | Treacle Mustard |
| Urticæ | Nettle |
| Sevum. Cervin. | Dears Suet |
| Siliq. Hirsuita | Cow Itch |
| Spec. Aromat. | Species Aromatic |
| Hiera Picra | Hiera Picra |
| e Scord. cum Opio | Scordium with Opium |
| fine Opio | without Opium |
| pro Ther. And. | for Venice Treacle |
| Sperm. Ceti | Seed of a Whale |
| Spt. Alkerm. | Spirit of Alkermes |
| Benzoin. | Benjamin |
| Castorei | Castor |
| Crocī | Saffron |
| Cochlear. Aur. | Scurvy Grass |
| | Golden |
| | Simple |
| Simp. | |

Spt. C. C. per Se
cum Calc.Succin.
Fuliginis
Junip.
Lavend. Comp.
Simp.Mell
Menthæ
Mindereri
Nitri Dule.
Fortis
Glauber.
Sal. Ammon.
Dulc.
Dulcis
Mar. Glaub.Succin.
Tereb.
Vin. Camp.
Rect.
Vitriol Dulcis
Fort. vel. Ol.
Vitr.
TenuisVol Aromat.
Fœtid.

Spongia

Ust.

Succin. Alb.
Com.
pp.Succin. Acaciæ
Glycyrrh.
Kerm.Spirit of Hartshorn
with LimeAmber
Soot
Juniper
Lav. Compound
SimpleHoney
Mint
Mündereus's
Nitro Sweet
Strong
Glaubers
Sal Ammoniac
SweetSweet
Sea Salt
Amber
Turpentine
Wine Camphor.
Rectified
Vitriol Sweet
Strong or Oil of
VitriolWeak
Volatile Arom.
Fetid

Spunge

Burnt

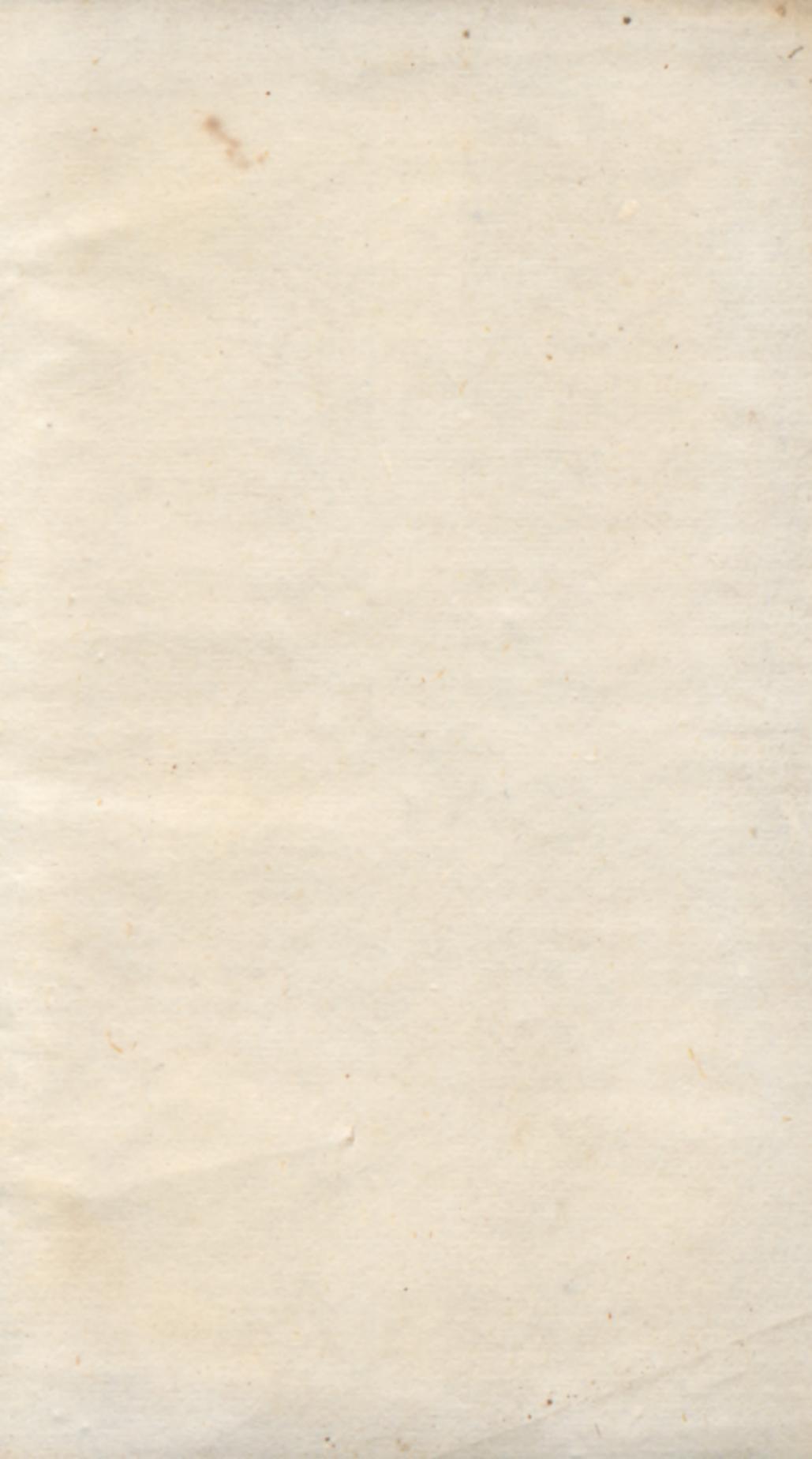
Amber White
Common
PreparedJuice of Sloes
Liquorice
Kermes

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Succ. e Spin. Cerv. | Juice of Buckthorn |
| Sulph. Præcip. vel Lac. | Sulphur Precipitated or |
| | Milk of Sulphur |
| Vivum | of Life |
| Syr. ex Allio | Syrup of Garlic |
| Althæa | Marshmallows |
| Aurant. | Orange Peel |
| Balsamic. | Balsamic (ers |
| Caryoph. | Clove Gillyflow ^r |
| Croci | Saffron |
| Cydonior | Quinces |
| Limon. Suoc. | Lemon Juice |
| e Meconio vel | Meconium or Di- |
| Diacodium | acodium |
| Mororum | Mulberries |
| Papav. Errat. | Poppies Wild |
| Pectoralis | Pectoral |
| Pœon Comp. | Piony Compound |
| Rhabarb. | Rhubarb |
| Rosar. Sol. | Roses Solutive |
| Rub. Idæi | Raspberries |
| Sëillir. | Squills |
| Simplex | Simple |
| e Spin Cerv. | Buckthorn |
| Violar | Violets |
| Zingiberis | Ginger |
| Tabellæ Cardialgicæ | Cardialgic Lozenges |
| Tamarind. Nig. | Tamarinds Black |
| Rub. | Red |
| Tart. Emetic. | Tartar Emetic |
| Rub. | Red |
| Sojub. | Soluble |
| Vitriolat. | Vitriolated |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Terra Japon. | Earth of Japan |
| Lemnia | Lemnos |
| Sigillat. | Sealed |
| Tereb. e Chio | Turpentine Chio |
| Com. | Common |
| Cypress | Cyprus |
| Vener. | Venice |
| Test. Ostr. Calc. | Oyster Shells Calcined |
| PP. | Prepared |
| Thus | Frankincense |
| Tinc. Amara | Tinct. Bitter |
| Antimon. | Antimony |
| Aromat. | Aromatic |
| B. M. Tolut. | Balsam Tolu |
| Benzoin. | Benjamin |
| Cantharid. | Cantharides |
| Cardam. | Cardamons |
| Castor. N. A. | Castor New Eng. |
| Ruffi. | Russia |
| Cinnam. | Cinnamon |
| Corail. | Coral |
| Cort. Peruv. Simp. | Bark Simple |
| Vol. | Volatile |
| Crocii | Saffron |
| Euphorb. | Euphorb'um |
| Flor. Martial. | Flowers of Steel |
| Fuliginis | Soot |
| Guaiacia. Vol. | Guaiacum Volatile |
| Jalapii | Jalap |
| Mart. Myns. | Steel Myusicht's |
| in Spt. Salis | in Sp. of Sea Salt |
| Helleb. Nit. | Hellebor Black |
| Myrrh. Simp. | Myrrh Simple |
| c. Aloes | with Aloes |
| Rhei Spirit. | Rhubarb Spirituous |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Tinct. Rhei Vinos. | Tincture Rhubarb in Wine |
| Sacra | Sacred |
| Sal. Tart. | Salt of Tartar |
| Saturnina | Lead |
| Senæ | Sena |
| Serpent. Virg. | Snake Root |
| Stomach. | Stomachic |
| Styptic. Nov. Pharm. | Styptic New Pharm. |
| Eaton. | Eatons |
| Helvet. | Helvetius's |
| Succini | Amber |
| Sulph. | Sulphur |
| Terra Japon. | Japan Earth |
| Thebaic. vel La. Liq. | Thebaic or L'q. Laud |
| Valerian. Simp. | Valerian Simple |
| Volat. | Volatile |
| Veratri | White Hellebor |
| Troch. Alb. Rhaf. | Troches white of Rhafes |
| e Bech. Alb. | Pectoral White |
| Nigr. | Black |
| de Myrrh | Myrrh |
| e Nitro | Nitre |
| e Scilla | Squills |
| e Sulph. | Sulphur |
| e Terra Japon. | Japan Earth |
| Viperar. | Vipers |
| Vermillion | Vermillion |
| Vin. Aloes Alcalin. | Wine Alkaline of Aloes |
| Amar. | Bitter |
| Antimon. | Antimonial |
| Chalyb. | Steel |
| Croceum | Saffron |
| Ipecac. | Ipecacuanha |
| Scillit. | Squills |
| Viper. | Viper |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Viper. Sicc. | Vipers Dryed |
| Vitriol. Alb. | Vitriol White |
| Rom. | Roman |
| Virid. | Green |
| Calcin. | Calcined |
| Vit. Antim. vel Stibium | Glass of Antim. or Stib. |
| Cerat. | Prepared with Wax |
| Ung. Ægyptiacum | Ointment Ægyptian |
| Alb. Camp. | White Camphorated |
| ex Althæa | Marshmallows |
| Basilic. Flav. | Basilicon Yellow |
| Nig. | Black |
| Virid. | Green |
| Coeruleum. Fort. | The Stronger Blue |
| Mitius | Milder Blue |
| Flor. Samb. | Elder Flowers |
| e Gum. Elemi vel Lin. | Gum Elemi or Linim. |
| Arcoei. | Arceus |
| Merc. Præcipitit. | Mercury Precipitate |
| Nervinum | Nerve |
| Nicotian. | Tobacco |
| Populn. | Poplar |
| Rub. Defice. | Red D:ying |
| Sambuc. Vir. | Elder Green |
| Saturninum | Lead |
| Simpl. vel. Pomat. | Simple or Soft Pom. |
| e Sulph. | Sulphur |
| Tripharm. vel Nutr. | 3 Ingred. or Nutritum |
| Tutiæ | Tutty |
| ad Vesicat. | Blistering |
| Viride vel Martiat. | Green or Soldiers |
| Zibethum | Civet. |



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